

Comparative in Vitro Activity of Arbekacin and Amikacin against Gram-Negative Bacilli Isolated from Patients with Hospital-Acquired Infections at Siriraj Hospital, Thailand

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ABSTRACT

In vitro activity of arbekacin and amikacin against 36 isolates of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 36 isolates of *Acinetobacter baumannii*, 36 isolates of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and 30 isolates of ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* isolated from different patients with hospital-acquired infections at Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand was determined by Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method. The resistance rates of *P. aeruginosa* to arbekacin and amikacin were 5.5 and 13.9 percent, respectively. The resistance rates of *A. baumannii* to arbekacin and amikacin were 27.8 and 33.3 percent, respectively. All isolates of ESBL-producing *K. pneumoniae* and *E. coli* were susceptible to both arbekacin and amikacin. *In vitro* activity of arbekacin against *P. aeruginosa*, *A. baumannii*, and ESBL-producing *K. pneumoniae* and *E. coli* was at least comparable to amikacin. (*J Infect Dis Antimicrob Agents* 2009;26:7-10.)