#### Aminosides et endocardite infectieuse :

« Je suis venu te dire que je m'en vais »?

# Octobre 2022 DES/DESC Maladies Infectieuses David Lebeaux (david.lebeaux@aphp.fr)





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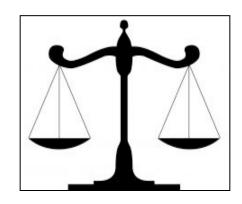
- Patient #1 : endocardite sur valve native
- Hémocultures à Staphylococcus aureus sensible à la méticilline
- Actuellement sous cloxacilline (pénicilline M) IV
- Créatininémie = 120 μmol/l (DFG = 50 ml/min)
- Vous mettez des aminosides ?
  - OUI
  - NON

- Patient #2 : endocardite sur valve native
- Hémocultures à *Streptococcus gallolyticus* (antibiogramme en cours)
- Actuellement sous amoxicilline (pénicilline A) IV
- Créatininémie = 150 μmol/l (DFG = 40 ml/min)
- Vous mettez des aminosides ?
  - OUI
  - NON

- Patient #3 : endocardite sur valve native
- Hémocultures à *Enterococcus* spp.
- Actuellement sous amoxicilline (pénicilline A) IV
- Vous mettez des aminosides ?
  - OUI
    - Si OUI: combien de temps?
  - NON
  - JE VEUX PLUS D'INFO
    - Si OUI : lesquelles ?

- Patient #4 : endocardite sur valve prothétique
- Hémocultures à Staphylococcus aureus sensible à la méticilline
- Actuellement sous cloxacilline (pénicilline M) IV
- Créatininémie = 200μmol/l (DFG = 25 ml/min)
- Vous mettez des aminosides ?
  - OUI
  - NON
  - JE VEUX CHANGER d'ANTIBIO
    - -Si OUI : lesquels ?

# Endocardite et aminosides, quels enjeux?



• El = mortalité élevée :

OIntra-hospitalière: 20%

○M6:24-28%

→ Traitement le plus efficace ?

- Néphrotoxicité des aminosides
- Insuffisance rénale = facteur pronostique péjoratif dans l'El

# Aminosides et endocardite : historique

	80's
Streptocoques sensibles	Péni G = 4 sem
(MBC ≤ 1)	AG = 2 sem
Streptocoques avec	Péni G ≥ 4 sem
MBC > 1 (fécaux)	AG ≥ 4 sem
S. aureus	Péni M = 4 sem AG = 2 sem

#### Données cliniques historiques chez l'homme =

- Fin des années 40 : introduction de la pénicilline pour traiter
   l'endocardite
- Taux de succès élevés pour les streptocoques, sauf les
   « Streptococcus faecalis » = 40% de guérison
- Début des années 50 :
  - →introduction association péni G + AG = guérison environ 60%

# Données expérimentales = Tolérance des *Enterococcus* spp.

#### PENICILLIN TOLERANCE IN STREPTOCOCCUS FÆCALIS

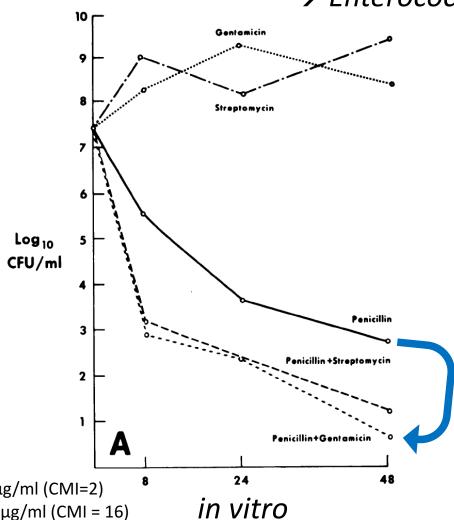
#### ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY OF STREP. FÆCALIS

Antibiotic	Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) (μg/ml)	Minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) (μg/ml)
Ampicillin	1.6	>100
Gentamicin	10	>10
Ampicillin (in presence of 2 μg/ml gentamicin)		0.8
Gentamicin in presence of 1 µg/nl ampicillin)		1.25

in vitro

McDonald, et al Lancet 1980

Données expérimentales = synergie +++  $\rightarrow$  Enterococcus spp.

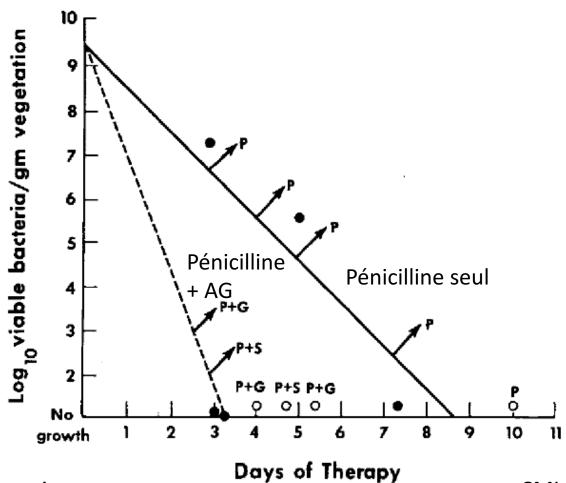


Péni 10µg/ml (CMI=2) Genta 5  $\mu$ g/ml (CMI = 16) Strepto 10µg/ml (CMI=128)

In vivo (lapin)

Données expérimentales = synergie +++

→ Streptococcus « viridans »

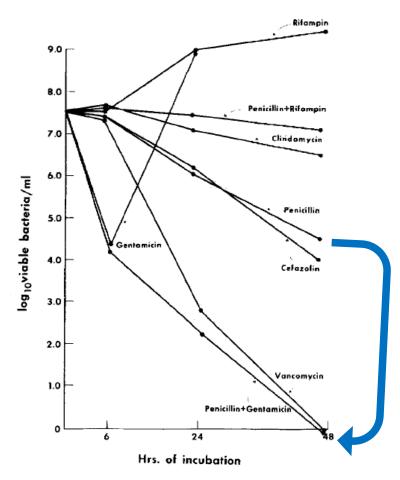


In vivo (lapin)

