



Hospital Universitari Son Dureta

ESTUDIO DE UTILIZACIÓN DE VANCOMICINA EN INFECCIONES POR Staphylococcus Aureus RESISTENTE A METICILINA EN UN HOSPITAL DE TERCER NIVEL

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Introducción

- Infecciones por *Staphylococcus aureus* resistentes a meticilina (MRSA) asociadas a mayor mortalidad que las infecciones causadas por *Staphylococcus aureus* sensibles a cloxacilina (MSSA)
- Peor pronóstico y mayor morbilidad si la concentración mínima inhibitoria (CMI) del MRSA a vancomicina es >1,5 mcg/ml
- Es relevante conocer el uso de vancomicina y pautas de tratamiento en relación a la CMI en las infecciones graves causadas por MRSA



Objetivos

- Conocer del uso de la vancomicina en MRSA y evaluar la influencia de la CMI en la prescripción de vancomicina en nuestro hospital





Material y métodos

- Estudio retrospectivo observacional de 9 meses de duración
- Factores de inclusión:
 - pacientes ≥ 18 años
 - ingresados con vancomicina ≥ 48h
 - con supervivencia > 24h tras administración de vancomicina
- · Factores de exclusión:
 - tratamientos realizados en UCI, Reanimación y Urgencias

Variables estudiadas: demográficas, clínicas y de comorbilidad (índice de Charlson), tipo de infección, duración del tratamiento, solicitud de niveles séricos, datos de microbiología y resultado clínico (curación, muerte atribuible a la infección, cambio a otro antibiótico)

Se consideraron *episodios diferentes* el inicio de la vancomicina tras 48h sin tratamiento

La CMI se determinó por el método E-test proporcionado por el servicio de microbiología





Resultados

- Se contabilizaron 461 episodios con vancomicina

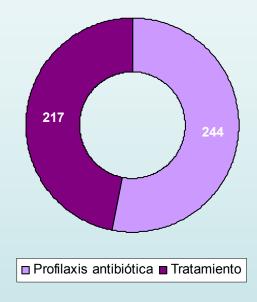
Demografía de los tratamientos:

196 pacientes

edad media 60,1 años (20-91)

duración de tratamiento 8,55 días (2-59)

58% masculino

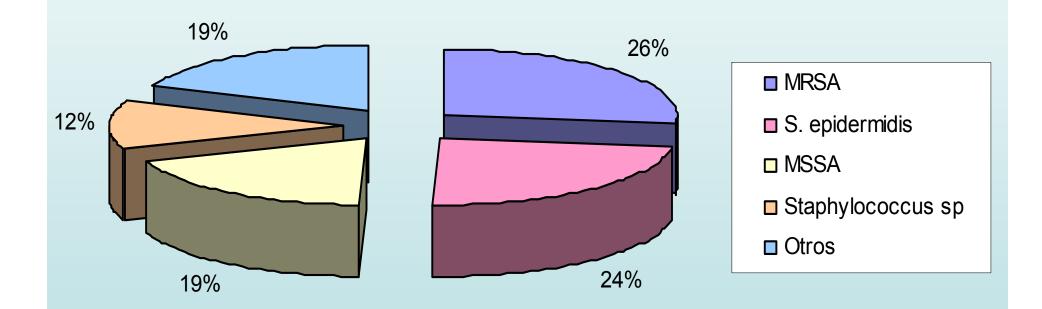


- Los 217 tratamientos tenían datos de microbiología en 150 (69,1%) casos y no tenían cultivos microbiológicos o fueron negativos tras 72h en 67 (30,9%) casos





- Distribución microbiológica de los 150 tratamientos con vancomicina







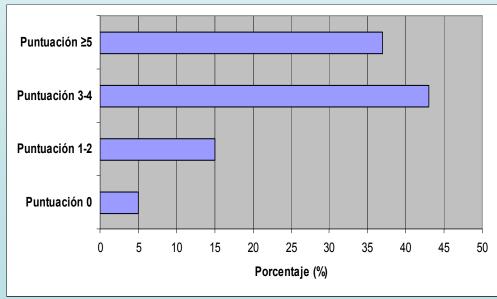
Resultados: MRSA

- De los 150 tratamientos con vancomicina y microbiología → 40 episodios de MRSA en 39 pacientes
- Edad media 72 años, 22 hombres
- Los valores de la CMI del MRSA a vancomicina fueron 0.75-3
- Cr sérica media a las 48h del inicio del tratamiento fue 0.84mg/dl, sólo 7 episodios tuvieron Cr_s>1.2mg/dl
- Índices comorbilidad medios:

