



# New Drugs for MDROs

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# Multitude of New Abx

- Ceftolozone- tazobactam
  - Ceftazidime- avibactam
  - Imipenem- relebactam
  - Meropenem-vaborbactam
  - Cefiderocol
  - Plazomicin
- Ceftolozone- tazobactam
  - Ceftazidime- avibactam
  - Imipenem- relebactam
  - Meropenem-vaborbactam
  - Cefiderocol
  - Plazomicin



# Patient Case

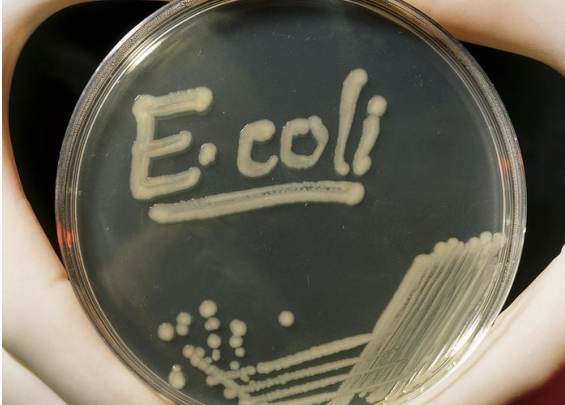
- 81 yo female, DM, HTN, otherwise healthy
  - Presents from LTCF with some flank pain, foul smelling urine, pain on urination
  - Fever, WBC count elevated, Cr 1.2 (baseline 0.9)
  - Hemodynamics stable, mental status normal
- Presumed Urinary tract infection/pyelonephritis



# ...On day 3

Patient is receiving cefepime

Urine growing *E.coli* with following susceptibilities:



