



La Société Tunisienne de Pathologie Infectieuse
organise
en partenariat avec la SPILF



33^{ème} Congrès National de la Société
Tunisienne de Pathologie Infectieuse
9-10-11 Mai 2024 Hôtel Le Russelior
Hammamet

Place des associations antibiotiques



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Introduction



Impasse thérapeutique

Plusieurs solutions

Lutter contre l'antibiorésistance

- ✓ Raccourcir les durées
- ✓ Dose efficace adéquate
- ✓ Association réviser

Introduction : un peu d'histoire..

ACTUALITÉS THÉRAPEUTIQUES

LES ASSOCIATIONS D'ANTIBIOTIQUES

Luc CHICOINE, F.R.C.P.(C),
Hôpital Sainte-Justine.

Un seul antibiotique ne suffit.

Indications de l'emploi d'une association

Traiter une infection sévère en attente de l'antibiogramme

Prévenir l'apparition de la résistance bactérienne

Traiter les infections mixtes

Réduire la dose d'un antibiotique toxique

Obtenir un effet synergique

Pourquoi associer?

F. BRICAIRE

Pourquoi une association antibiotique ?

Si la monothérapie reste la règle principale en matière d'utilisation des antibiotiques, il peut paraître logique de considérer qu'à deux, voire plus, il est possible d'être plus efficace. Il est des raisons importantes, en pratique courante, de devoir associer. Comme toujours, en matière d'antibiothérapie, il importe en toute circonstance de pouvoir justifier une prescription d'association antibiotique. C'est quelques-uns des éléments essentiels de ces justifications que nous évoquerons ici, vus par le clinicien.

Critères bactériologiques
Critères pharmacocinétiques
Autres critères justifiant une
association

Pourquoi associer?

Critères bactériologiques

Elargissement du spectre

- Infection polymicrobienne/ traitement probabiliste

Augmenter l'efficacité des antibiotiques

- Phénomène additif/ phénomène synergique

Associations et mécanismes de résistance

- Pression de sélection

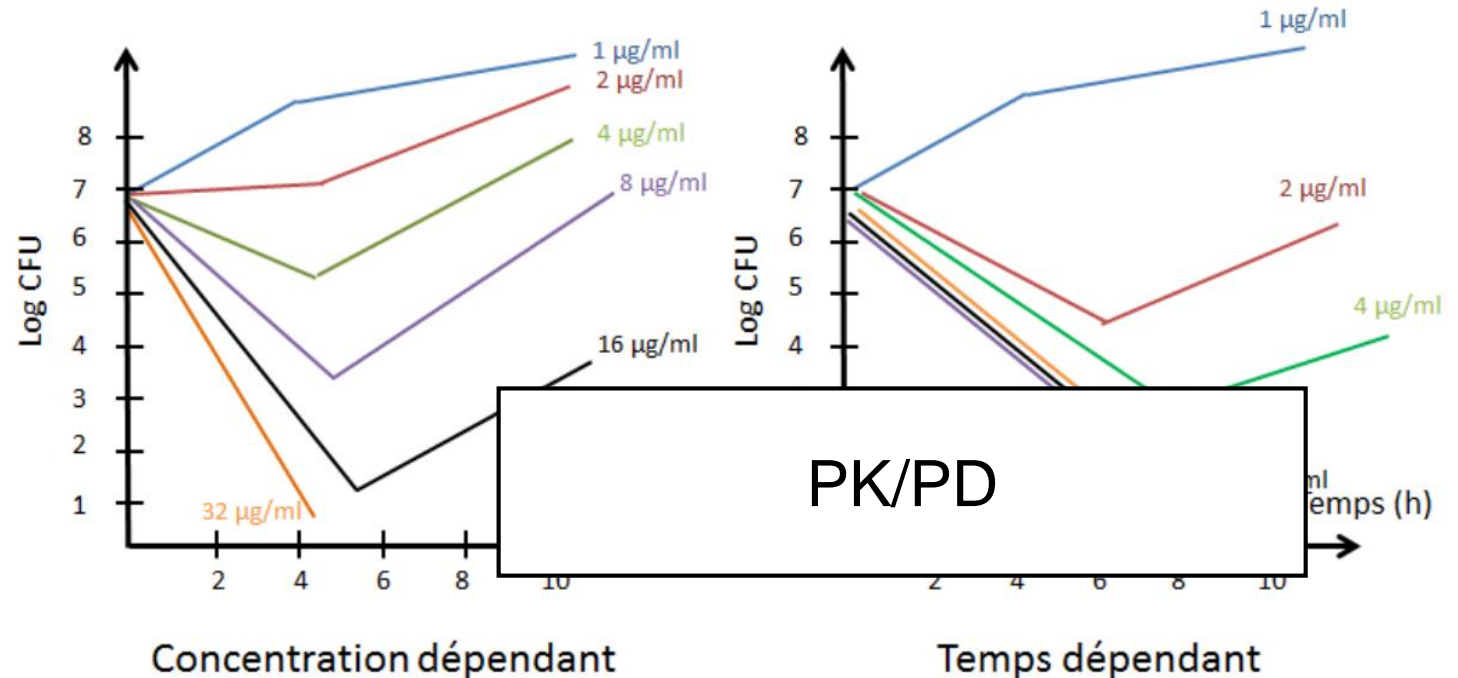
Pourquoi associer?

Critères Pharmacocinétiques

Concentration efficace

Dose efficace

Notion de pharmacodynamie
antibiotique concentration dépendant/antibiotique temps dépendant



Pourquoi associer?

