

6. ¿Debemos seguir utilizando las pautas antibióticas recomendadas por los expertos (Guías SEC/AHA 2015) en endocarditis protésicas por *Staphylococcus aureus* o ECN?

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Therapy for Native Valve Endocarditis Due to *Staphylococcus aureus* or Coagulase Negative Staphylococci

Antibiotic	Dosage and Route	Duration
Nafcillin/Cloxacillin Cefazolin (AHA)	12 g/24 h in 6 divided doses IV 6 g/24 h in 3 divided doses IV	4-6 wk 4-6 wk
Cotrimoxazole + Clindamycin (ESC)	4800/960 mg/24 h in 4-6 doses IV/PO 1800 mg/24 h in 3 doses IV/PO	6 wk 1 wk
Vancomycin	30-45 mg/kg/24 h. IV (in 2-3 doses)*	4-6 wk
Daptomycin Cotrimoxazole + Clindamycin (ESC)	≥ 8 mg/kg/24 h 4800/960 mg/24 h in 4-6 doses IV/PO 1800 mg/24 h in 3 doses IV/PO	4-6 wk 6 wk 1 wk

Habib G et al, Eur Heart J, 2015, Baddour L et al. Circulation, 2015

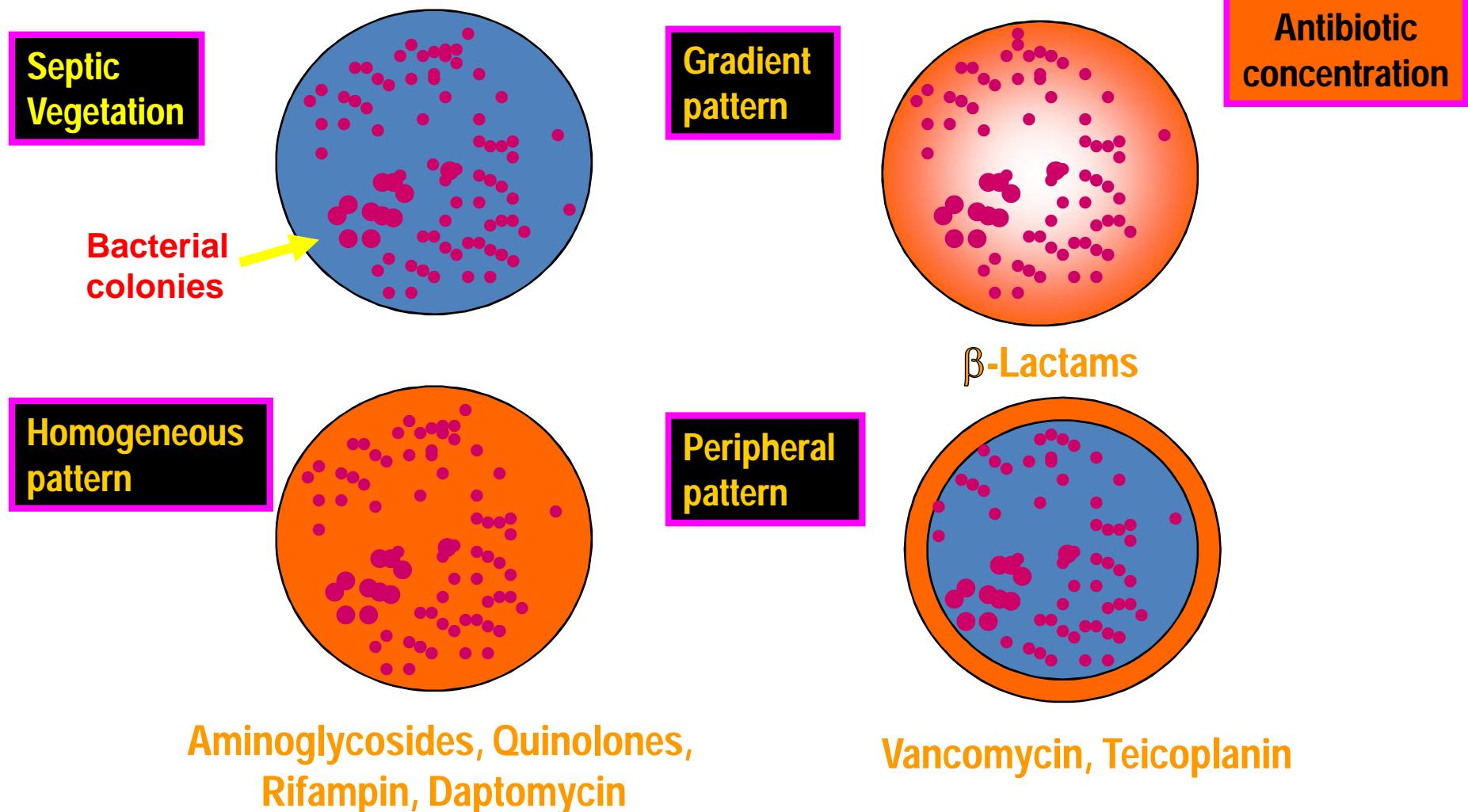
Therapy for Prosthetic Valve Endocarditis Caused by *Staphylococcus aureus* or *S. epidermidis*

