

Ceftazidime-avibactam Activity against *P. aeruginosa* from Intensive Care (ICU) and Non-ICU Patients

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Disclosure



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- Cempra
- Cidara
- Cormedix
- Cubist
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- Theravance
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- Vertex
- Wockhardt
- Zavante
- Other corporations

Some JMI employees are advisors/consultants for Allergan, Astellas, Cubist, Pfizer, Cempra, and Theravance.

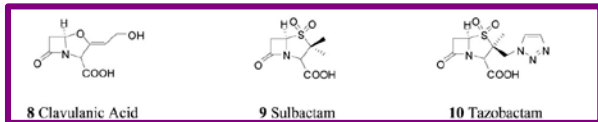
Ceftazidime-avibactam (AstraZeneca/Allergan)



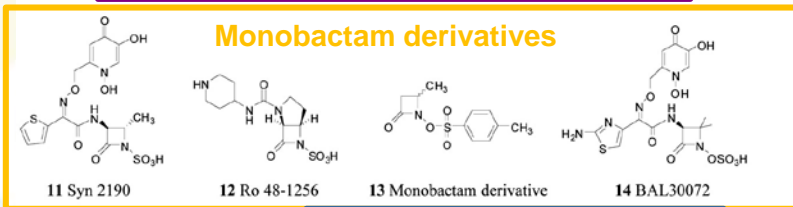
- Ceftazidime is a well described third-generation cephalosporin with broad-spectrum activity
- Avibactam (formerly NXL-104) is a member of a novel class of non- β -lactam β -lactamase inhibitors, the diazabicyclooctanes (DBOs)
- Avibactam can effectively inactivate:
 - Class A: ESBL and KPC
 - Class C: AmpC
 - Some Class D: OXAs

β-lactamase Inhibitors

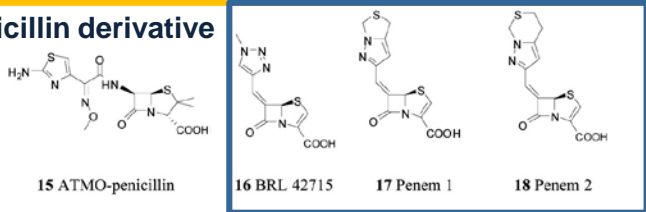
Clinically available



Monobactam derivatives

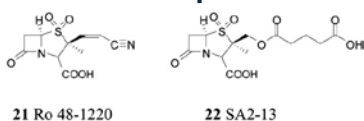
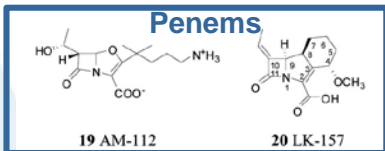


Penicillin derivative

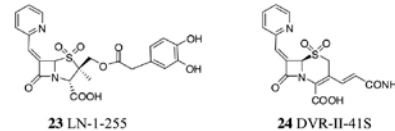


Penems

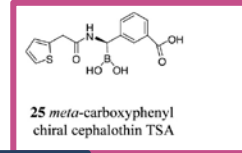
Penam Sulphones



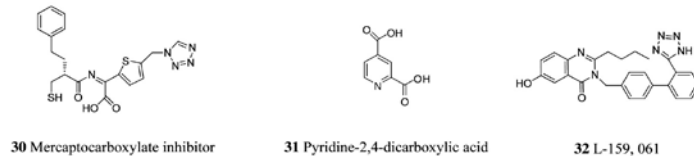
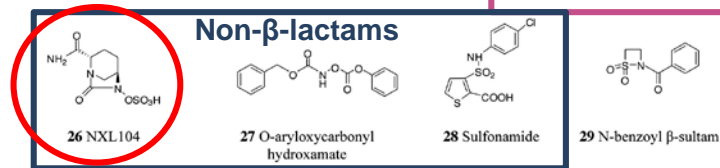
Penam Sulphones



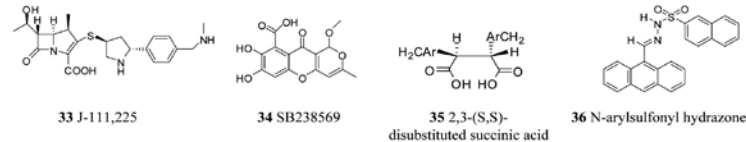
Boronic acid transition state analog



Non-β-lactams



MBL inhibitors



- Avibactam is a non- β -lactam diazabicyclooctane (DBO)
- Prolonged deacylation rate (slow deacylation through hydrolysis or reversibility)



