

DALBAVANCIN ADMINISTRATION IN OUTPATIENTS TO REDUCE HOSPITAL STAY IN SELECTED PATIENTS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE:

Dalbavancin is a semisynthetic glycopeptide active against Gram positive bacteria, approved in bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI). Its use has been extended, in selected patients, to other complicated infections to avoid prolonging the hospital stay, such as: endocarditis, bacteremia with difficulty controlling focus, and osteoarticular infections. The usual treatment regimen is a loading dose of 1500mg followed by 1000mg after fifteen days.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The objective of the study was to evaluate the days of hospital stay avoided with the use of Dalbavancin in these patients.

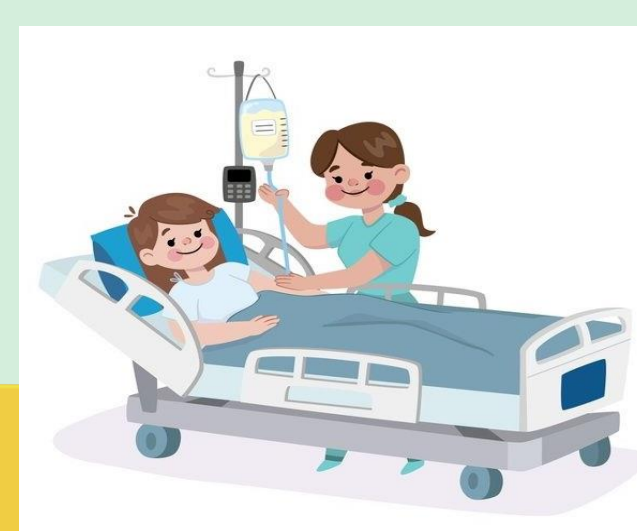
MATERIAL AND METHODS

Observational, transversal, unicenter study

Information sources:



