Background and importance
The detection and dissemination of pan-resistant bacteria in hospitals is relatively frequent. It is necessary to know new therapeutic alternatives available to eradicate them.

Aim and objectives
The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of cefiderocol in the management of pan-resistant Stenotrophomonas maltophilia (SM) isolated in a retroperitoneal collection.

Material and methods
Description of a clinical case. The microbiological cure, defined as the eradication of SM in the material extracted from the abdominal abscess, is established as the effectiveness criteria and the non-presentation of adverse effects (AE) as the safety criteria.

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SM was not isolated</th>
<th>Surgical drainage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leu: 7.13x10^3/μL, CRP: 71.3 mg/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SM was not isolated

Cefiderocol 2 grams/8 h

Levofloxacin 500 mg/12 h Meropenem 2 g/8 h

Leu: 40.57x10^3/μL, Neu: 38.58x10^3/μL, CRP: 274.5 mg/L

He didn’t present any AE related to cefiderocol.

Conclusion and relevance
New therapeutic alternatives must be available for pan-resistant bacteria. Cefiderocol in monotherapy was effective and safe in the treatment of pan-resistant SM.