- Using a model for slow binding enzymes demonstrated that formation of EI and EI* is fast and more efficient than β -lactam-based BLI

Spectrum of Activity of Avibactam



β-Lactamase		Clavulanate	Tazobactam	Avibactam
Class A	TEM, SHV and ESBLs	✓	✓	✓
	CTX-M and ESBLs	✓	✓	✓
	PER, VEB, GES	✓	✓	✓
	KPC	✗	✗	✓
Class B	IMP, VIM, NDM	✗	✗	✗
Class C	Chromosomal <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> AmpC	✗	✗	✓
	Chromosomal <i>Pseudomonas</i> AmpC	✗	✗	✓
	Plasmidic ACC, DHA, FOX, LAT, MIX, MIR, ACT	✗	✗	✓
Class D	Penicillinase-type OXA-1, -31, -10, -13	Variable OXA-1, -10	Variable	Variable OXA-1, 31
	Carbapenemase-type OXA-23, -40, -48, -58	Variable	Variable OXA-23, -48	Variable OXA-48

- Ceftazidime-avibactam has been approved by the US FDA and the European Medicine Agency to treat:
 - Complicated intra-abdominal infections (in combination with metronidazole)
 - Complicated urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis
 - Hospital-acquired pneumonia, including ventilator-associated pneumonia (Europe only)
- Dosage: 2,000/500mg q8h (2h infusion)

Objectives

- To compare the antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of *P. aeruginosa* isolated from ICU and non-ICU patients
- To evaluate the *in vitro* activity and antimicrobial spectrum of ceftazidime-avibactam

Materials and Methods

Bacterial Isolates

- Collected in 2013-2015 as part of the International Network for Optimal Resistance Monitoring (INFORM) Program
- 72 medical centers among 37 states from all nine US Census divisions
- Consecutive collected bacterial isolates from various infections
- Isolates determined significant by local criteria as reported probable cause of infection
- The INFORM Program only evaluates the antimicrobial susceptibility of Enterobacteriaceae, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Acinetobacter baumannii*
- Species identification confirmed by standard biochemical tests and MALDI-TOF, when necessary

Susceptibility testing

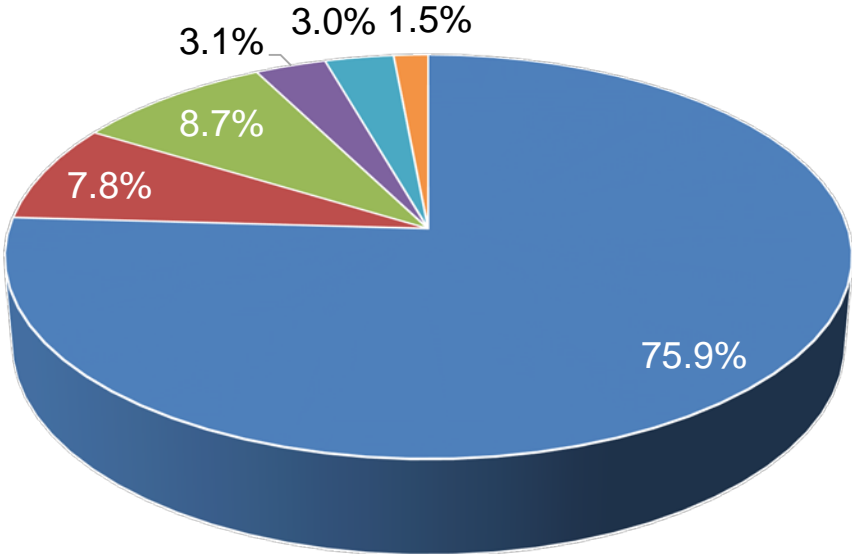
- Broth microdilution test methods by CLSI standards
- Ceftazidime-avibactam with avibactam at fixed concentration of 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$
- US FDA breakpoint criteria applied for ceftazidime-avibactam when testing Enterobacteriaceae and *P. aeruginosa*
 - Susceptible at $\leq 8 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$
 - Resistant at $\geq 16 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$

- Total of 4,453 isolates
 - 1,263 from ICU patients
 - 3,190 from non-ICU patients

