

STUDY OF THE USE OF CEFTAZIDIME/AVIBACTAM IN A FIRST-LEVEL HOSPITAL

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Ceftazidime/avibactam is restricted use due to its novelty and low resistance. Its use is justified as a targeted therapy in the presence of multi-resistant Gram-negative aerobic bacteria according to the antibiotic optimisation programme protocol.

AIMS AND OBJETIVES

To analyse the use and prescribing services of ceftazidime/avibactam in inpatients during 365 days.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective and descriptive observational study of the use of ceftazidime/avibactam during a 12-month period, analysing 46 patients.

The following variables were collected from the electronic medical record:

- Demographics (age, sex)
- Empirical, prior, and targeted treatment
- Disease and microorganism
- Treatment duration
- Prescribing service
- Outcome: discharge or death.

RESULTS

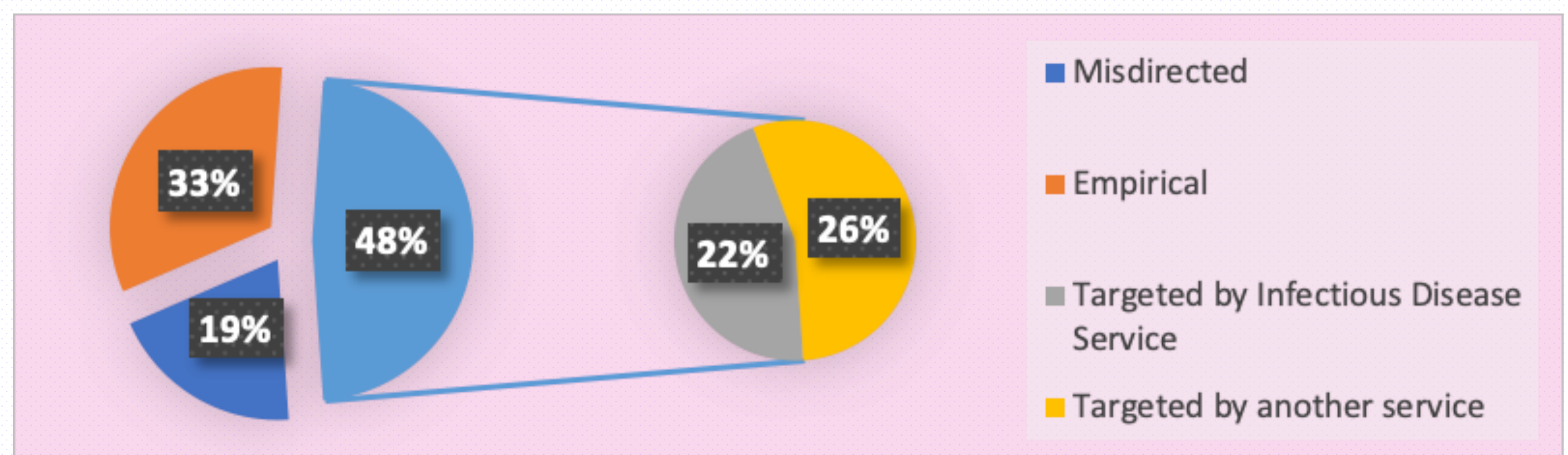
N = 46 (26% men; 74% women)
37% mortality rate
(33% mortality in females; 35% in males)
63% survivors rate

48% Targeted therapy

- 20% Gram –
- 28 % Gram +

52% Empirical cases

- 37% non-resistant bacteria



Targeted treatments (48%)

Gram + (9) 20%	Gram – (13) 28%
1 Staphilococcus petrasii	7 Pseudomona aeruginosa mR
5 Stahilococcus epidermidis SARM	1 E. coli OXA-48
2 Staphilococcus haemoliticum SARM	1 K. pneumoniae BLEA
1 Staphilococcus aureus SARM	1 E. faecium VanR
	3 Stenotrophomonas maltophila

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The study do not conform to the centre protocol highlighting its use as empirical and targeted treatment for Gram+.

Only 28% were targeted treatments for multi-resistant Gram- resistant bacteria.