CMI de la pénicilline = 0,06 µg/ml

Données expérimentales = synergie +++

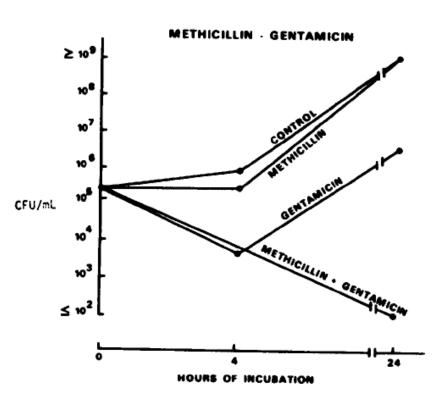
→ Staphylococcus aureus



Péni 2 μg/ml (CMI=0,04 ) *in vitro* Genta 0,7 μg/ml (CMI = 0,25)

*In vivo* (lapin)

# Données expérimentales = synergie +++ → Staphylococcus epidermidis



**Table 2.** Results after two days of therapy with vancomycin (V), gentamicin (G), and rifampin (R), alone or in combination, for endocarditis due to *Staphylococcus* epidermidis in rabbits.

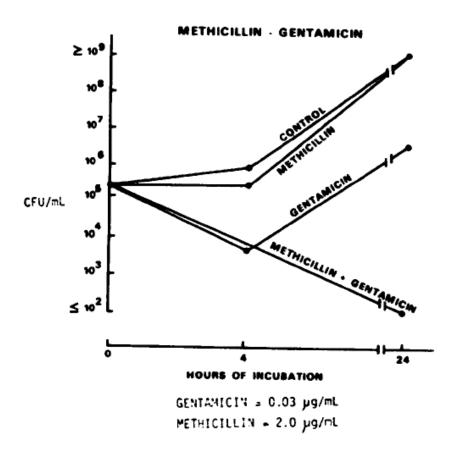
Drug rasimen	Mean bacterial titers ± sp	Sterile vegetation (no. sterile/ no. examined)
Drug regimen	(log cfu/g)	no. examineu)
V	$7.1 \pm 1.5$	0/8
G	$4.6 \pm 2.2$	2/9
R	$4.5 \pm 2.2$	2/8
V + G	$3.3 \pm 1.3$	3/10
V + R	2.7 + 1.2	3/9
V + G + R	$2.1 \pm 0.2$	8/9
No drug		
(control)	8.1 ± 1.3	0/12

GENTAMICIN = 0.03 µg/mL METHICILLIN = 2.0 µg/mL

in vitro

In vivo (lapin)

# Données expérimentales = synergie +++ → Staphylococcus epidermidis



- 10 PVIE à S. epidermidis
- groupe genta (n=6),
   mortalité = 2/6 (33%)
- Sans genta (n=5),
   mortalité = 3/4 (75%)

in vitro

### Le lent reflux des aminosides

	80's	90's - 2000	2015
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI basse)	Péni G = 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G = 4 sem AG = option	Péni G/A = 4 sem AG = 0
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI > X)	Péni G = 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G = 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G/A = 4 sem AG = 2 sem
Enteroccus spp.	Péni G ≥ 4 sem AG ≥ 4 sem	Péni G = 4 sem AG = 4 sem	Péni G/A = 4-6 sem AG = 2-6 sem
			Péni A = 6 sem CRO = 6 sem
S. aureus méti-S	Péni M = 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve native Péni M = 4 sem AG = 3-7j	Valve native Péni M = 4-6 sem AG = 0
		Valve proth Péni M = 6-8 sem RFP = 6-8 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve proth Péni M ≥ 6 sem RFP ≥ 6 sem AG = 2 sem

British Soc Antimicrobial Chemother Working Party Report. Lancet 1985 British Soc Antimicrobial Chemother Working Party Report. Heart 1998 Horstkotte, *et al* Eur Heart J, 2004

Habib, G, et al Eur Heart J, 2015 Baddour, L.M. et al 2015 Circulation Pourquoi ce reflux ?

 Passage d'un rationnel microbiologique à un rationnel plus clinique

#### Endocardite à *S. aureus* et aminosides

- Valves natives +++
- Etude randomisée en ouvert
- 78 Endocardites à *S. aureus* (48 IVDU, 30 non-IVDU)
- Nafcilline 2 g x 6/j x 42 j +/- gentamicine 1 mg/kg x 3/j x 14 j
- Aucun bénéfice mortalité ou morbidité
- Hémocultures négativées 24 h plus tôt avec gentamicine, en moyenne

#### Endocardite à *S. aureus* et aminosides

- Valves natives +++
- Etude randomisée en ouvert
- El du cœur droit à *S. aureus* (IVDU, n=90)
- Cloxacilline 2 g x 6/j +/- gentamicine 1 mg/kg x 3/j x 7 j
- Aucun bénéfice clinique ni microbio
  - → Guérison 89% mono vs. 86% bithérapie

- Patient #1 : endocardite sur valve native
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Vous mettez des aminosides ? NON

- Patient #2 : endocardite sur valve native
- Hémocultures à *Streptococcus gallolyticus* (antibiogramme en cours)
- Actuellement sous amoxicilline (pénicilline A) IV
- Créatininémie = 150 μmol/l (DFG = 40 ml/min)
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- Actuellement sous amoxicilline (pénicilline A) IV
- Créatininémie = 150 μmol/l (DFG = 40 ml/min)

- Vous mettez des aminosides ? NON
- Car les S. gallolyticus (et les strepto β-hémolytiques) ont toujours des CMI de l'amox ≤ 0,125 mg/L
- Méfiance avec les streptocoques oraux

