

CHINOLONE
ZU UNRECHT VERRUFEN

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www.characteristics.de/escherichia...
21.04.2019 20:43



HINWEIS

Wertes Auditorium,

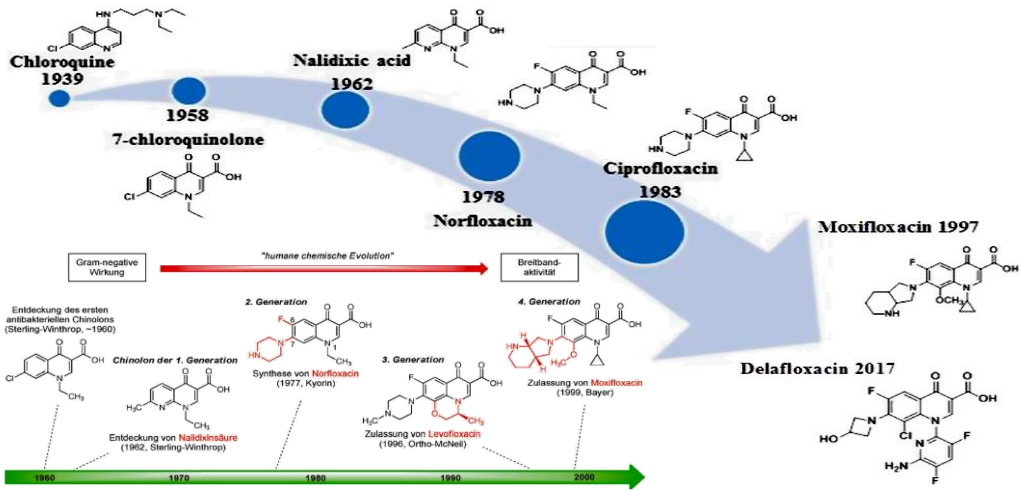
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CHINOLONE 2022

Entwicklungsgeschichte



Suaifan, Bioorg Med Chem 2019 – Wright, Angew Chem 2020



CHINOLONE 2022

- PHARMAKOLOGIE
- MIKROBIOLOGIE
- ANWENDUNG
- PFERDEFUSS



CHINOLONE 2022

- **PHARMAKOLOGIE**
- **MIKROBIOLOGIE**
- **ANWENDUNG**
- **PFERDEFUSS**



CHINOLONE 2022 Einteilung

1. Generation

- Norfloxacin (Zoroxin®)
- Prulifloxacin (Unidrox®)

- ➔ Harnwegsinfektion
- ➔ AECB (nur Prulifloxacin !)

- ⊙ 2 x 0.4 g p.o.
- ⊙ 1 x 0.6 g p.o.

2. Generation

- Ciprofloxacin (Ciproxin®)
- Ofloxacin (Tarivid®)

- ➔ Gram-negative Infektion

- ⊙ 2 x 0.6 g i.v.
- ⊙ 2 x 0.4 g i.v.

3. Generation

- Levofloxacin (Tavanic®)

- ➔ bessere Aktivität gegen Gram-positive und "atypische" Erreger

- ⊙ 1 x 1.0 g i.v.

4. Generation

- Gatifloxacin (Bonoq®)
- Moxifloxacin (Avelox®)

- ➔ ambulant erw. Pneumonie
- ➔ breite Aktivität

- ⊙ 1 x 0.4 g i.v.
- ⊙ 1 x 0.4 g i.v.

5. Generation

- Delafloxacin (Quofenix®)

- ➔ MRSA

- ⊙ 1 x 0.3 g i.v.
- ⊙ 1 x 0.45 g p.o.

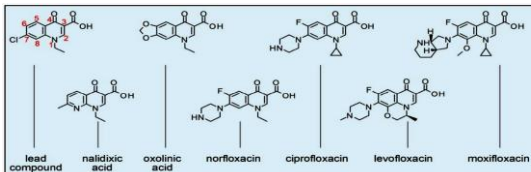
Einteilung adaptiert nach Paul-Ehrlich-Gesellschaft

Antibiotika für eine sinnvolle orale Anwendung.

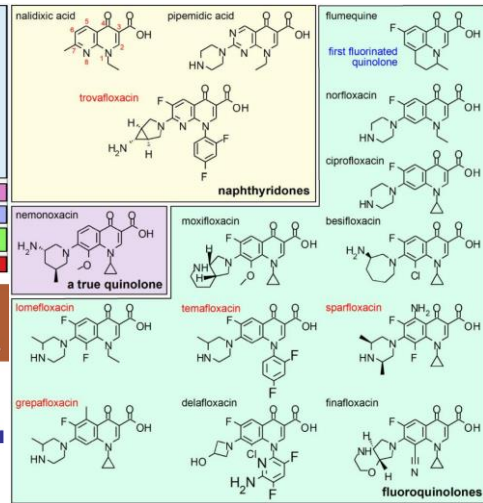
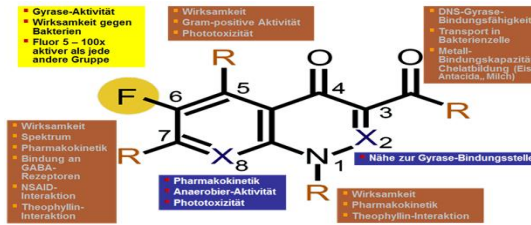


CHINOLONE 2022

Einteilung



generation 0	1st generation	2nd generation	3rd generation	4th generation
no clinical use	mostly not in use	most of the introduced molecules remain in use		
-	-	Gram spectrum - and some +	- and more +	- and many+
-	-	potency →		



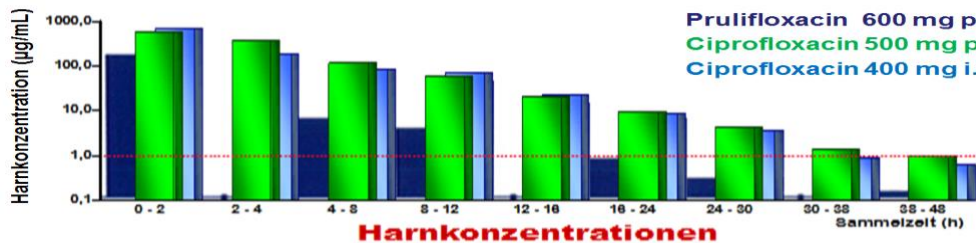
Millano, Molecules 2021



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Pharmakokinetik

Antibiotikakonzentration im Harn



Enterococcus spp.

EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint Table v. 4.0, valid from 2014-01-01