Autres critères justifiant une association

Diminution des doses

Diminution des durées

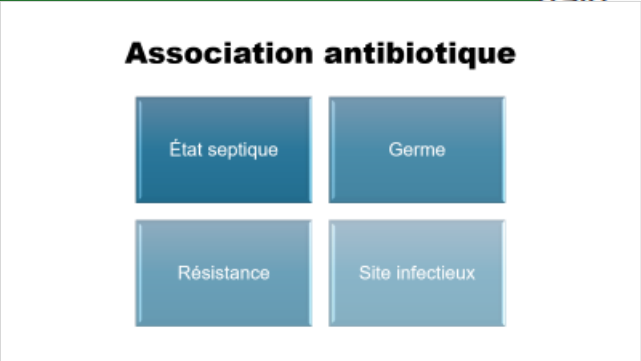
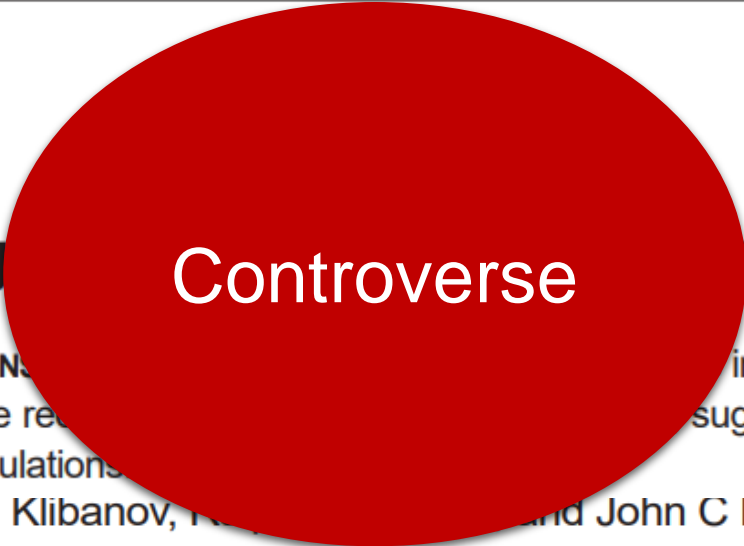


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Drug Information Rounds

Singl Antibiotic Th

CONCLUSIONS Infections are often t
some of the re suggest that administr
patient populations
Olga M Klibanov, R and John C Rublein



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État septique

Germe

Résistance

Site infectieux

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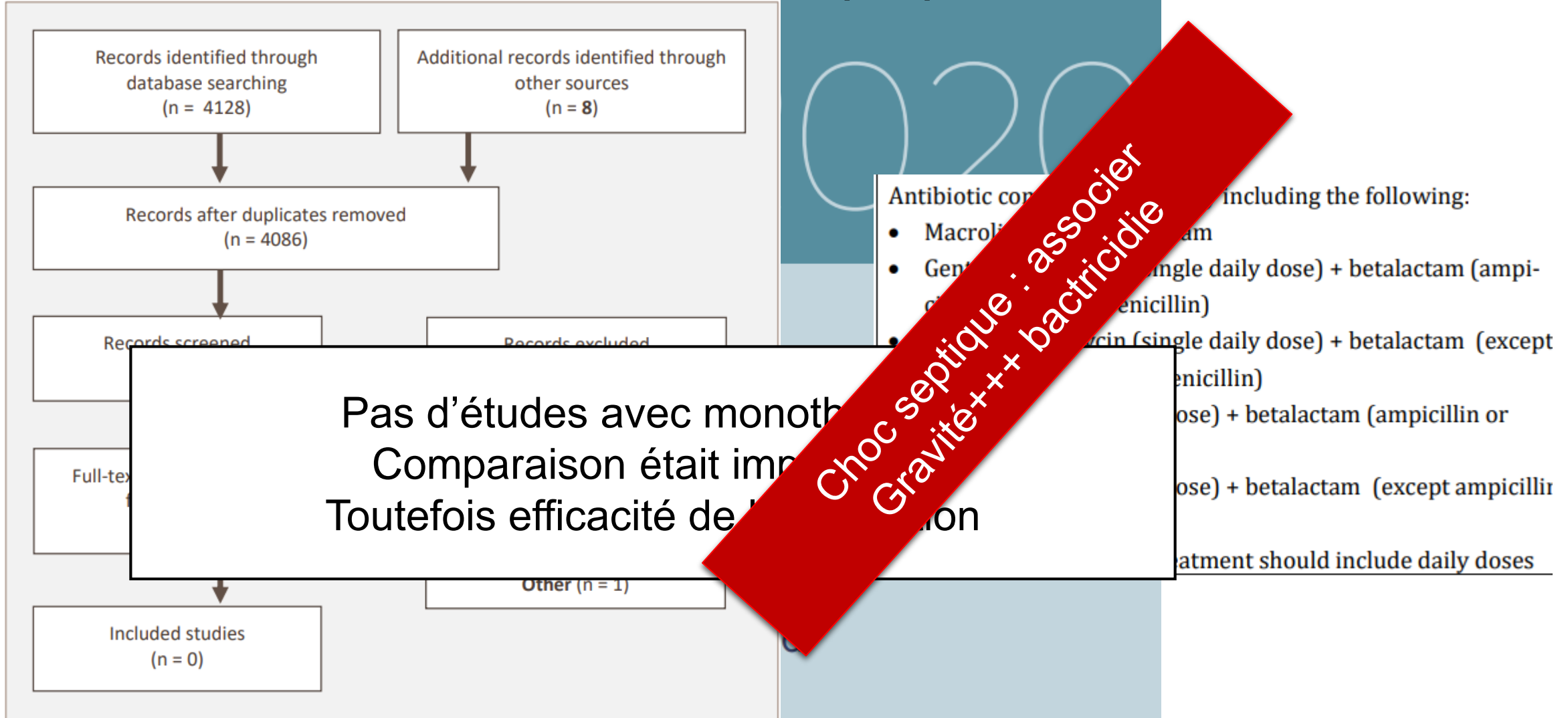
Etat septique



Association

Association antibiotique

Choc septique



Association antibiotique

Résistance
bactérienne



Association

Association antibiotique

Résistance bactérienne

Monotherapy versus combination therapy for multidrug-resistant Gram-negative infections: Systematic Review and Meta-

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Number of references: | 8847 |
| Medline: | 3769 |
| Embase: | 3344 |
| PubMed: | 486 |
| Cochrane: | 247 |
| Scopus: | 1007 |

↓

| | |
|--|-----|
| References remaining after title and abstract screening: | 182 |
|--|-----|

L'utilisation d'une bi antibiothérapie (deux traitements ayant une sensibilité démontrée) : efficace/ entérobactéries carbapénèmases.