Distribution of Organisms by Infection Type

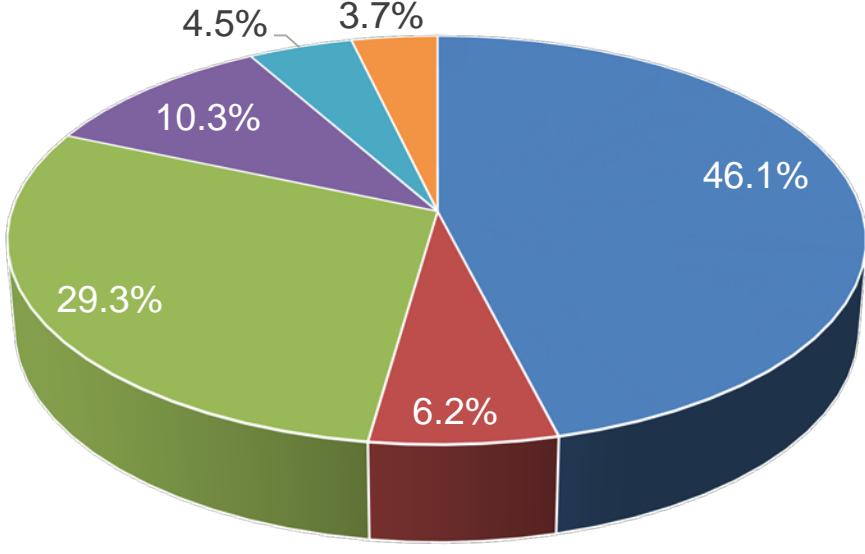


ICU (n=1,263)



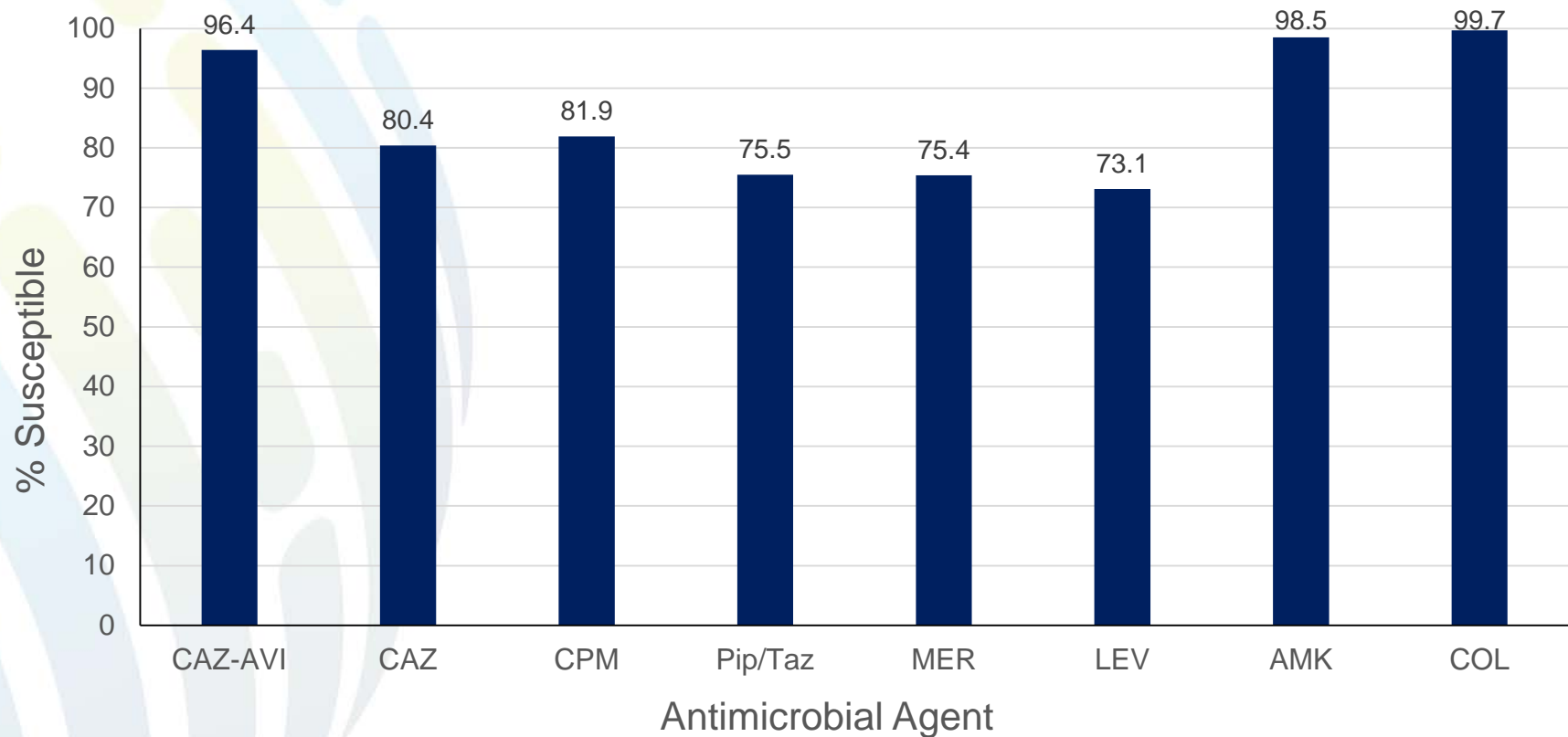
- Pneumonia
- SSSI
- IAI
- BSI
- UTI
- Other

