

ANALYSIS OF THE CEFTAROLINE ASSOCIATED NEUTROPENIA

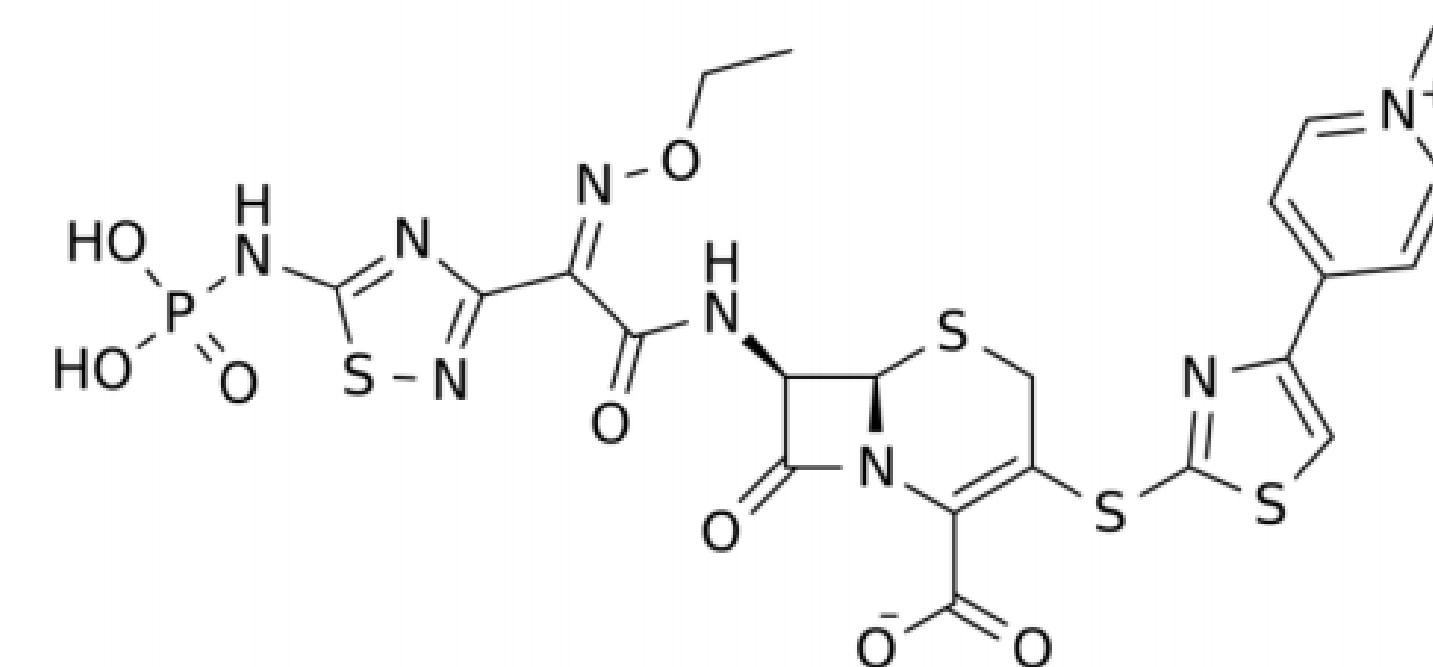
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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

