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
Isolated microorganisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical judgment</th>
<th>Days of hospital stay avoided due to Dalbavancin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSSSI</td>
<td>The media was reduced by half</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osteoarticular infections</td>
<td>An average of 30 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endocarditis</td>
<td>61.5% (8 patients) 30 days avoided</td>
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<td>23.1% (3 patients) 15 days avoided</td>
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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.

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Abstract: SPSQ-091

Historical research

26th Congress – Hospital Pharmacists – changing roles in a changing world