

Prise en charge des IOA complexes à l'ère des Bacilles à Gram négatif MDR

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Centre de Référence des IOA complexes de Lyon (CRIOAc Lyon)

Déclaration d'intérêts de 2014 à 2019

- Intérêts financiers : Aucun
- Liens durables ou permanents : Aucun
- Interventions ponctuelles : Pfizer, Sanofi, Debiopharm, Contrafact, MaaT Pharma, Heraeus, Atlangram
- Intérêts indirects : Astellas, Pfizer, MSD

Cas clinique n° 1

- **Patiente de 70 ans, 45 kg**
- **Cancer du sein en 2011, HTA**
- **Fracture humérale gauche lors d'un voyage en Ouzbékistan (AVP)**
- **Ostéosynthèse en Turquie**
- **Séjour en réanimation avec pneumonie nosocomiale (traitement par colistine-tigécycline)**

Rappatriement à Lyon 1 mois plus tard

G
Au lit

- **Ecoulement de la cicatrice humérale**
- **Reprise chirurgicale, ablation du matériel**
- **Abcès, pus franc, fracture encore non consolidée**
- **Antibiothérapie post-opératoire par céfépime-vancomycine**





	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> CMI (mg/l)
Ampicilline	R
Amoxicilline	R
Amoxicilline + Ac.Clavulanique	R
Ticaracilline	R
Ticaracilline + Ac. Clav	R
Temocilline	R
Pipéracilline	
Pipéracilline + Tazobactam	
Céfoxitine	R
Céfotaxime	R
Ceftazidime	R
Céfépime	
Aztréonam	
Ertapénème	R
Imipénème	S
Meropenème	R
Gentamicine	R
Tobramycine	R
Amikacine	R
Tigécycline	S
Norfloxacine	R
Ciprofloxacine	R
Moxifloxacine	R
Acide Nalidixique	R
Cotrimoxazole	R

R

Fosfomycine (Etest)	S CMI : 64
Aztreonam (Etest)	R CMI : > 256
Cefepime (Etest)	R CMI : 64
Imipenème (Etest)	S CMI : 0.380
Meropenème (Etest)	R CMI : > 32
Tobramycine (Etest)	S CMI : 0.250
Tigecycline (Etest)	S CMI : 0.250
Ceftolozane-tazobactam (Etest)	R CMI : > 256
Ceftazidime-Avibactam (Etest)	R CMI : > 256
Colistine (UMIC)	R CMI : 64

Adaptation thérapeutique

- Aztréonam 2g/8h – Ceftazidime/avibactam 2g/8h – Daptomycine
- Aztréonam 2g/8h – Ceftazidime/avibactam 2g/8h – Fosfomycine 3g en 3h/8h



Adaptation thérapeutique

- Aztréonam 2g/8h – Ceftazidime/avibactam 2g/8h – Daptomycine
 - Aztréonam 2g/8h – Ceftazidime/avibactam 2g/8h – Fosfomycine 3g en 3h/8h
-
- Aztréonam 3g dans un diffuseur sur 12h – Ceftazidime/avibactam 3g dans un diffuseur sur 12h



Aztréonam + Ceftazidime/avibactam ?

Can Ceftazidime-Avibactam and Aztreonam Overcome β -Lactam Resistance Conferred by Metallo- β -Lactamases in *Enterobacteriaceae*?

Steven Marshall,^a Andrea M. Hujer,^{a,b} Laura J. Rojas,^{a,b,c} Krisztina M. Papp-Wallace,^a Romney M. Humphries,^d Brad Spellberg,^e Kristine M. Hujer,^{a,b} Emma K. Marshall,^a Susan D. Rudin,^{a,b} Federico Perez,^a Brigid M. Wilson,^a Ronald B. Wasserman,^f Linda Chikowski,^g David L. Pater,^h Alejandro J. Vila,ⁱ David van Duin,^j Barry N. Kreiswirth,^k Henry F. Chambers,^l Vance G. Fowler, Jr.,^m Michael R. Jacobs,ⁿ Mark E. Pulse,^o William J. Weiss,^c Robert A. Bonomo^{a,b,c,p}