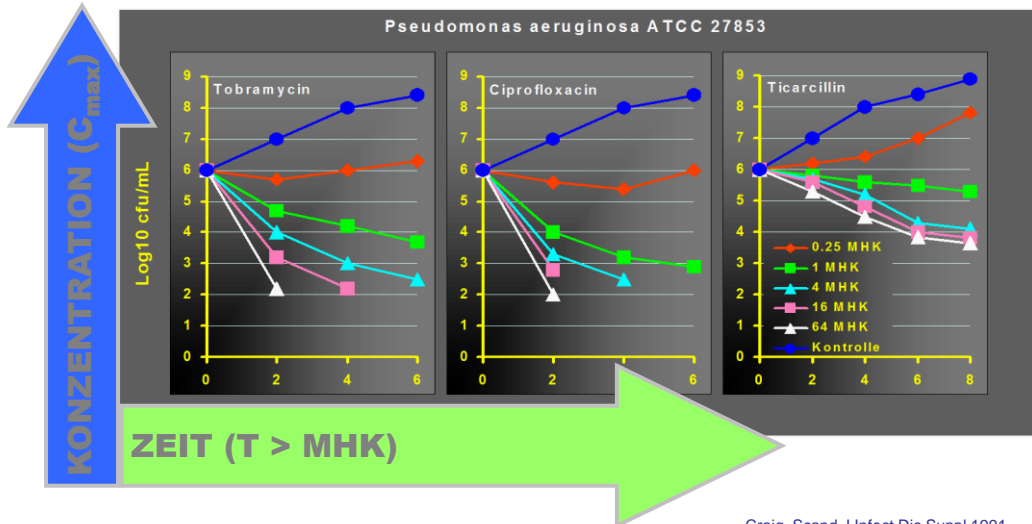
Fluoroquinolones	MIC breakpoint (mg/L)		Disk content (µg)	Zone diameter breakpoint (mm)		Notes
	S ≤	R >		S ≥	R <	
Ciprofloxacin (uncomplicated UTI only)	4	4	5	12 ^A	12 ^A	A. The norfloxacin disk diffusion test can be used to screen for fluoroquinolone resistance. See Note B.
Levofloxacin (uncomplicated UTI only)	4	4	5	12 ^A	12 ^A	
Moxifloxacin	-	-	-	-	-	
Nalidixic acid (screen)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Norfloxacin (screen)	NA	NA	10	12 ^B	12 ^B	B. Susceptibility of ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin can be inferred from the norfloxacin susceptibility.
Otloxacin	-	-	-	-	-	

Naber, Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 1999 – Fachinformation Prulifloxacin – www.eucast.org



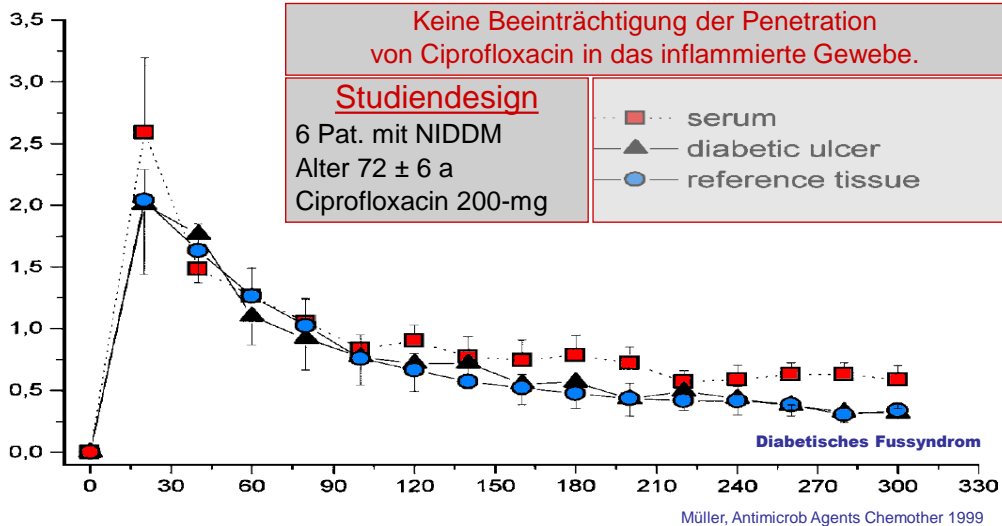
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Pharmakodynamik



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Gewebepenetration

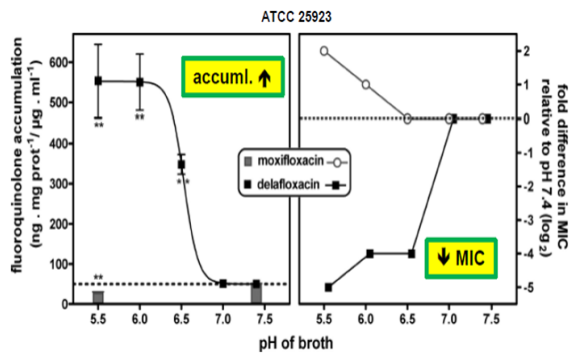




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Gewebepenetration

Gesteigerte Aufnahme durch Bakterien



MICs of delafloxacin against ATCC 25923 decreased from

- 0.00094 mg/L at pH 7.4 to
- 0.00006 mg/L at pH 5.5 !

Delafloxacin

Aktivitätszunahme im sauren Milieu

Lemaire, Antimicrob Agents Chemother 2011 – Candel, Drug Design Develop Ther 2017 – Tulkens, ECCMID 2018 – Millar, Clin Respir J 2020

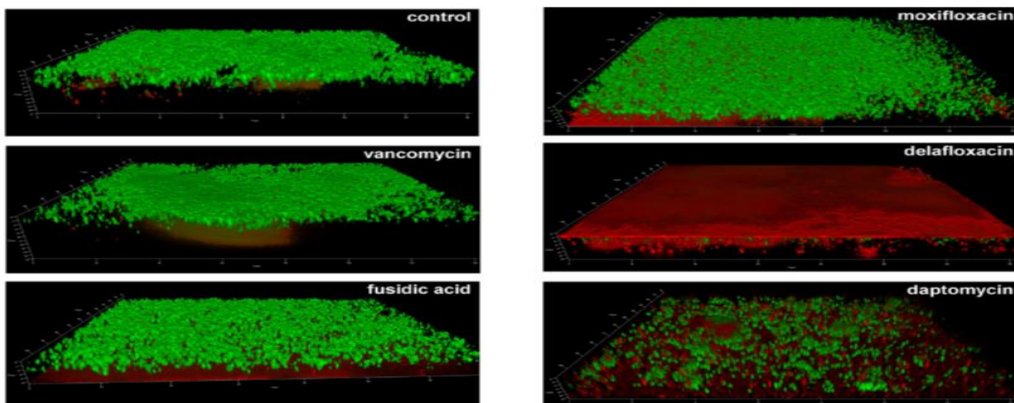


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Biofilmaktivität

Biofilmaktivität

Live/dead staining (antibiotics at 32 X MIC) – ATCC MRSA

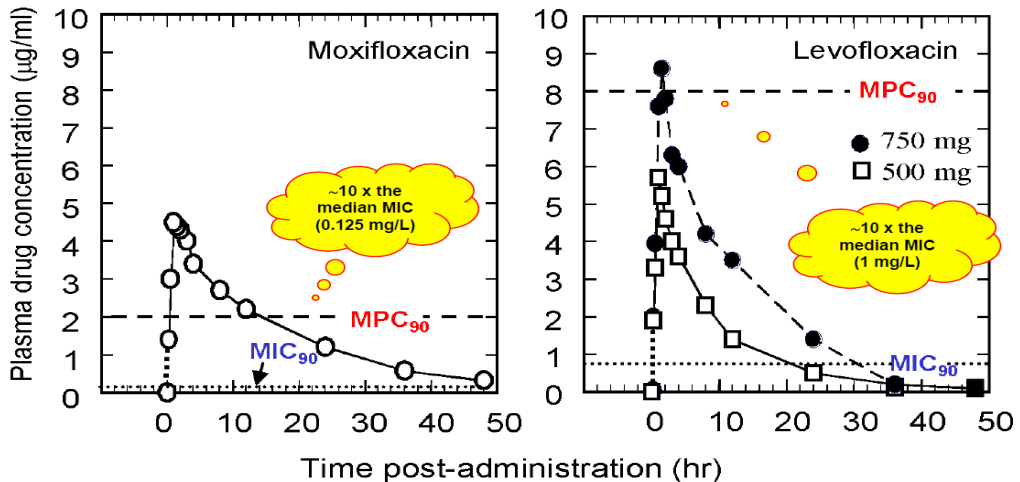


Bauer, Antimicrob Agent Chemother 2013



CHINOLONE 2022

Mutantpräventionskonzentration



Tulkens, Middle East Anti-.Infectives Forum 2017



CHINOLONE 2022

Schwangerschaft

The safety of quinolones and fluoroquinolones in pregnancy: a meta-analysis

Main results No association was found between quinolones and fetal malformations (pooled odds ratio, OR 1.08; 95% CI 0.96–1.21), preterm delivery (pooled OR 0.97; 95% CI 0.75–1.24), stillbirth (pooled OR 1.11; 95% CI 0.34–3.6), or miscarriage (pooled OR 1.78; 95% CI 0.93–3.38).

