



5PSQ-082. USE, EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF CEFIDEROCOL IN INFECTIONS CAUSED BY MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT GRAM-NEGATIVE MICROORGANISMS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Cefiderocol, a siderophore cephalosporin, shows remarkable activity against multidrug-resistant gram-negative bacteria (MR-GNB). Its use is restricted to cases where no other therapeutic options are available.

AIM AND OBJETIVES

To analyse the use, efficacy and safety of cefiderocol in patients admitted with MR-GNB infections.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Observational and retrospective study including patients treated with cefiderocol for at least 3 days (January 2021 – August 2024).

Variables: age, sex, causative microorganism, mechanism of resistance, indication, duration of treatment, antibiogram and comorbidities

Outcome variables:

Microbiological eradication (negative culture post-treatment or absence of symptoms) and 28-day mortality

Safety was assessed by treatment discontinuation due to adverse effects

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RESULTS



N=33 (91,7%)

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N=3 (8,3%)

Median age: 64 [28-90] years

Mean duration treatment: 11 (SD 4.8) days

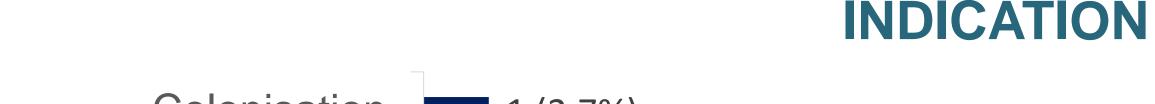
Microbiological eradication 75% (27)

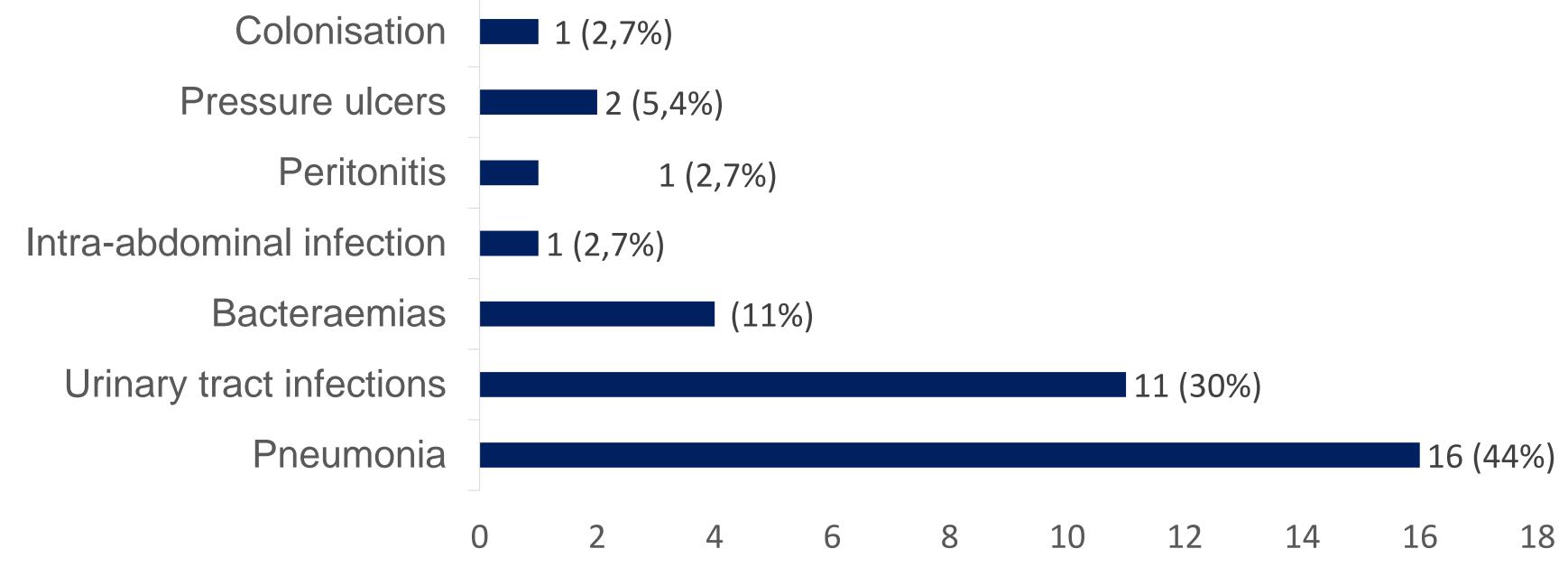
Mortality before 28 days 16.67% (6)