Weighted index of comorbidity: 4.1

Combined condition and age-related score: 5.9

Estimated 10 year survival (%): 22.8





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	Myocardial infarct Congestive heart failure Peripheral vascular disease Cerebrovascular disease Dementia Chronic pulmonary disease Connective tissue disease	Yes	Table 6. Ten-year	_	n Longitudinal	Studies	
		age-contoroidity in the testing population					
	Ulcer disease	Yes	Comorbidity-age combined risk score*	Number of patients	Actual 10-yr survival (%)	Predicted 10-yr survival† (%)	
2	Mild liver disease Diabetes Hemiplegia	Yes	0 1 2	213 156 136	99 97 87	99 96 90	
2	Moderate or severe renal disease Diabetes with end organ damage	Yes	3 4 5	42 29	47 34	53 21	
3 6	Any tumor Leukemia Lymphoma Moderate or severe liver disease Metastatic solid tumor AIDS	Yes	40 yr taken as the zero rank for age (e.g. a patient who was 50 who				
Assigned weights for each condition that a patient has. The total equals the score, Example: chronic pulmonary (1) and			mild		modera	ate	severe
			C	9		0	0
Evaluate		Result				^	
Weighted index of comorbidity		5					
nbined condition and	age-related score	7					
1	gned weights for only the score phoma (2) = total communication communic	Moderate or severe renal disease Diabetes with end organ damage Any tumor Leukemia Lymphoma 3 Moderate or severe liver disease 6 Metastatic solid tumor AIDS ned weights for each condition that a patient has. The lequals the score. Example: chronic pulmonary (1) and phoma (2) = total score (3).	Moderate or severe renal disease Diabetes with end organ damage Any tumor Leukemia Lymphoma 3 Moderate or severe liver disease 6 Metastatic solid tumor AIDS med weights for each condition that a patient has. The 1 equals the score. Example: chronic pulmonary (1) and phoma (2) = total score (3). Result ghted index of comorbidity Moderate or severe renal disease Yes Yes Yes Yes Result	Moderate or severe renal disease Diabetes with end organ damage Any tumor Leukemia Lymphoma 3 Moderate or severe liver disease 6 Metastatic solid tumor AIDS med weights for each condition that a patient has. The lequals the score. Example: chronic pulmonary (1) and phoma (2) = total score (3). *Each comorbidity 40 yr taken as the a had a comorbidity coefficient for the a coded as 0, 50 as in theoretical low risk calculation was 0.9 *The predicted surve theoretical low risk calculation was 0.9 *Result* *Result*	Moderate or severe renal disease Diabetes with end organ damage Any tumor Leukemia Lymphoma Moderate or severe liver disease Metastatic solid tumor AIDS The producte of comorbidity Comparison of comorbidity Comparison of comorbidity	Moderate or severe renal disease Diabetes with end organ damage Any tumor Leukemia Lymphoma 3 Moderate or severe liver disease 6 Metastatic solid tumor AIDS med weights for each condition that a patient has. The lequals the score. Example: chronic pulmonary (1) and phoma (2) = total score (3). Yes 3 109 79 4 42 47 42 47 45 46 yr taken as the zero rank for age (e.g. a patien had a comorbidity rank was equivalent to one de 40 yr taken as the zero rank for age (e.g. a patien had a comorbidity combined score coded as 0, 50 as 1, 60 as 2, 70 as 3, etc.). *The predicted survival was calculated from the 1 theoretical low risk population (0.983). Thus for calculation was 0.983 ¹⁴⁸ , where 14.8 = e ^{2.7} = e ^{0.9(3)} . *Result Great of the degree comorbidity combined score coded as 0, 50 as 1, 60 as 2, 70 as 3, etc.). *The predicted survival was calculated from the 1 theoretical low risk population (0.983). Thus for calculation was 0.983 ¹⁴⁸ , where 14.8 = e ^{2.7} = e ^{0.9(3)} .	Moderate or severe renal disease Diabetes with end organ damage Any tumor Leukemia Lymphoma Moderate or severe liver disease Metastatic solid tumor AIDS Tend weights for each condition that a patient has. The lequals the score. Example: chronic pulmonary (1) and phoma (2) = total score (3). Moderate or severe liver disease Metastatic solid tumor AIDS Result Tes 3 109 79 77 4 4 42 47 53 5 29 34 21 *Each comorbidity rank was equivalent to one decade of age, with 40 yr taken as the zero rank for age (e.g. a patient who was 50 who had a comorbidity index of 2 would have a score of 3). The beta coefficient for the age-comorbidity combined score was 0.9 (e.g. < 40 coded as 0, 50 as 1, 60 as 2, 70 as 3, etc.). *The predicted survival was calculated from the 10-yr survival of a theoretical low risk population (0,983). Thus for a score of 70 the calculation was 0.983 ¹⁴⁸ , where 14.8 = e ²⁷ = e ^{0.9(3)} .