# Résistance des strepto à la pénicilline ?

#### « Clinical isolates », mais pas que des bactériémies no endocardites

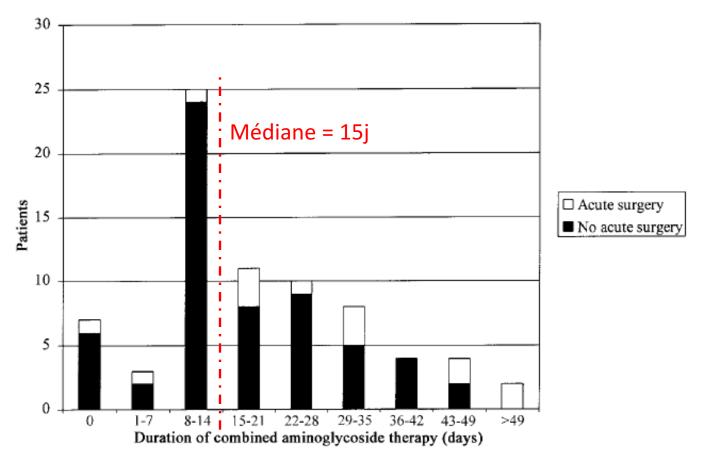
Organisms	MIC (μg/s	mL)		% by category <sup>a</sup>
(no. tested)/ antimicrobial agent	microbial 90% Range		Range	Susceptible/ resistant
S. mitis (100) Penicillin	0.12	2	$\leq 0.008 \text{ to } > 16$	68.0/8.0
S. mutans (50) Penicillin	0.016	0.12	≤ 0.008–4	90.0/4.0
S. oralis (100) Penicillin	0.06	4	≤ 0.008–16	67.0/16.0
S. salivarius (19 Penicillin	0.06	0.5	≤ 0.008–4	75.0/1.0
S. sanguis (100) Penicillin	0.12	2	≤0.008 to >16	61.0/3.0

Organisms	MIC (μg	/mL)		% by category <sup>a</sup>
(no. tested)/ antimicrobial agent	50%	90%	Range	Susceptible/ resistant
S. gallolyticus Penicillin	(98)	0.06	≤ 0.008–1	96.9/0.0

Antimicrobial agent (no. tested)	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	Range	CLSI <sup>a</sup> %S / %R	EUCAST <sup>a</sup> %S / %R
β-haemolytic streptococci (3,009)					
Daptomycin	0.06	0.25	0.06 - 0.5	100.0 / -	100.0 / 0.0
Penicillin	0.03	0.06	0.03 - 0.12	100.0 / -	100.0 / 0.0
Ceftriaxone	0.25	0.25	0.25 - 4	99.9 / -	100.0 / 0.0

Pourquoi réduire la durée des aminosides ?

Etude prospective suédoise, ouverte 1995-1997 93 El à *E. faecalis* (29% PVIE)



Etude prospective suédoise, ouverte 1995-1997 93 El à *E. faecalis* (29% PVIE)

	Year of	No. of	Cure,	Antibiotic therapy in episodes, median of		
Reference, author	study	episodes	% <sup>a</sup>	Cell wall active <sup>b</sup>	Aminoglycoside <sup>c</sup>	
[5] Geraci and Martin	1954	14	50	38	38	
[6] Vogler et al.	1962	13	77	_	_	
[7] Mandell et al.	1970	36	83	42 <sup>d</sup>	42 <sup>d</sup>	
[8] Moellering et al.	1974	14	57	36	24	
[9] Wilson et al.	1984	56	88	28 <sup>d</sup>	28 <sup>d</sup>	
[10] Rice et al.	1991 <sup>e</sup>	40	73	39 <sup>d</sup>	35 <sup>d</sup>	
Present study	2002	93	81	42	15	

Etude prospective danoise, ouverte : El du cœur gauche à E. faecalis

Deux groupes : 2002-2007 (n=41) VS 2007-2011 (n=43)

Variable	Before 2007 (n=41)	After January 1, 2007 (n=43)	<i>P</i> Value
Gentamicin treatment, median (IQR), d	28 (18 to 42)	14 (7 to 15)	<0.001
eGFR admittance, median (IQR), mL/min	66 (41 to 95)	75 (52 to 99)	0.22
eGFR at 14 days, median (IQR), mL/min	57 (40 to 90)	67 (38 to 95)	0.65
eGFR discharge, median (IQR), mL/min	45 (32 to 75)	66 (50 to 93)	0.008
eGFR change, median (IQR), mL/min	-11(-25 to-3)	-1 (-13 to 4)	0.009

Etude prospective danoise, ouverte : El du cœur gauche à E. faecalis

Deux groupes: 2002-2007 (n=41) VS 2007-2011 (n=43)

	Before 2007 (n=41), n (%)	After January 1, 2007 (n=43), n (%)	<i>P</i> Value	Absolute Difference in Proportions, % (95% CI)
Complications	V. Charlet	V		
Heart failure	7 (17)	10 (23)	0.48	6 (-11 to 23)
Stroke	6 (15)	2 (5)	0.15	10 (-3 to 23)
Other embolisms	4 (10)	3 (7)	0.71	3 (-9 to 15)
Ostitis	3 (7)	1 (2)	0.35	5 (-4 to 14)
1-y event-free survival*	27 (66)	27 (69)	0.75	3 (-17 to 23)
PVE, 1-y event-free survival†	9 (64)	11 (69)	1.00	5 (-29 to 39)
NVE, 1-y event-free survival‡	18 (67)	16 (70)	0.83	3 (-22 to 28)
Relapse*	3 (7)	2 (5)	0.67	2 (-8 to 12)
In-hospital mortality	4 (10)	2 (5)	0.43	5 (-6 to 16)

Antibiotic	Dosage and route	Duration, weeks	Class <sup>g</sup>	Levelh	Ref.i	Comments	
Beta-lactam	and gentamicin-susceptible strains (f	or resistant is	solates s	see <sup>a,b,c</sup> )			
Amoxicillin*	200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses	4–6	1	В	6,8, 129,	6-week therapy recommended for patients with >3 months symptoms or PVE	
Gentamicin <sup>d</sup>	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose	2-6**	ı	В	135, 136, 186		
	Paediatric doses: <sup>e</sup> Ampicillin 300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 equally divided doses Gentamicin 3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 3 equally divided doses						
Ampicillin with	200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses	6	1	В		This combination is active against Enterococcus faecalis	
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses	6	- 1	В	165	strains with and without HLAR, being the combination of choice in patients with HLAR  E. faecalis endocarditis.	

Antibiotic	Dosage and route	Duration, weeks	Class <sup>g</sup>	Levelh	Ref.i	Comments
Beta-lactam	and gentamicin-susceptible strains (fo	or resistant is	solates s	see <sup>a,b,c</sup> )	)	
Amoxicillin*	200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses	4–6	1	В	6,8, 129,	6-week therapy recommended for patients with >3 months symptoms or PVE
Gentamicin <sup>d</sup>	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose	2-6**	1	В	135, 136, 186	
	Paediatric doses: <sup>e</sup> Ampicillin 300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 equally divided doses Gentamicin 3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 3 equally divided doses					
Ampicillin	200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses	6	1	В		,
with Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses	6	1	В	185	strains with and without HLAR, being the combination of choice in patients with HLAR  E. faecalis endocarditis.