Non-ICU (n=3,190)

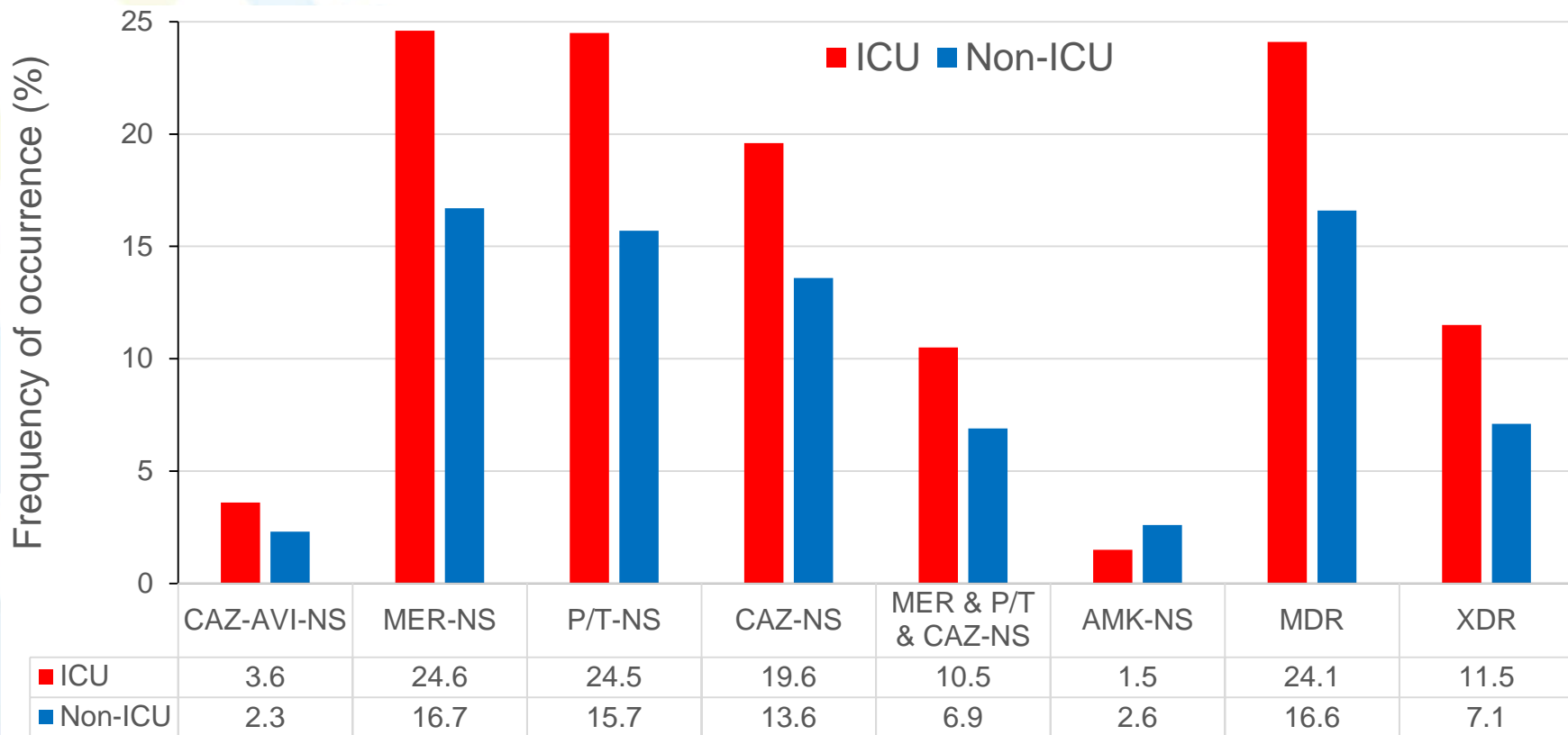


- Pneumonia
- SSSI
- IAI
- BSI
- UTI
- Other