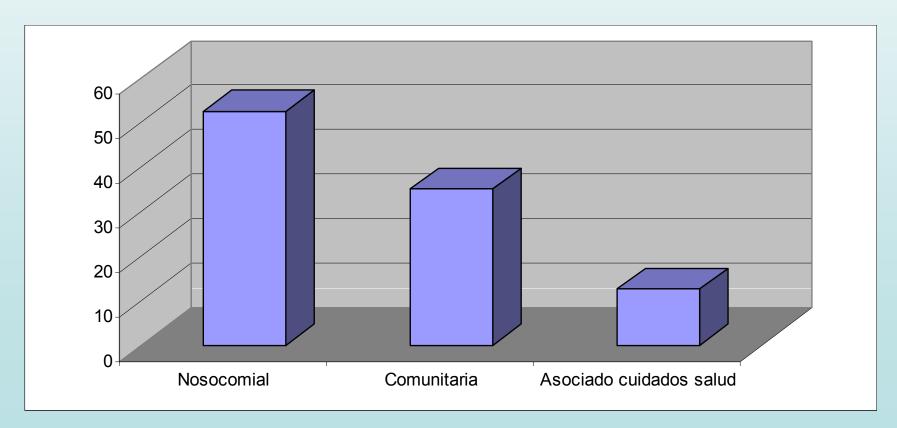


- Distribución por origen de infección

Nosocomial: 21 episodios

Comunitaria: 14 episodios

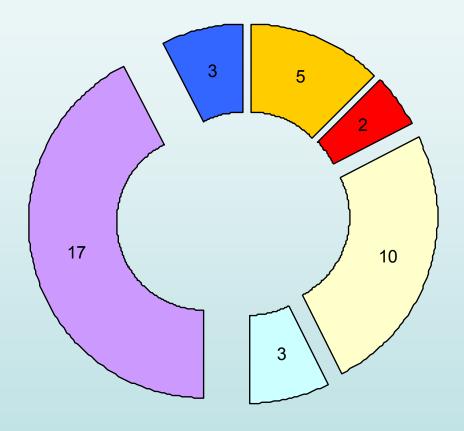
Asociada cuidados salud: 5 episodios

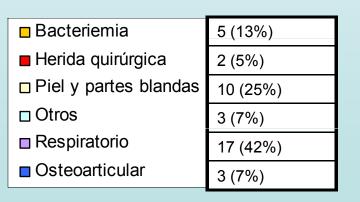






- Distribución por infección

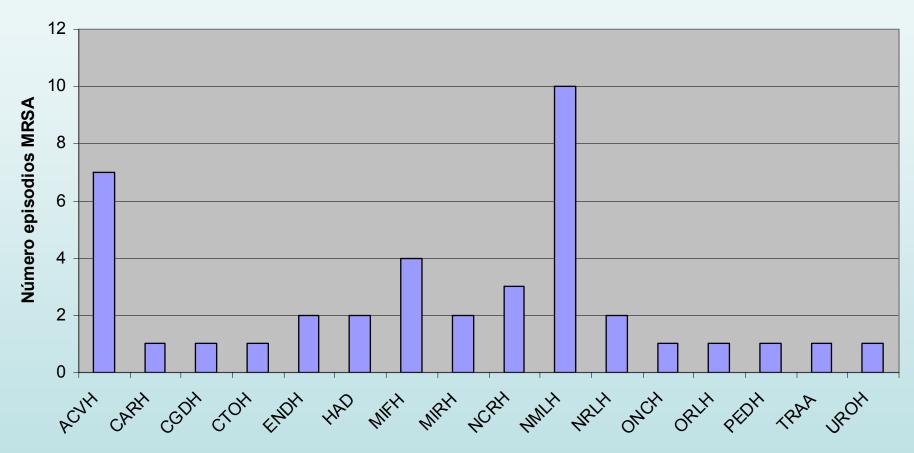








- Distribución por servicios



- Los principales servicios implicados fueron: Neumología 10(25,0%), Cirugía Vascular 7(17,5%) y Medicina Interna 6(15,0%), 17(42,5%) otros servicios





Evolución

- De los 40 episodios de MRSA, 22 correspondieron a infecciones graves (17 neumonías y 5 bacteriemias):

16 episodios resultaron curación6 episodios fueron tratamiento fallido

2 exitus
4 cambios tratamiento
(3 SMT/TMP y 1 voriconazol)





Conclusiones

- Un 27% tratamientos con vancomicina se debieron a MRSA
- En infecciones graves por MRSA (bacteriemas y neumonías) no se siguieron las guías terapéuticas tras información de la CMI.

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