**ZTI-01 (Fosfomycin (FOS) for injection) activity against carbapenem-resistant and ceftazidime-avibactam resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) clinical isolates with diverse resistance mechanisms**

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**Background:** Ceftazidime-avibactam (C-A) is an important advance against CRE infections, but lacks activity against class B- and C-carbapenemases. We recently reported C-A resistance (R) due to \( \text{bla}_{\text{KPC-3}} \) mutations in ~10% of KPC- \( K. \) pneumoniae (KPC-Kp)-infected patients treated at our center, and showed that C-A activity was reduced against KPC-Kp with \( \text{ompK36} \) porin mutations. FOS is a cell wall synthesis inhibitor with bactericidal activity against Enterobacteriaceae. We evaluated *in vitro* activity of FOS against 50 clinical CRE isolates in which whole genome sequencing (WGS) was performed.

**Methods:** FOS susceptibility was tested using agar dilution in Mueller-Hinton supplemented with 25 \( \mu \)g/mL glucose-6-phosphate. Existing breakpoints for oral FOS were used for comparison. MIC>64 \( \mu \)g/mL defined FOS-R. WGS was performed using Illumina MiSeq.

**Results:** 50 isolates were tested: 42 Kp (34 KPC, 3 NDM-1, 4 class C-carbapenemase (2 OXA-46, 1 each OXA-181 and OXA-232), and 1 with ESBL and \( \text{ompK36} \) mutation), 5 *Enterobacter* spp (all KPC, 1 also NDM-1), 2 *E. coli* (1 NDM-1 and 1 NDM-6), and 1 *K. oxytoca* (KPC-2 and VIM-1). 14 isolates were C-A R: 5 NDM-1, 1 NDM-6, 1 VIM-1, 2 wild-type KPC-3, 5 mutant KPC-3 (D179Y substitution (n=2), D179Y/T243M (n=2) and V240G (or KPC-8, n=1)). 72% (36) and 40% (20) had \( \text{ompK35} \) and \( \text{ompK36} \) mutations, respectively. FOS MIC\(_{50}\) and MIC\(_{90}\) were 2 and 512 \( \mu \)g/mL, respectively. 94% (47) of isolates were susceptible to FOS, including all C-A R isolates. Median FOS MIC against C-A R isolates was 8 \( \mu \)g/mL (range: 1-64). 3 isolates harbored genes encoding FOS-modifying enzyme \( \text{fosA2} \), 1 of which was FOS R (MIC 256 \( \mu \)g/mL). The R isolate also had a SNP in FOS transporter gene \( \text{glpT} \). The second FOS-R isolate harbored \( \text{fosA3} \) (MIC ≥1024 \( \mu \)g/mL). The third FOS-R isolate (OXA-181+, CTXM-15+ Kp; MIC 128 \( \mu \)g/mL) had unclear mechanisms of R. SNPs were found within \( \text{glpT} \) (3 isolates, including 1 mentioned above), FOS transporter gene \( \text{uhpT} \) (3 isolates), and regulator genes \( \text{ptsI} \) (1 isolate, which also had \( \text{uhpT} \)) and \( \text{uhpA} \) (1 isolate). None of these isolates was FOS R. All isolates had wild-type genes encoding FOS target MurA and regulator CyrA. No isolates had \( \text{fosC} \) or \( \text{fomA/B} \) kinase genes.

**Conclusions:** FOS is currently in development for treatment of cUTI and IV breakpoints are not established. Utilizing existing oral breakpoints, FOS was highly active against CRE *in vitro*, including isolates that were C-A R, isolates with class B- and C-carbapenemases, and KPC-Kp with \( \text{ompK36} \) porin mutations. Therefore, FOS was active against CRE isolates for which there are currently no active β-lactams.