

Safety of Tedizolid as Suppressive Antimicrobial Therapy for Patients With Complex Implant-Associated Bone and Joint Infection due to Multidrug-Resistant Gram-Positive Pathogens: Results From the TediSAT Cohort Study

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Introduction

- Bone and joint infections on implant (arthroplasty or osteosynthesis)
 - Difficult to treat, prolonged antimicrobial therapies, multiple surgeries
 - Most frequent pathogens:
 - Gram-positive cocci, including *S. aureus* and CoN staphylococci
 - **MDR gram-positive** infections are increasing worldwide
 - MDR CoN staphylococci
 - Vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE)

IDSA GUIDELINES



preserve the limb function

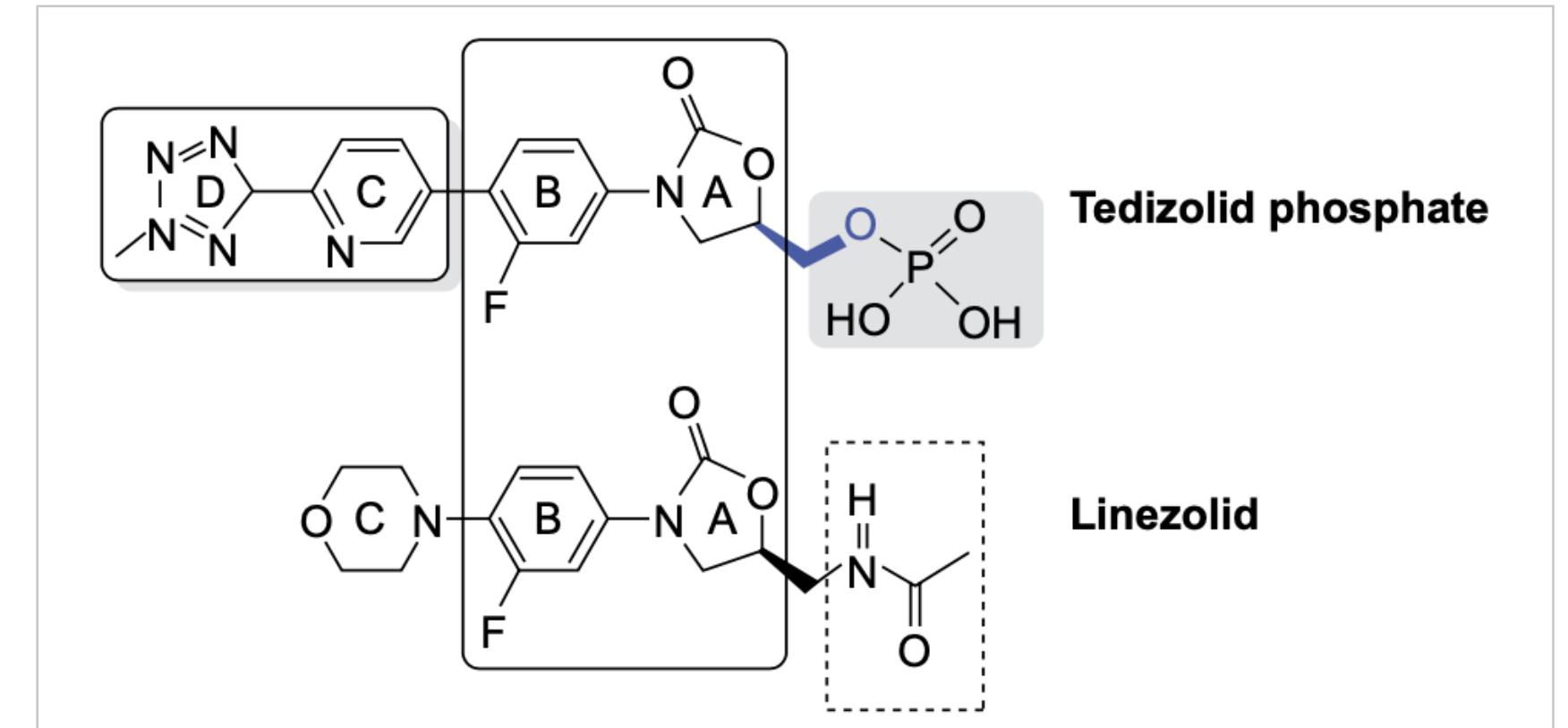
Introduction

- **Linezolid (LZD)**

- First oxazolidinone antibiotic
- Active against these MDR Gram-positive bacteria
- CAVEAT, known adverse events:
 - Myelotoxicity (thrombopenia)
 - Polyneuropathy
 - Drug-drug interactions (serotonergic syndrome !)