Conclusions Quinolones are not associated with unfavourable pregnancy outcomes; however, larger studies are needed before safety is established. Until then, it is suggested that quinolones should not be used as a first-line therapy during the first trimester.

Yefet, BJOG 2018



CHINOLONE 2022 Frühgeburtlichkeit

Objectives: To assess the impact of gestational antibiotics on the risk of preterm birth, since a healthy maternal microbiome may be protective.

Methods: Population-based cohort study including all first pregnancies in Sweden (2006–16). The association between gestational and recent pre-conception systemic antibiotics and preterm birth was assessed by multi-variable logistic regression presented as ORs and 95% CIs, adjusted for comorbidities (hypo- and hyperthyroidism, hypertension, or diabetes mellitus pre-gestation), trimester, antibiotic class and treatment duration.

Results: Compared with non-users, antibiotic exposure was associated with increased risks of preterm birth in mothers with comorbidities (OR=1.32, 95% CI 1.18–1.48) and without (OR=1.09, 95% CI 1.06–1.13). Pre-conception use showed no association, while risk was increased for first and second trimester use and decreased for third trimester use. The increased risks were seen for the following antibiotic groups in mothers without and with comorbidities, respectively: macrolides, lincosamides and streptogramins (OR=1.63, 95% CI 1.45–1.83; OR=2.48, 95% CI 1.72–3.56); quinolones (OR=1.60, 95% CI 1.32–1.94; OR=2.11, 95% CI 1.12–4.03); non-penicillin β -lactams (OR=1.15, 95% CI 1.07–1.24; OR=1.39, 95% CI 1.07–1.83); other antibiotics (OR=1.09, 95% CI 1.03–1.14; 1.38, 95% CI 1.16–1.63); and penicillins (OR=1.04, 95% CI 1.01–1.08; 1.23, 95% CI 1.09–1.40). Antibiotic indications were not available, which could also affect preterm birth.

Conclusions: Antibiotic use during pregnancy was associated with an increased risk of preterm birth, especially in mothers with chronic diseases.

	Number of users	Number of preterm births (%)	Median number of prescriptions (IQR)	Median number of days exposed (IQR)	In mothers without selected chronic comorbidities	In mothers with selected chronic comorbidities
Aminoglycosides	13	5 (38.5)	1.5 (1)	56.0 (61.5)	–	–
β -lactam, penicillins	69540	4246 (6.1)	1.0 (0)	10.0 (10.0)	1.04 (1.01–1.08)	1.23 (1.09–1.40)
β -lactam, others	12360	833 (6.7)	1.0 (0)	5.0 (6.5)	1.15 (1.07–1.24)	1.39 (1.07–1.83)
Macrolides, lincosamides and streptogramins	3767	364 (9.7)	1.0 (0)	5.0 (3.0)	1.63 (1.45–1.83)	2.48 (1.72–3.56)
Quinolones	1365	126 (9.2)	1.0 (0)	8.0 (5.0)	1.60 (1.32–1.94)	2.11 (1.12–4.03)
Sulphonamides and trimethoprim	1788	118 (6.6)	1.0 (0)	5.6 (1.9)	1.11 (0.91–1.35)	1.66 (0.91–3.03)
Tetracyclines	2984	161 (5.4)	1.0 (0)	10.0 (20.0)	0.92 (0.78–1.09)	0.84 (0.43–1.61)
Other antibacterials	29884	1908 (6.4)	1.0 (0)	6.0 (3.8)	1.09 (1.03–1.14)	1.38 (1.16–1.63)
Overall	98963	6229 (6.3)	1.0 (1)	10.0 (10.0)	1.09 (1.06–1.13)	1.32 (1.18–1.48)

Nguyen, J Antimicrob Chemother 2022



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- PHARMAKOLOGIE
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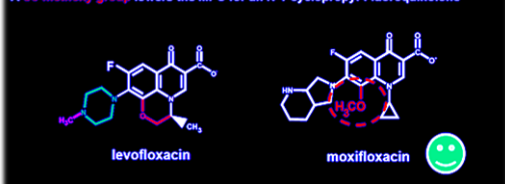


CHINOLONE 2022 Pneumokokenaktivität

	durchschnittliche MHK ₉₀ (µg/mL)		
	CIPRO	LEVO	MOXI
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MSSA)	0.5	0.25	0.12
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)	>32	16	4
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	2	1	0.25
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	2	1	0.25
<i>Streptococcus agalactiae</i>	2	1	0.5

- WT *S. pneumoniae* wird als nicht Ciprofloxacin-sensibel angesehen
- WT *S. pneumoniae* wird als nicht Ofloxacin-sensibel angesehen
- Levo-Breakpoints sprechen für die Hochdosis-therapie

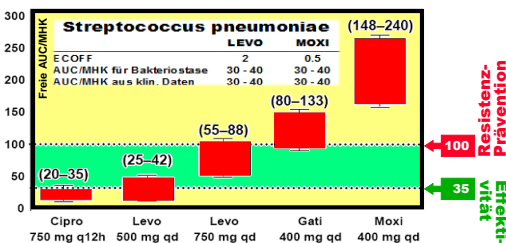
A C8-methoxy group lowers the MPC for an N-1-cyclopropyl-1-fluoroquinolone*



FULL PRESCRIBING INFORMATION

The bactericidal action of moxifloxacin results from inhibition of the topoisomerase II (DNA gyrase) and topoisomerase IV required for bacterial DNA replication, transcription, repair, and recombination. It appears that the C8-methoxy moiety contributes to enhanced activity and lower selection of resistant mutants of Gram-positive bacteria compared to the C8-H moiety. The presence of the bulky bicyclic amine substituent at the C-7 position prevents active efflux, associated with the *nodA* or *pmrA* genes seen in certain Gram-positive bacteria.

Janata, kurz & klar 2006 – Scheld, Chemother J 2003 – Doern, Clin Infect Dis 2001 – Ball, The Quinolones, 3rd Ed 2000 – Blondeau, 1999



Tulkens, Middle East Anti-Infectives Forum 2017 – www.eucast.org



CHINOLONE 2022 Pneumokokenaktivität

In vitro activity of delafloxacin against highly levofloxacin-resistant invasive isolates of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Introduction: We report the activity of delafloxacin, a new fluoroquinolone with high affinity for both topoisomerase IV and DNA gyrase, against highly-levofloxacin-resistant invasive strains of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.

Methods: A total of 173 highly-levofloxacin-resistant (MIC > 32 mg/L) *S. pneumoniae* invasive isolates were studied. The strains were isolated from blood (n = 162) and other sterile fluids (n = 11). Serotyping was performed by the Pneumotest-Latex and Quellung reaction.

Delafloxacin, levofloxacin, penicillin, cefotaxime, erythromycin and vancomycin MICs were determined by the gradient diffusion method following EUCAST guidelines and breakpoints.

Results: Among the isolates, 32.9% were penicillin non-susceptible, 19.7% cefotaxime non-susceptible, and 76.9% erythromycin resistant. All were susceptible to vancomycin. Delafloxacin MIC₅₀ and MIC₉₀ (mg/L) values were 0.064 and 0.12, respectively; 60% (15/25) of serotype 9V isolates showed delafloxacin MICs ≥ 0.12 mg/L.