**Amoxicillin R**

**Amox/clav R**

**Cefazolin R**

**Cefoxitin R**

**Ceftriaxone R**

**Ceftazidime R**

**Cefepime R**

**Ertapenem R**

**Gentamicin S**

**Levofloxacin R**

**Meropenem R**

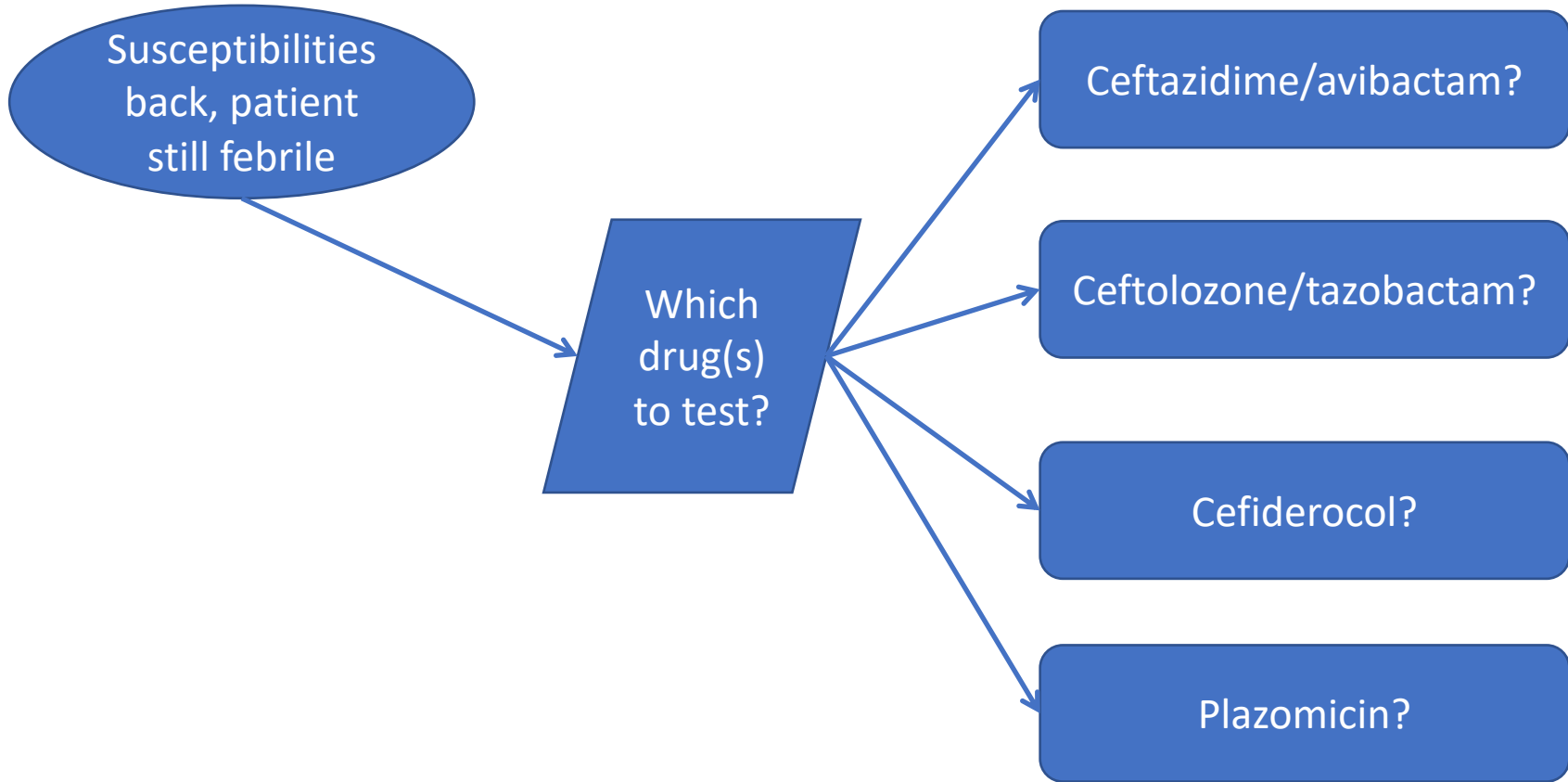
**Pip/tazo R**

**TMP/sulfa R**

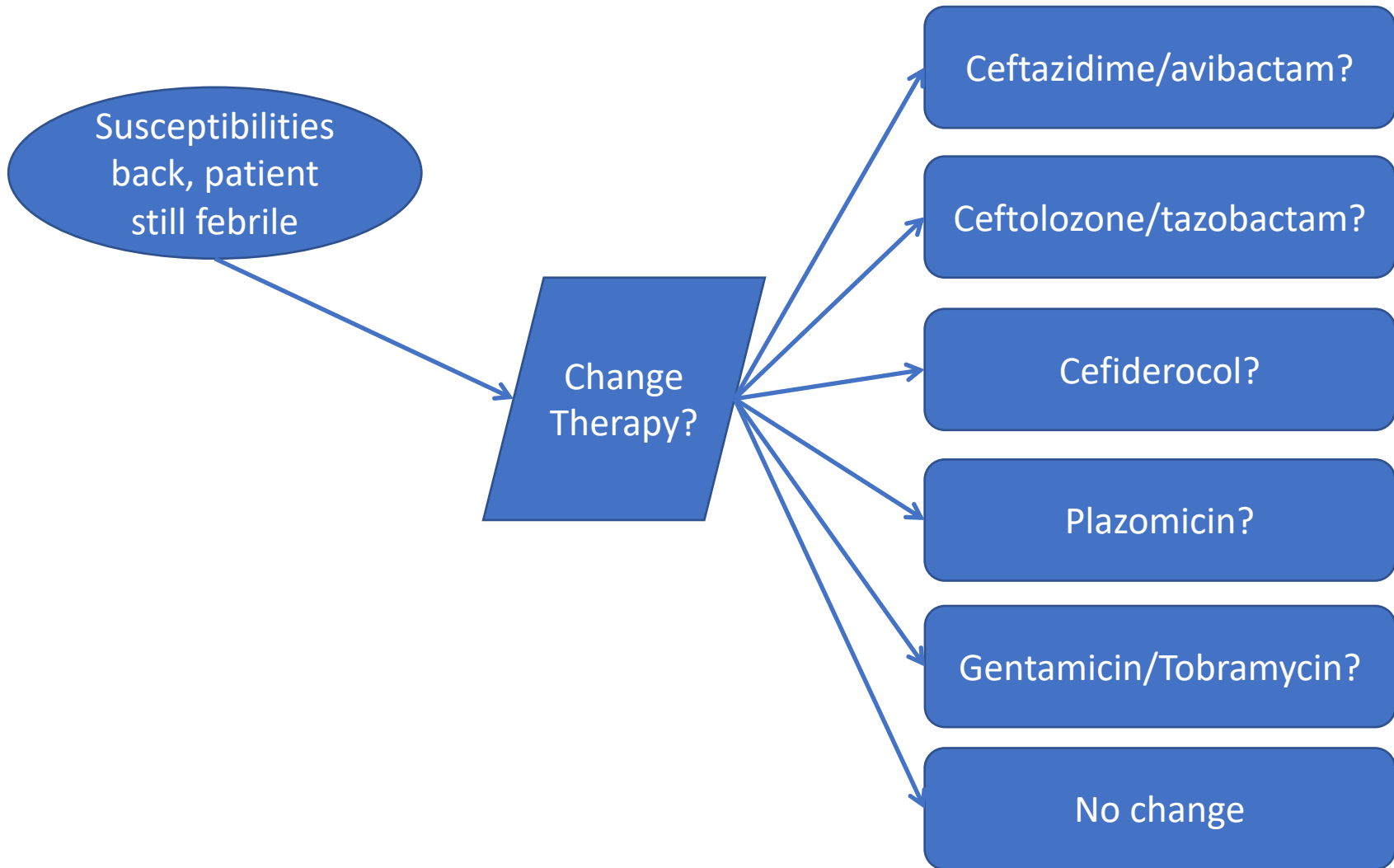
**Tobramycin S**



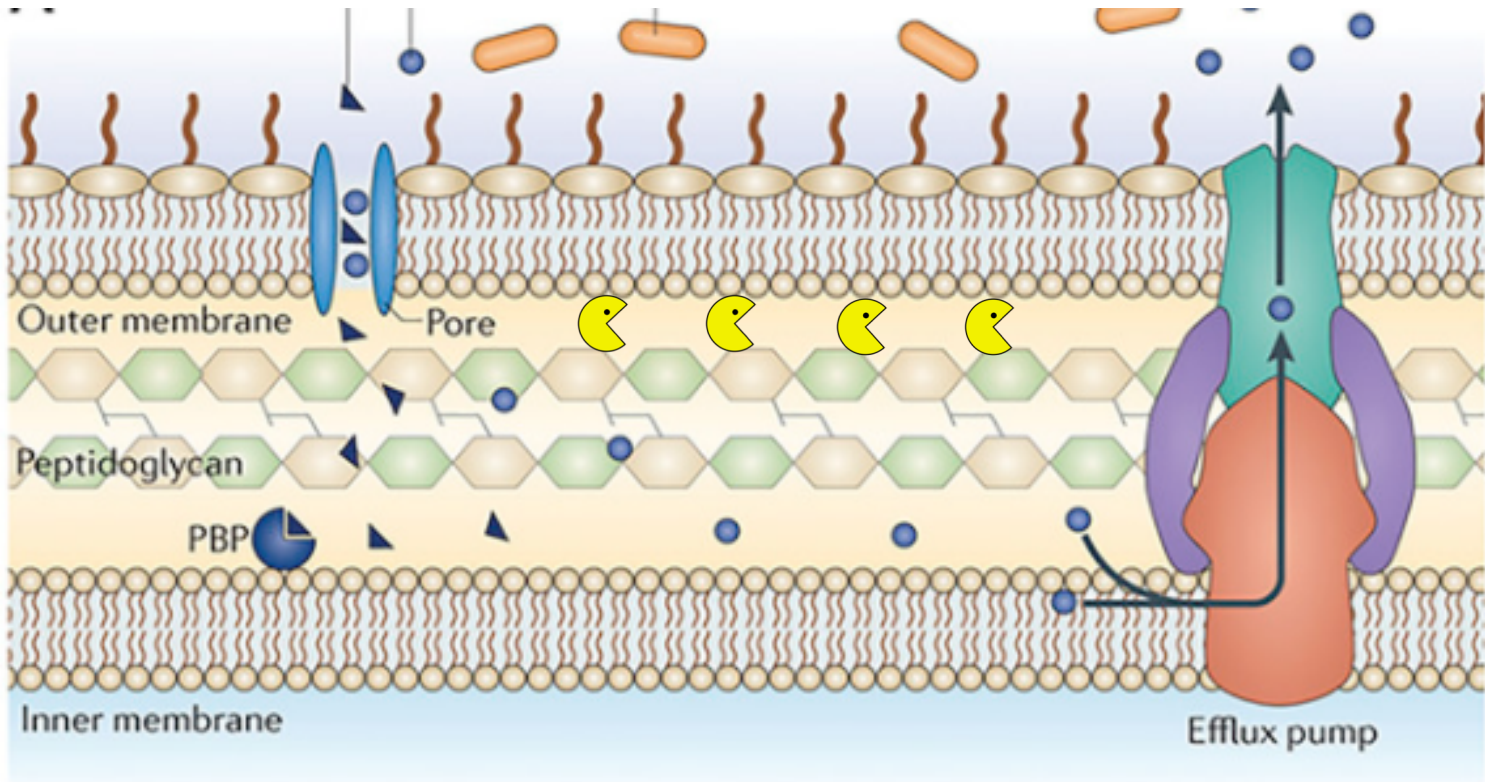
# What do you test for?