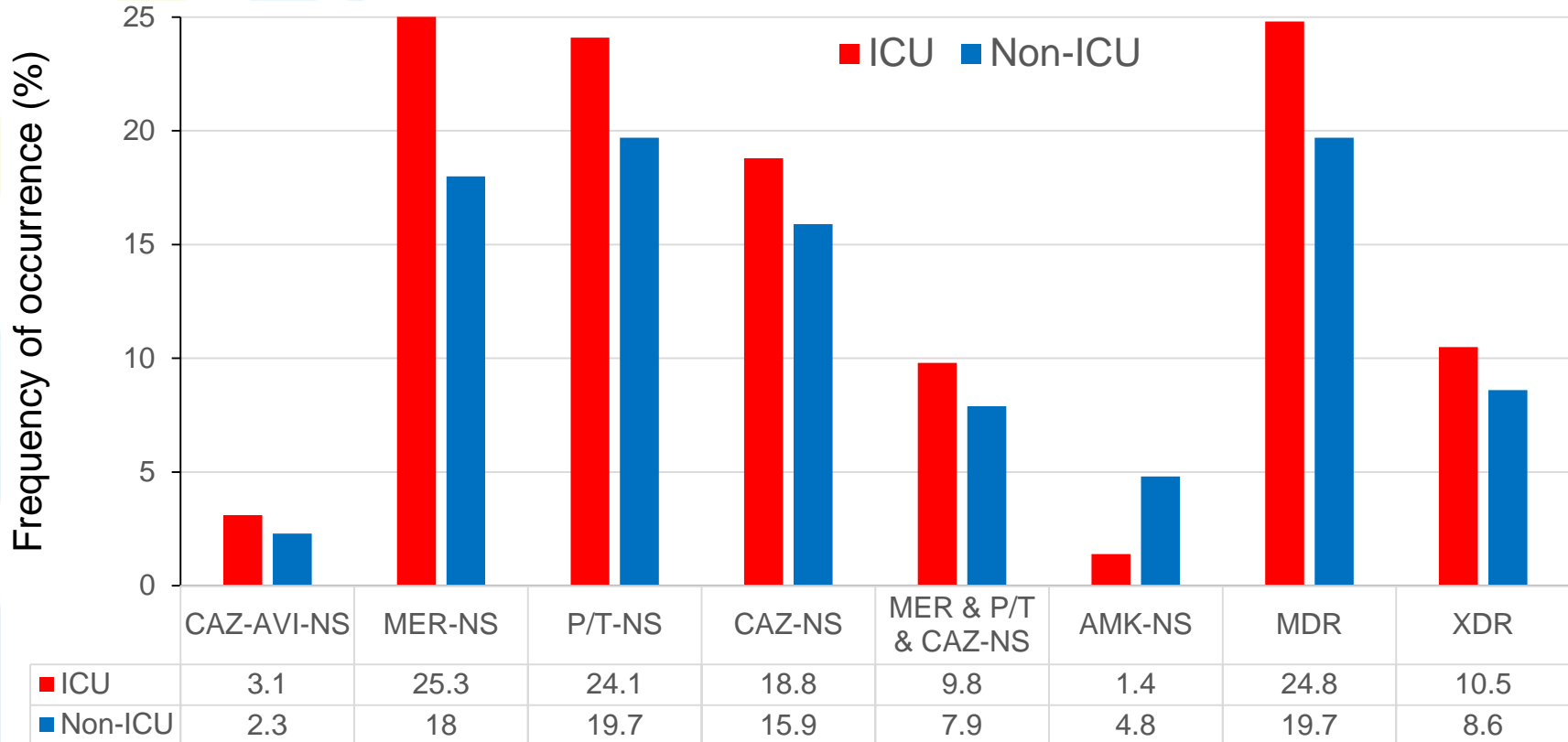
Antimicrobial Susceptibility of *P. aeruginosa* from ICU Patients