Paediatric doses:e

kg/12 h i.v. or i.m.

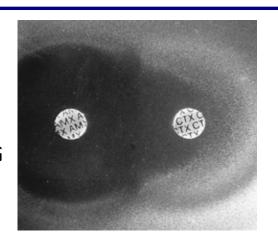
Amoxicillin as above Ceftriaxone 100 mg/

This combination is not active against E. faecium

# El à entérocoque et traitement amox/C3G

Enterococcus: C3G-R

E. faecalis: Synergie AMX/C3G



Saturation de PLP différentes par l'amoxicilline et le céfotaxime

Etude prospective ouverte : 246 EI à *E. faecalis* 

Genta ≥ 2 semaines en 1, 2 ou 3 injections/j (obj 0,5-1 résiduelle)

Variable	Ampicillin + Ceftriaxone (n = 159)	Ampicillin + Gentamicin (n = 87)	P Value
Failures			
Death during treatment	35 (22%)	18 (21%)	0.81
Death during 3-mo follow-up	13 (8%)	6 (7%)	0.72
Adverse effects requiring treatment withdrawal	2 (1%)	22 (25%)	< 0.001
Treatment failure requiring change of antimicrobials	2 (1%)	2 (2%)	0.54
Relapse	3/124 (3%)	3/69a (4%)	0.67

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> These patients had received 28, 36, and 42 days of ampicillin plus gentamicin, respectively.

- Patient #3: endocardite sur valve native
- Hémocultures à *Enterococcus* spp.
- Actuellement sous amoxicilline (pénicilline A) IV
- Vous mettez des aminosides ?
  - OUI
    - Si OUI: combien de temps?
  - NON
  - JE VEUX PLUS D'INFO
    - Si OUI : lesquelles ?

- Patient #3 : endocardite sur valve native
- Hémocultures à Enterococcus faecalis
- Actuellement sous amoxicilline (pénicilline A) IV
- Vous mettez des aminosides ?
  - OUI si DFG normal est pas de chirurgie prévue
    - Si OUI: combien de temps? = 2 semaines max
    - Attention, seule bithérapie validée pour *Enterococcus* **non** *faecalis*
    - Attention, à ne pas utiliser si haut niveau de résistance à la genta (« genta-R » sur antibiogramme)
  - NON si
    - DFG bas ou chir programmée = favoriser amox/C3G (moins néphrotoxique), si et seulement si E. faecalis
    - Haut niveau de résistance à la genta (10-20% des isolats) = amox/C3G obligatoire

# Le lent reflux des aminosides : aller plus loin ?

	80's	90's - 2000	2015	Et après ?
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI basse)	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G 4 sem AG = option	Péni G/A 4 sem AG = 0	
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI > X)	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G/A 4 sem AG = 2 sem	
Enteroccus spp.	Péni G ≥ 4 sem AG ≥ 4 sem	Péni G = 4 sem AG = 4 sem	Péni G/A = 4-6 sem AG = 2-6 sem	
			Péni A = 6 sem CRO = 6 sem	
S. aureus méti-S	Péni M = 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve native Péni M = 4 sem AG = 3-7j	Valve native Péni M = 4-6 sem AG = 0	
		Valve proth Péni M = 6-8 sem	Valve proth Péni M ≥ 6 sem	Valve proth
		RFP = 6-8 sem AG = 2 sem	RFP ≥ 6 sem AG = 2 sem	AG = 0 ??

British Soc Antimicrobial Chemother Working Party Report. Lancet 1985 British Soc Antimicrobial Chemother Working Party Report. Heart 1998 Horstkotte, *et al* Eur Heart J, 2004

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

# Aminosides et El à S. aureus sur valve prothétique

Etude rétrospective multicentrique espagnole

Ramos-Martinez, A. et al 2018 J Infect Chemother

- 2008 2016, 334 PVIE à *S. aureus* (240 exclus : dapto, fosfo ou linézolid)
- 94 patients:  $\beta$ -lactamine ou vanco + rifamp +/- genta (3mg/kg en 1x). Obj = 14j

One-year mortality

Gentamicin p

0.382

0.310

0.868

0.329

0.372

0.915

0.704

0.915

0.264

0.904

0.667

0.053

0.849

0.408

0.392

0.392

0.752

0.173

0.899

0.864

(n = 77)

69 (58-77)

18 (23.4)

8 (10.4)

4(3-6)

12(9-15)

11 (14.7)

9 (12.3)

26 (34.2)

17 (22.1)

34 (44.2)

42 (54.5)

25 (9-91)

22 (28.6)

32 (41.6)

45 (58.4)

33 (42.9)

23 (29.9)

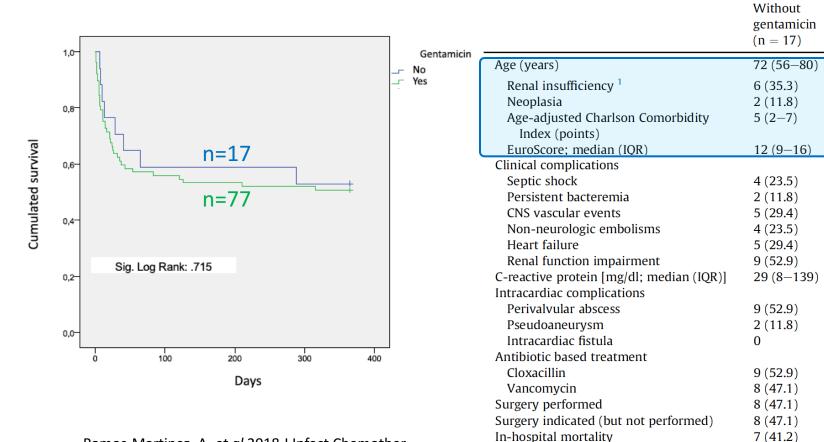
33 (42.9)

38 (49.4)