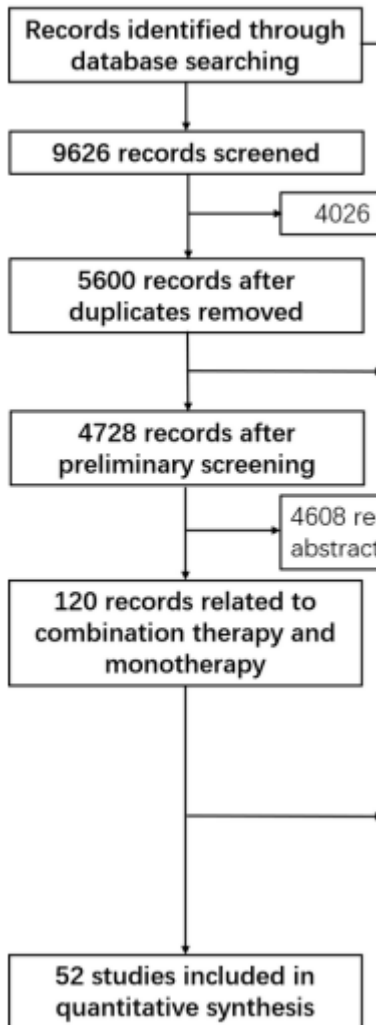
| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Studies analyzed: | 53 |
|-------------------|----|

- (meta-analysis, in vivo/vitro experiment)
- endpoint not clearly defined (n=1)

Figure 1. Study selection.

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Résistance bactérienne



Research Square

Preprints are preliminary reports that have not undergone peer review.
They should not be considered conclusive, used to inform clinical practice,
or referenced by the media as validated information.

combination therapy versus monotherapy for infections due to carbapenem-resistant Gram-negative bacteria: a systematic review and meta-analysis

L'utilisation de la bithérapie BGN carbapénèmase > monothérapie en sévère / grave

Résistance bactérienne: associer
Antibiothérapie efficace

Association antibiotique

Germe



Association

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Pseudomonas aeruginosa

J Antimicrob Chemother
doi:10.1093/jac/dkab13

Combinaison
Pseudomonas

1119 patients

843 Monothérapie

Bêtalactamines

Variable

Outcomes, n (%)
30 day mortality
In-hospital mortality
14 day mortality
Days of hospital stay (alive at Day 30), median (IQR), N = 831
Microbiological failure, n/N (%)
Late septic shock, n/N (%)
Fever duration, among patients alive at Day 30, median (IQR), N = 779
Blood pressure within normal ranges without vasopressor treatment Day 7, n/N (%)
Saturation >90% RA or as baseline without respiratory support Day 7, n/N (%)
Clinical failure Day 7, n/N (%)
Components of clinical failure
Temperature <38°C, n/N (%)
Blood pressure within normal ranges without vasopressor treatment, n/N (%)
7 day mortality, n/N (%)
Saturation >90% or as baseline without respiratory support, n/N (%)
Recurrent/persistent bacteraemia, n/N (%)
fluoroquinolones

| | Monotherapy N = 843 | Combination therapy N = 276 | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | 13 (8-24) | 30 (10.9) | 0.604 |
| | 659/737 (89.4) | 222/244 (91) | 0.483 |
| | 528/652 (81) | 171/200 (85.5) | 0.145 |
| | 296/684 (43.3) | 84/221 (38) | <0.001 |
| | 50/843 (5.9) | 21/276 (7.6) | 0.321 |
| | 528/652 (81) | 171/200 (85.5) | 0.145 |
| | 61/803 (7.6) | 18/273 (6.6) | 0.583 |