# What do you do with regimen?



# Visual of GNR Resistance



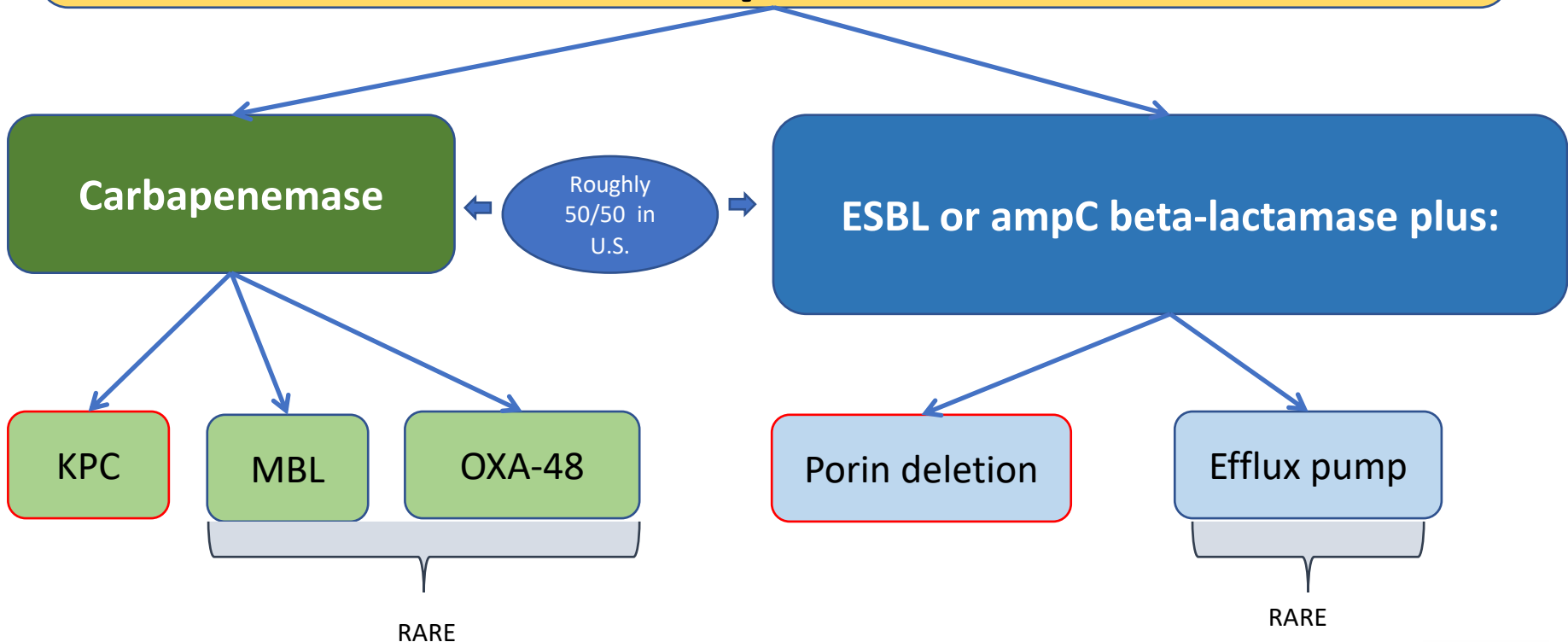
citations

 = beta-lactamase



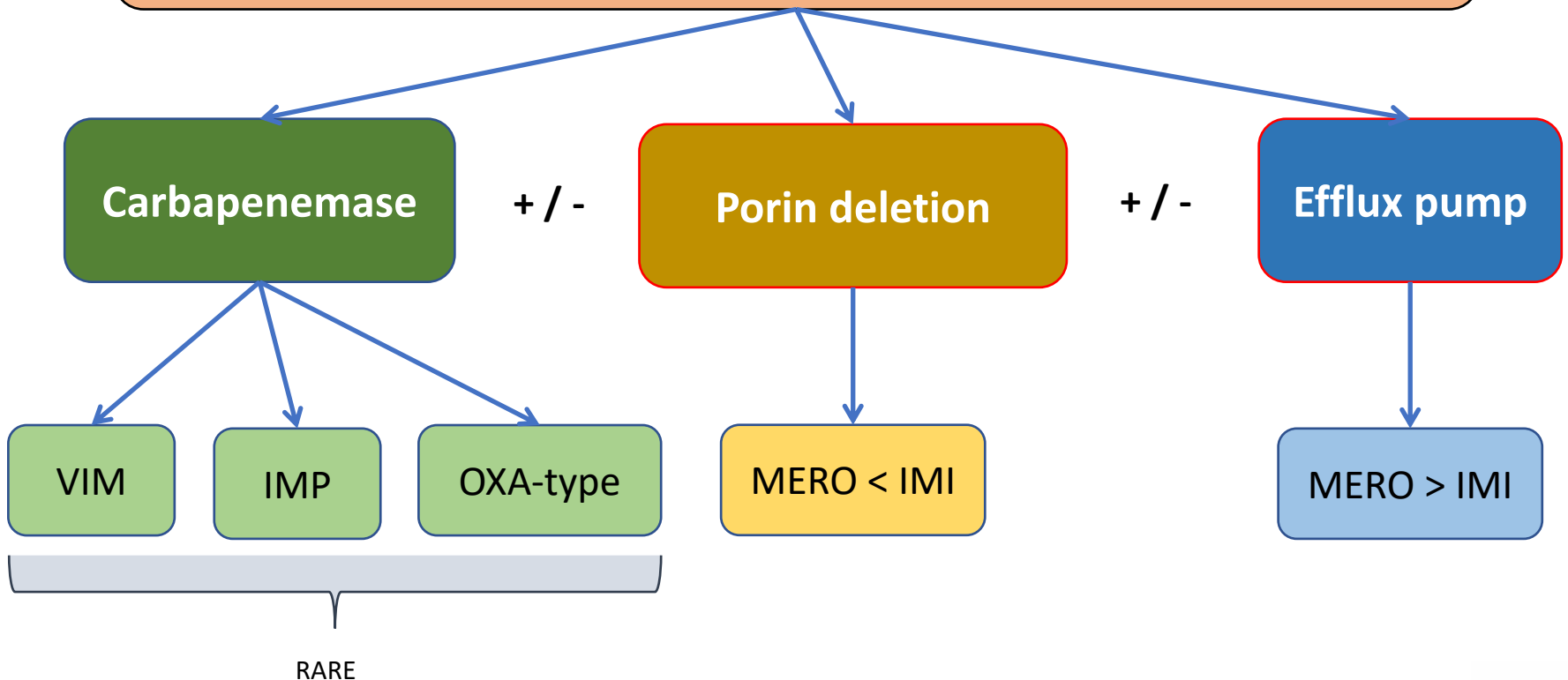
# Mechanism of Resistance

## Enterobacteriaceae RESISTANT to carbapenems



# Mechanism of Resistance

***P. aeruginosa* RESISTANT to carbapenems**



# Option #1 Ceftazidime- avibactam

- Older 3<sup>rd</sup> gen ceph with new inhibitor which impairs variety of beta-lactamases (ESBL, ampC, KPC, OXA), effective against porin + ESBL/ampC
- FDA Indications:  
cUTI, cIAI, HABP/VABP
- Safety:  
Similar to other beta-lactams
- Considerations:
  - Avibactam is \*only\* an inhibitor, no intrinsic activity
  - Limited improvement in susc. in MDR *P. aeruginosa*
  - Limited anaerobic activity
  - Growing evidence for efficacy in MDR (CRE) infections



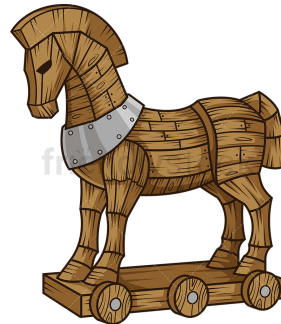
# Option #2 - Ceftolozane/tazobactam

- New ceph with \*old\* inhibitor which impairs variety of beta-lactamases (ESBL, ampC); ceftolozane less affected by porin deletion/efflux/ampC resistance mechanisms
- FDA Indications:  
cUTI, cIAI, HABP/VABP
- Safety:  
similar to other beta-lactams
- Considerations:
  - ESBL activity is not uniform, especially for *K. pneumoniae*
  - Given as a prolonged infusion
  - Limited anaerobic activity
  - Growing evidence for efficacy in MDR *P. aeruginosa* infections



# Option #3 - Cefiderocol

- New ceph with novel method of entry into cell (siderophore), structure resilient to all beta-lactamases
- FDA Indications:  
cUTI, HABP/VABP
- Safety:  
similar to other beta-lactams
- Considerations:
  - Porin/efflux mechanisms of resistance don't impair cefiderocol
  - Despite circumvention of most resistance mechanisms, bacteria can be resistant via alterations in iron transport system
  - Limited anaerobic activity
  - Concerns for poor in-vivo performance in MDR infections (did not meet clinical endpoints for efficacy)



# Option # 4 - Plazomicin

- New aminoglycoside with modifications that get around conventional aminoglycoside resistance mechanisms
- FDA Indications:  
cUTI
- Safety:  
Similar to other aminoglycosides
- Considerations:
  - Despite its modified structure and mitigation of various mechanisms of resistance, resistance still documented
  - Showed better outcomes in cUTI (vs meropenem) due to less recurrence in sub-group analysis
  - Phase 3 study in treatment MDR infections failed FDA approval due to too small of numbers



