

EVALUATION OF PALIVIZUMAB AS PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS INFECTION

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BACKGROUND

RSV infection can lead to:

- ✓ Morbidity and mortality in children
- ✓ Hospitalization
- ✓ Admission to the intensive care unit

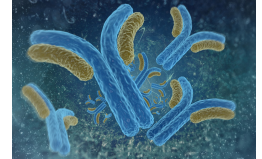


Palivizumab has been found to be effectiveness in reducing these complications in high risk infants

OBJECTIVES

To determinate the effectiveness of prophylaxis with palivizumab administration on:

- ✓ hospitalization rates for RSV
- ✓ respiratory tract infections without RSV



MATERIALS and METHODS

- ✓ Retrospective and descriptive study from October 2012 to February 2019
- ✓ Patients with palivizumab administration were included



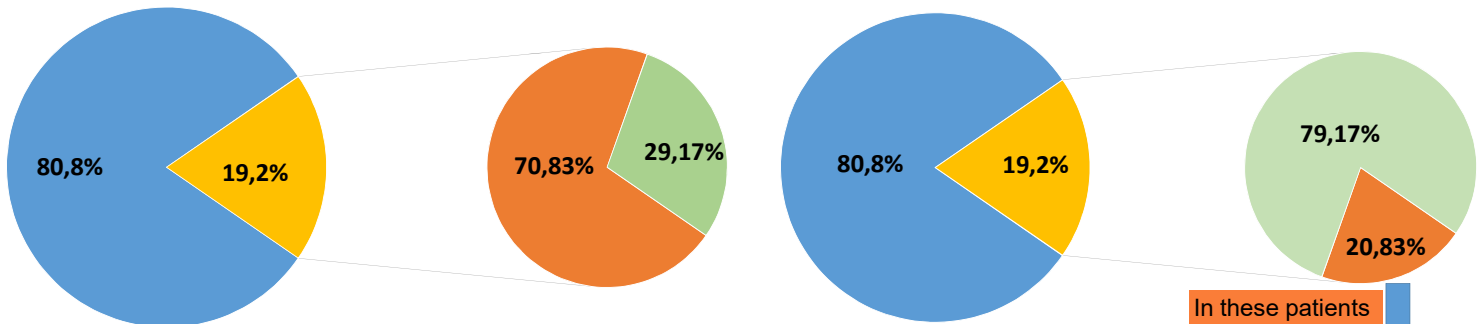
DATA COLLECTED

- ✓ administrations of palivizumab per patient
- ✓ administration dates
- ✓ admitted patients for respiratory infection
- ✓ date of admissions per patient
- ✓ positive cultures in samples for RSV in admitted patients
- ✓ the need for oxygen therapy.

RESULTS

N=125 patients; Average age= 2,84 months; Mean administrations: 5

■ No admitted patients ■ 1 admission ■ >1 admission ■ No admitted patients ■ Admitted with VRS + ■ Admitted with VRS -



In these patients

Median time from last administration to culture VRS+ → 290 days (IQR 276-300)
 83,33% of admitted patients → needed oxygen therapy → 25% required oxygen at high flow

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Admissions for respiratory infections were low in children with palivizumab administration.
- ✓ Small percentage of these admissions had positive cultures for VRS
- ✓ Most of patients admitted for respiratory causes needed oxygen therapy.

Conflict of interest: nothing to disclose

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