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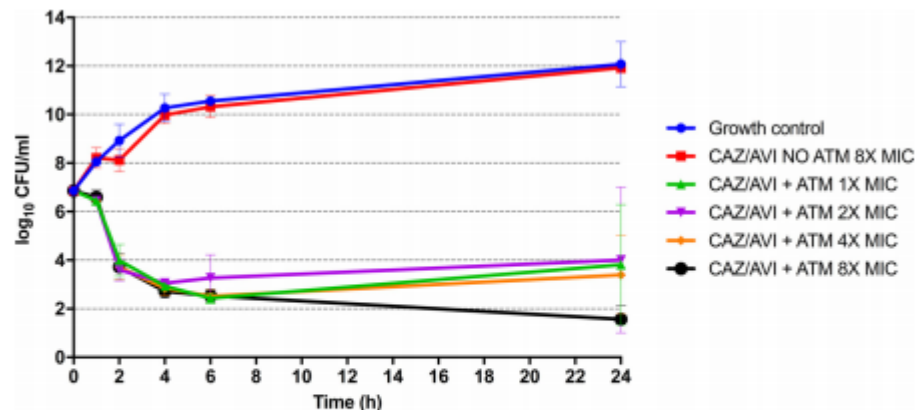


FIG 2 Time-kill curve for *K. pneumoniae* isolate 1.41. ATM concentrations were held constant at 8 μ g/ml for all combinations, with two exceptions: (i) the growth control (no antibiotics added) and (ii) CAZ-AVI with no ATM at 8 $\times$ the MIC. Various ceftazidime-avibactam (CAZ-AVI) concentrations were added corresponding to 1 $\times$ (1 μ g/ml CAZ plus 0.25 μ g/ml AVI), 2 $\times$ (2 μ g/ml CAZ plus 0.5 μ g/ml AVI), 4 $\times$ (4 μ g/ml CAZ plus 1 μ g/ml AVI), and 8 $\times$ (8 μ g/ml CAZ plus 2 μ g/ml AVI) the MIC of the combination CAZ-AVI plus ATM obtained by agar dilution (1 μ g/ml). Three replicates were conducted for each of the conditions reported in the time-kill assay.

K. Pneumoniae NDM-1, CTX-M-15, DHA, SHV, TEM

Aztréonam + Cef

Aztreonam plus Clavulanate, Tazobactam Treatment of Infections Caused by Producing Gram-Negative Bacteria

Cécile Emeraud,^{a,b,c,d} Lelia Escaut,^a Athénaïs Boucly,^{d,e,g} Nicolas Fortin
Laurent Dortet^{a,b,c,d}



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TABLE 2 MICs and categorization according to CLSI breakpoints for antimicrobials on MBL-producing *Enterobacteriaceae*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *S. maltophilia*

