

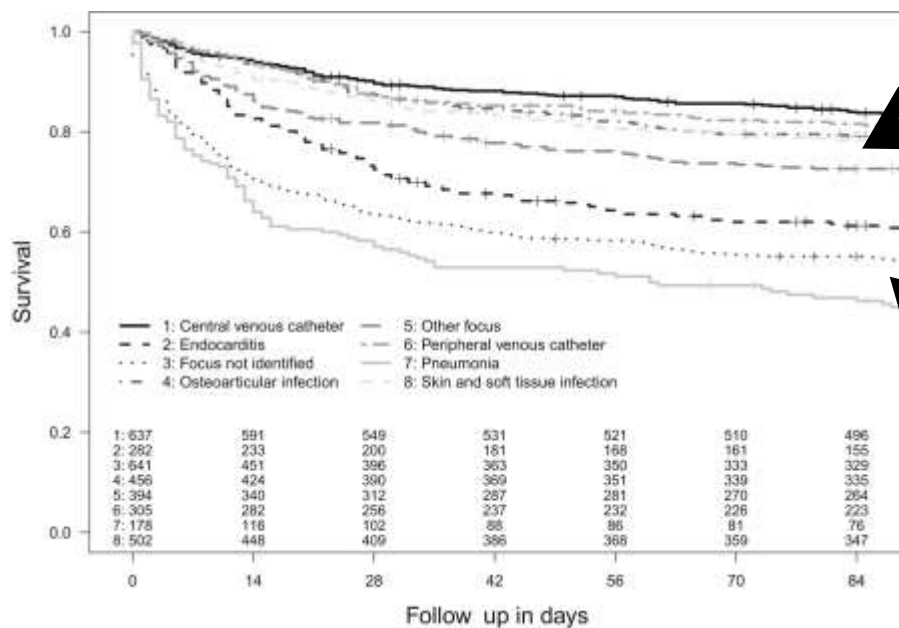
SABATO – *S. aureus* Bacteremia Antibiotic Treatment Options

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Déclaration d'intérêts de 2014 à 2019

- Intérêts financiers : none
- Liens durables ou permanents : none
- Interventions ponctuelles : none
- Intérêts indirects : none

S. aureus bacteraemia



CVC, skin/soft-tissue,
osteoarticular

endocarditis,
unknown focus,
pneumonia

n=3395
Kasch, *J Infect*, 2014

Standard therapy: \geq 14 days intravenous therapy

Is oral switch therapy after 7 days as safe as intravenous treatment?

Benefits

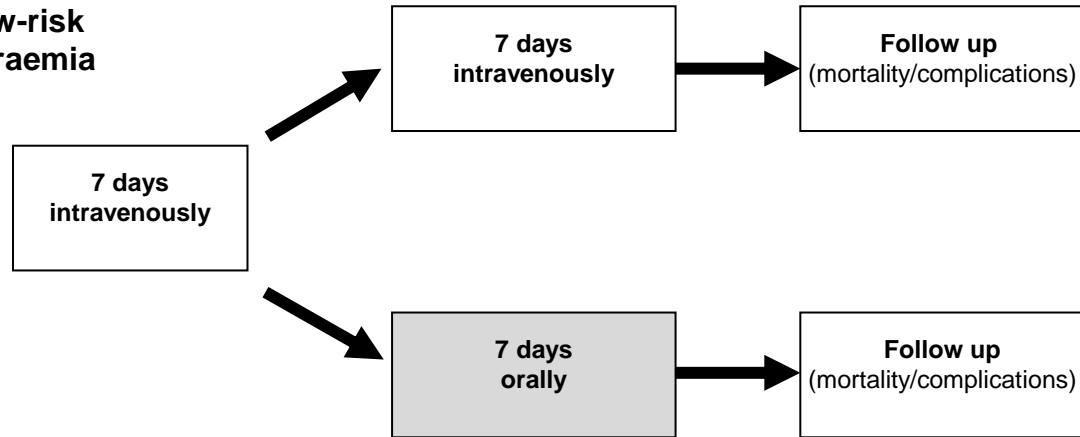
- Early discharge
- Fewer complications of intravenous therapy
 - thrombophlebitis
 - line infection
 - fluid overload

Risks

Oral therapy might be less effective

Study Design

Patients with low-risk
S. aureus bacteraemia



- **Conceptual**
 - What are low-risk patients?
 - What is a relevant endpoint?
 - Which drugs?
- **Practical**
 - What is a desirable and feasible sample size?
 - How much monitoring is needed?
- **Administrative**
 - How to organize an international study?

