REAL-WORLD EXPERIENCE WITH PROLONGED TEDIZOLID TREATMENT:
EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY

J. Fernández-Fradejas¹, E. Gemeno-López¹, A. Díaz-Gago¹, J. Sáez De La Fuente¹, AM. Álvarez-Díaz¹.
¹Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Pharmacy, Madrid, Spain.

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE
Tedizolid demonstrated to be effective and safe in clinical trials. However, evidence concerning its effectiveness and tolerability in long-term treatments is still scarce.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES
To assess the use of tedizolid and its effectiveness and safety in long term treatments.

MATERIAL AND METHODS
Observational and retrospective study (1 November 2018 - 31 May 2021)

Inclusion criteria
• > 18 years-of-age.
• Tedizolid treatment for seven or more days

Variables
Collected from electronic medical record
• Demographic
• Clinical
• Safety

RESULTS

Demographics
• N = 39 patients
  • 51% female
  • Median age: 71 (IQR 52-76)

Tedizolid treatment
• Median duration: 15 days (IQR 10-20)
• Previous linezolid: 30% (n=12)
• Main reason for tedizolid selection:
  ○ Drug-drug interactions (53.8%, n=21)
  ○ Previous cytopenia (43.5%, n=17)

Safety outcomes
• No serious adverse drug events reported.
• Mean haemoglobin value unchanged (10.2 g/dL to 10.5 g/dL, p=0.18)
• Mean platelet count unchanged (243.9x10^6/mL to 243.7x10^6/mL, p=0.98)
• Absence of serotoninergic syndrome in patients treated with serotoninergic drugs (n=21)

Clinical outcomes

Treatment indication

Most frequent isolates

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE
In most cases, tedizolid was used for off-label indications. Our results suggest that tedizolid can be an effective and safe alternative in the management of diverse gram positive infections, even in prolonged treatments.