

- There is a need for more effective treatment options for patients with nosocomial infections, including hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP).
- Guidelines emphasize the importance of treating HAP with early and appropriate broad-spectrum antibiotics, which should be active against all pathogens that may be present.
- Treatment selection should also take into consideration the following factors:
 - Knowledge of underlying local risk factors for antimicrobial resistance (including the possibility of healthcare-associated pneumonia);
 - The disease stage of HAP;
 - Risk factors related to specific pathogens.
- Several additional treatment options have recently become available:
 - Telavancin has activity against a range of Gram-positive pathogens, including methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA);
 - Ceftobiprole exhibits rapid bactericidal activity against a broad spectrum of both Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens, including MRSA.

This summary slide represents the opinions of the authors. Medical writing assistance for this study was provided by Dr Lizzy McAdam-Gray and Dr Mark Rolfe of Oxford PharmaGenesis, Oxford, UK; support for this assistance was funded by Basilea Pharmaceutica Ltd, Basel, Switzerland. For a full list of acknowledgments and disclosures for all authors of this article, please see the full text online. © The Author(s) 2016. Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License (CC BY-NC).