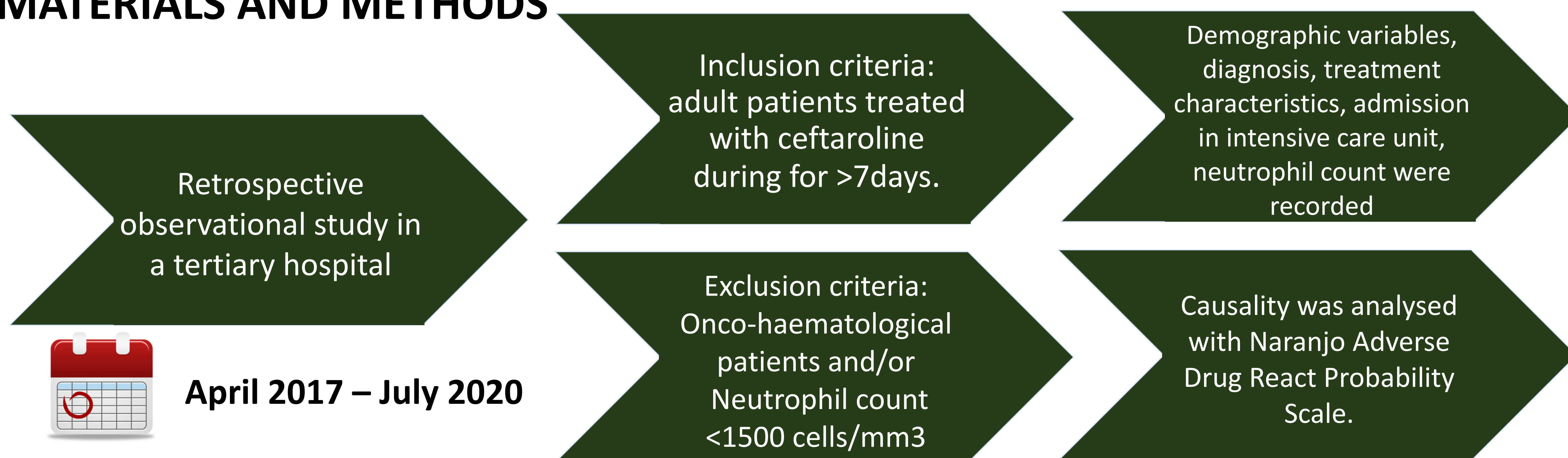
CEFTAROLINE

- New 5th generation cephalosporin
- Treatment of severe pneumonia and skin and soft tissue infection
- Particularly effective against Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus Aureus* (MRSA) and penicillin-resistant strains of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- Some studies associate prolonged use of ceftaroline with a higher incidence of neutropenia.