# Option #5 Older Aminoglycosides

## Effectiveness and safety of an institutional aminoglycoside-based regimen as empirical treatment of patients with pyelonephritis

Meital Elbaz<sup>1</sup>, Hila Zadka<sup>2</sup>, Ahuva Weiss-Meilik<sup>2</sup> and Ronen Ben-Ami<sup>3,4\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Internal Medicine, Tel Aviv Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel; <sup>2</sup>Data Science and Quality Division, Tel Aviv Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel;

<sup>3</sup>Infectious Diseases Unit, Tel Aviv Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel; <sup>4</sup>Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel

- Retrospective study from large hospital in Israel

- Stewardship program promoted **aminoglycosides** as first-line therapy for adult pyelonephritis

- Bacteremia included
- Neutropenia excluded
- Oral step down allowed

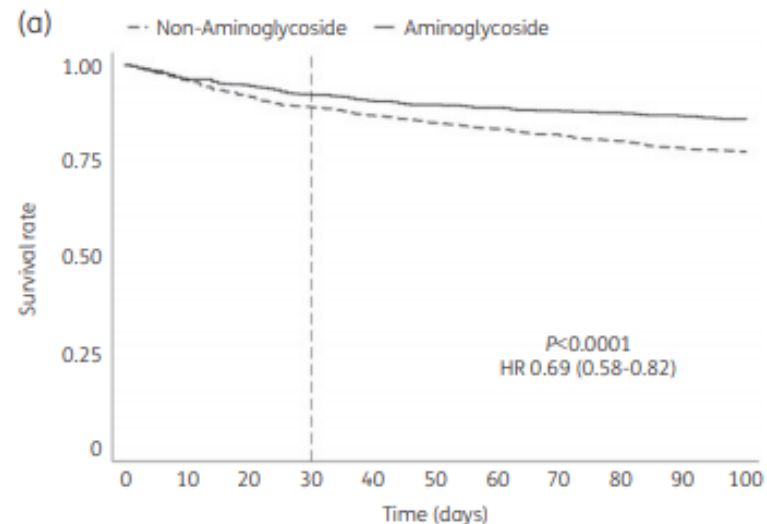
- N=2026; 715 AG, 1311 non-AG

- **Median age 82**

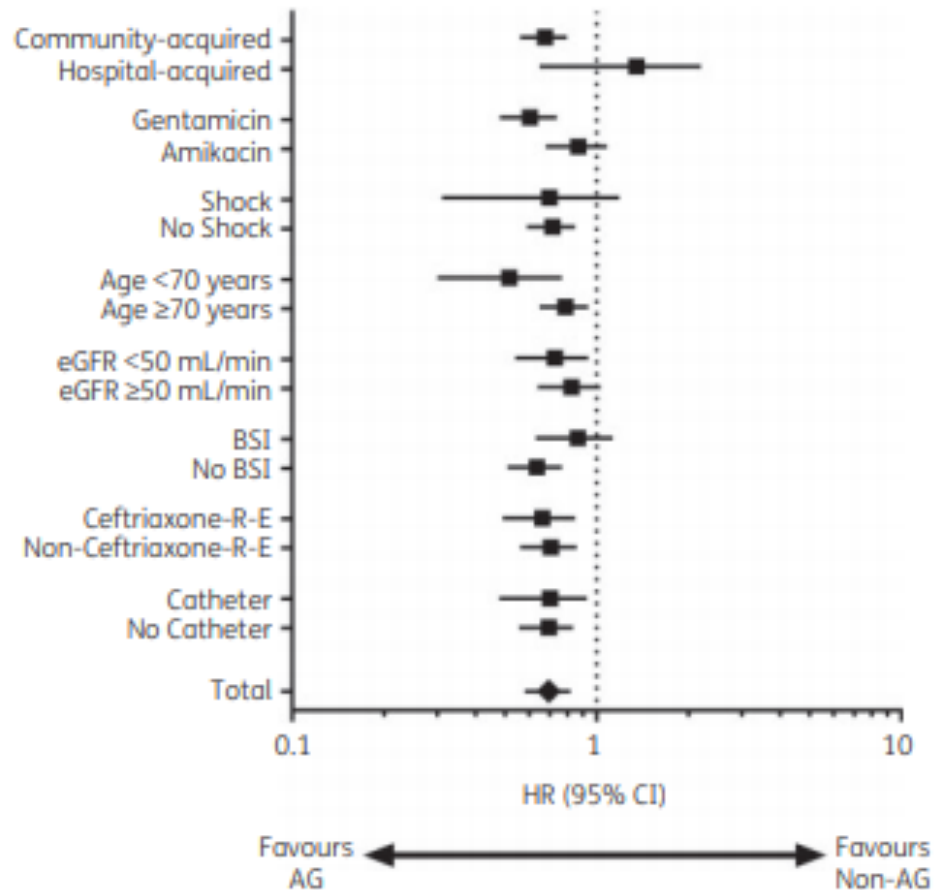
- Median duration 3 days (IQR 2-5)

