



CEFTAROLINE USE EXPERIENCE IN A THIRD LEVEL HOSPITAL

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Objectives

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- Ceftaroline is approved for treating complicated skin and skin structure infections (cSSSI) and community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). However, there is growing evidence that other severe methicillin-resistant staphylococcus infections could be treated with it.
- To evaluate the use of ceftaroline in a tertiary hospital in Spain, as well as its effectiveness and safety.

Study Design

- A retrospective observational study including all patients treated with Ceftaroline in our hospital (November 2017-September 2019) was carried out.
- Demographic, clinical and safety variables were collected. Effectiveness was assessed by the clinical and microbiological resolution of the infection, and the absence of hospital admissions due to the same infection after receiving Ceftaroline.

Results

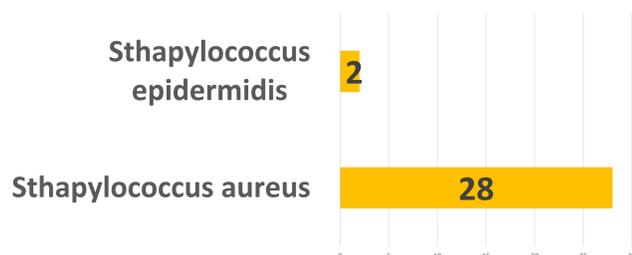
30 patients included

Median age: 68.4.1±17.6 years

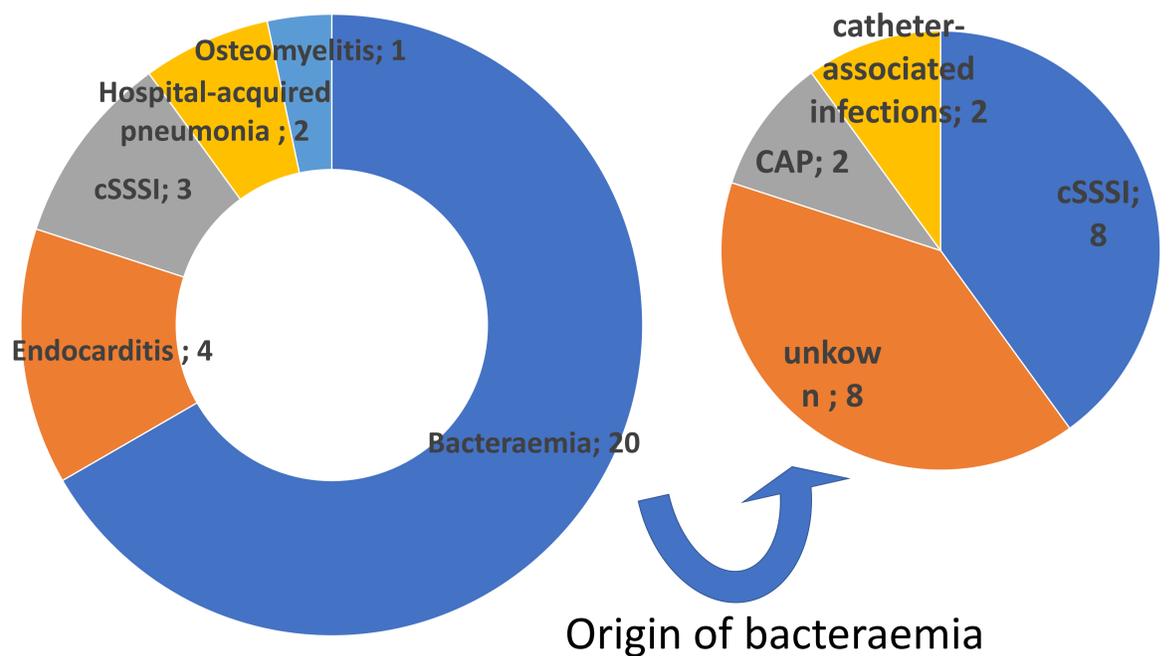
Sex: 76.7% men (n=23)

One pediatric patient: six months

In **76.7% (n=23)** of cases the infections were caused by methicillin-resistant microorganisms



Indication in which Ceftaroline was used



76.7% of the patients (n=23) presented clinical and microbiological resolution of the infection. However, **4 of them were readmitted** for treating the same infection during the follow-up period.

Serious adverse effects related to Ceftaroline were reported in one patient, it was necessary to withdraw for **severe thrombopenia**, reaching the platelet count to 84x1000/ μ l (previously: 149x1000/ μ l)

Conclusions

In most of our patients, Ceftaroline was used in infections caused by methicillin-resistant microorganisms although there were some "off-label" indications. Our results suggest that Ceftaroline is a safe and effective in severe methicillin-resistant infections with few treatment options due to multiresistance.