- **Tedizolid (TZD)**

- Second of this antibiotic class, 200 mg bd PO, only validates for cSSSI
- No renal or hepatic adjustment
- Less active on mitochondrial protein synthesis —> Less side effects ?
- Longest TZD duration study : 12 weeks (Senneville *et al.*, PJI), case reports (NTM)

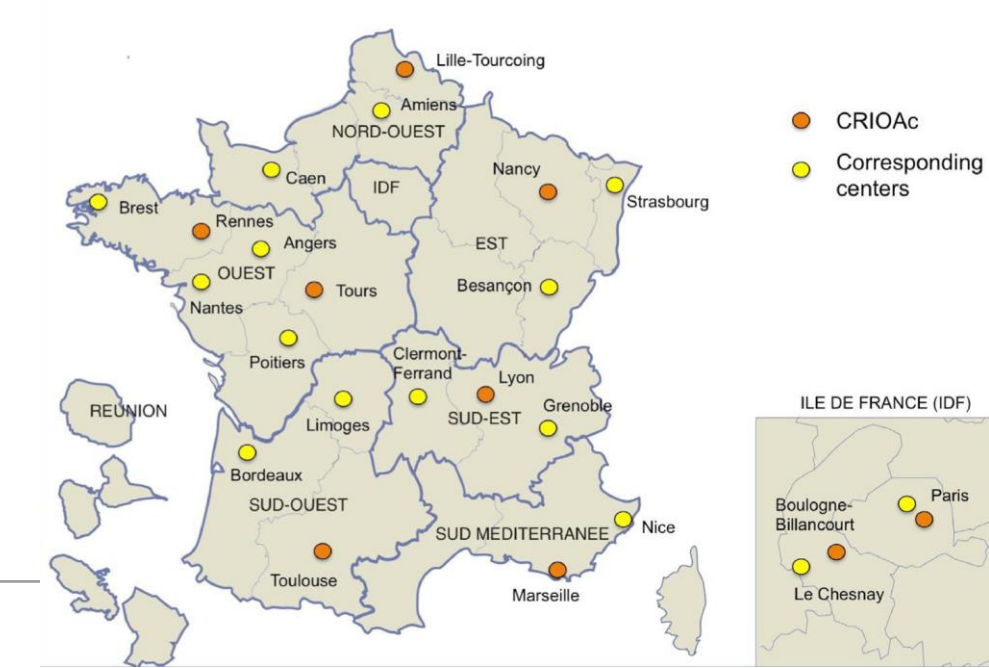


Introduction

Aim of this study: to evaluate the safety of TZD as
Suppressive Antimicrobial Therapy (SAT)

TediSAT cohort study

Method



- A prospective monocentric cohort study was conducted between January 2017 and December 2020
- At **CRIOAc Lyon** (Centre de Référence des Infections Ostéo-Articulaires complexes) = BJI referral Centre for Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region (\approx 8Mio inhabitants)
- **PJI** or **osteosynthesis-associated** infections with TZD as SAT
- Each case was discussed in multidisciplinary meetings (orthopaedic and plastic surgeons, microbiologist, ID specialist) \rightarrow TZD = only oral option
- No exclusion criteria
- Objectives:
 - To evaluate the tolerance of TZD as SAT
 - To evaluate the efficacy of TZD as SAT

Results - Baseline characteristics

- **17 patients**
- Male: 13 (76%)
- Median age: **73 years** (IQR: 69-81)
- Mean BMI: 28.1 ± 5.1 kg/m²
- Mean ASA score: 2.2 ± 0.6
- **Infection type, n (%)**
 - **Knee PJI: 10 (59%)**
 - **Hip PJI: 5 (29%)**
 - Shoulder PJI: 1
 - Femoral intramedullary nail: 1

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- Median age: **73 years** (IQR: 69-81)
- Mean BMI: 28.1 ± 5.1 kg/m²
- Mean ASA score: 2.2 ± 0.6
- **Pathogens, n:**
 - **CoN staphylococci:** 16 (76.2%)
 - *Corynebacterium striatum:* 2
 - Vancomycin-resistant *E. faecium:* 1
 - Co-infection with Gram-negative bacteria: 3
- **Infection type, n (%)**
 - **Knee PJI:** 10 (59%)
 - **Hip PJI:** 5 (29%)
 - Shoulder PJI: 1
 - Femoral intramedullary nail: 1
- **Surgical procedure type, n (%)**
 - **DAIR:** 13 (76%)
 - Arthrodesis: 1
 - One-stage prosthesis exchange: 1
 - One-stage nail exchange: 1
 - No surgical procedure: 1