What are low-risk patients?

Inclusion

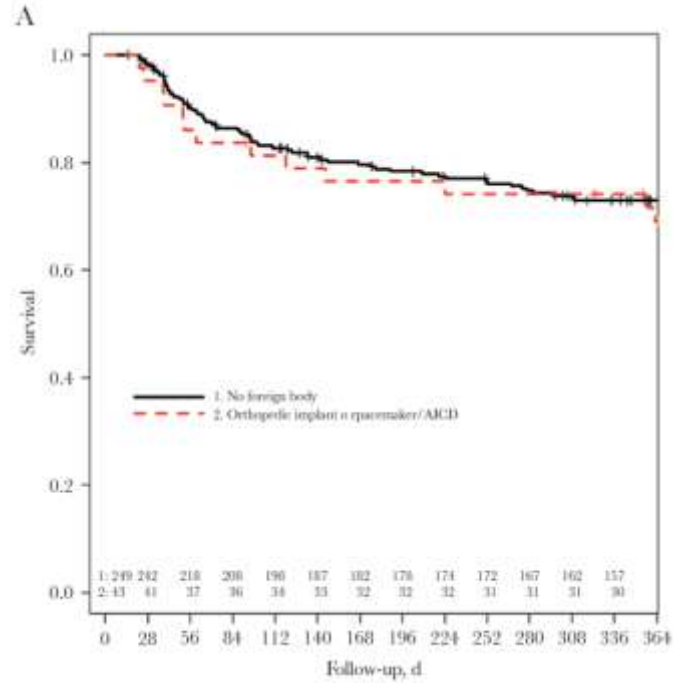
- 5-7 days of adequate intravenous treatment
- uncomplicated SAB (absence of deep focus)
- intravascular catheter removed within 4 days
- negative blood culture at 24-96h

Exclusion

- severe immunodeficiency (e.g. neutropenia)
- some permanent foreign bodies (e.g. prosthetic valve)
- end-stage renal disease, severe liver disease in some cases

Low-risk patients

- orthopaedic implant?
- pacemaker?



n=1288 (n=292)
Kaasch, *OFID*, 2020

Primary

- “SAB-related complications” (recurrent SAB, deep-seated *S. aureus* infection or attributable mortality) within 90 days

Secondary

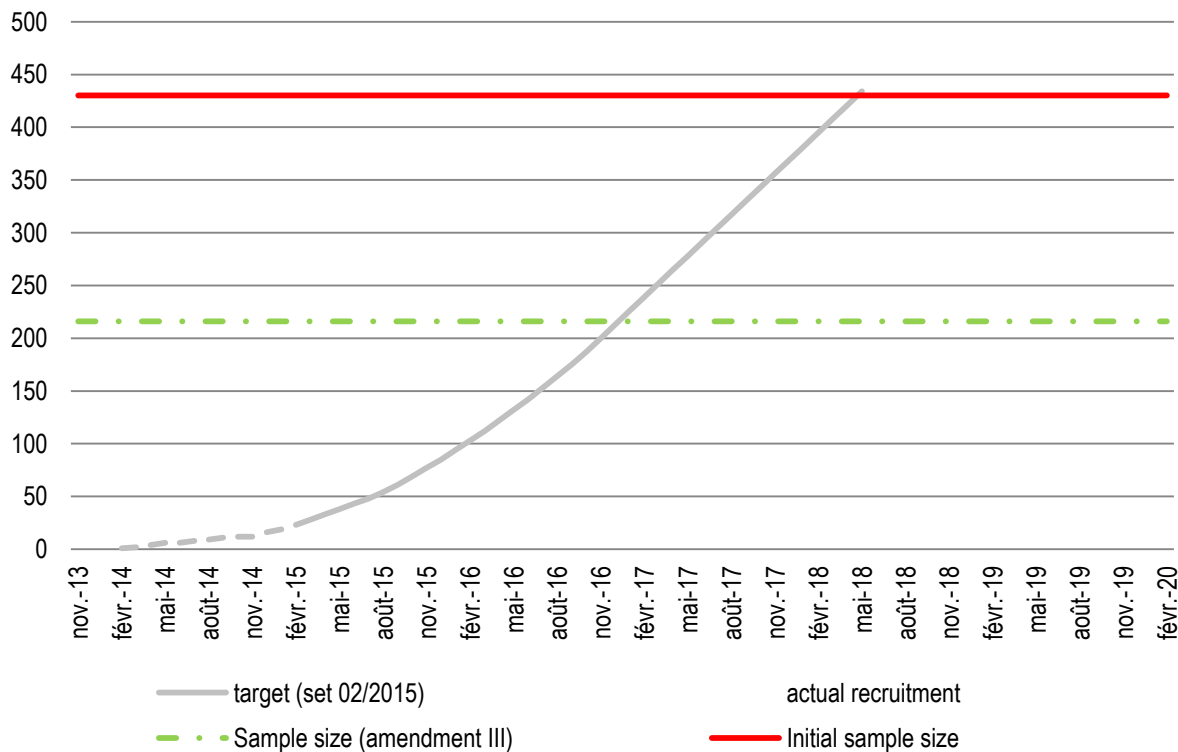
- Length of hospital stay
- 14, 30 and 90-day survival
- Complications of intravenous therapy