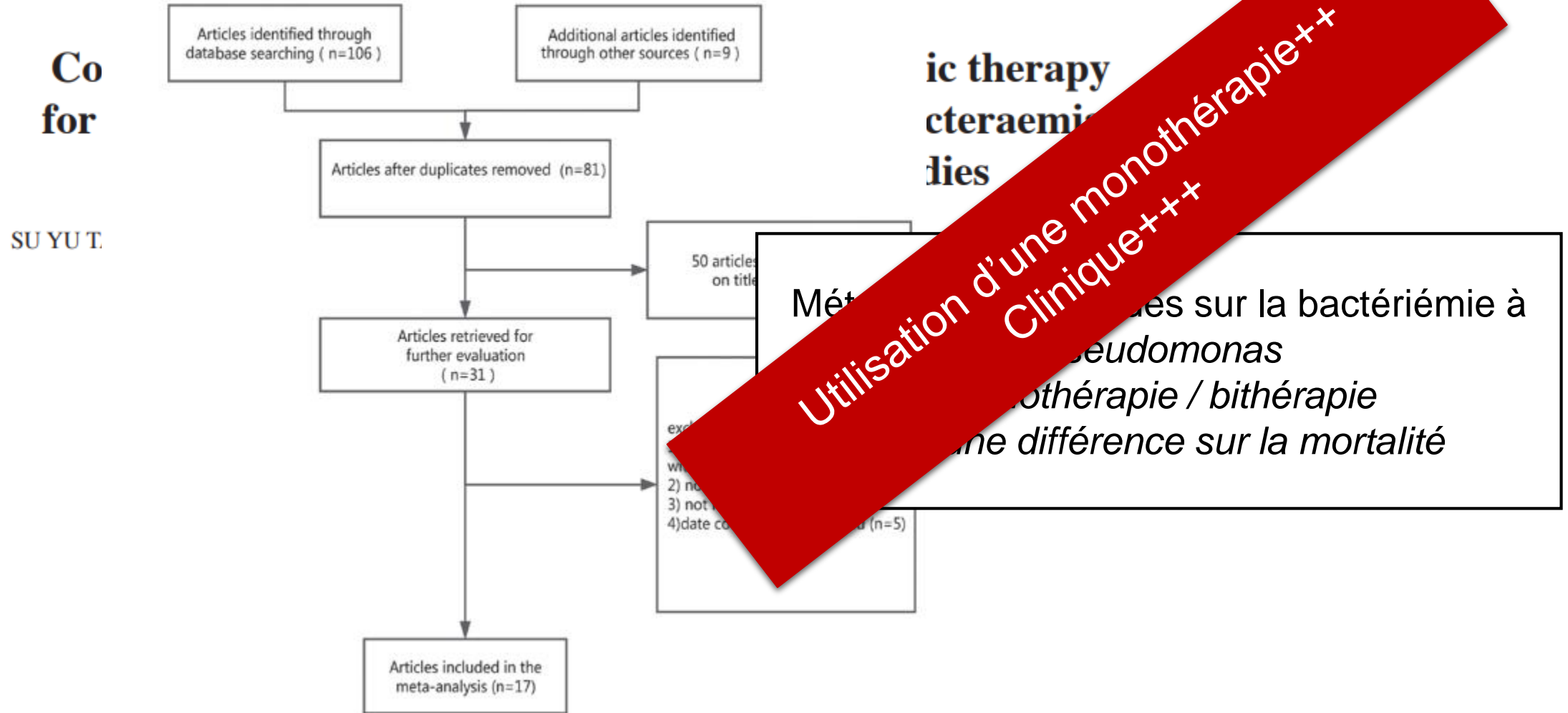
Aucune différence sur la mortalité

Aucune différence sur l'éradication bactérienne

Aucune différence sur l'évolution clinique

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Pseudomonas aeruginosa



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Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Antibiothérapie des infections à entérobactéries et à *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* chez l'adulte : place des carbapénèmes et de leurs alternatives

Mai 2019

Mise à jour mars 2023



Antibiothérapie après réception de l'antibiogramme

Il est recommandé de mettre en place une désescalade de l'antibiothérapie pour le traitement des infections à *P. aeruginosa* en épargnant les carbapénèmes (AE).

Mono ou bithérapie

Une fois l'antibiogramme disponible, une bithérapie active sur *P. aeruginosa* n'est pas recommandée (grade B).

Certaines situations cliniques ou microbiologiques (évolution défavorable, profil de résistance particulier) ainsi que le type d'infection (infection non ou insuffisamment drainée, matériel étranger) peuvent conduire à discuter la poursuite d'une bithérapie (AE).

Table 2. Combination Regimens Against *Enterococcus faecalis* for Future Animal and Human Studies

| Synergistic Combination ^a | Study Design | Result | Author (Year) |
|--|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Human data | | | |
| Daptomycin + ampicillin | Patient case report of infective endocarditis | Successful treatment up to follow-up | Sierra-Hoffman et al (2012) [26] |
| Daptomycin + ceftaroline | Patient case report of infective endocarditis | Successful treatment | Sakoulas et al (2013) [24] |
| In vitro and in vivo data | | | |
| Ampicillin + ceftaroline | Two-compartment simulated endocardial vegetation model | Synergy for dual β-lactam combinations | Werth and Shireman (2017) [23] |
| Ampicillin + cefepime; ampicillin + ceftaroline | In vitro high-inoculum <i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> endocarditis model | Synergy for dual β-lactam combinations | Luther et al (2016) [22] |
| Ampicillin + ceftaroline | In vitro time-kill experiments | Synergy for dual β-lactam combinations | Werth (2015) [41] |
| Daptomycin + ceftaroline; daptomycin + ampicillin; daptomycin + ertapenem; daptomycin + ceftriaxone; daptomycin + cefepime | Combination minimum inhibitory concentrations and in vitro time-kill experiments | Synergy demonstrated between daptomycin and β-lactam combinations | Smith et al (2015) [25] |
| Daptomycin + gentamicin | Stationary-phase in vitro pharmacodynamics model with simulated endocardial vegetation and <i>Galleria mellonella</i> survival assays | Synergy demonstrated between daptomycin and gentamicin | Luther et al (2016) [22] |
| Fosfomycin ^b + rifampin; fosfomycin ^b + tigecycline; fosfomycin ^b + teicoplanin ^c | In vitro time-kill experiments and biofilm assays | Synergy demonstrated between various fosfomycin combinations against planktonic and biofilm-forming bacteria | Werth et al (2015) [41] |
| Tigecycline + daptomycin; tigecycline + rifampin | In vitro time-kill experiments and in vivo mouse models | Synergy demonstrated between tigecycline and daptomycin | Werth et al (2015) [40] |
| Fosfomycin ^b + daptomycin; fosfomycin ^b + gentamicin | In vitro time-kill experiments and foreign-body infection model in guinea pigs | Synergy demonstrated between various fosfomycin combinations against planktonic and biofilm-forming isolates | Werth et al (2014) [36] |
| Fosfomycin ^b + ceftriaxone | In vitro assays evaluating fractional inhibitory concentration | Synergy demonstrated between fosfomycin and ceftriaxone | Farina et al (2011) [32] |
| Ciprofloxacin + rifampin; linezolid + rifampin | In vitro biofilm eradication determined via Calgary Biofilm Device method | Ciprofloxacin and linezolid with rifampin demonstrated antibiofilm activity | Holmberg et al (2012) [38] |
| Ceftobiprole ^c + gentamicin or streptomycin | In vitro time-kill synergism experiments | Demonstrated synergy between ceftobiprole and aminoglycosides | Arias et al (2007) [37] |

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**Combinaison en cas d'infection grave à inoculum élevé (endocardite)
Association des bêtalactamines+++**

