

In Vitro Susceptibility of Delafloxacin and Comparators against Clinical Bacterial Isolates in Taiwan

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Background: Delafloxacin is a novel fluoroquinolone with broad-spectrum activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Unlike other quinolones, its potency increases in acidic environments, which are common at infection sites. This study evaluated the in vitro activity of delafloxacin against recent clinical isolates in Taiwan.

Methods: A total of 330 clinical isolates (2020–2024) were collected, including MRSA, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and various Gram-negative bacilli. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) were determined using the broth microdilution method. For MRSA and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, susceptibility was also tested at pH 6.0 to simulate acidic conditions.

Results: Delafloxacin showed potent activity against Gram-positive pathogens. For MRSA, the MIC₉₀ was 0.06 mg/L in levofloxacin-susceptible strains and 0.5 mg/L in levofloxacin-resistant strains. Notably, in acidic conditions (pH 6.0), delafloxacin MICs for MRSA and *P. aeruginosa* decreased significantly; for levofloxacin-resistant MRSA, the MIC₅₀ dropped from 0.25 mg/L at pH 7.3 to ≤ 0.06 mg/L at pH 6.0. For levofloxacin-resistant *P. aeruginosa*, the MIC₅₀ dropped from 2 mg/L at pH 7.3 to 0.5 mg/L at pH 6.0. Against *S. pneumoniae*, delafloxacin MICs were consistently ≤ 0.06 mg/L.

Conclusion: Delafloxacin exhibits excellent in vitro activity against key Gram-positive pathogens, including *S. pneumoniae* and levofloxacin-resistant MRSA. Its enhanced performance in acidic environments suggests it may be particularly effective for treating infections where low pH typically compromises other antibiotics.

Key words: Delafloxacin, MRSA, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, pH-dependent activity, Fluoroquinolones, Taiwan.

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