1. Intracellular activity

E_{max} calculated using a Hill equation fitted to concentration-response data [3], failing to show bactericidal effect against any strain.

• MXF shows a two-fold loss of potency (shift of the curve to the right) and a considerably lower (less negative) E_{min} compared to MXF in extracellular bacteria.

2. Biofilms

• All clinical isolates are less susceptible than the reference strain ATCC 25923 with no reduction in CFU counts in biofilms for concentrations lower than 100 mg/L.

• As for intracellular bacteria, MXF shows a loss of potency (right shift) and lower (less negative) E_{min} compared to MXF in extracellular bacteria.

The figure in 4 shows the correlation between the activity in biofilms (E_{bio}) and the activity against intracellular forms (E_{int}) for ATCC 25923 and all isolates. This suggests that both are reduced together in MXF isolates.

Data analysis (Figs in 1 and 2 and Table in 3)

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MXF efficacy is markedly reduced in intracellular and in biofilms (a bacterial effect -3 log CFU) was never reached against any strain and both samples although MXF is a highly bactericidal antibiotic in broth. Furthermore, MXF efficacy was lower against the two resistant isolates included in this study.

Conclusion:

MXF efficacy is markedly reduced and a similar in extent of models of peritoneal infections (intracellular and biofilms). As MXF efficacy is more reduced against intracellular bacteria in models, these models of the may further contribute to therapeutic failures.


correlation between the (biofilms) and E_{max} (intracellular)