Antibiotic	Dosage and Route	Duration
Vancomycin* + Rifampin + Gentamicin	30-45 mg/kg/24 h. IV (in 2-3 doses)* + 300 mg/8 h. IV/PO (after 3-5 days) + 3 mg/kg/24h. IV/IM	≥ 6 ≥ 6 2
Nafcillin/Cloxacillin* + Rifampin + Gentamicin	12 g/24 h in 6 divided doses IV + 300 mg/8 h. IV/PO (after 3-5 days) + 3 mg/kg/24h. IV/IM	≥ 6 ≥ 6 2

*Vancomycin should be used in patients with immediate-type hypersensitivity reactions to β -lactam antibiotics. Cefazolin (6 g/24 h in 3 divided doses) may be substituted for nafcillin or cloxacillin in patients with non-immediate-type hypersensitivity reactions to penicillin.

Habib G et al, Eur Heart J, 2015, Baddour L et al. Circulation, 2015.

Antibiotic Penetration into Vegetations

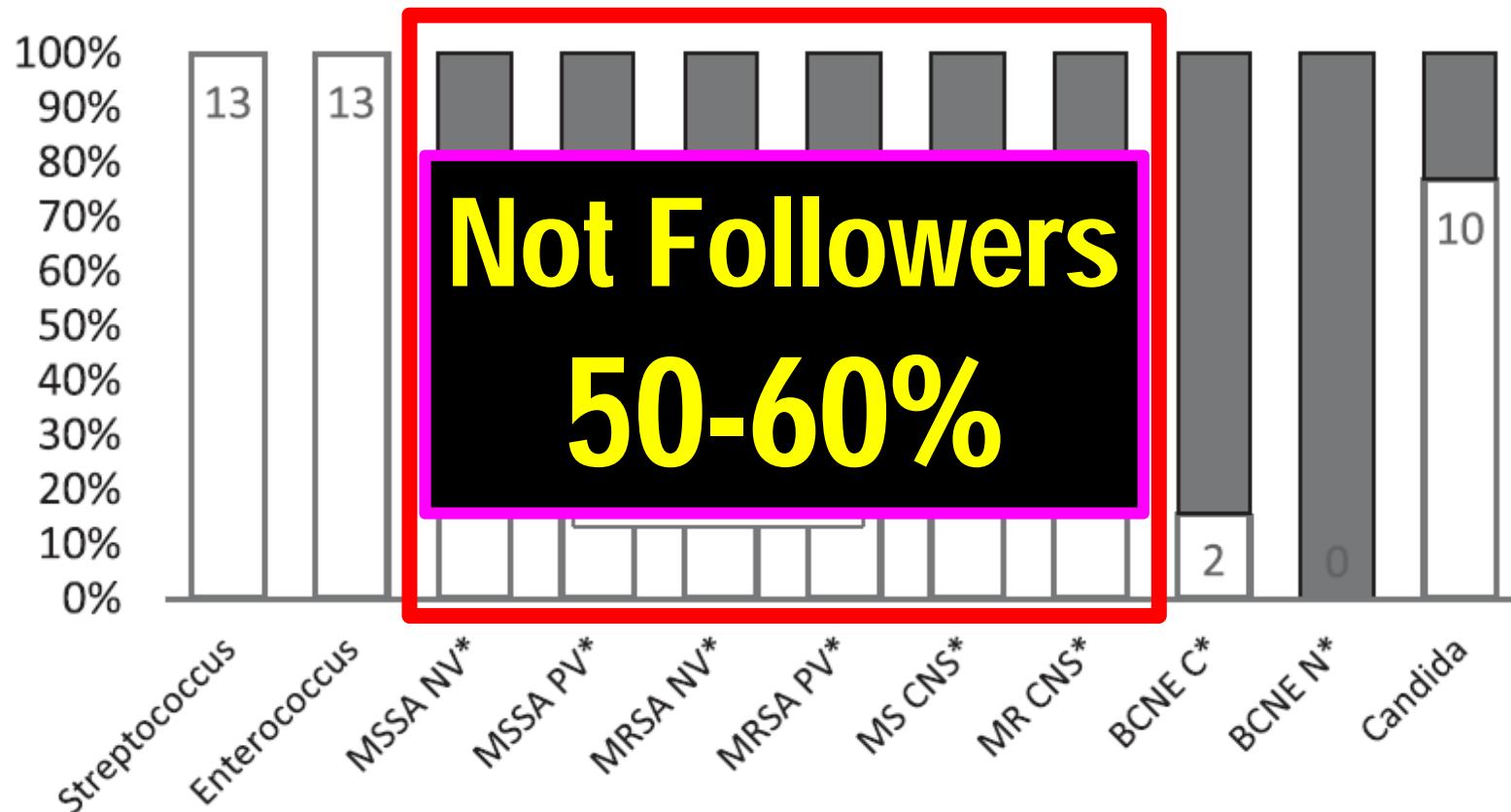


2015 AHA/ESC Guidelines for Antibiotic Treatment of Staphylococcal IE

**Change or not
Change
that is the question**

Hamlet, Act III, Scene I. Sir William Shakespeare, 1564 - 1616.

International experts in the antibiotic therapy of IE are
not following the Guidelines for Staphylococcal IE