Results - Initial antimicrobial therapy

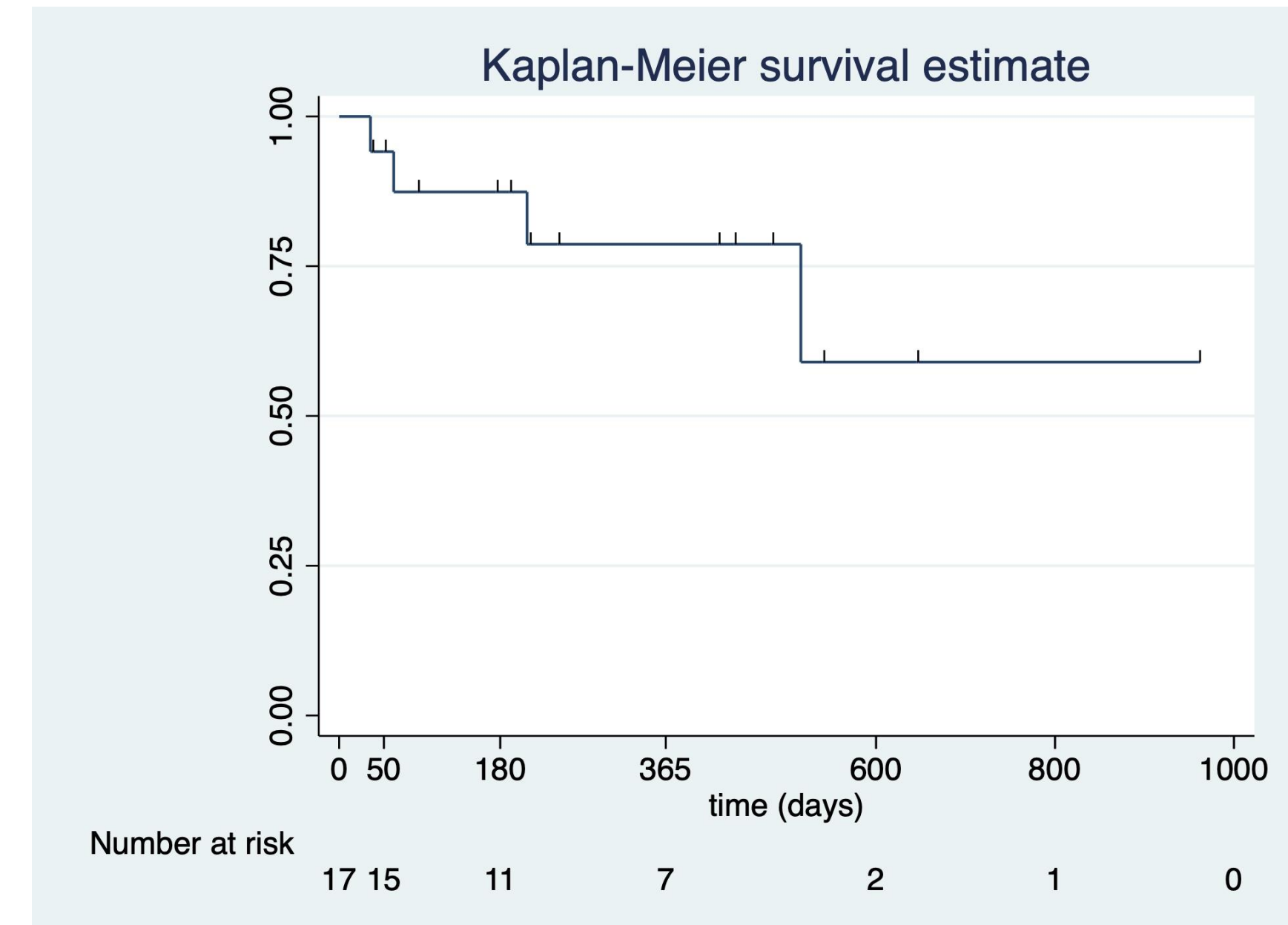
- **Initial antimicrobial therapy**
 - IV: median duration 47 days (IQR: 35-79; range 5-168), followed by:

Results - Initial antimicrobial therapy

- **Initial antimicrobial therapy**
 - IV: median duration 47 days (IQR: 35-79; range 5-168), followed by:
 - LZD in 13 patients:
 - **9/13 experienced severe adverse event:**
 - Myelotoxicity: 8
 - Gastro-intestinal intolerance: 1

Results - TZD duration and failures

- **Median duration of TZD: 6 months** (IQR: 2-15, range 1-31)
 - 2 patients had a short follow-up (included at the end of the study)
 - 2 failures at 1 and 2 months
- Failure of SAT:
 - n=4 (23.5%)
 - Sinus tract: n=3 (at 1, 6, and 16 months)
 - New infection: n=1 (at 2 months of TZD)
 - NB: 2 cases with intermittent drainage due to small sinus tract: decision to continue SAT given the benefits
→ not considered as failures