Enterobacteriaceae sp.	β-Lactamases	MICs (mg/liter) by treatment*						
		ATM	CZA	C/T	AMC	ATM+ CZA	ATM+ C/T	ATM+ AMC
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-1 + OXA-10 + CMY-16 + TEM-1	32	>256	>256	16	0.125	24	8
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1	>256	>256	>256	12	1	>256	2
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-1 + OXA-2 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1	>256	>256	>256	24	2	>256	8
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1	>256	>256	>256	32	6	>256	8
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-4 + CTX-M-15 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	96	6	>256	4
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-4 + CTX-M-15 + CMY-6	>256	>256	>256	>256	6	>256	24
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-5 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15	>256	>256	>256	96	8	>256	64
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-6 + CTX-M-15 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	16	1	>256	2
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-7 + ESBL	>256	>256	>256	96	4	>256	32
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + SHV-11 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	12	0.125	24	0.38
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + CMY-4 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	32	0.75	>256	16
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + OXA-1 + OXA-9 + TEM-1 + SHV-28 + SHV-11	>256	>256	>256	32	0.25	>256	3
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-1 + SHV-11	>256	>256	>256	12	0.047	0.094	0.094
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-1 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1 + SHV-28 + OXA-9 + CMY-6	>256	>256	>256	16	0.047	3	0.25
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15 + SHV-12 + OXA-9	>256	>256	>256	12	0.125	96	1
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15 + SHV-12 + OXA-9	>256	>256	>256	12	0.125	96	0.5
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15 + SHV-11 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	12	0.064	8	0.38
<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1 + OXA-1 + OXA-9 + OXA-10	>256	>256	>256	16	0.125	16	0.5
<i>E. coli</i>	VIM-1 + CTX-M-3	>256	>256	>256	16	0.125	24	0.5
<i>E. coli</i>	VIM-4 + ESBL	16	>256	>256	24	1.5	24	16
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-5	>256	>256	>256	>256	0.25	192	1.5
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-12	>256	>256	>256	16	0.125	4	0.25
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + ESBL	>256	>256	>256	12	16	12	12
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-5	16	>256	>256	6	12	32	48
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + TEM-1 + SHV-5	96	>256	>256	>256	96	64	48
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-5	>256	>256	>256	24	0.25	8	0.75
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-5	>256	>256	>256	12	0.125	2	0.38
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-19 + CTX-M-3 + TEM-1 + SHV-1	6	32	>256	16	0.047	2	1.5
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-70	256	128	>256	48	0.094	0.25	0.19
<i>E. cloacae</i>	VIM-4 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1 + SHV-31	64	>256	>256	64	1	64	32
<i>Citrobacter freundii</i>	VIM-2 + TEM-1 + ESBL	16	16	>256	32	0.25	2	24
<i>C. freundii</i>	VIM-2 + TEM-1 + OXA-9 + OXA-10	32	24	>256	32	1.5	16	24
<i>E. coli</i>	IMP-8 + SHV-12	128	>256	>256	24	0.19	2	0.38
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	IMP-8 + SHV-12	>256	48	>256	12	0.094	32	0.25
<i>E. cloacae</i>	IMP-8 + SHV-12	12	>256	>256	24	0.032	0.064	0.094
<i>E. cloacae</i>	GIM-1 + ESBL	12	>256	48	24	0.5	8	16
<i>Enterobacter hormaechei</i>	TMB-1 + overexpressed Case ^b	64	64	32	32	0.5	12	12
<i>C. freundii</i>	TMB-1 + overexpressed Case	64	96	32	12	0.125	12	12
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-181 + SHV-11 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15 + OXA-1	64	>256	>256	48	0.094	8	2
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-181 + SHV-27 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1 + OXA-1	128	>256	>256	96	0.25	16	3
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-181 + SHV-11 + CTX-M-15 + OXA-1	256	>256	>256	>256	0.19	32	3
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-181 + SHV-11 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15 + OXA-9	>256	>256	>256	>256	0.19	>256	12
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-181 + SHV-2 + CTX-M-15 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	32	0.125	32	1.5
<i>C. freundii</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-181 + OXA-1 + OXA-9 + OXA-10 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1	>256	>256	>256	64	0.75	>256	12
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-48 + ESBL	32	>256	>256	48	0.094	12	8
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-48 + ESBL	>256	>256	>256	>256	0.75	>256	4
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-48 + ESBL	>256	>256	>256	>256	1	>256	4
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-232 + ESBL	64	>256	>256	>256	0.094	24	3
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-232 + ESBL	>256	>256	>256	>256	1	>256	8
<i>E. coli</i>	NDM-5 + OXA-232 + ESBL	>256	>256	>256	96	1	>256	64
<i>S. maltophilia</i>		>256	>256	>256	32	2	128	2
<i>S. maltophilia</i>		>256	>256	6	96	1.5	6	2
<i>S. maltophilia</i>		>256	>256	>256	>256	4	>256	4
<i>S. maltophilia</i>		>256	16	72	16	1	8	2
<i>S. maltophilia</i>		>256	>256	>256	>256	0.75	24	0.75
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	VIM-2 + overexpressed cephalosporinase	16	24	>256	>256	8	12	16
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	IMP-2 + overexpressed cephalosporinase	12	>256	>256	>256	6	12	24
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	IMP-1 + overexpressed cephalosporinase	128	>256	>256	>256	96	48	64

Aztréonam + Ceftazidime/avibactam ?

TABLE 2 MICs and categorization according to CLSI breakpoints for antimicrobials on MBL-producing *Enterobacteriaceae*, MBL-producing *P. aeruginosa*, and *S. maltophilia*

