

North Central London Joint Formulary Committee

Treatment of proven or suspected infections due to multi-drug resistant aerobic, carbapenem-resistant gram-negative pathogens that have demonstrated susceptibility

Disclaimer

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North Central London Joint Formulary Committee

1 of 4

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Document control

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November 2020	1.0	New document

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Groups which were consulted and have given approval:	NCL JFC		
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Colour coding reflects <u>probability of sensitivity</u> and not the formulary preference:

• Green: more than 80% susceptible

Yellow: 30-80% susceptible

Red: intrinsically resistant or <30% susceptible

<u>Formulary preference</u> is provided in text within each colour coded box. If an organism is susceptible to an <u>Amber</u> antibiotic, it should be considered alongside <u>Green</u> antibiotics with treatment choice dependent on patient factors and cost. Please note chloramphenical and co-trimoxazole may have activity for some carbapenem-resistant gramnegative pathogens.

Antibiotic	Cost	KPC (class A)	MBL (class B)	OXA-48 (class D)	MDR Pseudomonas
Colistin (not monotherapy*)	£				
Tigecycline (not monotherapy*)	£	Not preferred due FDA alert (increased risk of mortality) and caution in children <8 years ^{2,3}	Not preferred due FDA alert (increased risk of mortality) and caution in children <8 years ^{2,3}	Not preferred due FDA alert (increased risk of mortality) and caution in children <8 years ^{2,3}	
Meropenem/vaborbactam	££	Preferred where other agents are not suitable			
Fosfomycin IV (not monotherapy*)	££				
Ceftazidime/avibactam	£££	Not preferred due to high cost		Preferred where other agents are not suitable	
Aztreonam + Ceftazidime/avibactam	£££	Non-formulary	Preferred where other agents are not suitable	Non-formulary	
Ceftolozane/tazobactam	££££				Preferred where other agents are not suitable
Cefiderocol	££££££	Non-formulary	Preferred where all other agents are not suitable	Non-formulary	Non-formulary

^{*} Combination with meropenem is appropriate provided MIC for meropenem is ≤8. **References**:

1. TammaPD, Hsu AJ. Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society 2019;8(3):251-60

2.	Food and Drug Administration. FDA Drug Safety Communication: FDA warns of increased risk of death with IV antibacterial Tygacil (tigecycline) and approves new Boxed Warning. September 2013 (link)
3.	eMC: Tigecycline 50 mg powder for solution for infusion (<u>link</u>)
	Central London Joint Formulary Committee 4 of 4