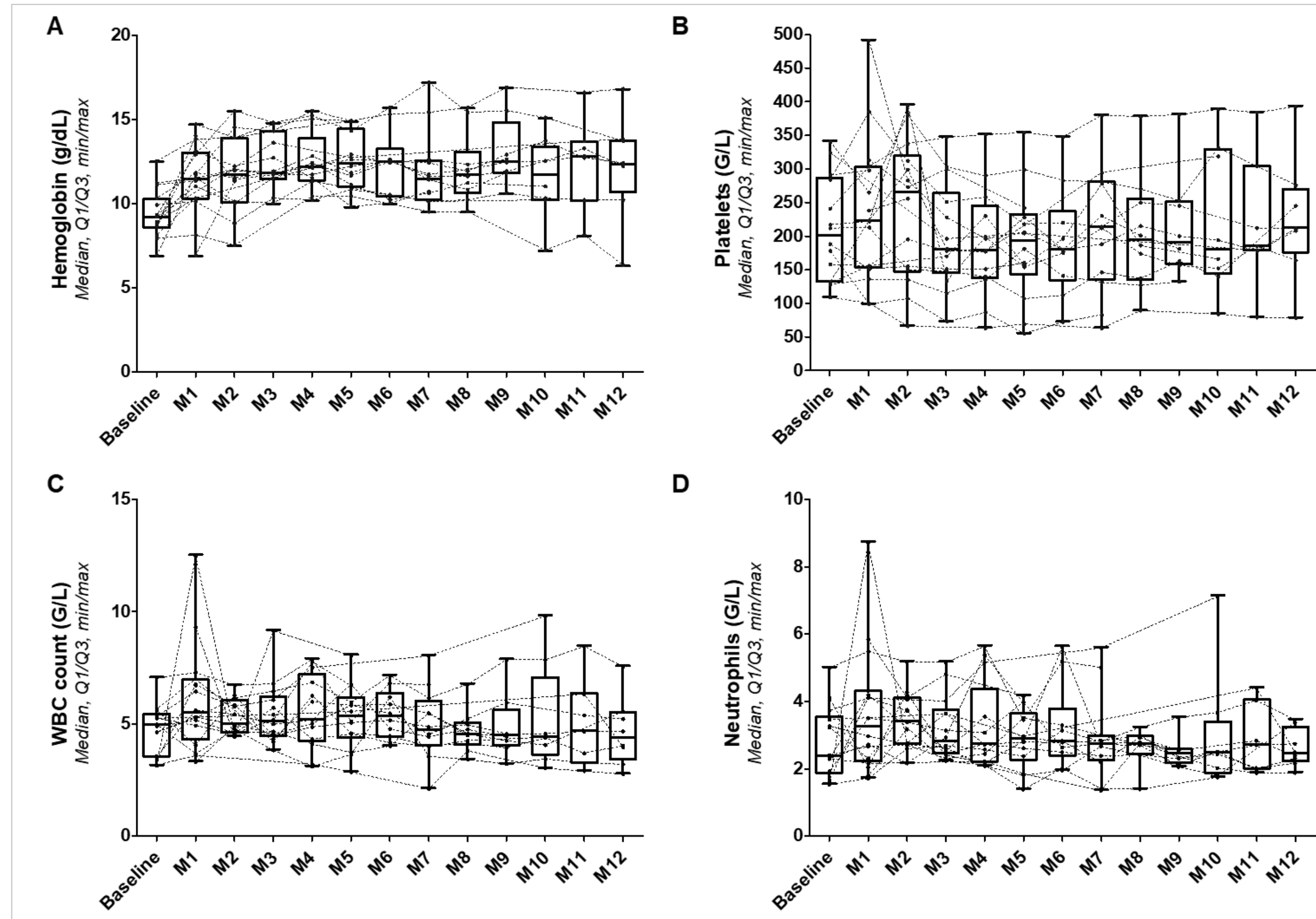


Results - Tolerance and adverse events

- All AEs related to LZD (n=9) were reversed on TZD
- No AE leading to TZD interruption, including gastro-intestinal or neurological AE
- No drug-drug interaction despite concomitant prescription of:
 - Tramadol (n=4)
 - Tricyclic antidepressant (n=2)
- 1 death, however not related to the initial chronic infection.

Results - Hematological tolerance

- No difference at 12 months in:
 - Platelet count ($p=0.55$)
 - WBC count ($p=0.75$)
 - Neutrophil count ($p=0.93$)
- Increase at 12 months in Hb (+2.95 g/dL (± 3.55), $p=0.051$)



Discussion

- Strengths/Limitations
 - + Longest treatment and follow-up duration without AE leading to TZD discontinuation
 - + Similar efficacy of SAT with TZD compared to other studies
 - Limited patient number
- Expensive treatment ($\approx 200\text{€}/\text{day}$ in France, $\approx 400\text{\$/day}$ in the USA), and not available in every country (Switzerland!)

Conclusion

Tedizolid seems to be a safe and well-tolerated SAT for complex implant-associated BJIs, when no other oral alternatives are available

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Thank you for your attention