Conclusions: Delafloxacin was very active against highly-levofloxacin-resistant invasive isolates of *S. pneumoniae*. Isolates belonging to serotype 9V showed higher delafloxacin MIC values.

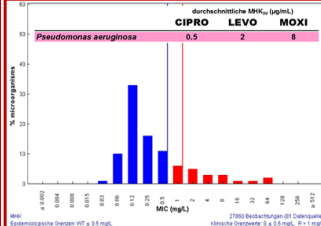
Cercenado, Enferm Infect Microbiol Clin 2022



CHINOLONE 2022 Pseudomonasaktivität

Rate of attainment of $fAUC_{24}/MIC$ target (%)

Ciprofloxacin Daily dose (mg)	PSA	
	≥ 90 h	≥ 175 h
400	45	21
600	57	36
800	63	46
1200	70	57
1600	74	63
1800	75	65
2400	79	70



Optimizing ciprofloxacin dosing in intensive care unit patients through the use of population pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic analysis and Monte Carlo simulations

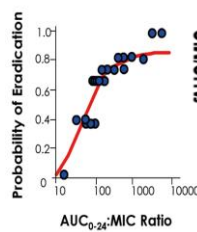
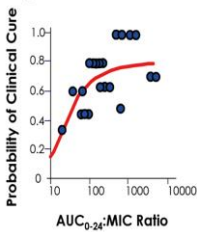
Objectives: To explore different ciprofloxacin dosage regimens for the treatment of intensive care unit (ICU) patients with respect to clinical outcome and the development of bacterial resistance for the major Gram-negative pathogens.

Methods: A population pharmacokinetic model was first developed on ciprofloxacin serum concentrations obtained in 103 ICU patients. Then, based on this model, pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic Monte Carlo simulations (MCS) were carried out to explore the appropriateness of different ciprofloxacin dosage regimens in ICU patients. The defined target was free $AUC_{0-24}/MIC \geq 100$ (as a predictor of clinical outcome) and $f_{50\%} \leq 30\%$ (as a predictor of selecting resistance), where $f_{50\%}$ is the time spent within the mutant selection window over 24 h. Ten simulation trials were conducted. Trial 1 took into account the whole MIC distribution for each causative pathogen in line with empirical antibiography. Trial 2 used MIC breakpoints given by the Antibiogram Committee of the French Microbiology Society in order to treat the 'worst case' scenario.

Results: Trial 1 showed that for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii*, the common dosage regimens of 400 mg twice or three times a day did not achieve the desired target attainment rates (TAR) with respect to $f_{50\%}$, while suboptimal TAR were found for AUC_{0-24}/MIC . Trial 2 showed that $\geq 18\%$ of patients reached the target of $f_{50\%} \leq 30\%$ for MIC breakpoints of 0.5 and 1 mg/L, regardless of the administered dose.

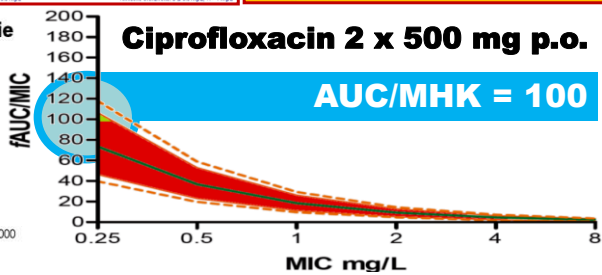
Conclusions: Based on the mutant selection window concept, our simulations fully question the use of ciprofloxacin for the treatment of *P. aeruginosa* and *A. baumannii* infections in ICU patients due to the potential for developing resistance.

Ciprofloxacin bei KH-assoziiierter Pneumonie



Ciprofloxacin 2 x 500 mg p.o.

AUC/MHK = 100

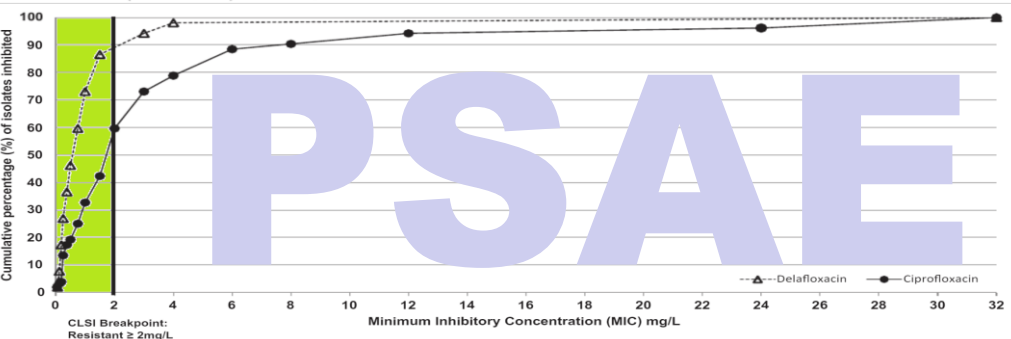


Forrest, Antimicrob Agents Chemother 1993 – Janata, kurz & klar 2006 – Leclercq, Clin Microbiol Infect 2011
Khachman, J Antimicrob Chemother 2011 – www.eucast.org



CHINOLONE 2022 Pseudomonasaktivität

Ciprofloxacin	Ciprofloxacin MIC (mg/L) Mean \pm SEM	Delafloxacin MIC (mg/L) Mean \pm SEM [Paired with Ciprofloxacin comparator]	p value
Total isolate (n = 50)	3.20 \pm 0.58	1.13 \pm 0.16	0.0005***
Sensitive [S \leq 0.5 mg/L] (n = 10)	0.27 \pm 0.04	0.17 \pm 0.02	0.01*
Intermediate [I = 1.0 mg/L] (n = 12)	1.15 \pm 0.10	0.78 \pm 0.12	0.01*
Resistant [R \geq 2.0 mg/L] (n = 28)	4.89 \pm 0.88	1.28 \pm 0.21	0.001**
Reference Strain (ATCC 27 853)	0.19	0.25	–



Delafloxacin

Miller, Clin Respir J 2020



CHINOLONE 2022

- PHARMAKOLOGIE
- MIKROBIOLOGIE
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- PFERDEFUSS



CHINOLONE 2022 Harnwegsinfektion

Treatment of Ciprofloxacin Nonsusceptible Urinary Tract Infections with Ciprofloxacin

TO THE EDITOR: Determining empiric therapy for treatment of urinary tract infections (UTIs) in hospitalized patients is a critical and intricate process due to higher resistance and variability of causative pathogens than in community-associated UTIs. Ciprofloxacin is often the treatment of choice for hospitalized patients with UTIs; however, the prevalence of fluoroquinolone resistance against uropathogens has progressively risen, with ciprofloxacin resistance in hospitalized patients found to be as high as 25% as of 2005.¹

The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) breakpoints for ciprofloxacin are less than or equal to 1 µg/mL (susceptible), 2 µg/mL (intermediate), and greater than or equal to 4 µg/mL (resistant).² Breakpoints for all antibiotics are developed with the intent of guiding clinicians to select a therapy most likely to result in treatment success. They are applicable to both systemic infections and UTIs. The limitation of these breakpoints in the case of ciprofloxacin is the failure to account for the high urinary concentrations obtained in comparison to serum concentrations.

A descriptive study was performed to evaluate the clinical success rate of ciprofloxacin in treating ciprofloxacin nonsusceptible UTIs in hospitalized patients during a 4-year period (August 2005–August 2009) at the University Medical Center of Southern Nevada. All adult patients hospitalized with UTIs caused by a pathogen nonsusceptible to ciprofloxacin and treated with ciprofloxacin were eligible and reviewed. Patients treated with another antibiotic having intrinsic activity against the pathogen regardless of susceptibility were excluded.

