Outpatient Parenteral Antibiotic Therapy (OPAT) with Telavancin: A Multi-Center Experience

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Abstract

Background: Telavancin (TLV) is a novel bactericidal lipoglycopeptide FDA approved September 2009 for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (SSIs) caused by susceptible gram positive bacteria. To date, there is little data regarding OPAT use of TLV. A physician office infusion center (POIC) provides an optimal outpatient setting for the treatment of SSIs and other outpatient infections caused by drug-resistant organisms. The objective of this study was to evaluate IP/OPAT treatment outcomes and identify trends in use of TLV in a POIC setting.

Methods: A retrospective database and chart review of 37 POICs was conducted to identify all TLV patients treated between February 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010. Outcome measures were assessed using standard definitions.

Results: Of the 37 patients identified, 26 (70%) received TLV for complicated skin infections, 6 (17%) for complicated skin structure infections, and 5 (14%) for sepsis. The most common pathogens isolated were Staphylococcus aureus (25 pts), methicillin sensitive (9 pts) and methicillin resistant (16 pts). Patients were treated for a mean (range) of 10.3 (2-42) days. The overall clinical success rate was 82% (31 of 37). There were no serious adverse events reported.

Conclusion: TLV may be considered an alternative option in OPAT use for complex skin and skin structure infections.

Keywords: OPAT, Telavancin, Skin and Skin Structure Infections

References