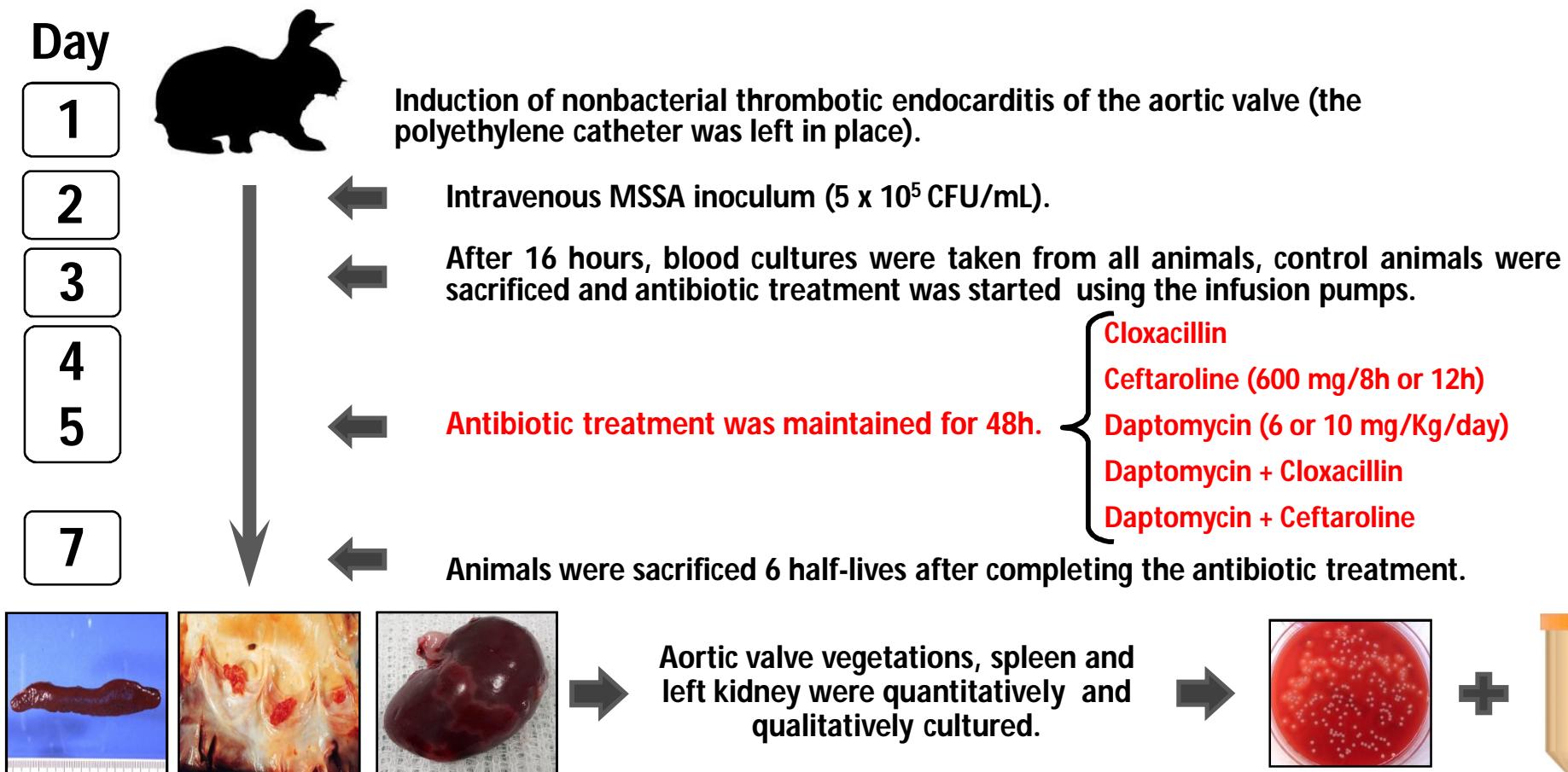


Tissot-Dupont H et al. CMI. 2017; 23, 736-739

Reasons for Changing the Antibiotic Treatment of Staphylococcal Endocarditis

- The current recommendations are based on non-randomized clinical studies performed 40 years ago
- The combination of vancomycin and gentamicin is very nephrotoxic
- It has not been possible to reduce mortality in recent decades
- There are new antibiotics that are very effective and safer to be evaluated.
- There are new antibiotic strategies (antibiotic stewardship, OPAT) that will optimize the treatment of staphylococcal endocarditis

MSSA Experimental Endocarditis Model



Results

In vivo results: Vegetations growth

Treatment group	Animals with sterile vegetations/total (%)	Median (IQR) \log_{10} CFU/g of vegetation
Control (no treated)	0 / 20 (0)	9.6 (8.8 - 10.1)
CLO (2g/4h)	5 / 20 (25) ^a	2 (1.5 – 5.7)
CTL (600 mg/12h)	9 / 19 (47) ^b	2 (0 – 5.7)
CTL (600 mg/8h)	10 / 21 (48) ^c	2 (0 – 4.5)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h)*	10 / 20 (50) ^d	1 (2 - 3.7)
DAP (10 mg/kg/24h)**	10 / 19 (53) ^e	0 (0 - 2)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h) + CLO (2g/4h)	18 / 20 (90) ^{a,b,c,d,e}	0 (0 - 0)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h) + CTL (600 mg/8h)	19 / 20 (95) ^{a,b,c,d,e}	0 (0 - 0)

4/20 (20%) DNS isolates, **1/19 (5,3%) DNS isolates (DAP MIC = 2 mcg/ml); ^{a,b,c,d,e}P < 0.05 for all comparisons