SPSS version 17.0 was employed for statistical analysis. The data were classified as either nominal or continuous, and χ^2 tests and independent t -tests were utilized, respectively. The primary data analysis compared patients experiencing clinical success with those who had treatment failures. An α value less than 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

The study population consisted of 87 patients. Follow-up cultures were available for 36 (41.4%) patients; 27 of 36 (75.0%) patients experienced a microbiologic cure. Sixty-seven (77.0%) patients experienced clinical success. A significant difference in success rates was seen in patients when *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was isolated versus other uropathogens (45.5% vs 81.6%; $p = 0.016$) (Table 1).

Breakpoints between antibiotic susceptibility and resistance are based on anticipated clinical responses for systemic infections; urine-specific breakpoints do not exist. Based on the microbiologic and clinical success rates of this study, ciprofloxacin may be a viable treatment option for uropathogens with MICs in the nonsusceptible range. Investigation of urinary-specific MIC breakpoints is warranted.

Uropathogen	Pts., n (%)		
	Infected	Clinical Success	p Value
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	50 (57.5)	39 (78.0)	0.498
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	13 (14.9)	11 (84.6)	0.381
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	11 (12.6)	5 (45.5)	0.016
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	11 (12.6)	10 (90.1)	0.233
<i>Proteus</i> spp.	8 (9.2)	7 (87.5)	0.409
<i>Providentia</i> spp.	5 (5.7)	4 (80.0)	0.676
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	3 (3.4)	3 (100)	0.452
Other	7 (8.0)	6 (85.7)	0.656
Polymicrobial	21 (19.4)	18 (85.7)	0.218

- PD-Misserfolg ab MHK >16 µg/mL



CHINOLONE 2022 Harnwegsinfektion

Effect of outpatient antibiotics for urinary tract infections on antimicrobial resistance among commensal *Enterobacteriaceae*: a multinational prospective cohort study

Objectives: We quantified the impact of antibiotics prescribed in primary care for urinary tract infections (UTIs) on **intestinal colonization by ciprofloxacin-resistant (CIP-RE) and extended-spectrum β -lactamase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* (ESBL-PE)**, while accounting for household clustering.

Methods: Prospective cohort study from January 2011 to August 2013 at primary care sites in Belgium, Poland and Switzerland. We recruited outpatients requiring antibiotics for suspected UTIs or asymptomatic bacteriuria (exposed patients), outpatients not requiring antibiotics (non-exposed patients), and one to three household contacts for each patient. Faecal samples were tested for CIP-RE, ESBL-PE, nitrofurantoin-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (NIT-RE) and any *Enterobacteriaceae* at baseline (S1), end of antibiotics (S2) and 28 days after S2 (S3).

Results: We included 300 households (205 exposed, 95 non-exposed) with 716 participants. Most exposed patients received **nitrofurans (86; 42%) or fluoroquinolones (76; 37%)**. CIP-RE were identified in 16% (328/2033) of samples from 202 (28%) participants. **Fluoroquinolone treatment caused transient suppression of *Enterobacteriaceae* (S2) and subsequent two-fold increase in CIP-RE prevalence at S3 (adjusted prevalence ratio (aPR) 2.0, 95% CI 1.2–3.4), with corresponding number-needed-to-harm of 12. Nitrofurans had no impact on CIP-RE (aPR 1.0, 95% CI 0.5–1.8) or NIT-RE.** ESBL-PE were identified in 5% (107/2058) of samples from 71 (10%) participants, with colonization not associated with antibiotic exposure. Household exposure to CIP-RE or ESBL-PE was associated with increased individual risk of colonization: aPR 1.8 (95% CI 1.3–2.5) and 3.4 (95% CI 1.3–9.0), respectively.

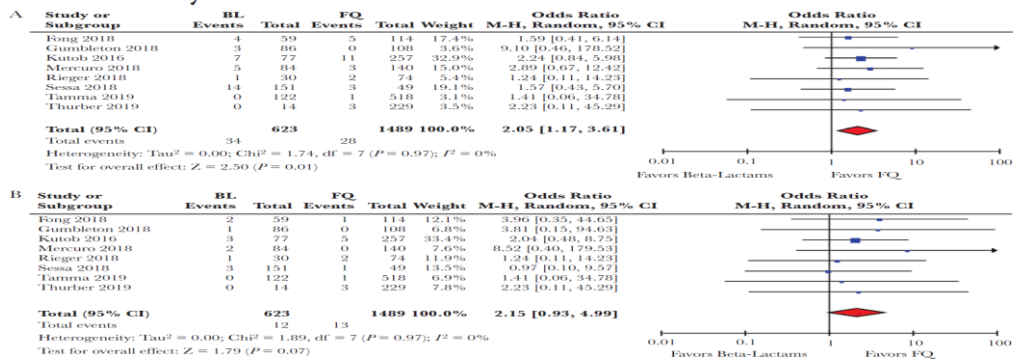
Conclusions: **These findings support avoidance of fluoroquinolones for first-line UTI therapy in primary care, and suggest potential for interventions that interrupt household circulation of resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*.**

Stewardson, Clin Microbiol Infect 2018



CHINOLONE 2022 Harnwegsinfektion

Oral Fluoroquinolone or Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole vs β -Lactams as Step-Down Therapy for *Enterobacteriaceae* Bacteremia: Systematic Review and Meta-analysis



A, Odds ratio (OR), overall recurrence of infection, β -lactams (BLs) vs fluoroquinolones (FQs). B, OR, recurrent bacteremia, BL vs FQ.

Punjabi, Open Forum Infect Dis 2019



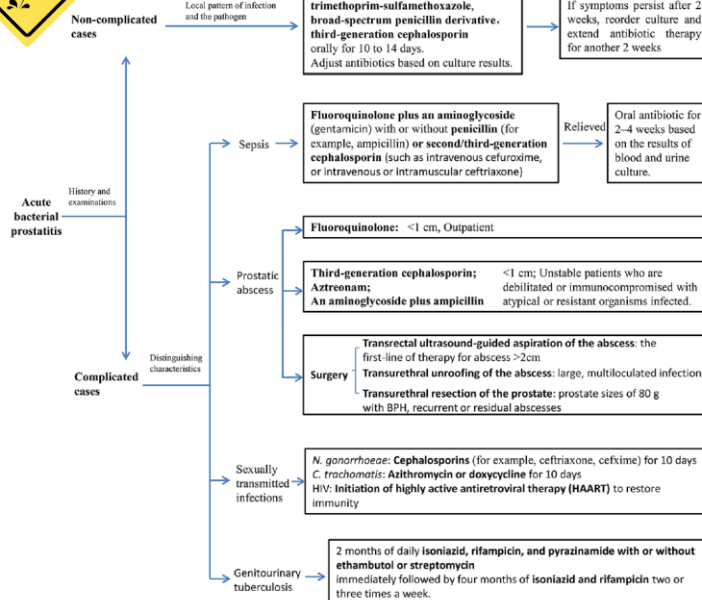
CHINOLONE 2022 Harnwegsinfektion

- **Results:** A total of 47 RCTs consisting of 8992 patients were included in the present analysis. The **clinical and bacteriological remission rates of quinolones were significantly higher ($P < 0.01$)** compared with β -lactams and nitrofurantoin, while quinolones showed **similar clinical and bacteriological remission rates** compared with TMP/SMX and fosfomycin. **Moreover, the bacterial resistance and relapse rates of quinolones were significantly lower ($P < 0.01$)** compared with TMP/SMX, β -lactams, and nitrofurantoin. Regarding the adverse drug reactions (ADRs), quinolones did not bring higher risks, while the incidence of ADRs in the quinolone group was also even **significantly lower ($P < 0.01$)** compared with the TMP/SMX and nitrofurantoin groups, including the most reported ADRs associated with the gastrointestinal tract.
- **Conclusions:** Compared with other anti-UTI drugs, **quinolones exerted an excellent effect on clinical remission and bacteriological eradication**, and the application of quinolones did not bring a higher risk of ADRs.