<i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> sp.	β -Lactamases	MICs (mg/liter) by treatment ^a						
		ATM	CZA	C/T	AMC	ATM+ CZA	ATM+ C/T	ATM+ AMC
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + SHV-11 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	12	0.125	24	0.38
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + CMY-4 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	32	0.75	>256	16
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + OXA-1 + OXA-9 + TEM-1 + SHV-28 + SHV-11	>256	>256	>256	32	0.25	>256	3
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-1 + SHV-11	>256	>256	>256	12	0.047	0.094	0.094
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + OXA-1 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1 + SHV-28 + OXA-9 + CMY-6	>256	>256	>256	16	0.047	3	0.25
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15 + SHV-12 + OXA-9	>256	>256	>256	12	0.125	96	1
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15 + SHV-12 + OXA-9	>256	>256	>256	12	0.125	96	0.5
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	NDM-1 + TEM-1 + CTX-M-15 + SHV-11 + OXA-1	>256	>256	>256	12	0.064	8	0.38
<i>Salmonella enterica</i>	NDM-1 + CTX-M-15 + TEM-1 + OXA-1 + OXA-9 + OXA-10	>256	>256	>256	16	0.125	16	0.5
<i>E. coli</i>	VIM-1 + CTX-M-3	>256	>256	>256	16	0.125	24	0.5
<i>E. coli</i>	VIM-4 + ESBL	16	>256	>256	24	1.5	24	16
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-5	>256	>256	>256	>256	0.25	192	1.5
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-12	>256	>256	>256	16	0.125	4	0.25
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + ESBL	>256	>256	>256	>256	12	16	12
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-5	16	>256	>256	>256	6	12	32
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + TEM-1 + SHV-5	96	>256	>256	>256	96	64	48
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-5	>256	>256	>256	24	0.25	8	0.75
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-1 + SHV-5	>256	>256	>256	12	0.125	2	0.38
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	VIM-19 + CTX-M-3 + TEM-1 + SHV-1	6	32	>256	16	0.047	2	1.5

ATM, aztreonam; CZA, ceftazidime-avibactam; C/T, ceftolozane-tazobactam; AMC, amoxicillin-clavulanate

Aztréonam + Ceftazidime/avibactam ?

Ceftazidime-Avibactam and Aztreonam, an Interesting Strategy To Overcome β -Lactam Resistance Conferred by Metallo- β -Lactamases in *Enterobacteriaceae* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

^{ID} Benjamin Davido,^a Lesly Fellous,^b Christine Lawrence,^{c,d} Virginie Maxime,^e
^{ID} Martin Rottman,^{d,f} Aurélien Dinh^a



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Susceptibility testing showing with ellipsometry the effect of the synergistic combination of CAZ-AVI and ATM. The combination (middle strip) was tested by first applying an ATM strip to the Mueller-Hinton (MH) agar, removing it after 5 min, and then applying a CAZ-AVI strip on the exact same location and placing back the ATM strip to read the susceptibility to ATM in the presence of AVI (and CAZ). *K. pneumoniae* NDM-1/OXA-48 from patient 1.



IOA Complexe
(critère microbiologique)

R



Solutions « simples »

Ablation du matériel
Antibiothérapie « originale »
Sur diffuseur



Cas clinique n° 2

- Patiente de 85 ans
- Troubles cognitifs
- Prothèse de hanche gauche de révision
- Infection post-opératoire à *K. pneumoniae*
BLSE uniquement sensible aux
carbapénèmes

Evolution défavorable
Lavages itératifs

Infection persistante
CMI Ertapénème
0.064 mg/L



Discussion en RCP au CRIOAc

Infectious challenge

Eradication of the pathogen

Functional challenge

Limit bone loss

PRO

Infect. Dis.