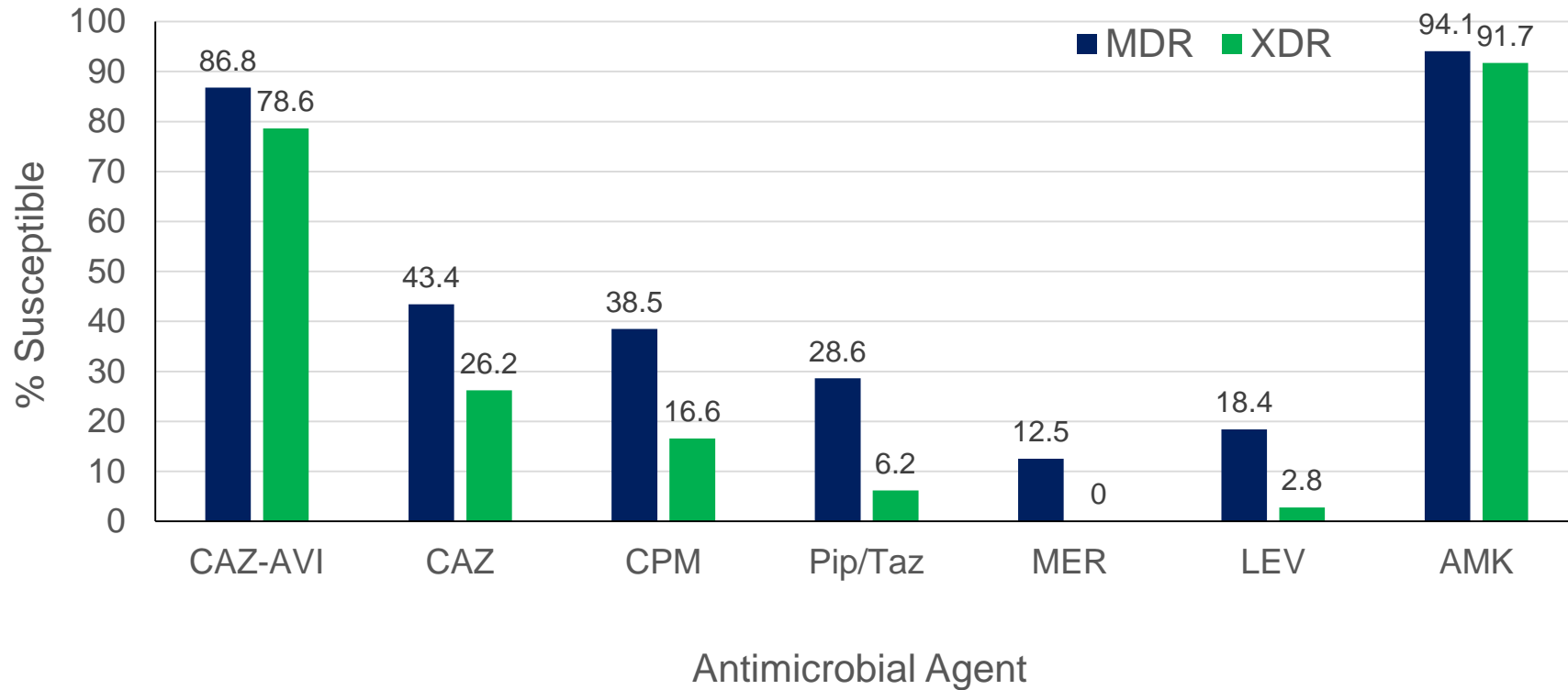
Antimicrobial Susceptibility (%NS) of *P. aeruginosa* from ICU and non-ICU Patients (all infection types)