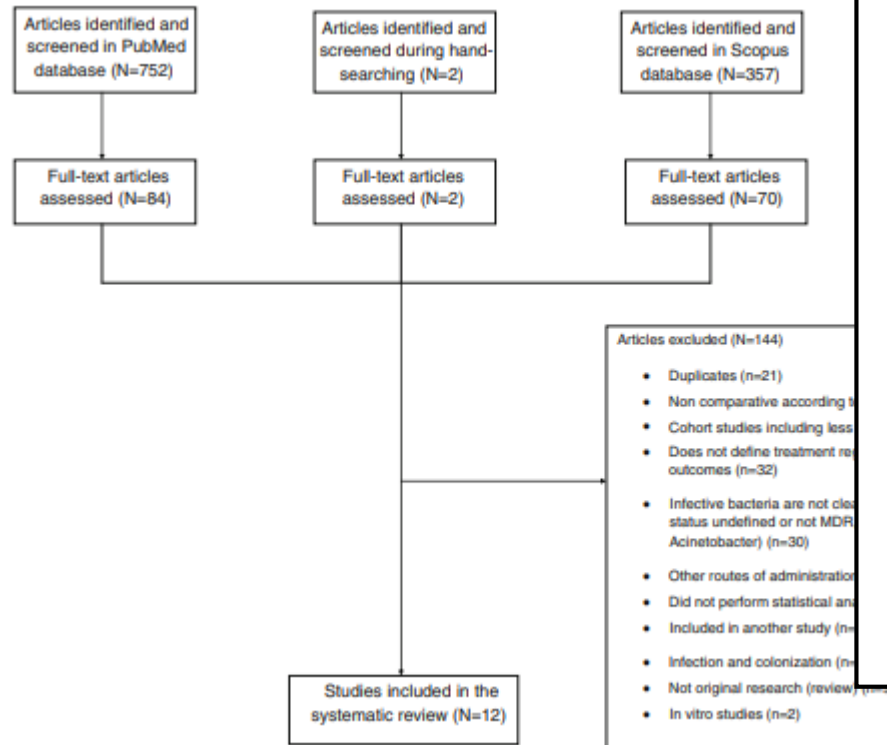
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Acinetobacter spp

REVIEW

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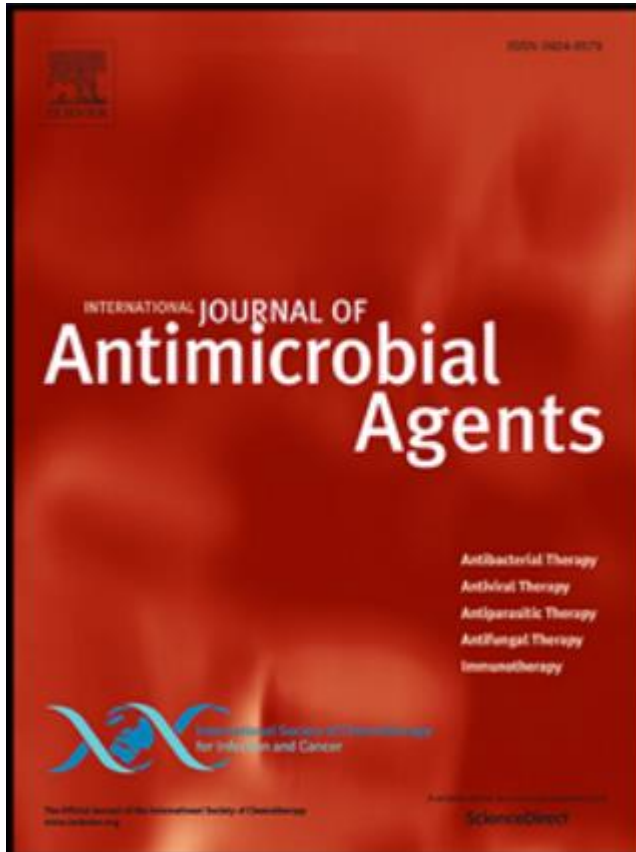
P. Poulika



MDR, XDR *Acinetobacter spp*
Bithérapie/ monothérapie
Des études pour la bithérapie
≠
Des études contre
➔ Aucune évidence

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Acinetobacter spp



Safety and efficacy of colistin alone or in combination with other antibiotics in the treatment of *Acinetobacter baumannii* infection: a systematic review and meta-analysis