8 (47.1)

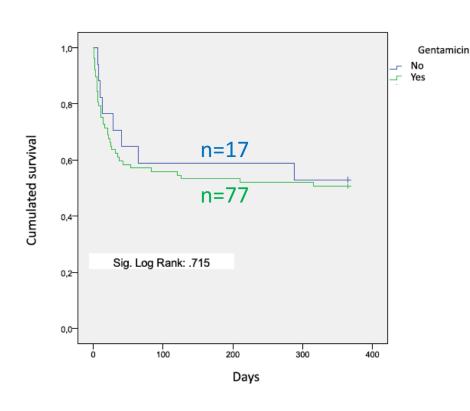
7 (9.1)

3 (3.9)



# Aminosides et El à S. aureus sur valve prothétique

- Etude rétrospective multicentrique espagnole
- 2008 2016, 334 PVIE à S. aureus (240 exclus : dapto, fosfo ou linézolid)
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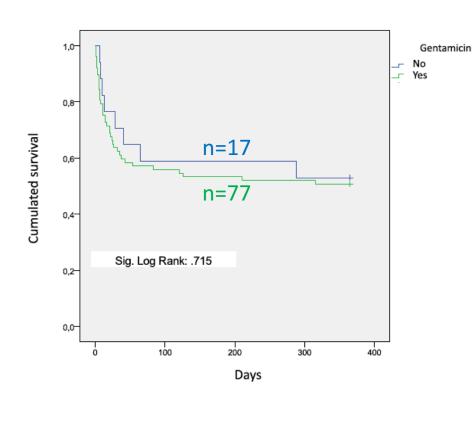


Ramos-Martinez.	. A. et al 2018 I	Infect Chemother

Renal insufficiency <sup>1</sup> 6 (35.3) 18 (23.4) 0 Reoplasia 2 (11.8) 8 (10.4) 0 Reoplasia 2 (11.8) 8 (10.4) 0 Reoplasia 3 (10.4) 0 Reoplasia 4 (23.5) 12 (9–16) 12 (9–15) Clinical complications 5 (29.4) 26 (34.2) 0 Renal function impairment 5 (29.4) 34 (44.2) 0 Renal function impairment 9 (52.9) 42 (54.5) 0 Resudoaneurysm 2 (11.8) 7 (9.1) 1 Intracardiac complications 9 (52.9) 22 (28.6) 0 Resudoaneurysm 2 (11.8) 7 (9.1) 0 Resudoaneurysm 3 (11.8)	•
Renal insufficiency 1       6 (35.3)       18 (23.4)       0         Neoplasia       2 (11.8)       8 (10.4)       0         Age-adjusted Charlson Comorbidity       5 (2-7)       4 (3-6)       0         Index (points)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)       0         Clinical complications       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         Septic shock       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Persistent bacteremia       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4) <td< th=""><th>)</th></td<>	)
Neoplasia       2 (11.8)       8 (10.4)       0         Age-adjusted Charlson Comorbidity       5 (2-7)       4 (3-6)       0         Index (points)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)         EuroScore; median (IQR)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)         Clinical complications       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         Septic shock       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Persistent bacteremia       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       0       3 (241.6)       0         Constitution       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0 <td< td=""><td>0.382</td></td<>	0.382
Neoplasia       2 (11.8)       8 (10.4)       0         Age-adjusted Charlson Comorbidity       5 (2-7)       4 (3-6)       0         Index (points)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)         EuroScore; median (IQR)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)         Clinical complications       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         Septic shock       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Persistent bacteremia       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       0       3 (241.6)       0         Constitution       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0 <td< td=""><td>0.310</td></td<>	0.310
Age-adjusted Charlson Comorbidity       5 (2-7)       4 (3-6)       0         Index (points)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)       0         EuroScore; median (IQR)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)       0         Clinical complications       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Septic shock       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Persistent bacteremia       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       0       3 (3.9)       0         Constitution       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)	0.868
Index (points)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)         EuroScore; median (IQR)       12 (9-16)       12 (9-15)         Clinical complications       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Septic shock       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Persistent bacteremia       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       0       3 (3.9)       0         Cloxacillin       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	0.329
Clinical complications       Septic shock       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Persistent bacteremia       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	
Septic shock       4 (23.5)       11 (14.7)       0         Persistent bacteremia       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	
Persistent bacteremia       2 (11.8)       9 (12.3)       0         CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       0       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	
CNS vascular events       5 (29.4)       26 (34.2)       0         Non-neurologic embolisms       4 (23.5)       17 (22.1)       0         Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8-139)       25 (9-91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       Cloxacillin       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	0.372
Non-neurologic embolisms         4 (23.5)         17 (22.1)         0           Heart failure         5 (29.4)         34 (44.2)         0           Renal function impairment         9 (52.9)         42 (54.5)         0           C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]         29 (8-139)         25 (9-91)         0           Intracardiac complications         9 (52.9)         22 (28.6)         0           Pseudoaneurysm         2 (11.8)         7 (9.1)         0           Intracardiac fistula         0         3 (3.9)         0           Antibiotic based treatment         Cloxacillin         9 (52.9)         32 (41.6)         0           Vancomycin         8 (47.1)         45 (58.4)         0	0.915
Heart failure       5 (29.4)       34 (44.2)       0         Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8–139)       25 (9–91)       0         Intracardiac complications       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	0.704
Renal function impairment       9 (52.9)       42 (54.5)       0         C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8–139)       25 (9–91)       0         Intracardiac complications         Perivalvular abscess       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	0.915
C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]       29 (8–139)       25 (9–91)       0         Intracardiac complications         Perivalvular abscess       9 (52.9)       22 (28.6)       0         Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       Cloxacillin       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	0.264
Intracardiac complications           Perivalvular abscess         9 (52.9)         22 (28.6)         0           Pseudoaneurysm         2 (11.8)         7 (9.1)         0           Intracardiac fistula         0         3 (3.9)         0           Antibiotic based treatment         Cloxacillin         9 (52.9)         32 (41.6)         0           Vancomycin         8 (47.1)         45 (58.4)         0	0.904
Perivalvular abscess         9 (52.9)         22 (28.6)         0           Pseudoaneurysm         2 (11.8)         7 (9.1)         0           Intracardiac fistula         0         3 (3.9)         0           Antibiotic based treatment         Cloxacillin         9 (52.9)         32 (41.6)         0           Vancomycin         8 (47.1)         45 (58.4)         0	0.667
Pseudoaneurysm       2 (11.8)       7 (9.1)       0         Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       Cloxacillin       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	
Intracardiac fistula       0       3 (3.9)       0         Antibiotic based treatment       0       3 (3.9)       0         Cloxacillin       9 (52.9)       32 (41.6)       0         Vancomycin       8 (47.1)       45 (58.4)       0	0.053
Antibiotic based treatment  Cloxacillin  Vancomycin  9 (52.9)  9 (52.9)  32 (41.6)  45 (58.4)  0	0.849
Cloxacillin 9 (52.9) 32 (41.6) 0 Vancomycin 8 (47.1) 45 (58.4) 0	0.408
Vancomycin 8 (47.1) 45 (58.4) 0	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0.392
	0.392
· , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.752
	0.173
	0.899
One-year mortality 8 (47.1) 38 (49.4) 0	0.864