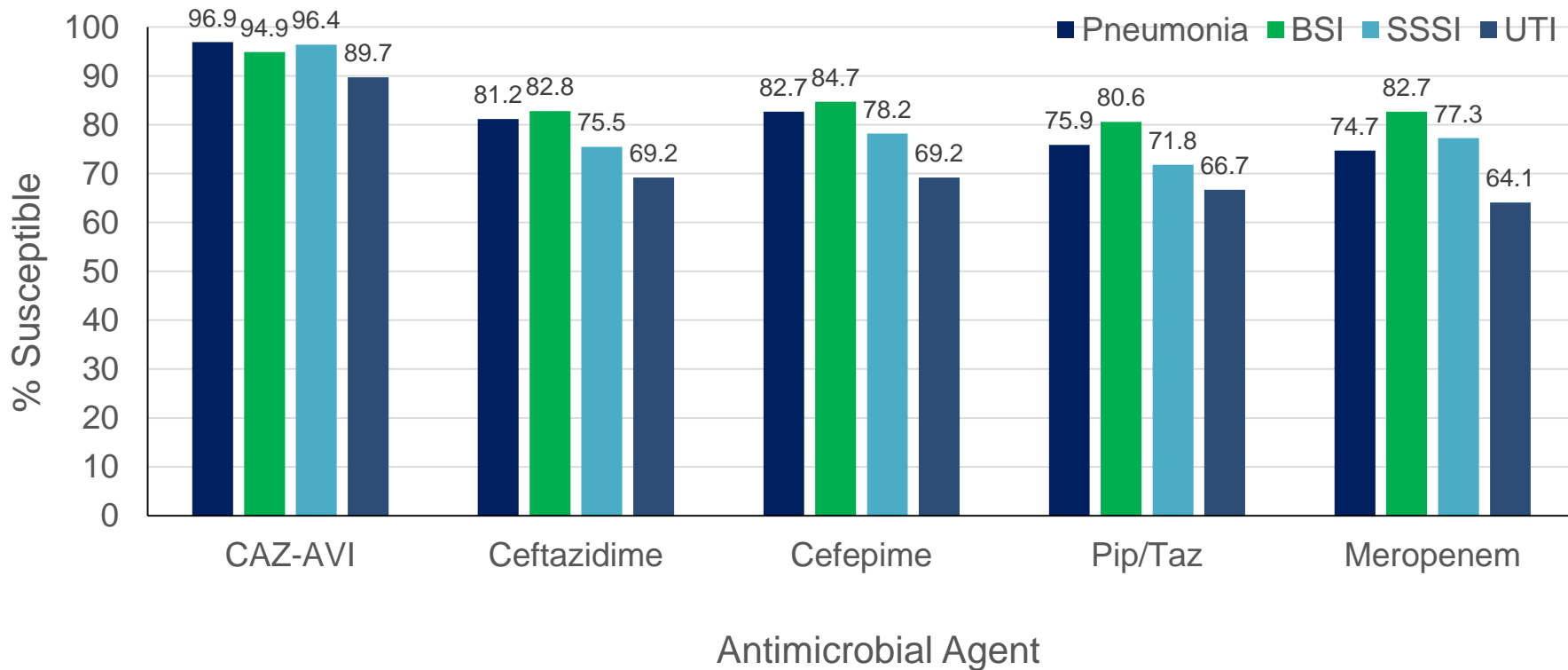
Antimicrobial Susceptibility (%NS) of *P. aeruginosa* from Patients with Pneumonia (ICU vs. non-ICU)



Antimicrobial Susceptibility (%S) of MDR and XDR (all infections)



Antimicrobial Susceptibility of *P. aeruginosa* from ICU Patients Stratified by Infection Type



P. aeruginosa from ICU Patients: Cross-resistance Between β -lactams



Organism subset (n)	% Susceptible			
	Meropenem	Ceftazidime	Pip/Taz	CAZ-AVI
MER-NS (311)	--	55.0	41.2	87.8
CAZ-NS (247)	43.3	--	6.5	81.8
Pip/Taz-NS (309)	40.8	25.2	--	86.4
CAZ-AVI-NS (45)	15.6	0.0	6.7	--
MER & CAZ & PT-NS (133)	--	--	--	73.7

Conclusions

- Lower susceptibility rates were observed among ICU isolates compared with non-ICU isolates
- Ceftazidime-avibactam exhibited potent *in vitro* activity and spectrum when tested against a large collection of recent *P. aeruginosa* clinical isolates from ICU and non-ICU patients, including MDR and XDR strains



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