Safety

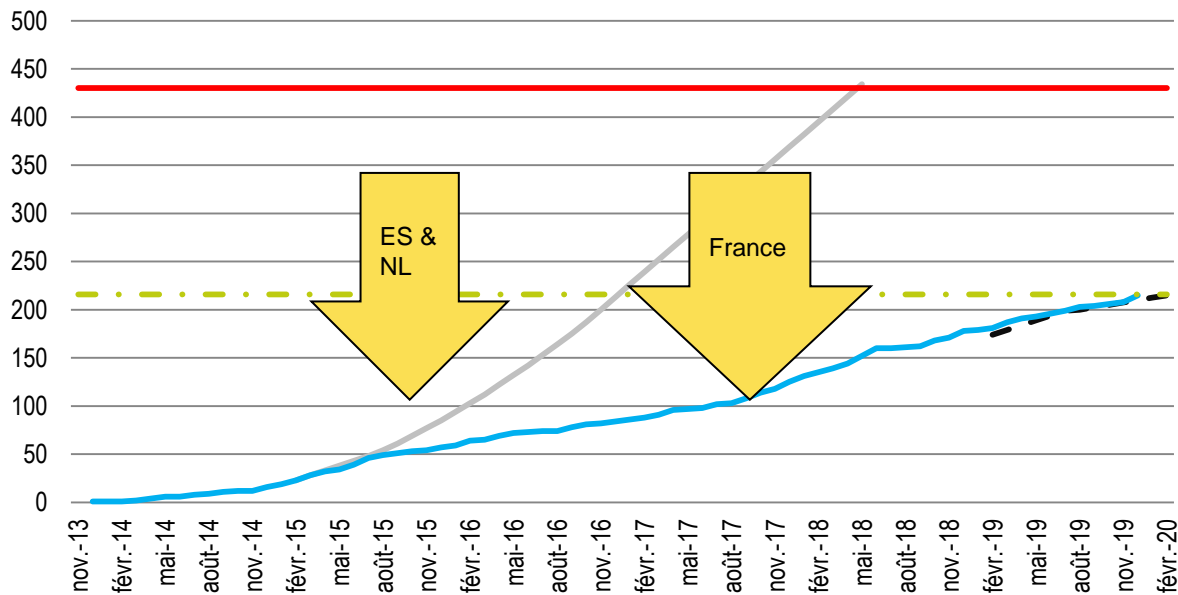
- *Clostridium difficile* associated diarrhoea (CDAD)
- (severe) adverse events

- **Expected effect size (complications in 1-5%)**
- **Non-inferiority margin (5%, 10%, 15%, 20%)**
- **5% → 430 subjects**

Recruitment



Recruitment



country	sites
D	12
ES	4
NL	5
F	15

— target (set 02/2015)
 - - target (set 07/2019)
 — actual recruitment
- . - . Sample size (amendment III)
 — Initial sample size