## Aminosides et El à S. aureus sur valve prothétique

- Etude rétrospective multicentrique espagnole
- 2008 2016, 334 PVIE à *S. aureus* (240 exclus : dapto, fosfo ou linézolid)
- 94 patients:  $\beta$ -lactamine ou vanco + rifamp +/- genta (3mg/kg en 1x). Obj = 14j



Ramos-Martinez, A. et al 2018 J Infect Chemother

	Without gentamicin $(n = 17)$	Gentamicin (n = 77)	p
Age (years)	72 (56–80)	69 (58-77)	0.382
Renal insufficiency <sup>1</sup>	6 (35.3)	18 (23.4)	0.310
Neoplasia	2 (11.8)	8 (10.4)	0.868
Age-adjusted Charlson Comorbidity Index (points)	5 (2-7)	4 (3-6)	0.329
EuroScore; median (IQR) Clinical complications	12 (9–16)	12 (9-15)	
Septic shock	4 (23.5)	11 (14.7)	0.372
Persistent bacteremia	2 (11.8)	9 (12.3)	0.915
CNS vascular events	5 (29.4)	26 (34.2)	0.704
Non-neurologic embolisms	4 (23.5)	17 (22.1)	0.915
Heart failure	5 (29.4)	34 (44.2)	0.264
Renal function impairment	9 (52.9)	42 (54.5)	0.904
C-reactive protein [mg/dl; median (IQR)]	29 (8-139)	25 (9-91)	0.667
Intracardiac complications			
Perivalvular abscess	9 (52.9)	22 (28.6)	0.053
Pseudoaneurysm	2 (11.8)	7 (9.1)	0.849
Intracardiac fistula	0	3 (3.9)	0.408
Antibiotic based treatment			
Cloxacillin	9 (52.9)	32 (41.6)	0.392
Vancomycin	8 (47.1)	45 (58.4)	0.392
Surgery performed	8 (47.1)	33 (42.9)	0.752
Surgery indicated (but not performed)	8 (47.1)	23 (29.9)	0.173
In-hospital mortality	7 (41.2)	33 (42.9)	0.899
One-year mortality	8 (47.1)	38 (49.4)	0.864

# Rifampicine et PVEI à Staphylococcus

### Is Rifampin Use Associated With Better Outcome in Staphylococcal Prosthetic Valve Endocarditis? A Multicenter Retrospective Study

Audrey Le Bot, Raphaël Lecomte, Pierre Gazeau, François Benezit, Cédric Arvieux, Séverine Ansart, David Boutoille, Rozenn Le Berre, Céline Chabanne, Matthieu Lesouhaitier, Loren Dejoies, Frwan Flecher, Jean-Marc Chapplain, Pierre Tattevin, And Matthieu Revest, Pour le Groupe d'Epidémiologie et Recherche en Infectiologie Clinique du Centre et de l'Ouest (GERICCO)

Table 4. Univariate and multivariate analysis regarding 1-year-mortality

	Univariate	Multivariate	Multivariate		
Variable	P Value	Odd-Ratio (CI 95%)			
SARM	.17	6.04 (1.34-27.26)	.019		
Rifampin treatment, no. (%)	.50	0.90 (0.38-2.11)	.81		
Cerebral emboli	.006	2.95 (1.30-6.70)	.009		

# Aminosides et PVEI à Staphylococcus

- Etude rétrospective monocentrique néo-zélandaise
- 1963-1999, 61 PVIE opérées à Staphylococcus (S. aureus = 29, CNS = 32)
- Critère de jugement = positivité de la valve en culture
- Ajustement sur durée de traitement pré-opératoire

#### Combinaison

(2 ou 3 molécules parmi β-lactamine/vanco, rifamp, aminosides)

=

Fréquence de stérilisation x 6 par rapport à monothérapie

# Quelques vignettes cliniques

- Patient #4 : endocardite sur valve prothétique
- Hémocultures à Staphylococcus aureus sensible à la méticilline
- Actuellement sous cloxacilline (pénicilline M) IV
- Créatininémie = 200µmol/l (DFG = 25 ml/min)

- Vous mettez des aminosides ?
  - OUI
  - NON
  - JE VEUX CHANGER d'ANTIBIO

## Synthèse : traitement de l'El sur prothèse à Staphylococcus

- Niveau de preuve très bas :
  - β-lactamine anti-staphylococcique (cloxa ou céfazo) si SASM ou vanco (si SARM)
  - +/- gentamicine initialement (jusqu'à négativation des hémocultures ou chirurgie ?).
     Intégrer l'insuffisance rénale à la prise de décision = balance bénéfice/risque
  - +/- rifampicine (après négativation des hémocultures ou post-chirurgie ?) = balance bénéfice/risque
- Autres stratégies (si SARM) ?
  - daptomycine/β-lactamine anti-staphylococcique ?
  - daptomycine/fosfomycine (à l'Espagnole) ?