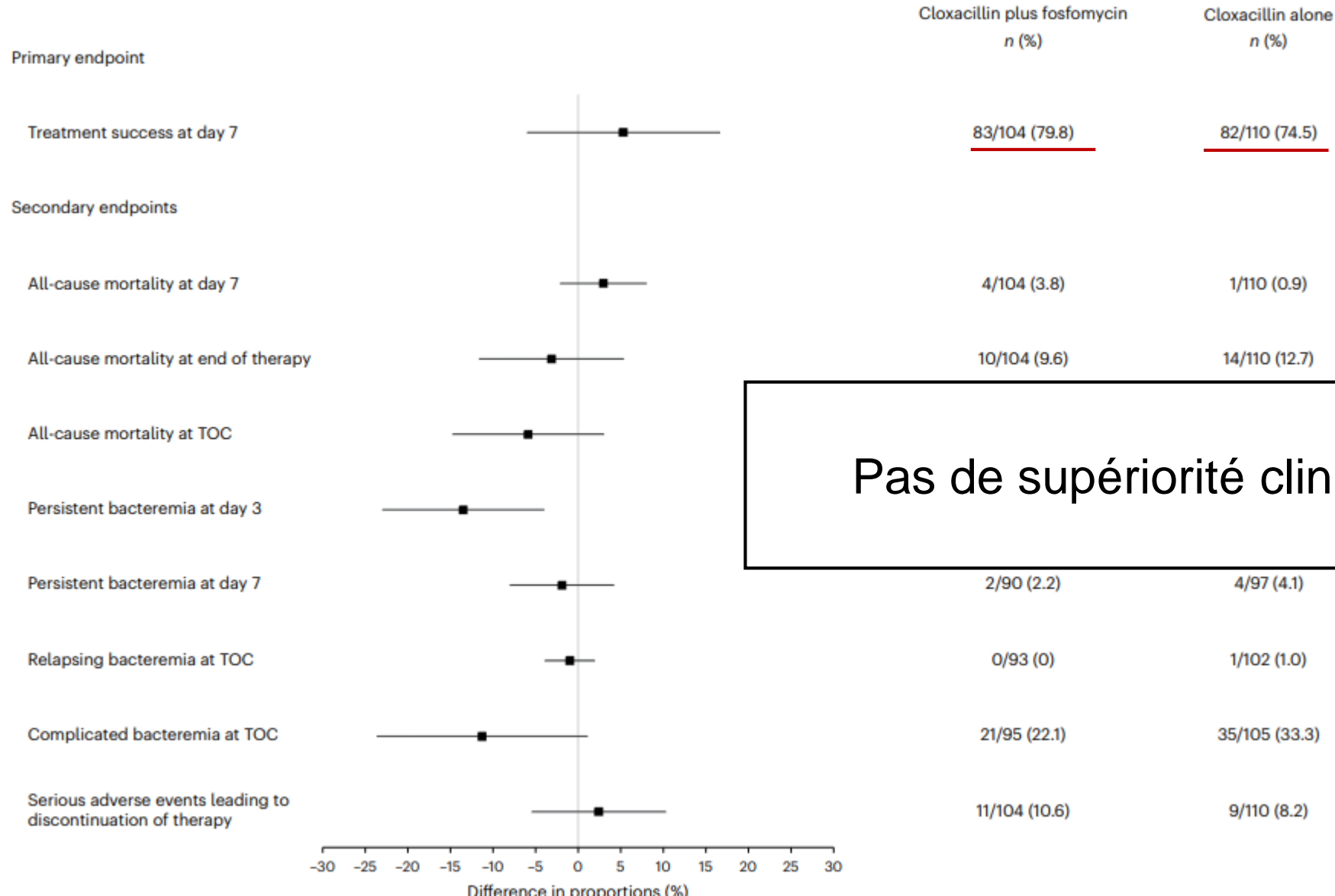
Jin Wang , Hui Niu , Rui Wang

Colistin monothérapie ou bithérapie
imprévisibles ou bithérapie
Plus de 1000 cas cliniques et microbiologiques
ampicillin-sulbactam,
vancomycine et tigecycline

Prudence

Association antibiotique

ALSCIR
L
O
1



Pas de supériorité clinique prouvée

antibiotique *Staphylococcus aureus*

1431 Patients assessed for eligibility

1075 Excluded
566 Did not meet eligibility criteria
406 One or more of the following^a:
104 Primary clinician unwilling to enroll patient
102 Mixed blood culture with ≥ 1 pathogen
92 Current β -lactam antibiotic therapy unable to be ceased or substituted
77 ...
42 ...
28 ...
16 ...
1 ...
6 ...
99 Patient ...
61 Patient ...
322 Eligible but ...
100 Patients (...
87 Consent u

Primary and Secondary Outcomes

| Outcomes | No./Total No. (%) | Combination Therapy | Standard Therapy | Risk Difference, % (95% CI) | P Value |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| Primary Outcome^{a,b} | | | | | |
| Primary analysis population | 59/170 (35) | 68/175 (39) | | -4.2 (-14.3 to 6.0) | .42 |
| Per protocol | 47/144 (33) | 68/175 (39) | | -6.2 (-16.7 to 4.3) | .25 |
| Secondary Outcomes^c | | | | | |
| All-cause mortality ^d | | | | | |
| Day 14 | | | | | |
| Day 42 | | | | | |
| Day 90 | | | | | |
| Persistent bacteremia | | | | | |
| Day 2 | 50/167 (30) | 61/173 (35) | | -5.3 (-15.3 to 4.6) | .29 |
| Day 5 | 19/166 (11) | 35/172 (20) | | -8.9 (-16.6 to -1.2) | .02 |
| Microbiological relapse ^a | | | | | |
| Microbiological treatment failure ^a | 14/169 (8) | 18/175 (10) | | -2.0 (-8.1 to 4.1) | .52 |
| Acute kidney injury ^f | 16/170 (9) | 17/175 (10) | | -0.3 (-6.5 to 5.9) | .92 |
| Duration of intravenous antibiotics, mean (SD), d | 34/145 (23) | 9/145 (6) | | 17.2 (9.3 to 25.2) | <.001 |
| | 29.3 (19.5) | 28.1 (17.4) | | | .72 |

Pas de supériorité de l'association

176 Randomized to combination treatment: standard therapy plus β -lactam
174 Received intervention as randomized
2 Did not receive intervention (randomized in error)
1 False-positive MRSA test result^c
1 Randomization >72 h after index blood culture

4 Lost to follow-up

170 Included in primary analysis
6 Excluded
4 Lost to follow-up
2 Randomized in error

144 Included in per-protocol analysis
26 Excluded (received <75% of study β -lactam doses)

180 Randomized to treatment standard therapy alone
178 Received control
2 Did not receive intervention (randomized in error blood culture)

3 Lost to follow-up

175 Included in primary analysis
5 Excluded
3 Lost to follow-up
2 Randomized in error

175 Included in per-protocol analysis

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Site infectieux



Association

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Pneumopathie liée aux soins

Combination *versus* monotherapy for nosocomial pneumonia

H. Lode

“Monotherapy should be used when possible because combination therapy is often expensive and exposes patients to unnecessary antibiotics, thereby increasing the risk of multidrug-resistant (MDR) pathogens and adverse outcomes” [13]. Contrary to widespread belief, combination therapy does not generally significantly reduce the likelihood that resistance will appear [14].