- **Primary endpoint, death within 30 days: 7.6 vs. 11%**

- AKI occurred in 2.5% vs. 2.9%



# Primary Outcome by SubGroup



# Alternate Reality on day 3

Patient is receiving cefepime

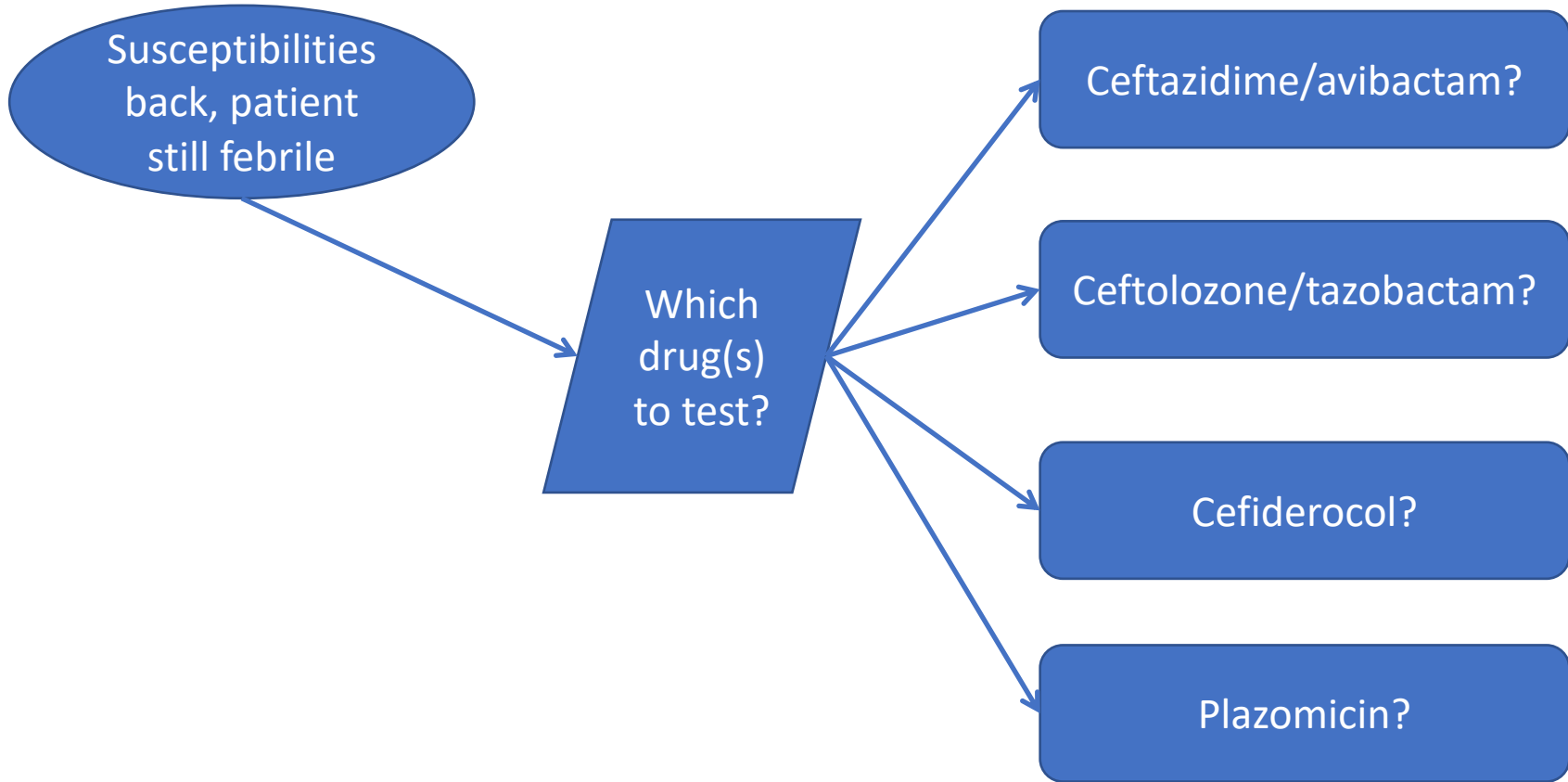
Urine growing *P. aeruginosa* with following susceptibilities:



