

Comparison of Lefamulin MIC Test Strip (MTS) to Broth Microdilution MIC for *Streptococcus* spp., *S. aureus*, *M. catarrhalis*, and *Haemophilus* spp.

L. Koeth^{1*}, J. Difranco-Fisher¹, D. Hardy², E. Palavecino³,
E. Carretto⁴, S. Paukner⁵.

¹Laboratory Specialists, Inc. - Westlake, Ohio (United States), ²University of Rochester Medical Center - Rochester, New York (United States), ³Atrium Health Wake Forest Baptist - Winston-Salem, North Carolina (United States), ⁴IRCCS Arcispedale S. Maria Nuova - Reggio Emilia (Italy), ⁵Nabriva Therapeutics GmbH - Vienna (Austria)



*Presenter and Corresponding Author

Laura M. Koeth

Laboratory Specialists, Inc.
26214 Center Ridge Road
Westlake, OH USA 44145

Email: lkoeth@labspec.org



Background

Lefamulin is a novel oral and intravenous (IV) pleuromutilin approved in Europe and the U.S. for community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CAP) in adults with *S. aureus*, *S. pneumoniae* and *H. influenzae*. Lefamulin MIC Test Strip (MTS; Liofilchem) is a gradient susceptibility testing method that is FDA cleared and CE marketed. The objective of this study was to compare MTS to reference broth microdilution (BMD) for lefamulin susceptibility testing.



Methods

- Three sites tested clinical isolates (N=757) and one site tested challenge isolates (N=142) (see Table 1 for species and isolate numbers tested)
- MIC testing was performed by reference BMD and MTS (Liofilchem, Italy) using cation adjusted Mueller Hinton broth (CAMHB), and CLSI and EUCAST media for the fastidious organisms as shown below
- Each site tested 10 *S. aureus*, 5 *S. pneumoniae* and 5 *H. influenzae* clinical isolates by MTS in triplicate for 3 days for reproducibility and 20 MTS and BMD replicates for 3 QC strains (*S. aureus* ATCC 29213, *S. pneumoniae* ATCC 49619, *H. influenzae* ATCC 49247)

	CLSI media		EUCAST media	
	BMD-broth	MTS-agar	BMD-broth	MTS-agar
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp.	HTM	HTM	MH-F	MH-F
<i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	CAMHB+5% LHB	MHB+5% SB	MH-F	MH-F

HTM-Haemophilus Test Media, MH-F broth-CAMHB+5% LHB+20 mg/L β -NAD, MH-F agar-MHA+5% defibrinated Horse Blood+20 mg/L NAD, LHB-lysed horse blood, SB-sheep blood
Source: CLSI M7-ED11E, CLSI100-Ed32E; EUCAST: [Media preparation](#)



Acknowledgements

This study was funded by Nabriva Therapeutics. We gratefully acknowledge the excellent laboratory work performed by Flavia Brovarone (IRCCS Arcispedale S. Maria Nuova), Abdullah Kilic (Wake Forest School of Medicine), and David Vicino (University of Rochester).

Results

- QC: All results were within expected ranges for all 3 QC strains
- Reproducibility: 100% of *S. aureus* and *H. influenzae*, and 98.5% (CLSI) and 99.3% (EUCAST) of *S. pneumoniae* within ± 1 2-fold dilution of modal MIC
- Results for all clinical and challenge strains by species are shown in Table 1
- Figures 1 and 2 show BMD compared to MTS for *S. aureus* and *S. pneumoniae*
- 435 *S. aureus*: EA (essential agreement) = 98.2%; CA (categorical agreement) = 100%
- 183 *S. pneumoniae*: CLSI EA = 97.8% and CA = 100%; EUCAST EA% = 98.4 and CA = 99.4%

Table 1: Lefamulin MIC summary of MTS compared to BMD by organism species and media

Organism species	CLSI BMD (mg/L)	MTS (CLSI MHA) VS. CLSI BMD		MTS (EUCAST MH-F) VS. CLSI BMD		MTS (EUCAST MH-F) VS. EUCAST BMD	
	MIC _{50/90}	n	%EA	n	%EA	n	%EA
<i>S. aureus</i>	0.12/0.12	435	98.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>M. catarrhalis</i>	0.12/0.25	28	100	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>H. influenzae</i>	1/2	116	99.1	116	98.3	116	98.3
<i>H. parainfluenzae</i>	2/4	28	100	28	78.6	28	82.1
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	0.25/0.25	183	97.8	180	98.4	178	98.9
<i>S. agalactiae</i>	0.03/0.06	20	75.0	20	75	17	76.5
<i>S. anginosus</i>	0.25/0.5	26	100	26	100	23	100
<i>S. mitis</i>	0.12/0.5	15	93.3	15	100	14	100
<i>S. pyogenes</i>	$\le 0.016/0.03$	33	100	33	93.9	24	95.8
<i>S. salivarius</i>	0.12/0.12	15	100	15	100	13	84.6