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Pneumopathie liée aux soins



Pneumonies associées aux soins de réanimation ☆☆☆

Recommandations formalisées d'experts

Marc Leone¹, Lila Bouadma², Belaïd Bouhemad³, Olivier Brissaud⁴, Stéphane Dager⁵, Sébastien Gibot⁶, Sami Hraïech⁷, Boris Jung^{8,9}, Eric Kipnis^{10,11}, Yoann Launey¹², Charles-Edouard Luyt¹³, Dimitri Margetis¹⁴, Fabrice Michel¹⁵, Djamel Mokart¹⁶, Philippe Montravers¹⁷, Antoine Monsel¹⁸, Saad Nseir¹⁹, Jérôme Pugin²⁰, Antoine Roquilly²¹, Lionel Velly²², Jean-Ralph Zahar^{23,24}, Rémi Bruyère²⁵, Gérald Chanques^{26,27}

R3.2 – Il faut traiter par monothérapie en probabiliste les pneumonies associées aux soins du patient immunocompétent sous ventilation mécanique, en dehors de la présence de facteurs de risque de bactéries multirésistantes, de bacilles à Gram négatif non fermentants, et/ou de facteurs de risque élevé de mortalité (choc septique, défaillances d'organes).

GRADE 1+, ACCORD FORT

R3.4 – Il faut probablement réduire le spectre et privilégier une monothérapie pour l'antibiothérapie des pneumonies associées aux soins après documentation, y compris pour les bacilles à Gram négatif non fermentants.

GRADE 2+, ACCORD FORT

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Table 1
Characteristics of the included studies

| Study | Year | Type of study | Study(year) | RR (95% CI) | Weight(%) | Enrolled population | Intention to treat |
|-------------|------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Frank | 2002 | Multicentre open-label | Frank (2002) | 0.96 (0.86, 1.06) | 17.27 | 236 | 121 vs. 115 |
| Erard | 2004 | Randomized controlled | Erard (2004) | 1.01 (0.90, 1.13) | 8.39 | 129 | 37 vs. 79 |
| Fogarty | 2004 | Randomized comparative | Fogarty (2004) | 0.93 (0.83, 1.04) | 15.02 | 269 | 137 vs. 132 |
| Zervos | 2004 | Multicentre open-label | | | 24.82 | 219 | 112 vs. 107 |
| Welte | 2005 | Multicentre controlled | | | 8.22 | 397 | 197 vs. 200 |
| Yang | 2009 | Randomized controlled | | | 5.10 | 100 | 50 vs. 50 |
| Liu | 2010 | Randomized clinical study | López-Véjar (2013) | 0.79 (0.59, 1.06) | 5.30 | 58 | 30 vs. 28 |
| Lee | 2012 | Randomized study | Overall (I-squared = 0.0%, P = .669) | 0.96 (0.92, 1.01) | 100.00 | 40 | 20 vs. 20 |
| López-Véjar | 2013 | Randomized controlled | | | 3.09 | 72 | 36 vs. 36 |

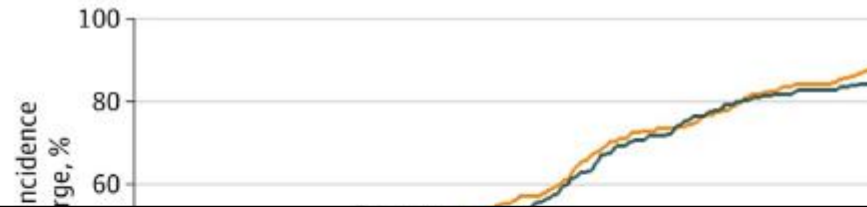
Aucun intérêt démontré de la bithérapie

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Pneumopathie communautaire

ide Combination Therapy for Children Hospitalized With

Self MD, MPH⁴ Vivek Zhu MD, MS⁵ Sandra P. Arnold MD,^{6,7} Jonathan A. McCullers,
a Jain, MD,¹¹ and



2358 Children <18 years hospitalized with radiographically confirmed, community-acquired pneumonia

940 Excluded
371 Did not receive

Hazard Ratios for Time to Discharge

| Analysis | Patients, No. | Hazard Ratio (95% CI) ^a |
|--|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Unmatched, unadjusted | | |
| Unmatched, multivariable | | |
| Propensity score-matched | | |
| Propensity score-matched ^b | | |
| Propensity score-weighted ^c | | |

Aucun intérêt de l'ajout du macrolide

1019 Received β -lactam monotherapy

399 Received β -macrolide combination therapy

| No. at risk | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| β -Lactam | 280 | 254 | 162 | 96 | 59 |
| β -Lactam plus macrolide | 280 | 261 | 174 | 104 | 57 |

280 Who received β -lactam monotherapy were analyzed in the propensity score-matched cohort

280 Who received β -lactam plus macrolide combination therapy were analyzed in the propensity score-matched cohort

Hazard Ratios for Time to Discharge

| | Patients, No. | Adjusted Hazard Ratio (95% CI) ^a |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|
| | 373 | 1.08 (0.86-1.36) |
| Bacteria detected | 110 | 1.07 (0.59-1.96) |
| Admitted to intensive care | 187 | 0.86 (0.54-1.36) |
| Acute wheezing | 576 | 0.93 (0.74-1.16) |
| Hospital A ^b | 514 | 0.90 (0.72-1.13) |
| Hospital B ^b | 416 | 1.05 (0.82-1.36) |
| Hospital C ^b | 403 | 0.84 (0.61-1.16) |