Yan, Int Urogyn J 2021



CHINOLONE 2022 Prostatitis



Xiong, Frontiers Pharmacol 2020



CHINOLONE 2022 Ambulant erworbene Pneumonie

Fluoroquinolone treatment as a protective factor for 10-day mortality in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteremia in cancer patients

In conclusion, our study corroborated the high mortality associated with pneumococcal bacteremia in cancer patients. Factors associated with a worse prognosis were those intrinsically related to the host and to the episode itself. Despite the observation of high mortality rates in this study, the resistance rate to penicillin was lower than what previously was described in published series. The vast majority of isolated *S. pneumoniae* strains are included in the available vaccines, indicating the need for investment and optimization of vaccine focused prevention in cancer patients. FQ treatment as a protective factor in 10-day mortality shows its potential use for IPDs and severe CAP in cancer patients. Prospective studies should be conducted to confirm this finding in the future.

Fontana, Sci Rep 2021



CHINOLONE 2022 Legionellenpneumonie

Background: Only a single meta-analysis has reported the clinical benefit of fluoroquinolones (FQs) for *Legionella pneumoniae*; however, there is no robust data available to confirm this result, based on current guidelines.

Methods: We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis comparing FQs with macrolides (MCs) on their efficacy and safety in *Legionella pneumoniae*, using studies published until January 2020. The outcomes included mortality (overall; 30-day), clinical cure, time to apyrexia, length of hospital stay, and adverse events.

Results: Five RCTs and twelve retrospective studies were identified. Clinical cure was comparable between the treatment groups (risk rate (RR) 1.07, 95% confidential interval (CI) 0.86–1.31). Mortality was significantly higher for MCs than for FQs (overall, odd rate (OR) 0.59, 95% CI 0.35–0.98; 30-day, OR 0.41, 95% CI 0.20–0.85). FQs significantly reduced the length of hospital stay, compared to MCs (mean difference = -3.58, 95% CI -5.48–1.69). Other outcomes were not significantly different between the treatment groups (time to apyrexia; mean difference = -1.83, 95% CI -5.15–1.5, adverse events; OR 0.61, 95% CI 0.33–1.15). In subgroup analyses, levofloxacin significantly reduced the length of hospital stay over two specific MCs (azithromycin and clarithromycin) (mean difference = -3.03, 95% CI -5.33–0.72), whereas mortality was not significantly different between the treatment groups (overall, OR 0.49, 95% CI 0.19–1.24; 30-day, OR 0.38, 95% CI 0.13–1.13).

Conclusions: FQs exhibited superior effects in terms of mortality and length of hospital stay in *Legionella pneumoniae*. These results support current guidelines recommending FQs for the treatment of *Legionella pneumoniae*.

Kato, J Infect Chemother 2021

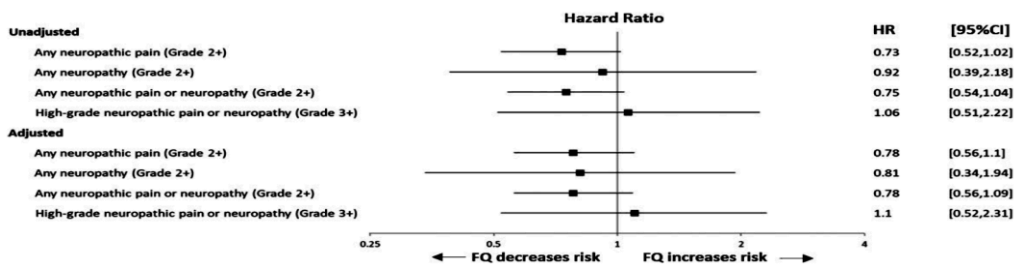


CHINOLONE 2022

Hämatologische Infektionsprophylaxe

Fluoroquinolone prophylaxis does not increase risk of neuropathy in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia

Conclusions: The results of this observational study do not show an association between exposure to fluoroquinolone antibiotics during induction therapy for ALL and subsequent development of vincristine-induced peripheral neuropathies, and suggest that a large increase in VIPN is unlikely.

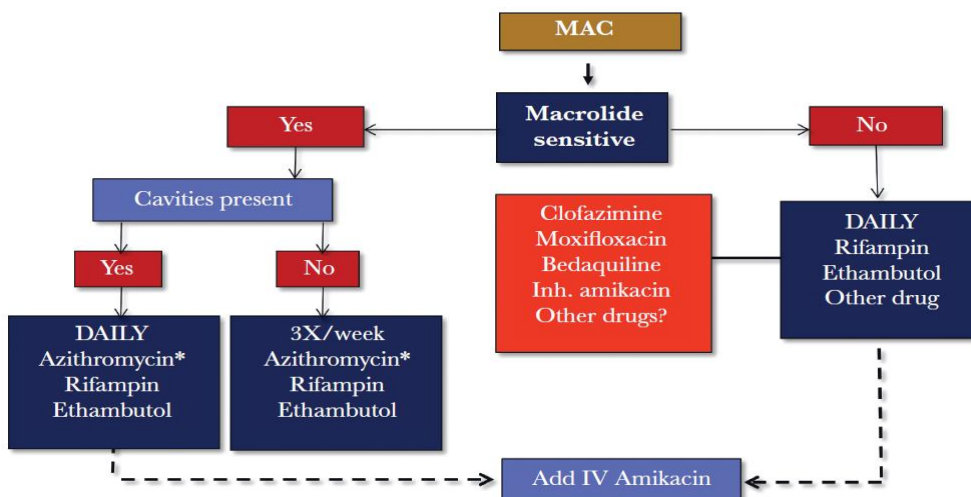


Karol, Cancer Med 2020



CHINOLONE 2022

Mycobacterium avium complex



Daley, J Infect Dis 2020



CHINOLONE 2022

- PHARMAKOLOGIE
- MIKROBIOLOGIE
- ANWENDUNG
- PFERDEFUSS



CHINOLONE 2022 Fluch oder Segen

4 Risiko Fluorchinolone

Das WIdO hat mit Unterstützung von Prof. Dr. Winfried V. Kern vom Zentrum Infektionsmedizin am Universitätsklinikum Freiburg eine Abschätzung vorgenommen, wie viele Patienten in Deutschland einem zusätzlichen Risiko für bestimmte Fluorchinolone-assoziierte Nebenwirkungen ausgesetzt waren. Basierend auf verschiedenen epidemiologischen Untersuchungen kann ein Zusatzrisiko im Vergleich zur Behandlung mit besser verträglichen Antibiotika für solche ausgewählten unerwünschten Arzneimittelwirkungen und schädigenden Wirkungen ermittelt werden (Gorelik et al. 2018; Morales et al. 2019; Pasternak et al. 2018; Persson et al. 2019; Tandan et al. 2018). Aufgrund solcher Schätzungen und der Meldung möglicherweise anhaltender Nebenwirkungen im Bereich des Nervensystems und Bewegungsapparates wurde die Anwendung der Fluorchinolone jetzt nochmals eingeschränkt. Die Schätzungen ergeben, dass im Vergleich mit anderen Antibiotika unter einhunderttausend Fluorchinolonanwendern zusätzlich 1.161 Nebenwirkungen des Nervensystems (vor allem Verwirrtheit und Unruhe), 33 Sehnenrupturen (Schnenrisse), 8,2 Aorten-Aneurysmen (Gefäßschädigungen der Hauptschlagader) sowie vier kardiovaskuläre Todesfälle auftreten können. Unterstellt man, dass eine oder sogar mehrere der oben aufgeführten Nebenwirkungen prinzipiell bei der Einnahme jeder Packung auftreten können, würde dies für 2018 einer Zahl von mehr als 40.000 solcher Nebenwirkungen bei 3,5 Mio. Arzneimittelfällen entsprechen, die beim Einsatz eines anderen Antibiotikums nicht vorgekommen wären. In diesen Berechnungen sind eine große Anzahl von weiteren Komplikationen, zum Beispiel Hyperglykämien bei Diabetikern, das zusätzlich erhöhte Risiko bei älteren Menschen oder bei gleichzeitiger Behandlung mit Kortikosteroiden nicht berücksichtigt. Darüber hinaus kann nach diesen Studienergebnissen von 140 zusätzlichen Todesfällen ausgegangen werden. Dies hätte durch die Verwendung anderer Antibiotika oder durch Antibiotikaverzicht vermieden werden können.