#### A l'HEGP:

Genta jusqu'à chir ou hémoc négative Puis introduction rifamp

# Le lent reflux des aminosides : aller plus loin ?

	80's	90's - 2000	2015	Et après ?
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI basse)	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G 4 sem AG = option	Péni G/A 4 sem AG = 0	
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI > X)	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G/A 4 sem AG = 2 sem	
Enteroccus spp.	Péni G ≥ 4 sem AG ≥ 4 sem	Péni G = 4 sem AG = 4 sem	Péni G/A = 4-6 sem AG = 2-6 sem Péni A = 6 sem CRO = 6 sem	Autres traitements sans AG ?
S. aureus méti-S	Péni M = 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve native Péni M = 4 sem AG = 3-7j  Valve proth Péni M = 6-8 sem RFP = 6-8 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve native Péni $M = 4-6$ sem $AG = 0$ Valve proth Péni $M \ge 6$ sem $RFP \ge 6$ sem $AG = 2$ sem	Valve proth  AG 3-5j  puis  RFP ?

British Soc Antimicrobial Chemother Working Party Report. Lancet 1985 British Soc Antimicrobial Chemother Working Party Report. Heart 1998 Horstkotte, *et al* Eur Heart J, 2004

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

# Endocardites à entérocoques = autres associations ?

- Autres associations de 2 β-lactamines :
  - In vitro : ampi/céfépime ou ampi/ceftaroline = ampi/ceftriaxone
  - In vitro : amox/céfazoline = amox/ceftriaxone
- Daptomycine + β-lactamine :
  - Ampi ou ceftaroline : case-report
  - Ampi, ceftaroline, céfépime, ertapénème, ceftriaxone : synergie in vitro
- Fosfomycine + :
  - O Rifamp ou tigé ou teicoplanine ou dapto : synergie in vitro

# Le lent reflux des aminosides : aller plus loin ?

	80's	90's - 2000	2015	Et après ?
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI basse)	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G 4 sem AG = option	Péni G/A 4 sem AG = 0	
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI > X)	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G/A 4 sem AG = 2 sem	0 AG ?
Enteroccus spp.	Péni G ≥ 4 sem AG ≥ 4 sem	Péni G = 4 sem AG = 4 sem	Péni G/A = 4-6 sem AG = 2-6 sem Péni A = 6 sem CRO = 6 sem	Autres traitements sans AG ?
S. aureus méti-S	Péni M = 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve native Péni M = 4 sem AG = 3-7j  Valve proth Péni M = 6-8 sem RFP = 6-8 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve native Péni $M = 4-6$ sem $AG = 0$ Valve proth Péni $M \ge 6$ sem $RFP \ge 6$ sem $AG = 2$ sem	Valve proth  AG 3-5j  puis  RFP ?

British Soc Antimicrobial Chemother Working Party Report. Lancet 1985 British Soc Antimicrobial Chemother Working Party Report. Heart 1998 Horstkotte, *et al* Eur Heart J, 2004

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

## Les endocardites à streptocoques « moins sensibles »

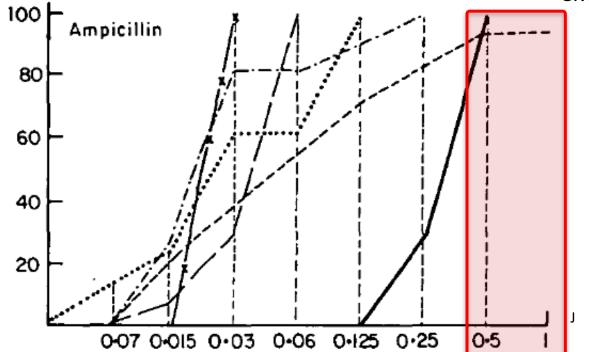
Strains relatively resistant to penicillin (MIC 0.250-2 mg/l) <sup>k</sup>						
Standard treatn	nent					
Penicillin G	24 million U/day i.v. either in 4–6 doses or continuously	4	1	В	6,8, 135,	6-week therapy recommended for patients with PVE
Amoxicillin <sup>e</sup>	200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4-6 doses	4	1	В	136	Tot patients with VE
or Ceftriaxone <sup>f</sup>	2 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose	4	1	В		
combined with Gentamicin <sup>h</sup>	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose	2	1	В		

#### **Quel rationnel?**

- Analogie avec Enterococcus?
- Difficultés à atteindre un objectif PK/PD ?

## Les endocardites à streptocoques « moins sensibles »

- 76 souches de streptocoques responsables d'endocardite
  - Ostreptocoques oraux = 48
  - Enterococcus spp. (7 faecalis, 1 faecium) = 8
  - Ostreptocoques du groupe « bovis » = 13
  - O Autres (dont *S. pneumoniae* et β-hémolytiques) = 7
- CMI (agar dilution method)



CMI > 0.5 = 1 souche

S. mutans x———
S bayis ———

S sanguis I ----

S. faecalis ----

S. mitis -----

S sanguis II ————

# Le lent reflux des aminosides : aller plus loin ?

	80's	90's - 2000	2015	Et après ?
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI basse)	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G 4 sem AG = option	Péni G/A 4 sem AG = 0	
Streptocoques oraux + gallo (CMI > X)	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Péni G/A 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Si CMI ≤ 0,5-1 0 AG ?
Enteroccus spp.	Péni G ≥ 4 sem AG ≥ 4 sem	Péni G = 4 sem AG = 4 sem	Péni G/A = 4-6 sem AG = 2-6 sem	Autres traitements
			Péni A = 6 sem CRO = 6 sem	sans AG ?
S. aureus méti-S	Péni M = 4 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve native Péni M = 4 sem AG = 3-7j	Valve native Péni M = 4-6 sem AG = 0	
		Valve proth Péni M = 6-8 sem RFP = 6-8 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve proth Péni M ≥ 6 sem RFP ≥ 6 sem AG = 2 sem	Valve proth  AG 3-5j  puis  RFP ?

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

# Dans quels cas restent-ils indispensables?

- Bartonella (10% des El à hémoc négatives) ?
  - Etude rétrospective 101 cas
  - Si aminosides : moins de rechutes
  - Si AG ≥ 14j : plus de guérison

# Dans quels cas restent-ils indispensables?

- Bartonella (10% des El à hémoc négatives) ?
- Endocardites à hémocultures négatives (14j → 7j?)
  - Jusqu'à sérologie Bartonella négative ?

