Dalbavancin for the Treatment of Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infections in Obese Patients
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ABSTRACT

Dalbavancin: A once-synthetic lipoglycopeptide antibiotic, has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (ABSSSI). The objective of the study was to evaluate the clinical effectiveness of dalbavancin for the treatment of obese patients with ABSSSI. Study means BMI ≥30 (BMI) relative to non-weight patients (BMI < 10%). Results were stratified by weight (BMI ≥30 or BMI < 25 kg/m²) and stratified by treatment (dalbavancin or comparator).

RESULTS

Dalbavancin is an effective treatment option for obese patients with ABSSSI with similar clinical success rates observed in patients and in those with normal BMI by a categorical analysis of subgroups of patients stratified by weight bands or as part of a comparative analysis assessing BMI as a continuous and categorical variable. The percentage of subjects with TEAEs (all drug-related) at the primary endpoint at 48 hours (ITT) was 81.6% for dalbavancin and 84.4% for the comparator treatment group across all three BMI categories. Obese patients with BMI ≥30 were more likely to have cellulitis more often female and had a larger lesion size. Duration of study drug therapy did not differ by BMI group. Clinical success rates at 48-72 hours after initiation of study drug therapy, Day 14 and Day 28 were similar between treatment groups across the three BMI categories. Obese patients with BMI ≥30 were more likely to have treatment-emergent adverse events (all causality) relative to those who were not obese. The percentage of subjects with TEAEs (all-causality and drug-related), SAEs and SAEs leading to death in the dalbavancin treatment group were numerically lower than those in the comparator treatment group across all three BMI categories.

CONCLUSION

Dalbavancin is an effective treatment option for obese patients with ABSSSI with similar clinical success rates observed in patients who were obese, over-weight or those with normal body weight.