Results

In vivo results: Spleen growth

Treatment group	Animals with sterile spleen/total (%)	Median (IQR) \log_{10} CFU/g of spleen
Control (no treated)	0 / 20 (0)	5.7 (5.1 - 6)
CLO (2g/4h)	19 / 20 (95) ^a	0 (0 - 0)
CTL (600 mg/12h)	16 / 19 (84) ^b	0 (0 - 0)
CTL (600 mg/8h)	21 / 21 (100) ^c	0 (0 - 0)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h)*	9 / 20 (45) ^{a,b,c,d,e}	2 (0 – 2.2)
DAP (10 mg/kg/24h)**	14 / 19 (74) ^{c,d}	0 (0 - 1)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h) + CLO (2g/4h)	20 / 20 (100) ^d	0 (0 - 0)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h) + CTL (600 mg/8h)	20 / 20 (100) ^{a,b,c,d,e}	0 (0 - 0)

4/20 (20%) DNS isolates, **1/19 (5,3%) DNS isolates ; ^{a,b,c,d,e}P < 0.05 for all comparisons

Results

In vivo results. Kidney growth

Treatment group	Animals with sterile kidney/total (%)	Median (IQR) \log_{10} CFU/g of kidney
Control (no treated)	0 / 20 (0)	4.6 (3.9 - 10.1)
CLO (2g/4h)	16 / 20 (80) ^a	0 (0 - 0)
CTL (600 mg/12h)	17 / 19 (89) ^b	0 (0 - 0)
CTL (600 mg/8h)	20 / 21 (95) ^c	0 (0 - 0)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h)*	8 / 20 (40) ^{a,b,c,d}	2.4 (0 - 4.6)
DAP (10 mg/kg/24h)**	12 / 19 (63) ^{c,d}	0 (0 - 2)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h) + CLO (2g/4h)	20 / 20 (100) ^d	0 (0 - 0)
DAP (6 mg/kg/24h) + CTL (600 mg/8h)	20 / 20 (100) ^{a,b,c,d,e}	0 (0 - 0)

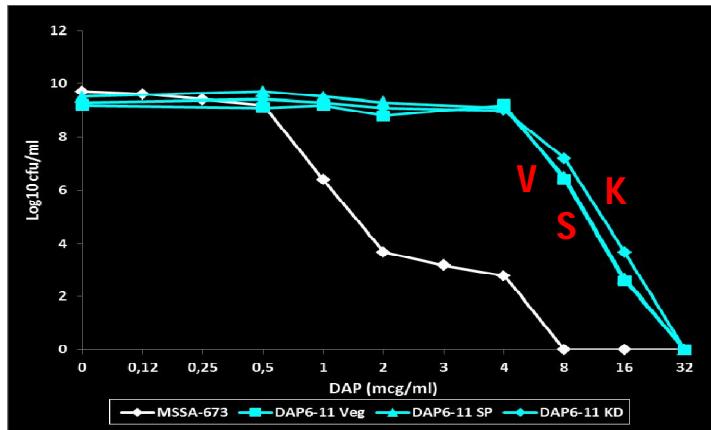
4/20 (20%) DNS isolates, **1/19 (5,3%) DNS isolates ; ^{a,b,c,d,e}P < 0.05 for all comparisons

Results

Populations analysis profile (PAP)