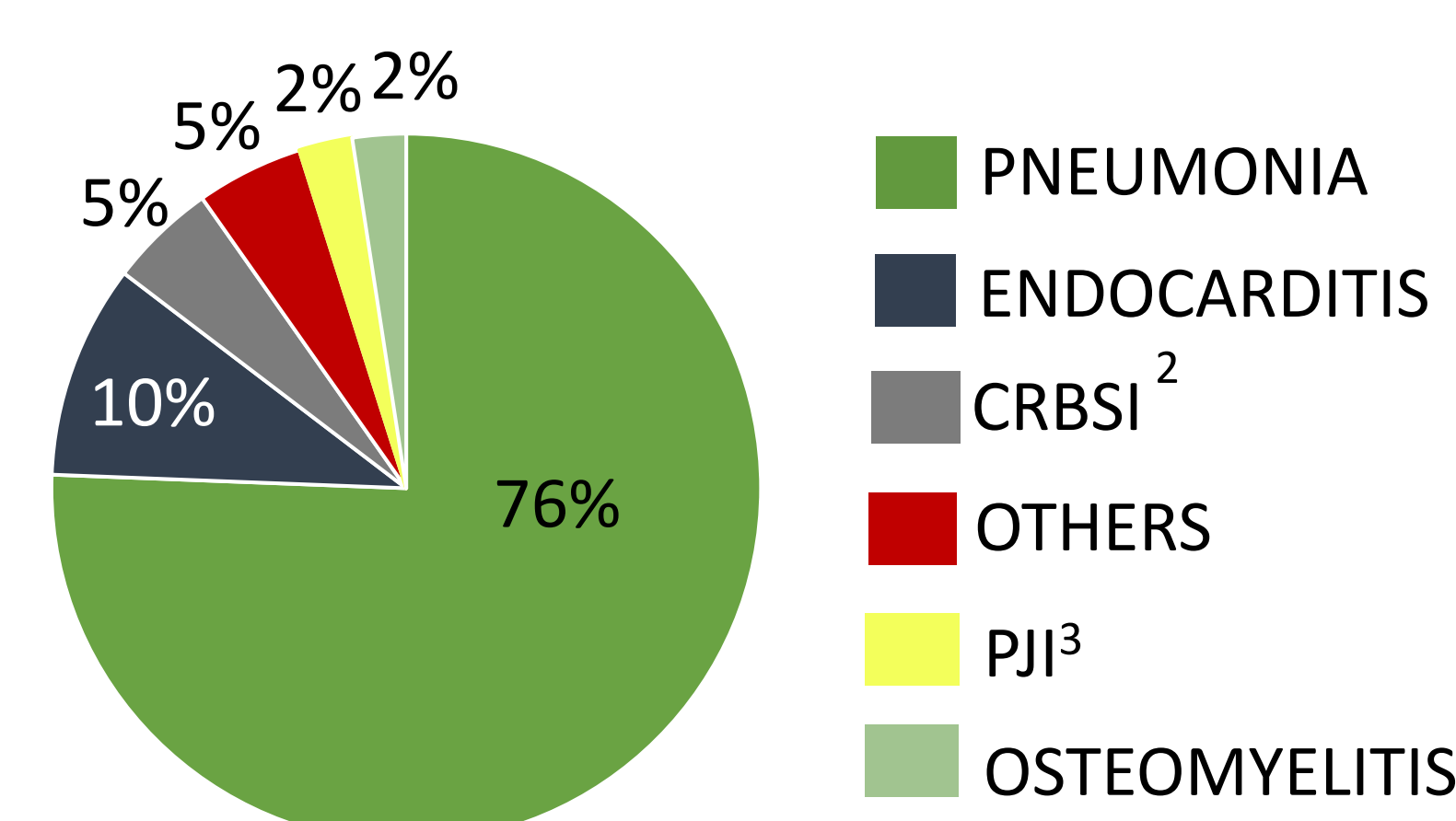
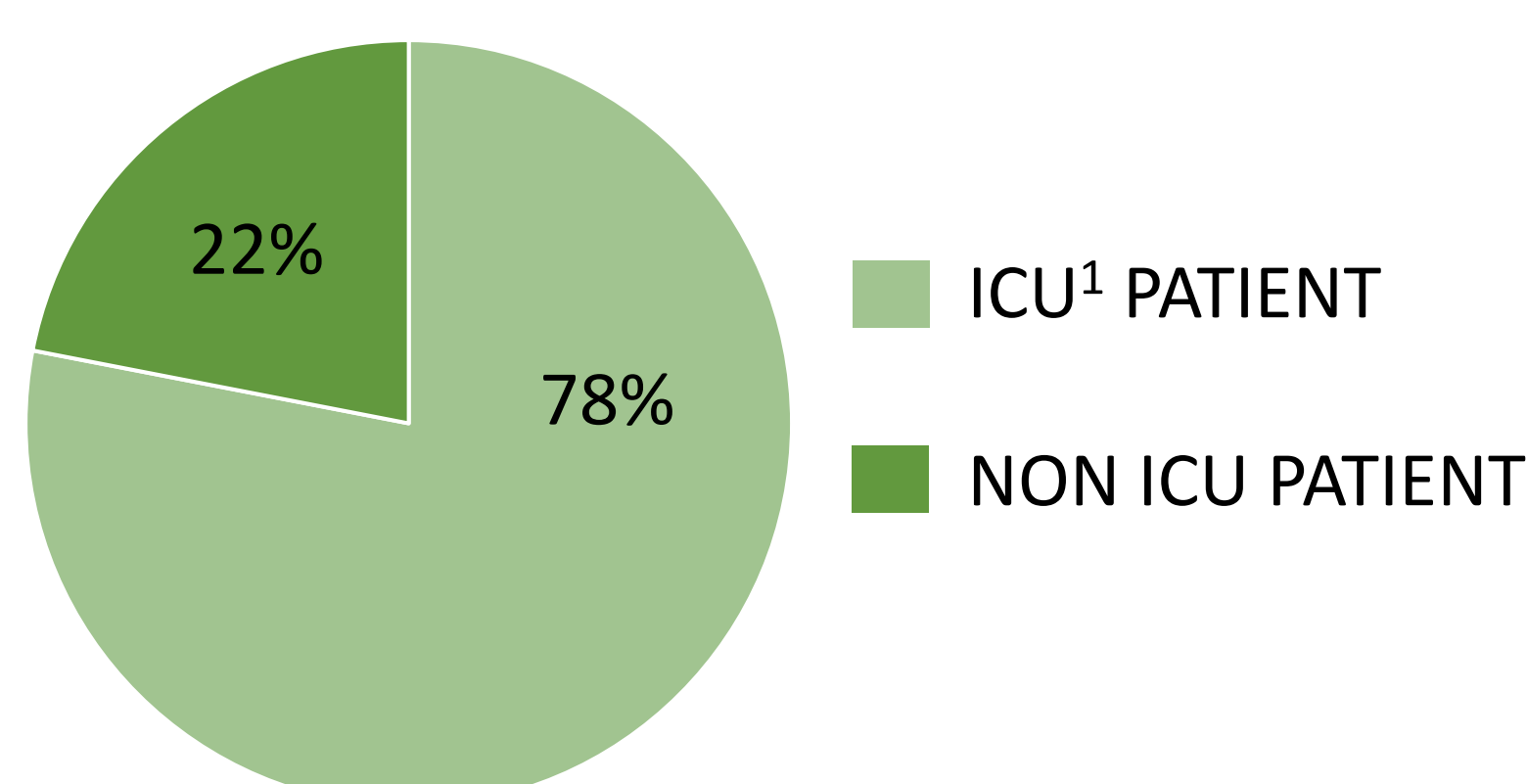
AIM AND OBJECTIVES To study the incidence and causality of the onset of neutropenia associated with the use of ceftaroline in routine clinical practice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