Physician

Cure the infection

Incompatible

CON

Orthopaedic

Surgeon

Maintain the function

RCP au lit du malade



Centre de Référence des Infections
Ostéo-Articulaires complexes

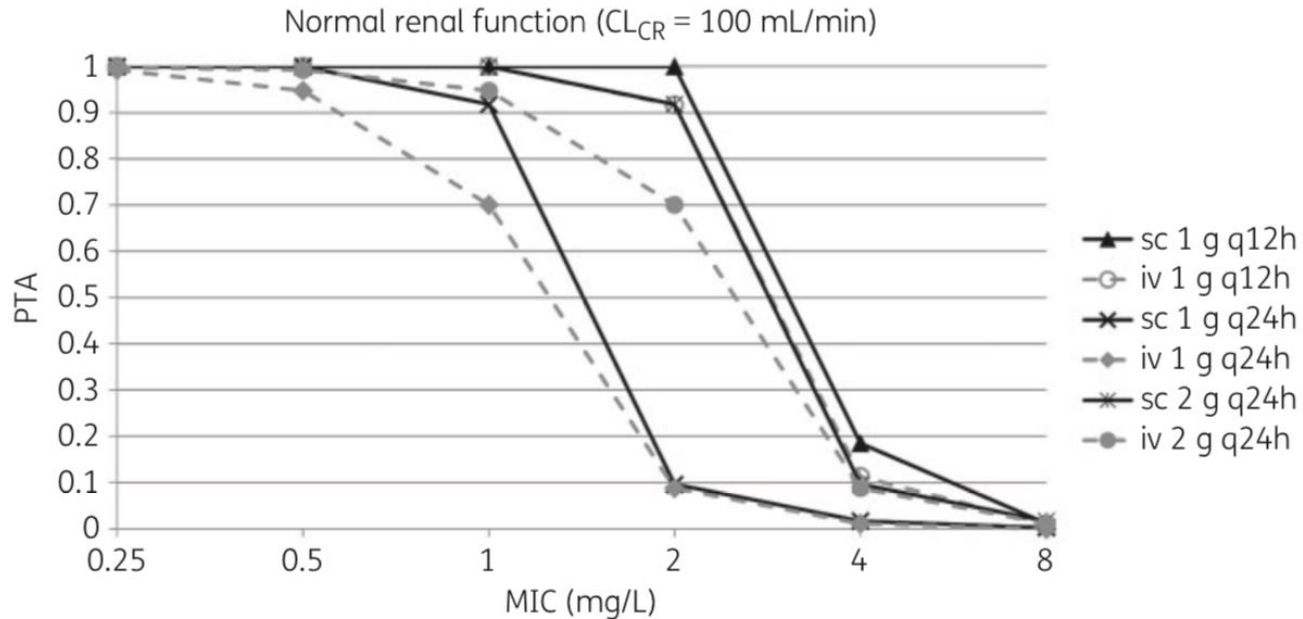


Une solution simple : OSCAT !



Population pharmacokinetics and probability of target attainment of ertapenem administered by subcutaneous or intravenous route in patients with bone and joint infection

Sylvain Goutelle^{1-3*}, Florent Valour^{2,4,5}, Marie-Claude Gagnieu⁶, Frédéric Laurent^{2,5}, Christian Chidiac^{2,4,5} and Tristan Ferry^{2,4,5} on behalf of the Lyon Bone and Joint Infection Study Group†



Une solution simple : OSCAT !

Ertapenem
1g

50 mL
NaCl 9%

30 min
gravity
infusion

Medical innovations to maintain the function in patients with chronic PJI for whom explantation is not desirable: a pathophysiology-, multidisciplinary-, and experience-based approach

T. Ferry *SICOT-J* 2020, 6, 26

SICOT-



Traitement personnalisé au cours des IOA

RCP AU LIT DU MALADE



Traitement personnalisé au cours des IOA

RCP AU LIT DU MALADE

**Chirurgie
adaptée**

**Antibiothérapie
adaptée, optimale et
faisable**

Traitement personnalisé au cours des IOA

Antibiotic-loaded
PMMA cements

Antibiotic-loaded bone
substitutes

New antibiotics

PK-PD based antimicrobial
therapy

Bacteriophage-
derived lysins

Bacteriophages

**Traitement adjuvant
innovant ou pratique
innovante**

RCP AU LIT DU MALADE

**Chirurgie
adaptée**

**Antibiothérapie
adaptée, optimale et
faisable**

Une solution simple : OSCAT!

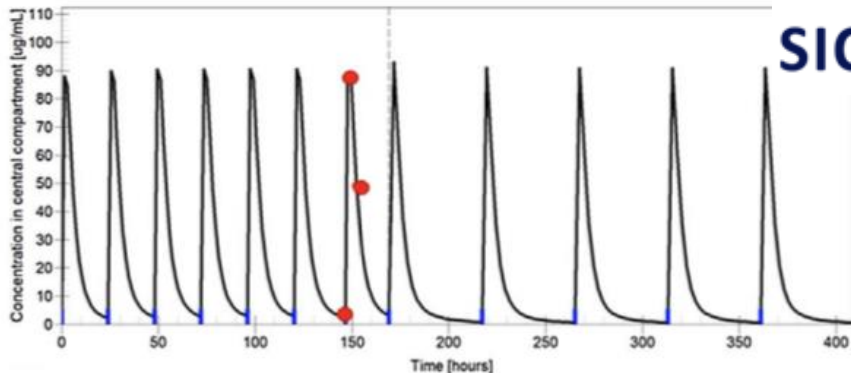
Ertapenem
1g

50 mL
NaCl 9%

30 min
gravity
infusion

Medical innovations to maintain the function in patients with chronic PJI for whom explantation is not desirable: a pathophysiology-, multidisciplinary-, and experience-based approach

T. Ferry *SICOT-J* 2020, 6, 26



**Modélisation CRIOAc Lyon
Administration 3x/semaine
en suppressif**

Outpatient SubCutaneous Antimicrobial Therapy

Une solution simple : OSCAT !