# Dans quels cas restent-ils indispensables?

- Bartonella (10% des El à hémoc négatives)
- Endocardites à hémocultures négatives (14j → 7j?)
- Traitement court des El à streptocoques 14j

#### Conclusion

- La place des aminosides chute
- Bartonella, hémoc négatives ou traitements courts des El à streptocoques = probablement OUI
- E. faecalis: amox/C3G en première option?
- Streptocoques : être plus permissifs sur la CMI amox limite ? 0,5, 1 ?
- Staphylococcus PVIE:
  - AG quelques jours puis rifamp en post-op ou quand les hémoc sont négatives ?
  - Autres combinaisons ?

#### Importance of the Aminoglycoside Dosing Regimen in the Penicillin-Netilmicin Combination for Treatment of *Enterococcus faecalis*-Induced Experimental Endocarditis

BRUNO FANTIN AND CLAUDE CARBON\*

TABLE 1. Antibiotic concentrations in the sera of infected rabbits after 4 days of treatment

A - Aibi - Ai-		Concn (µg/1	ml) (mean ± SD)
Antibiotic (no. of animals)	Regimen	Peak (1 h)	Trough (sampling time)
Netilmicin (3) Netilmicin (3)	10 <sup>6</sup> U every 12 h 2 mg/kg every 8 h 4 mg/kg every 8 h 12 mg/kg every 24 h	$5.6 \pm 1.1$ $9.8 \pm 2.4$	3.5 ± 1.9 (12 h) <0.1 (8 h) 0.2 ± 0.2 (8 h) <0.1 (24 h)

TABLE 2. Results of therapy and bactericidal titers in serum after treating E. faecalis-infected rabbits for 4 days

Treatment	Regimen <sup>a</sup>	Log <sub>10</sub> CFU/g of vegetation	Median SBT	'b (range) after:
(no. of animals)	Regilleli	$(mean \pm SD)$	1 h	24 h
Control (7)		8.98 ± 0.56		
Penicillin (8)	10 <sup>6</sup> U bid	$7.06 \pm 0.50^{c}$	1/2 (<1/2-1/2)	<1/2 (<1/2-<1/2)
Penicillin + netilmicin (7)	$10^6$ U bid + 2 mg/kg tid	$6.30 \pm 0.61^{c}$	1/4 (1/2–1/4)	<1/2 (<1/2-<1/2)
Penicillin + netilmicin (8)	106 U bid + 4 mg/kg tid	$4.93 \pm 0.89^{c,d,e}$	1/8 (1/8–1/16)	1/2 (1/2–1/4)
Penicillin + netilmicin (8)	10 <sup>6</sup> U bid + 12 mg/kg od	$6.20 \pm 1.05^{c}$	1/32 (1/32–1/64)	<1/2 (<1/2-<1/2)

a bid, Twice daily; tid, three times daily; od, once daily.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> SBT, Bactericidal titer in serum, which was the highest dilution that killed at least 99.9% of the original inoculum; five animals were tested per regimen.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> More effective than controls (P < 0.01).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup> More effective than penicillin alone (P < 0.01).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup> More effective than any other combination (P < 0.05).

Treatment of Experimental Endocarditis Due to Enterococcus faecalis Using Once-Daily Dosing Regimen of Gentamicin plus Simulated Profiles of Ampicillin in Human Serum

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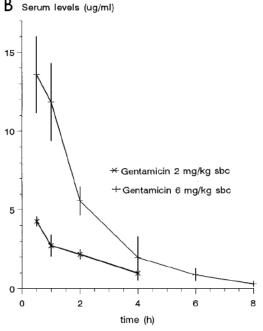


FIG. 2. Results of pharmacokinetic studies of rabbits using humanlike pharmacokinetics of 2 g of ampicillin i.v. (A) or gentamicin at 2 or 6 mg/kg given subcutaneously (sbc) (B).

TABLE 2. Treatment of experimental endocarditis caused by E. faecalis J4 with a humanlike profile of ampicillin alone or in combination with gentamicin

Transfer and manufacture	Log <sub>10</sub> CF	Log <sub>10</sub> CFU/g of vegetation		
Treatment group <sup><math>a</math></sup> $(n)$	Mean ± SD	Median (range) <sup>b</sup>		
Control without treatment (9) A at humanlike 2 g i v /4 h (10)	$11.23 \pm 0.6$ $7.7 \pm 0.54$	11.6 (10.39–11.85) 7.5 (7.13–8.84)*		
A at humanlike 2 g i.v./4 h + G at 2 mg/kg/8 h s.c. (8) A at humanlike 2 g i.v./4 h + G at 6 mg/kg/24 h s.c. (9)	$5.95 \pm 0.49$ $6.11 \pm 0.75$	6 (5.26–6.6)*† 6.1 (4.95–7.42)*†‡		

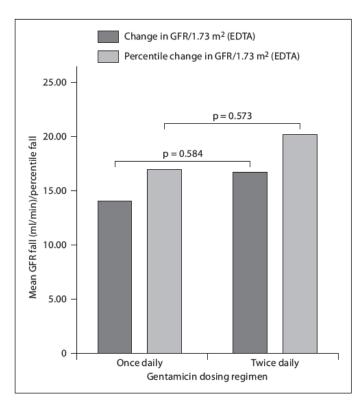
 $<sup>^</sup>a$  A, ampicillin; G, gentamicin; s.c., subcutaneously.  $^b*, P < 0.001$  versus control;  $^\dagger, P < 0.01$  versus ampicillin alone;  $^\dagger, P = 0.673$  versus ampicillin plus gentamicin at 2 mg/kg/8 h s.c.

# Once versus Twice Daily Gentamicin Dosing for Infective Endocarditis: A Randomized Clinical Trial

GFR/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> at admission (EDTA) GFR/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> at discharge (EDTA) p = 0.81280.00 p < 0.001p < 0.00160.00 Mean GFR (ml/min)
00
00 20.00 Once daily Twice daily Gentamicin dosing regimen

**Fig. 2.** GFR at admission and discharge according to the gentamicin dosing regimen.

- Exclusion Staph
- Valve prothétique 25%
- Genta (3mg/kg/j) ≥ 14j
- Streptocoques (55-65%)
- Entérocoques (16-23%)
- Même mortalité (5,4 VS 8,8%)



**Fig. 3.** Fall in GFR from admission to discharge according to the gentamicin dosing regimen.