August
2020

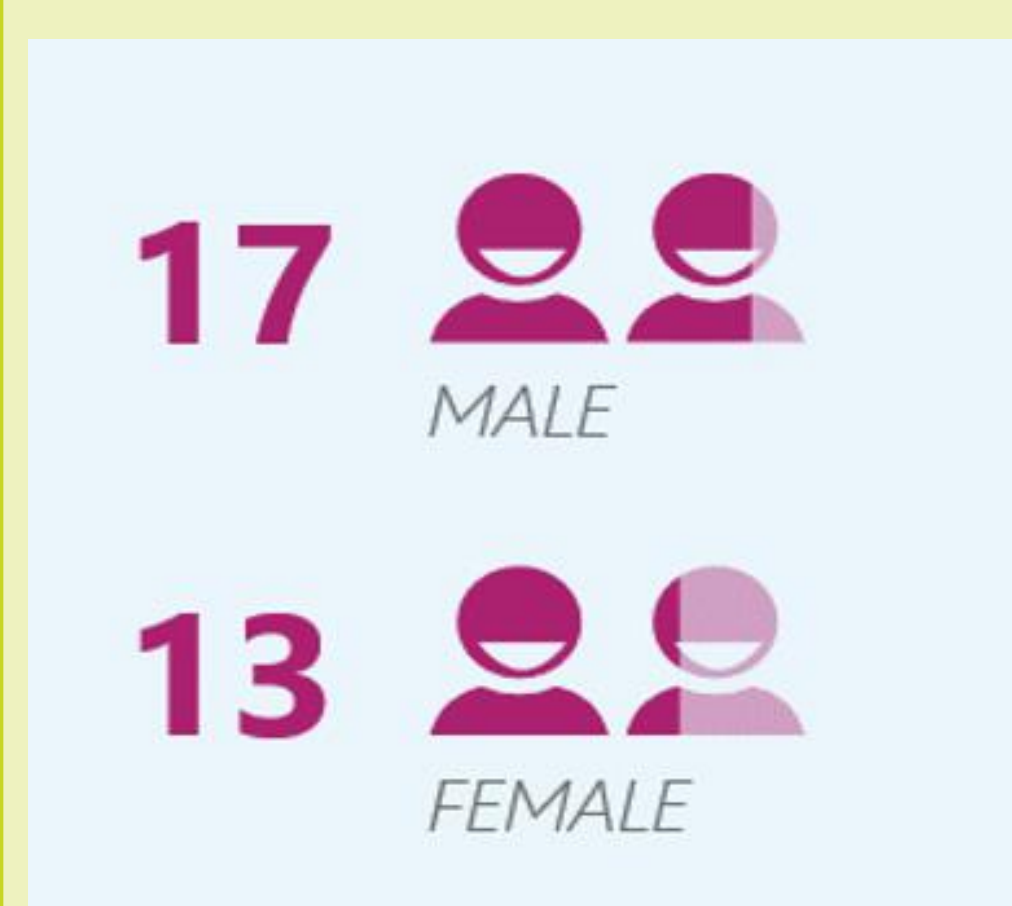


October
2021

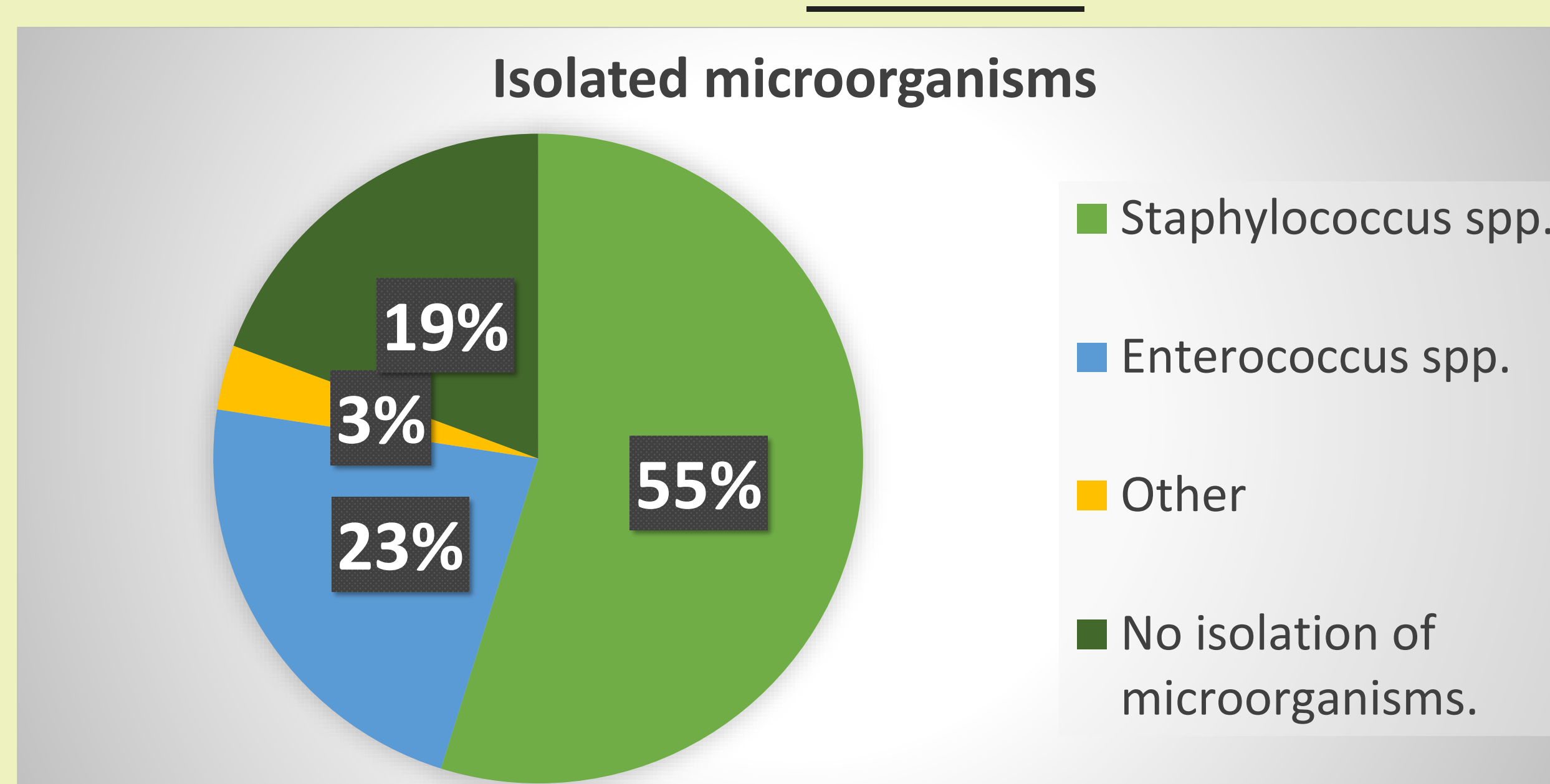
third level hospital

*The days of stay avoided were calculated according to the doses of dalbavancin administered