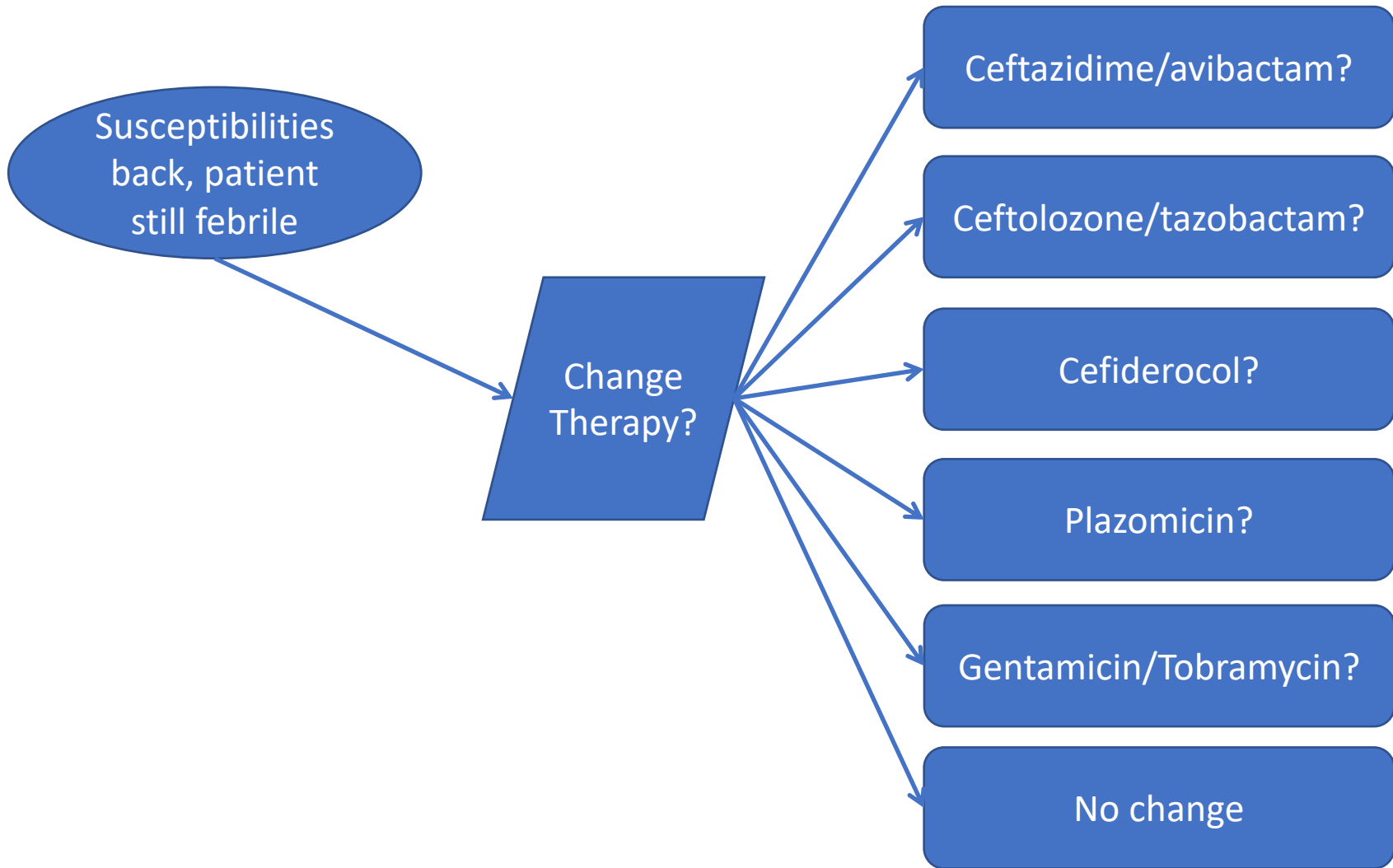
- Ceftazidime R
- Cefepime R
- Gentamicin S
- Levofloxacin R
- Meropenem R
- Pip/tazo R
- Tobramycin S



# What do you do?



# What do you do?



# New Abx in the Toolbox

- Ceftolozane – tazobactam
  - Multi-drug resistant *P.aeruginosa*
- Ceftazidime – avibactam
  - Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae
- Plazomicin
  - Drug of last resort, MDR GNR in which amik/tobra/gent are resistant AND you would otherwise use an aminoglycoside
- Cefiderocol
  - Drug of last resort, MDR including resistance to newer agents