SAFETY

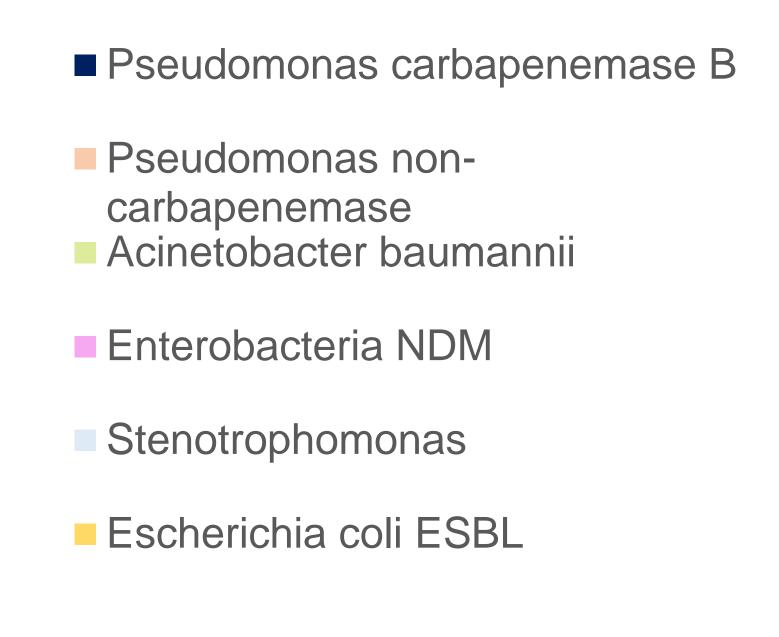
2 patients discontinued treatment

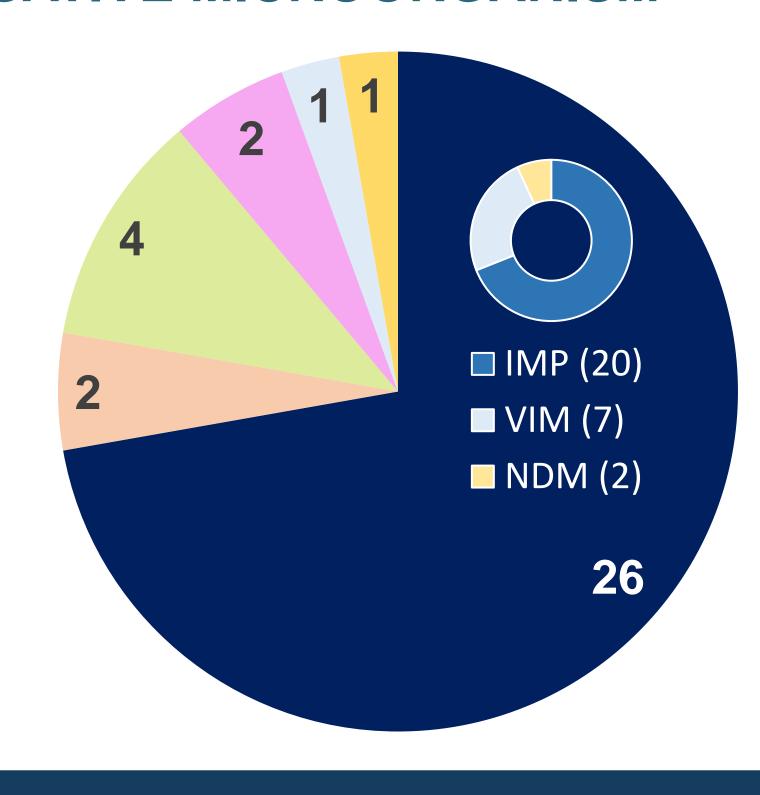
due to adverse reactions: myoclonus and rash





CAUSATIVE MICROORGANISM





CONCLUSIONS

The treatment showed high efficacy in microbiological eradication and mortality reduction in MR-GNB infections, especially when options were limited. It also had a good safety profile, with mild, reversible adverse effects.

Notably, some patients had multiple conditions and comorbidities, with cefiderocol being administered at an advanced stage of treatment in these cases.