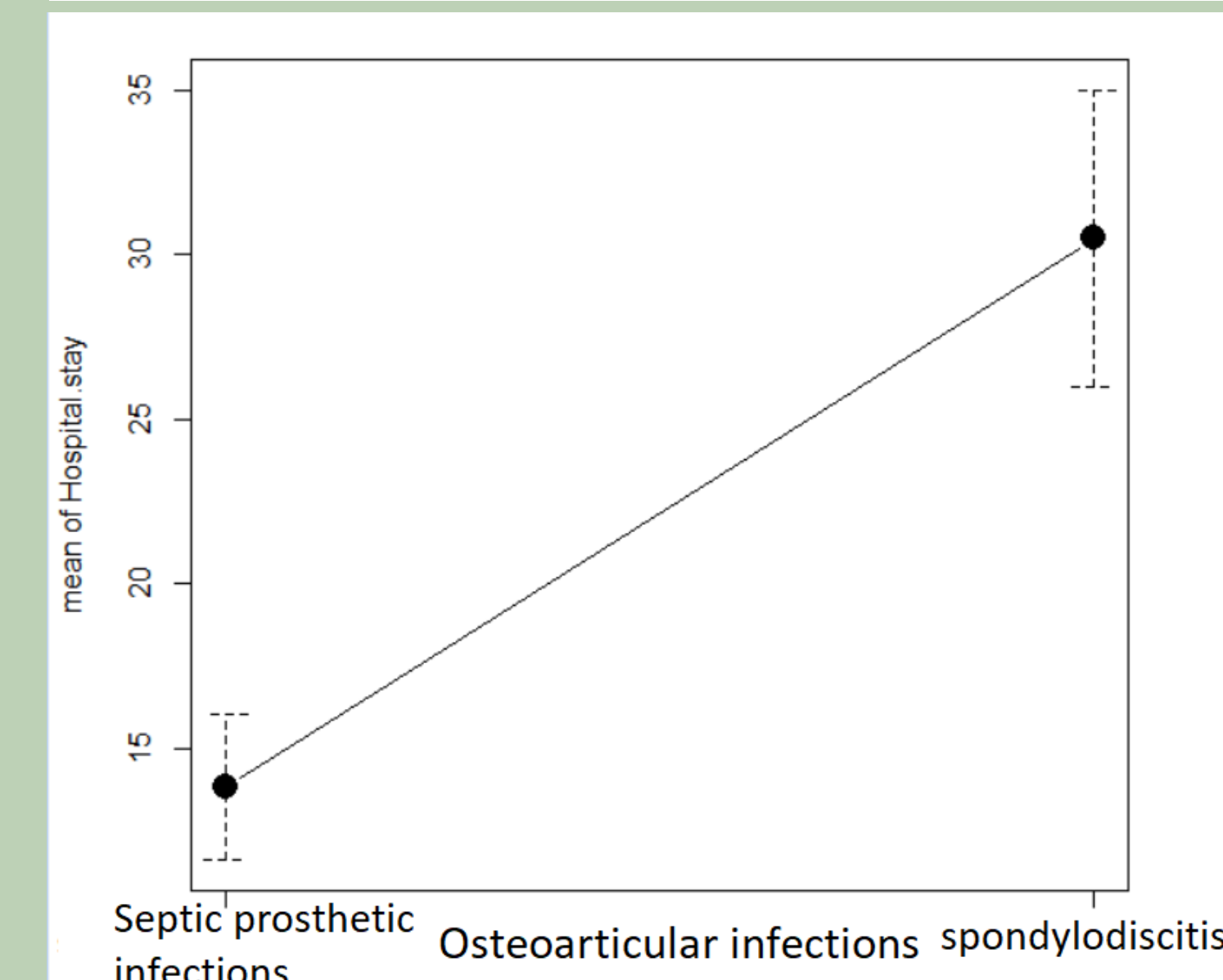
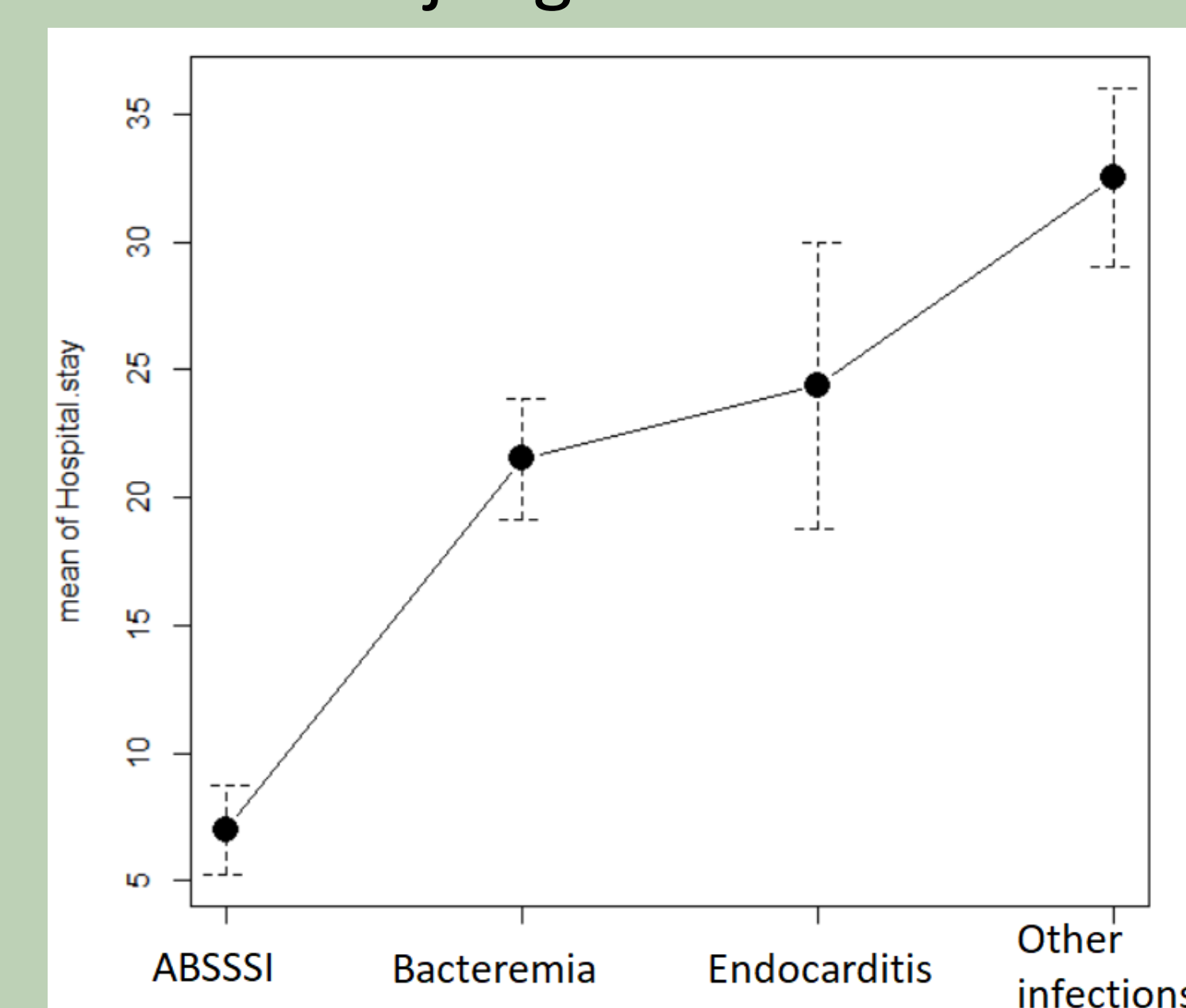
RESULTS



mean age 63±17 years



Hospital stay according to clinical judgement



Clinical judgment	Days of hospital stay avoided due to Dalbavancin	
ABSSSI	The media was reduced by half	
Osteoarticular infections	An average of 30 days	
Endocarditis	61.5% (8 patients)	30 days avoided
	23.1% (3 patients)	15 days avoided

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The use of Dalbavancin in selected patients, in infections that require prolonged hospital stay due to receive intravenous treatment, has been shown to be useful in shortening the length of hospital stay.