Dalbavancin: A Nationwide Outpatient Experience in Physician Office Infusion Centers (POICs)

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Introduction

DAL is a lipoglycopeptide approved for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and subcutaneous infections (ABSI) caused by susceptible gram-positive bacteria. It has been shown to be non-inferior to intravenous vancomycin followed with oral clindamycin.

METHODS

A multi-center retrospective database study was conducted to analyze data on patients (pts) administered DAL in POICs through March 2015, the database included demographics, microbiology, adverse events (AEs), clinical outcomes and recurrences were assessed.

Results:

Background:

Characteristics, microbiology, adverse events (AEs), clinical outcomes and recurrences were analyzed. Recurrence rates were compared to literature for a variety of infections. Further real-world studies can help establish DAL's place in therapy and provide additional information on safety parameters.

We aimed to evaluate the real-world effectiveness and safety of DAL for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and subcutaneous infections in physician office settings (POICs). We conducted a retrospective, multi-center database study of all patients (pts) who received DAL treatment at 105 physician offices in the US from July 2014 through March 2015. DAL was administered to 105 pts with 57 (54%) males and an overall mean age of 62 years. The majority of pts (87%) received DAL for infections caused by drug resistant Staphylococcus aureus from a global surveillance program. Further real-world studies can help establish DAL’s place in therapy and provide additional information on safety parameters.

Conclusion:

We performed a retrospective, multi-center database study of all patients (pts) who received DAL in physician office settings (POICs) from July 2014 through March 2015. DAL was administered to 105 pts with 57 (54%) males and an overall mean age of 62 years. The majority of pts (87%) received DAL for infections caused by drug resistant Staphylococcus aureus from a global surveillance program. Further real-world studies can help establish DAL’s place in therapy and provide additional information on safety parameters.