

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF DALBAVANCIN IN GRAM-POSITIVE INFECTIONS TREATMENT

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J01- ANTIBACTERIALS
FOR SYSTEMIC USE

Background and importance

Dalbavancin is a semi-synthetic lipoglycopeptide with activity against Gram-positives, indicated for skin and soft tissue infections.

It has an extremely long half-life, allowing for weekly or biweekly dosing.

Aim and objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of dalbavancin in the treatment of Gram-positive infections in patients at a tertiary-level hospital

Material and methods



Observational, retrospective, single-center study.
September 21 – August 23



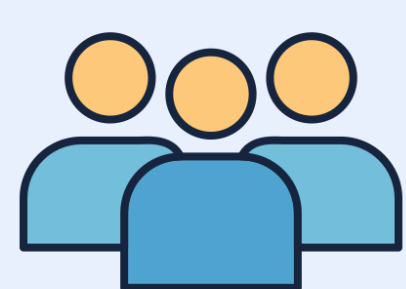
Gender, age

Type of infection, causative microorganism, previous antibiotic therapy

Dosage, duration, targeted/empiric

Clinical and microbiological resolution, adverse reactions

Results



35 patients, 60.7% male
70 ± 11.54 years



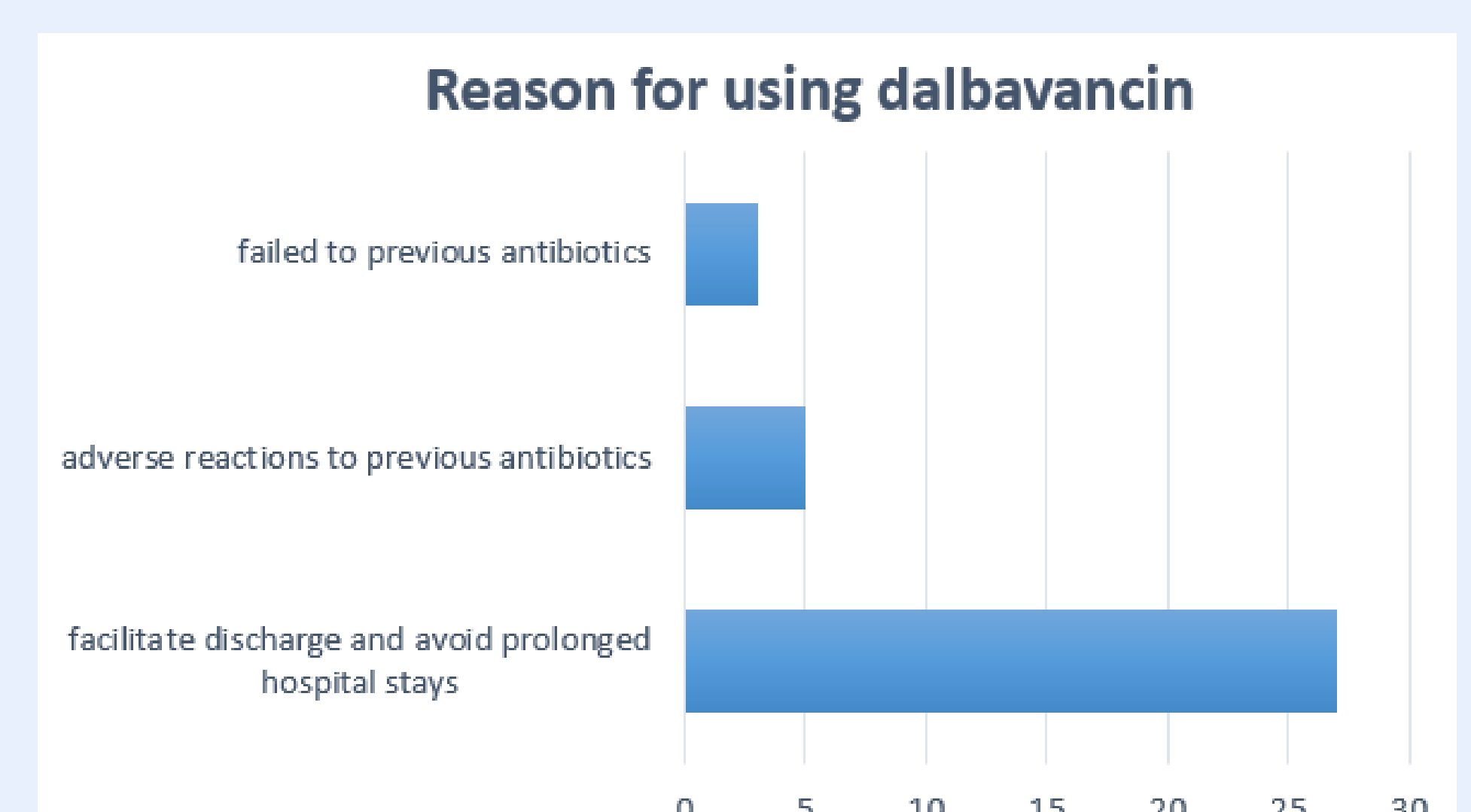
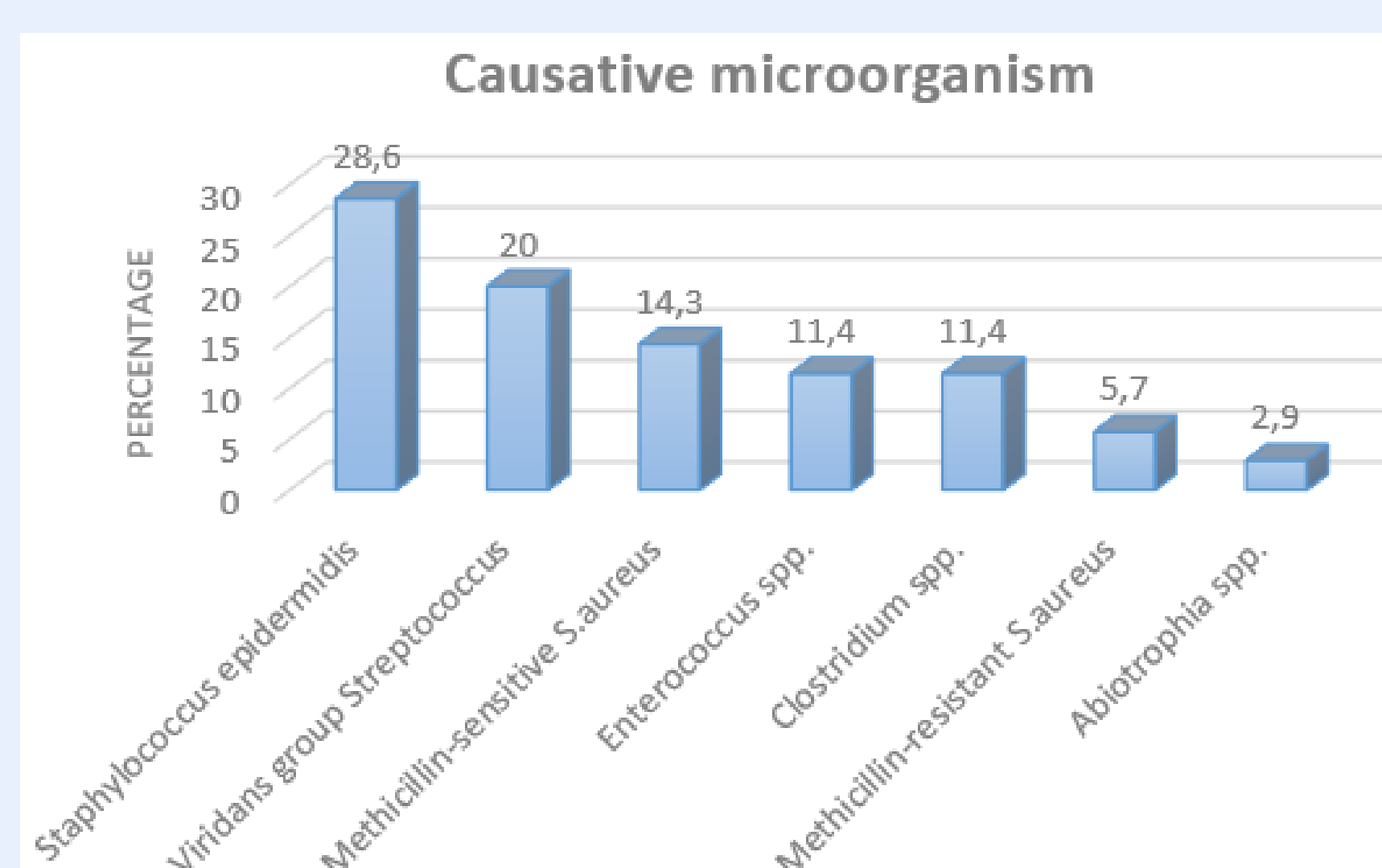
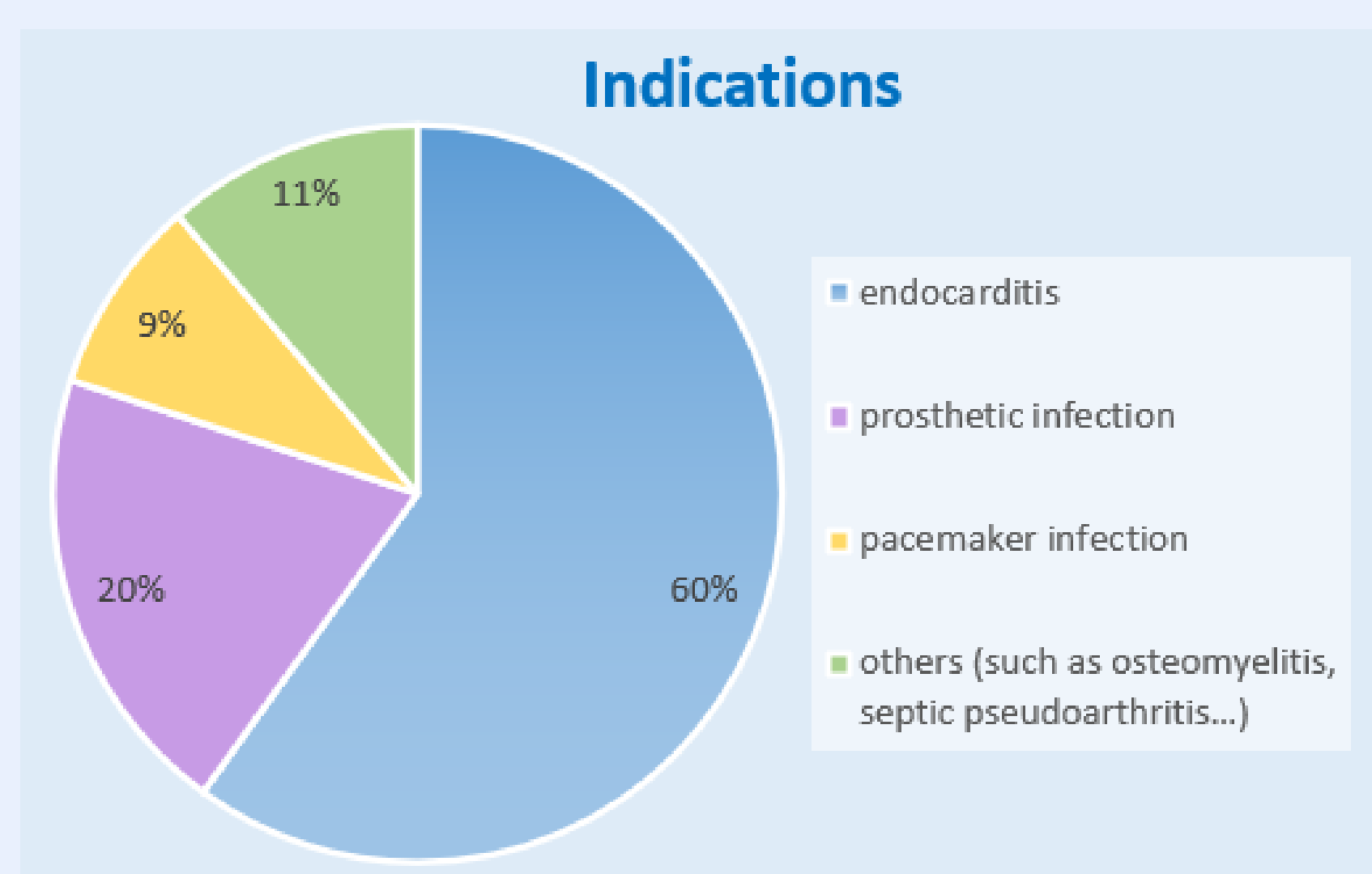
Previous antibiotic therapy 20 ± 8.5 days

Dalbavancin treatment 4.32 ± 3.38 weeks



Targeted treatment 94.29%

Dosage regimen		
Weekly regimen	Initial 1000 mg Maintenance 500 mg	48,6%
Biweekly regimen	Initial 1500 mg Maintenance 1000 mg	34,3%
Single dosis	1500 mg	17,1%



Clinical and microbiological remission was achieved in 85.7% of cases.
No patient experienced adverse reactions to the drug.

Conclusion and relevance

- In our experience, dalbavancin has proven to be effective and safe in Gram-positive infections requiring prolonged treatments, such as endocarditis.
- Its pharmacokinetic enable an outpatient-type administration that reduces the patient's hospital stay → ↑ patient safety, quality of life, ↓ hospital expenses