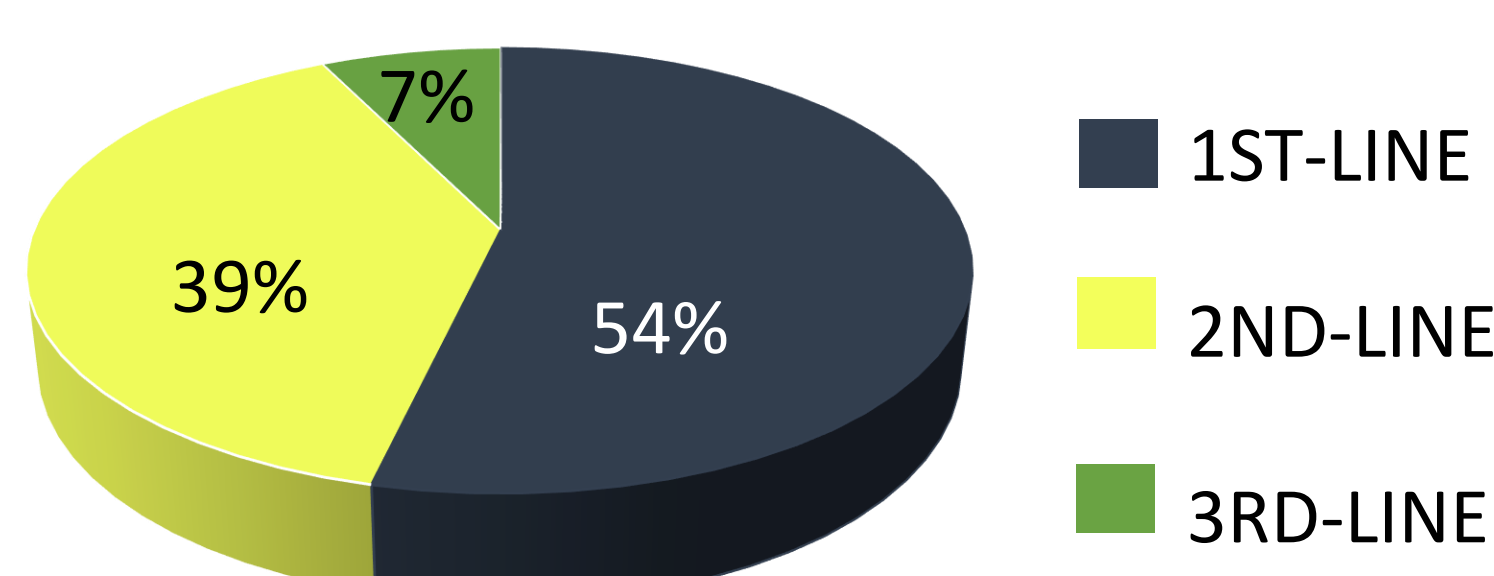


RESULTS

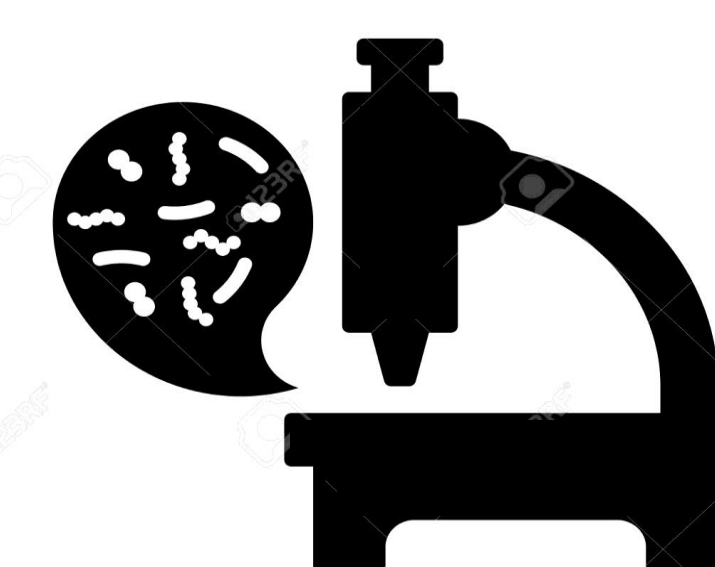
41 PATIENTS **78%** **69 ± 11 YEARS** **CCI 6 ± 2**



Median length of treatment (days) (IQR: 8-12.5) **9**



MRSA was isolated from blood cultures in **20%** of cases



7% of patients had **SEVERE** neutropenia

Median onset: **6 days** (IQR: 4-7)

15% of patients had a nadir count of <1500 neutrophils/mm³

Only **one** of the neutropenic patients received a dose of **G-CSF⁴**

In all cases, the neutropenia was considered to be **"possibly"** associated with ceftaroline

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

In patients treated with ceftaroline, neutropenia is an adverse effect **that must be considered**. More studies are needed to confirm this causality.

¹ICU: Intensive Care Unit ²CRBSI: catheter-related bloodstream infection ³PJI: Prosthetic Joint Infection ⁴G-CSF: Granulocyte-Colony Stimulating Factor