	Jahr	UAWs
Enoxacin	1985	schw. Medikamenteninteraktionen
Pefloxacin	1985	Phototoxizität, Tendinitis
Fleroxacin	1990	Phototoxizität, ZNS-Nebenwirk.
Temafloxacin	1992	HUS (92 cases)
Lomefloxacin	1993	Phototoxizität, ZNS-Nebenwirk.
Sparfloxacin	1994	Phototoxizität, QTc Verlängerung
Tosufloxacin	1996	schwere Thrombopenie, Nephritis
Trovafloxacin	1999	Hepatotoxizität (140 cases)
Grepafloxacin	1999	schwere Kardiotoxizität
Clinafloxacin	1999	Phototoxizität, Hypoglykämie

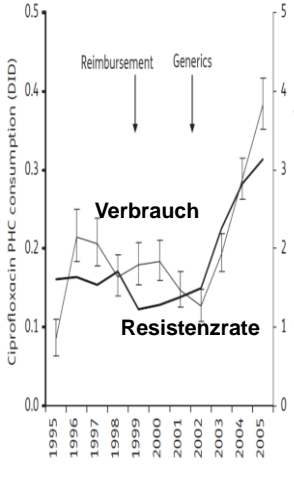
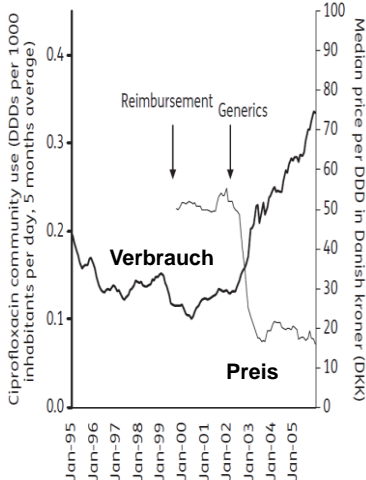
	Levo	Cipro	Moxl	Total _{Chin}	Total _{And AB}
Haut	19.9	34.9	13.5	25.0	58.5
Muskuloskeletal	25.5	5.9	1.4	14.7	0.3
ZNS	10.4	10.5	23.0	12.2	3.6
Gastrointestinal	7.8	10.5	16.2	10.0	9.1
"Body as a whole"	11.3	7.2	12.2	9.8	7.4
Psychiatrisch	6.5	8.6	12.2	9.3	1.8
Kardiovaskulär	3.0	4.6	10.8	4.7	3.5
Andere NW	15.6	17.8	10.8	14.3	15.9

Prozent



CHINOLONE 2022

kleine Kosten – hohe Resistenzen



■ Hinweis medizinisch

Chinolone – Fluch oder Segen?
Mögliche Alternativen sind nicht immer die bessere Option

Mit der Einführung der Nitroimidazole (5) und der Marktbeherrschung des ersten Fluorchinolons Norfloxacin (98) traten die Chinolone ohne Synthese von Substitutionsgruppen nach wie vor als wichtige Alternativen. Die ersten Vertreter dieser Klasse sind die ersten Fluorchinolone (1). Die ersten Vertreter dieser Klasse sind die ersten Fluorchinolone (1). Die ersten Vertreter dieser Klasse sind die ersten Fluorchinolone (1).

Tab. 1: Vertreter der Fluorchinolone

Wirkstoff	Indikation
Ofloxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Pefloxacin, Balofloxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Fluorfenoxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Levofloxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Enoxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Sparfloxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Moxifloxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Besifloxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Ciprofloxacin	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung
Chlorthalidon	akute Infektionen, Mittelohrentzündung

Tab. 2: Wirkungsspektrum von Fluorchinolonen

Wirkstoff	Grampositive Bakterien	Gramnegative Bakterien	Mycobakterien	Fungi	Viren	Parasiten
Ofloxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Pefloxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Fluorfenoxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Levofloxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Enoxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Sparfloxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Moxifloxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Besifloxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Ciprofloxacin	+	+	+	-	-	-
Chlorthalidon	+	+	+	-	-	-

Quelle: J. Antimicrob. Chemother. 2010; 64: 1105–1114

Jensen, J Antimicrob Chemother 2010 – Thalhammer, Hausarzt 2019



CHINOLONE 2022

Aortenaneurysma & -dissektion

04

W. SEEMANN
O. CHIRZ DE CRUIE
LUCIANA
L. ECKHART
(S16)4

Fluorchinolone und ihr Risiko für Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen – Aufnahme eines Warnhinweises in die Produktinformationen //

Fluorchinolone sind auch ein breites Wirkungsspektrum und werden für die Behandlung verschiedener Infektionen schonungslos eingesetzt. Seit längerer Zeit ist zunehmend ein Zusammenhang zwischen dem Anstieg von Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen bei Patienten, die Fluorchinolone erhalten, dokumentiert worden. Ein Zusammenhang zwischen der Einnahme von Fluorchinolonen und dem Auftreten von Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen ist jedoch nicht durch Studien bestätigt worden. Im Rahmen einer neuen Überprüfung sind Ergebnisse von vier Studien, die das Risiko für Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen bei Patienten, die Fluorchinolone erhalten, untersucht wurden. Diese Studien sind in der Tabelle dargestellt. Ein Zusammenhang zwischen der Einnahme von Fluorchinolonen und dem Auftreten von Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen ist nicht durch Studien bestätigt worden. Im Rahmen einer neuen Überprüfung sind Ergebnisse von vier Studien, die das Risiko für Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen bei Patienten, die Fluorchinolone erhalten, untersucht wurden. Diese Studien sind in der Tabelle dargestellt. Ein Zusammenhang zwischen der Einnahme von Fluorchinolonen und dem Auftreten von Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen ist nicht durch Studien bestätigt worden.

REZUMÉ **2019**

Das in Jahr 2015 veröffentlichte epidemiologische Studien haben gezeigt, ein erhöhtes Risiko für das Auftreten von Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen (AA/AD) unter der Einnahme von Fluorchinolonen (FCQ). Diese Evidenz ist durch die Ergebnisse von vier Fall-Kontroll-Studien bestätigt worden. Eine Fall-Kontroll-Studie wurde von einem Schwedischen Register auf der Grundlage von Daten einer Kohortenstudie durchgeführt. Ein Vergleich von Fluorchinolonen mit anderen Antibiotika ergab ein erhöhtes Risiko für AA/AD bei Patienten, die Fluorchinolone erhalten. Diese Ergebnisse sind im Vergleich mit anderen Studien dargestellt. Ein Zusammenhang zwischen der Einnahme von Fluorchinolonen und dem Auftreten von Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen ist nicht durch Studien bestätigt worden. Im Rahmen einer neuen Überprüfung sind Ergebnisse von vier Studien, die das Risiko für Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen bei Patienten, die Fluorchinolone erhalten, untersucht wurden. Diese Studien sind in der Tabelle dargestellt. Ein Zusammenhang zwischen der Einnahme von Fluorchinolonen und dem Auftreten von Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen ist nicht durch Studien bestätigt worden.