Screening vs. Enrolment

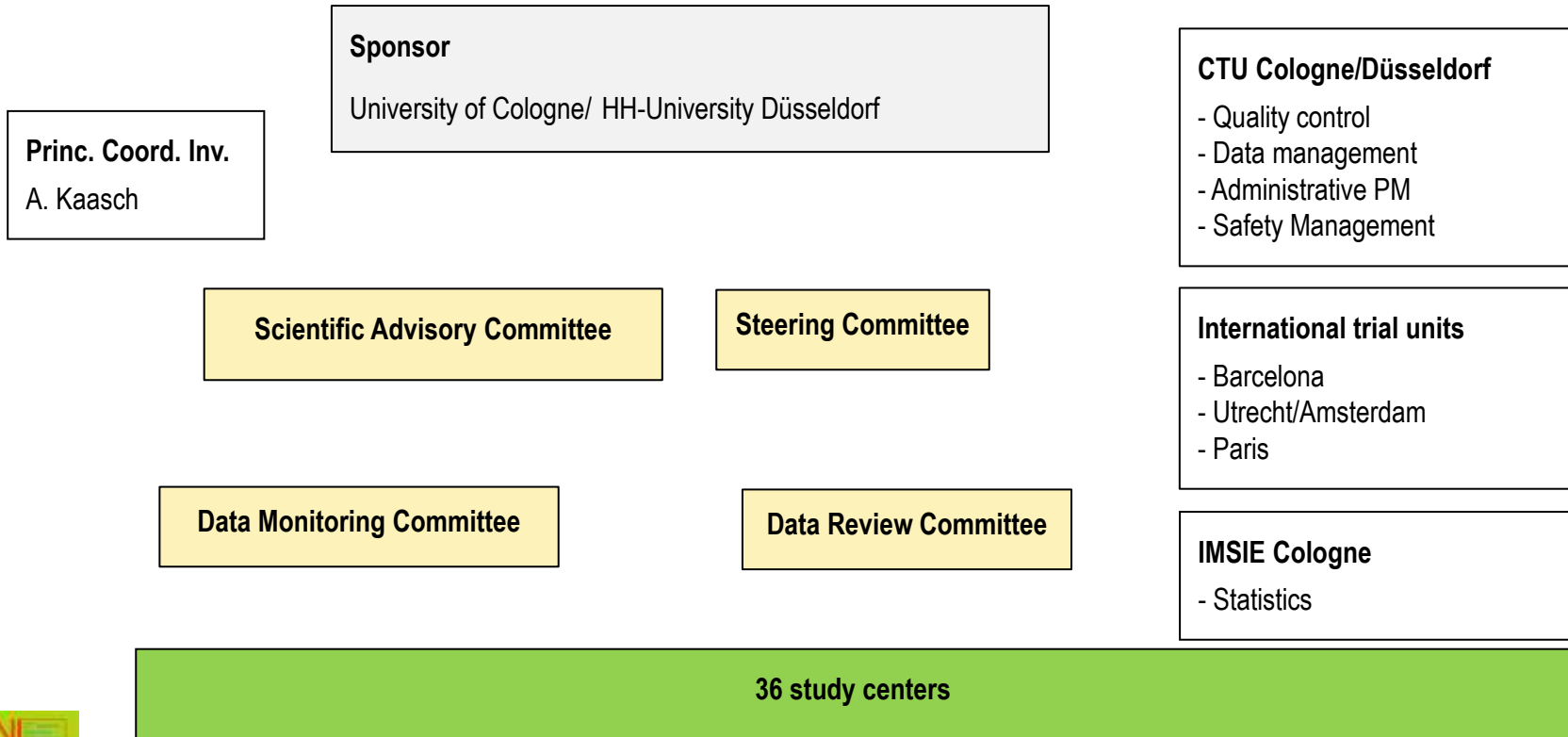
- **Screened: 5.331**
- **Recruited: 215**

→ **Ratio 1 : 24.7**

Choice of drugs

	First choice	Alternative
oral therapy		
MSSA	trimethoprim/ Sulfamethoxazole (160/800mg q12h)	clindamycin (600 mg q8h)
MRSA	as above	linezolid (600 mg q12h)
intravenous therapy		
MSSA	cloxacillin (2g q6h) cefazolin (2g q8h)	vancomycin (1g q12h)
MRSA	vancomycin (1g q12h)	daptomycin (6-10 mg/kg q24h)

How to organize?



Problems on the way...

- international regulatory aspects
- change of sponsor
- adjustment of sample size
- language barrier (legal contracts)
- COVID19

- **Recruitment closed**
- **Final meeting of adjudication committee pending**
- **Final analysis pending**

Thanks to all persons involved in the study, particularly:

- **Administrative:** A. Rommerskirchen, M. Noret, R. Prinz-Langenohl
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- **All study site staff**
- **All panel and board members**