NA - not applicable; EA - essential agreement (within ± 1 2-fold dilution of reference MIC)

Figure 1: BMD MIC compared to MTS MIC (mg/L) for 435 *S. aureus*

MTS Results	BMD Reference Results													
	≤ 0.016	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25 S	0.5 NS	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
≤ 0.016														
0.03	12	10	3											
0.06	1	129	181	2										
0.12		3	55	17										
0.25 S			1	1										
0.5 NS														
1							1	1	1					
2								1	5	1				
4									1	1				
8										2				
16										1				
32											2	1		
64												1		
128														1
≥ 256														

The red dotted line represents the CLSI and EUCAST susceptible breakpoint

Figure 2: BMD MIC compared to MTS MIC (mg/L) for CLSI and EUCAST recommended media (a) *S. pneumoniae* CLSI media n=183 (b) *S. pneumoniae* EUCAST media n= 178

MTS Results (CLSI)	BMD Reference Results (CLSI)													
	≤ 0.016	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5 S	1 NS	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
≤ 0.016		2												
0.03	2													
0.06		3	6	17	3									
0.12		1	2	35	22									
0.25				21	46	3								
0.5 S					11	7								
1 NS							1							
2								1						
4									1					
8										1				
16										1				
32											1			
64											1			
128												1		
≥ 256														1

The red dotted line represents the CLSI and EUCAST susceptible breakpoint

MTS Results (MHF)	BMD Reference Results (MHF)													
	≤ 0.016	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5 S	1 NS	2	4	8	16	32	64	128
≤ 0.016	1	1												
0.03	2													
0.06			7	11										
0.12		1	3	37	19									
0.25		1		17	53	4								
0.5 S					8	9								
1 NS							1	1						
2									1					
4										1				
8											1			
16											1			
32												1		
64												1		
128													1	
≥ 256														1

Results

- Figure 3 shows BMD and MTS MIC results for *H. influenzae* and *Streptococcus* spp. (except *S. pneumoniae*)
- H. influenzae*:
CLSI EA = 99.1% and
CA = 98.3% and
EUCAST EA = 98.3%
- Streptococcus* species (except *S. pneumoniae*):
CLSI EA = 92.5% and
EUCAST EA = 93.7%

Figure 3: BMD Reference MIC compared to MTS MIC (mg/L) for CLSI and EUCAST recommended media

(a) *H. influenzae* CLSI media n=116

MTS Results (CLSI)	BMD Reference Results (CLSI)														
	≤0.016	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	2 S	4 NS	8	16	32	64	128	≥256
≤0.016	1														
0.03		1													
0.06			1												
0.12				1											
0.25					2	4									
0.5							29	10							
1								1	10	32	6				
2 S									2	11					
4 NS									2	3					
8															
16											1				
32												1			
64													1		
128														1	
≥256														3	

Red dotted line represents CLSI susceptible breakpoint

(b) *H. influenzae* EUCAST media n=116

Test Results (MHF)	Reference Results (MHF)														
	≤0.016	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	≥256
≤0.016	1														
0.03		1													
0.06			1												
0.12				1											
0.25					1	6									
0.5							25	8	1						
1								8	26	10					
2									6	12					
4										3	5				
8										1					
16											1				
32												1			
64													1		
128														1	
≥256														2	

(c) *Streptococcus* spp. (except *S. pneumoniae*) CLSI media n=109

MTS Results (CLSI)	BMD Reference Results (CLSI)														
	≤0.016	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	≥256
≤0.016	10														
0.03	19	15													
0.06	6		7	7											
0.12			8	10	2										
0.25				6	3										
0.5						1	2	4							
1								2	1						
2										1					
4											1				
8												1			
16												1			
32													1		
64														1	
128														1	
≥256														2	

(d) *Streptococcus* spp. (except *S. pneumoniae*) EUCAST media n= 91

MTS Results (MHF)	BMD Reference Results (MHF)														
	≤0.016	0.03	0.06	0.12	0.25	0.5	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	≥256
≤0.016	10														
0.03	15	7													
0.06	1	4	7	5											
0.12	2		6	5	2										
0.25				10	3										
0.5					1	2									
1							4	2							
2															
4															
8															
16															
32															
64															
128															
≥256															

Conclusion

Overall, there is good correlation of MIC results generated with MTS and BMD for lefamulin against the common CAP pathogens *S. aureus*, *S. pneumoniae* and *H. influenzae* (>97% EA and CA)