Association antibiotic

Endocardite infectieuse

1036 individual encounters with ICD9/10 code for IE

Clinical Infectious Diseases

MAJOR ARTICLE

CID 2023:76 (15 Janua
Impact of *Enteroc*
on Risk of Relaps

10

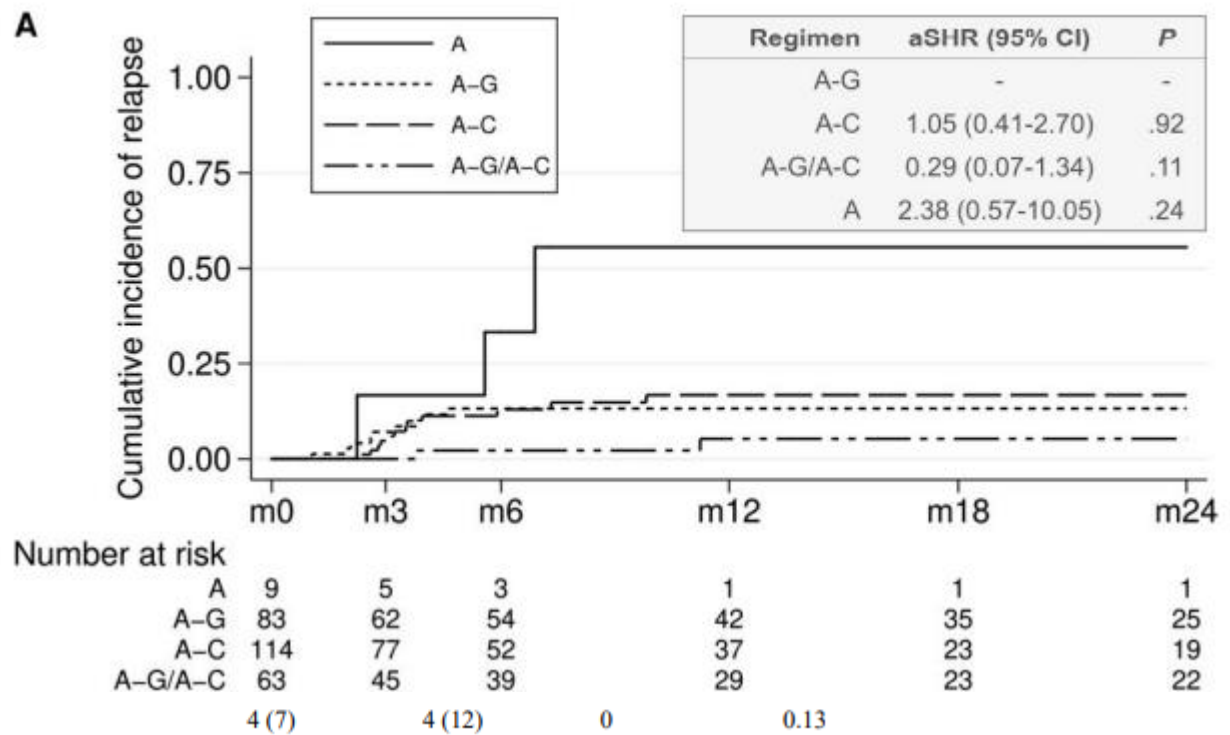
60 encounters included with non-HACEK endocarditis

Other ^

934 Excluded



MT (n=34) (n=26)



| P-value |
|---------|
| 0.28 |
| 0.36 |
| 0.9 |
| 0.88 |
| 0.31 |
| 0.45 |

ccus

26 encounters:
Combination therapy (CT)

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Endocardite infectieuse



European Heart Journal (2015) **36**, 3075–3123
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv319

ESC GUIDELINES

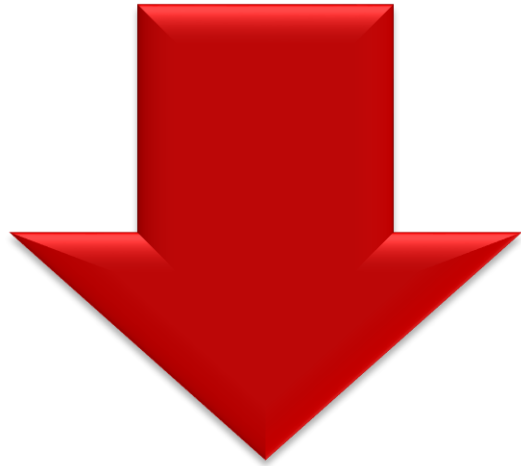
2015 ESC Guidelines for the management of infective endocarditis

**The Task Force for the Management of Infective Endocarditis of the
European Society of Cardiology (ESC)**

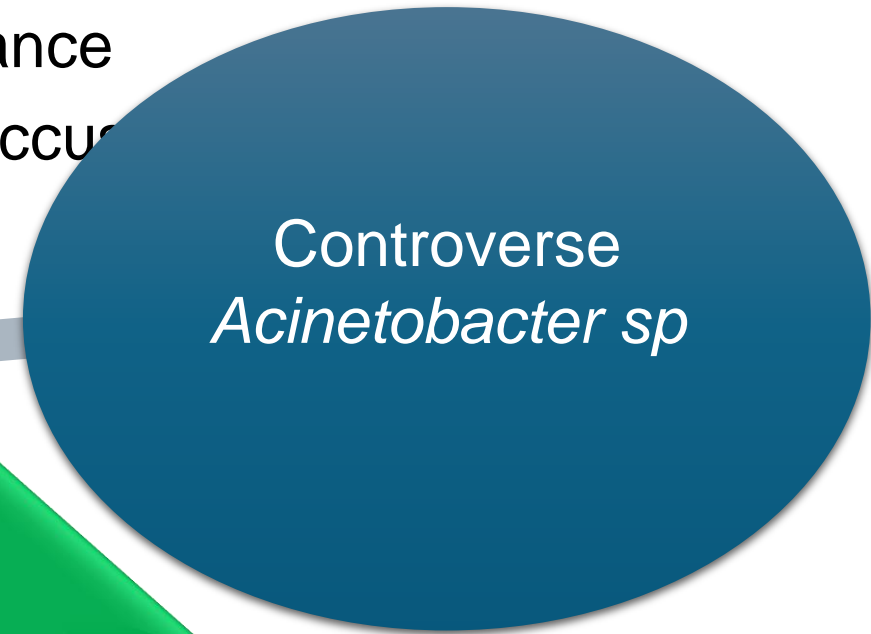
2023 ESC Guidelines for the Management of Endocarditis

Staphylococcus / streptococcus :
monothérapie
Tableau grave/ Enterococcus : bithérapie

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Infection grave
Multirésistance
EI enterococcus



Pseudomonas
Staphylococcus aureus
Pneumopathies



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Association des antibiotiques \neq diminution
des doses

Fausse association!!!

Association antagoniste

Limiter l'antibiorésistance!?

Conclusion

Association des
antibiotiques

Réfléchie

Pour l'intérêt **du patient non** du prescripteur

Adaptée

merci!