

**P2469 Impact of ceftazidime-avibactam on mortality of OXA-48-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteraemia**

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**Background:** Ceftazidime-avibactam (CAZ-AVI) has recently been approved for the treatment of carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae, mainly KPC and OXA-48. Information available on OXA-48 producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteremia treatment is very poor. The objective of the study was to compare the mortality of patients with OXA-48-producing *K. pneumoniae* bacteremia in patients treated with CAZ-AVI and in those receiving other therapies.

**Materials/methods:** Retrospective observational study of adult patients with bacteremia due to OXA-48 producing *K. pneumoniae* admitted to a university-affiliated tertiary-care hospital between January 2016 and January 2018. Patients on palliative care were excluded. Cure was define as resolution of symptoms at the end of the therapy; and recurrence as a new OXA-48 producing *K. pneumoniae* bacteremia in the follow-up.

**Results:** We identified 91 patients with OXA-48 producing *K. pneumoniae* bacteremia, 7 were excluded. Characteristics of patients in both groups were similar. Univariable analysis of factors related to 14-day mortality were: age >70-year-old (RR= 3.4, CI95%1.34-8.55, p = 0.008), Pitt index >2 (RR = 2.9, CI95% 1.22-6.85, p = 0.017) and INCREMENT score >11 (RR = 2.9, CI95% 1,07-8.13, p = 0.034); CAZ-AVI (RR = 0.2, CI95% 0.02-1.17, p = 0.033) was a protective factor. Increment score >11 (OR = 6.2, CI95% 1.86-20.83, p = 0.003) and CAZ-AVI (OR = 0.1, CI95% 0.01-0.68, p = 0.02) were independently related to 14-day mortality, in multivariable analysis. Kaplan-Meier estimate showed a significant reduction on 14-day mortality among patients treated with CAZ-AVI (Log Rank = 0.010).

**Conclusions:** Treatment with CAZ-AVI dramatically reduced 14-day mortality in patients with OXA-producing *K. pneumoniae* bacteremia.

Table. Characteristics of patients analysed

	<b>CAZ-AVI (n = 21)</b>	<b>Other * (n = 63)</b>	<b>P</b>
Age >70 years, (%)	7 (33)	31 (49)	0.311
Sex male, n (%)	10 (48)	48 (76)	0.027
Charlson >3	10 (48)	36 (57)	0.461
Nosocomial acquisition, n (%)	18 (86)	45 (71)	0.251
Source of infection, n (%)			
- Urinary	4 (19)	30 (48)	0.023
- Catheter	9 (43)	15 (24)	0.104
- Respiratory	2 (10)	9 (14)	0.723
- Abdominal	4 (19)	4 (6)	0.103
- Unknown	2 (10)	5 (8)	1
Pitt index >2, n (%)	10 (48)	26 (41)	0.621
Increment score >11, n (%)	12 (57)	35 (56)	1
Adequate empirical therapy, n (%)	9 (43)	22 (35)	0.603
Outcome			
- Cure	20 (95)	43 (68)	0.018
- Recurrence	4 (19)	5 (8)	0.218
- 14-day mortality	1 (5)	18 (29)	0.033
- 30-day mortality	3 (14)	19 (30)	0.251

\* Other therapies: carbapenem + colistina (n=34); carbapenem + 2 active drugs (n=13); others (n=16)

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