J Antimicrob Chemother 2019; **74**: 2060–2064
doi:10.1093/jac/dkz104 Advance Access publication 10 April 2019

Journal of
Antimicrobial
Chemotherapy

Subcutaneous suppressive antibiotic therapy for bone and joint infections: safety and outcome in a cohort of 10 patients

Cécile Pouderoux^{1–3*}, Agathe Becker^{1–3}, Sylvain Goutelle ^{2–4}, Sébastien Lustig^{2,3,5}, Claire Triffault-Fillit^{1–3},
Fatiha Daoud^{1,3}, Michel Henry Fessy^{2,3,6}, Sabine Cohen^{2,7}, Frédéric Laurent^{2,3,8,9},
Christian Chidiac^{1–3}, Florent Valour^{1–3,9} and Tristan Ferry^{1,3,9} on behalf of the Lyon Bone and Joint Infection
Study Group†

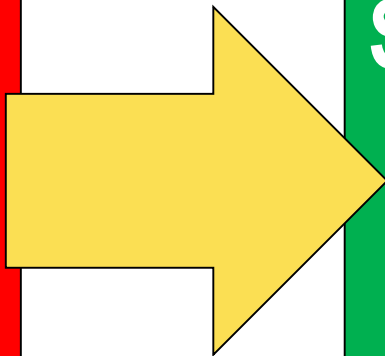


Une solution simple : OSCAT !

IOA Complexe
critère microbiologique

R

Critère chirurgical



Solutions « simples »

Pas d'explantation
Antibiothérapie suppressive
Modélisation CRIOAc
SC 3x/semaine
Conservation de la fonction !

Ertapenem
1g

50 mL
NaCl 9%

30 min
gravity
infusion



Conclusion

- Les Bacilles à Gram négatif MDR sont responsables d'IOA complexes !
- Rôle pivot de l'infectiologue dans la gestion de ces patients
 - Discussion RCP en CRIOAc et orientation de la prise en charge médicochirurgicale
 - Adaptation de l'antibiothérapie
 - Réussir à transformer une situation complexe en une situation finalement simple !

Lyon BJI Study group

Coordinator: Tristan Ferry

Infectious Diseases Specialists – Tristan Ferry, Florent Valour, Thomas Perpoint, Florence Ader, Sandrine Roux, Claire Triffault-Filit, Agathe Becker, Anne Conrad, Marielle Perry, Cécile Pouderoux, Nicolas Benech, Pierre Chauvelot, Johanna Lippman, Evelyne Braun, Christian Chidiac

Surgeons – Sébastien Lustig, Elvire Servien, Cécile Batailler, Stanislas Gunst, Axel Schimdt, Matthieu Malatray, Eliott Sappey-Marinier, Michel-Henry Fessy, Anthony Viste, Jean-Luc Besse, Philippe Chaudier, Lucie Louboutin, Quentin Ode, Adrien Van Haecke, Marcelle Mercier, Vincent Belgaid, Arnaud Walch, Sébastien Martres, Franck Trouillet, Cédric Barrey, Ali Mojallal, Sophie Brosset, Camille Hanriat, Hélène Person

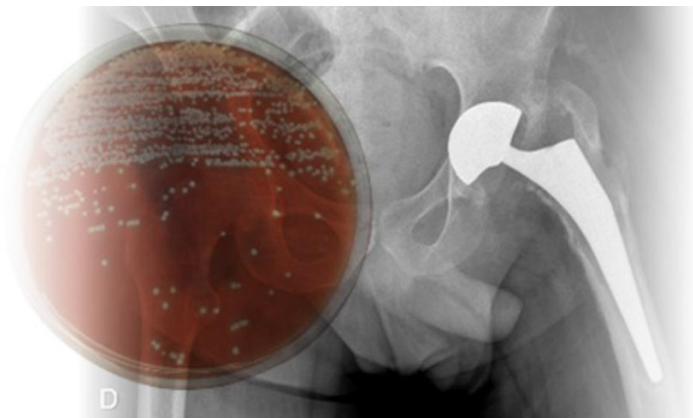
Microbiologists – Frederic Laurent, Céline Dupieux, Laetitia Berraud, Camille Kolenda, Jérôme Josse, Tiphaine Roussel-Gaillard

Nuclear Medicine – Isabelle Morelec, Marc Janier, Francesco Giammarile

PK/PD specialists – Michel Tod, Marie-Claude Gagnieu, Sylvain Goutelle

Clinical Research Assistant – Eugénie Mabrut





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