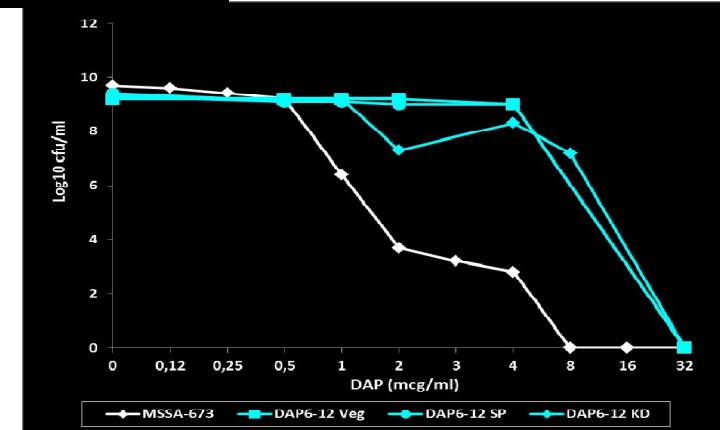
DAP 6 mg/kg

MSSA-673



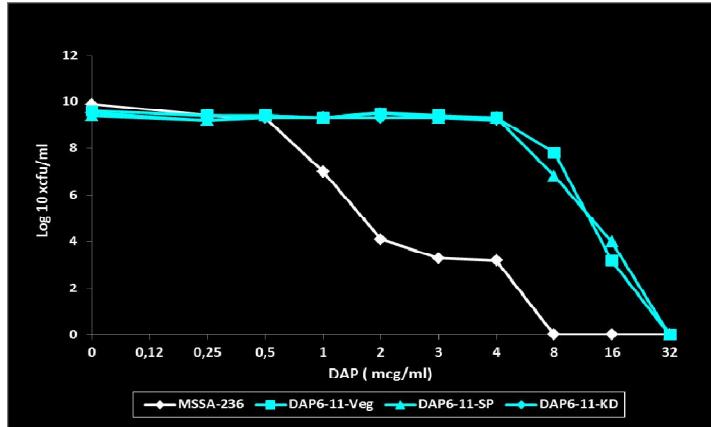
DAP 6 mg/kg

MSSA-673



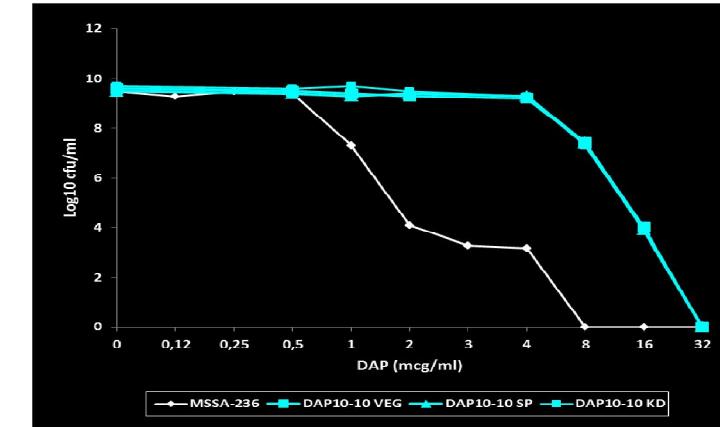
DAP 6 mg/kg

MSSA-236



DAP 10 mg/kg

MSSA-236



Efficacy of Daptomycin plus Fosfomycin against Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococci

- Synergistic and rapidly bactericidal against MRSA EE
- At least as effective as Daptomycin plus Cloxacillin against MRSA EE
- More effective than vancomycin against MRSA EE
- Less effective than Daptomycin plus Cloxacillin against MRSE EE

Garcia de la María C. AAC. 2018 May 25;62(6). pii: e02633-17;
Garcia de la Maria C et al. SEIMC 2017. Manuscript in preparation

SEICAV Proposal for the Antibiotic Treatment of Staphylococcal Endocarditis

0 1 2 6 weeks

Planktonic bacteria

Resting bacteria

IV Rapid Bactericidal Combinations*

- + Drain abscesses
- + Removal foreign body devices

Adding Rifampin in PVE, TAVI-IE, CIED-IE

Outpatient antibiotic therapy: Oral vs. IV

*Daptomycin plus BL or Fosfomycin in allergic patients

Guidelines vs. New Proposal

2015 ESC/AHA IE

SEICAV Proposal

Pros

- RCT in IE (Resting bacteria)
 - POET Trial (Denmark, NEJM, 2019)
 - MIST Trial (USA)
 - RODEO Trial (France)
 - OroPAT-IE GAMES Trial (FIS, Spain)

Cons

- No RCT in BAC/IE (Planktonic bacteria)
 - BACSARM (FIS, Spain)
 - TOTEM Trial (UK)
 - SAFO Trial (FIS, Spain)
- No RCT SA PVE