Epidemiologische Studie	Lee et al. (2015)	Daneman et al. (2015)	Pasternak et al. (2018)
Studiendesign	Fall-Kontroll-Studie	Kohortenstudie	Kohortenstudie
Studienland	Taiwan	Kanada	Schweden
Studienpopulation	Erwachsene (≥ 18 Jahre)	Erwachsene (≥ 65 Jahre)	Erwachsene (> 50 Jahre)
Studiengröße	$n_{FCQ} = 1.477$ $n_{kontrolliert} = 147.700$	$n_{FCQ} = 657.950$ $n_{kontrolliert} = 1.086.410$	$n_{FCQ} = 360.088$ $n_{kontrolliert} = 360.088$
Exposition	Fluorchinolone	Fluorchinolone	Fluorchinolone
Vergleich	keine Exposition	keine Exposition	Amoxicillin
Ereignis	Hospitalisierung aufgrund der Diagnose AA und/oder AD	Hospitalisierung oder Einlieferung in eine Notaufnahme aufgrund der Diagnose AA	Hospitalisierung, Einlieferung in eine Notaufnahme oder Tod aufgrund der Diagnose AA und/oder AD
Regressionsmodell	logistische Regression	Cox-Regression	Cox-Regression
adjustierte Risikoschätzer	OR = 1,75 (95% KI: 1,11–2,73)	HR = 2,24 (95% KI: 2,02–2,49)	HR = 1,66 (95% KI: 1,12–2,46)

FAZIT

Systemisch und inhalativ angewendete Fluorchinolone können das Risiko für Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen erhöhen, insbesondere bei älteren Personen. **Basierend auf den Daten der Fall-Kontroll-Studien scheint durch die Gabe von Fluorchinolonen, keine Reduzierung von Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen induziert zu werden, jedoch eine Verschlechterung bereits bestehender Aortenaneurysmen.**

Bei Patienten mit einem Risiko für Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen sollten Fluorchinolone nur nach sorgfältiger Nutzen-Risiko-Abwägung und Berücksichtigung anderer Therapiemöglichkeiten angewendet werden.

Prädiktive Faktoren für Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen sind unter anderem: Aneurysma-Erkrankung in der Familienanamnese, vorbestehendes Aortenaneurysma oder bestehende Aortenabzweigungen, Marfan-Syndrom, vaskuläres Ehlers-Danlos-Syndrom, Takayasu-Arteritis, Bicuspidalklappen, Mykose, Bence-Jones-Körperchen und Autoantikörper.

Patienten sollten über das Risiko für Aortenaneurysmen und -dissektionen informiert und dazu aufgefordert werden, bei plötzlich auftretenden schweren Bauch-, Brustkorb- oder Rückenschmerzen unverzüglich in der Notaufnahme ärztliche Hilfe in Anspruch zu nehmen.



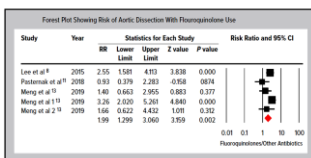
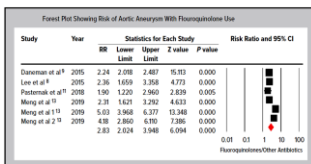
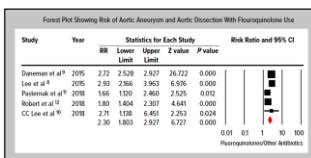
CHINOLONE 2022 Aortenaneurysma & -dissektion

- **Erwachsenen ab 35 Jahren**
 - auch ohne Bluthochdruck, Diabetes oder erhöhten Cholesterinspiegel
- **>9 Millionen Fluorchinolon-Verordnungen**
 - 6.752 Fälle innerhalb der folgenden 90 Tage
 - 103 Fälle mit chirurgischer Sanierung
- **Inzidenz pro 10.000 Verschreibungen**
 - 7.5 Fälle bei Chinolonen
 - 4.6 Fälle bei anderen Antibiotika
 - 20% erhöhtes Risiko
- **kein Hinweis, Chinolone per se Ursache**

Newton, JAMA Surg 2021



CHINOLONE 2022 Aortenaneurysma & -dissektion



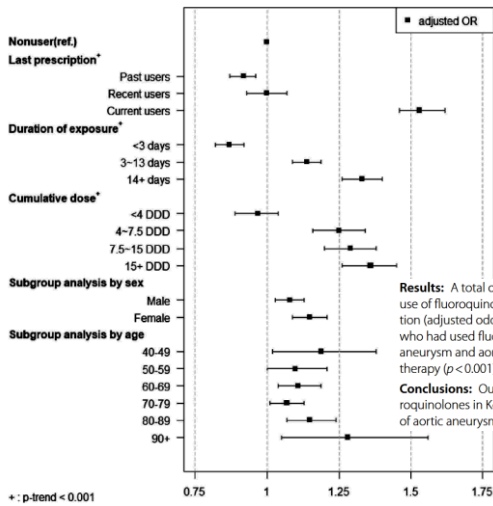
The FAERS database study was the only one that compared the 3 different fluoroquinolones (levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, and ciprofloxacin). Their results highlight that the use of **levofloxacin is associated with greatest risk, followed by moxifloxacin and ciprofloxacin**, when compared to the control antibiotic (cefuroxime): AD (OR 3.26) and AA (OR 5.03). They also assessed the influence of the route of administration. Oral administration is far more common in outpatient settings with community-acquired pneumonia and more likely to produce these fatal adverse effects versus intravenous (IV) administration, which might be due to lesser duration of IV administration.

Latif, WMJ 2020



CHINOLONE 2022

Aortenaneurysma & -dissektion



Previous studies have drawn causal associations between fluoroquinolone use and collagen pathologies including tendon rupture and retinopathy. This meta-analysis attempted to assess the association between fluoroquinolone use and the risk of aortic dissection or aortic aneurysm. A systematic search was performed on Medline, EMBASE, and the Cochrane library. 9 studies were included in final analysis. Primary random-effects meta-analysis of 7 studies, excluding 2 pharmacovigilance studies demonstrated statistically increased odds of aortic dissection (OR, 2.38; 95% CI, 1.71–3.32) aortic aneurysm (OR, 1.98; 95% CI, 1.59–2.48), and aortic aneurysm or dissection (OR, 1.47; 95% CI, 1.13–1.89; $I^2=72\%$) with current use of fluoroquinolones compared to their nonuser counterparts. Based on the "number needed-to-harm" analysis, 7246 (95% CI: 4329 to 14,085) patients would need to be treated with fluoroquinolones for a duration of at least three days in order for one additional patient to be harmed, assuming a population baseline incidence of aortic dissection and aneurysm rupture to be 10 per 100,000 patient-years. With strong statistical association, these findings suggest a causal relationship, warranting future research to elucidate the pathophysiological and mechanistic plausibility of this association. These findings however, should not cease prescription of fluoroquinolones, especially when clinically indicated.

Results: A total of 29,638 aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection patients were identified between 2014 and 2017. The use of fluoroquinolones within a year was associated with a 10% increased risk of aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection (adjusted odds ratio: 1.10, 95% CI 1.07–1.14, $p<0.05$) compared with nonusers. The risk was higher in patients who had used fluoroquinolones within 60 days (adjusted odds ratio: 1.53, 95% CI 1.46–1.62, $p<0.05$). The risk of aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection positively correlated with the cumulative dose and duration of fluoroquinolone therapy ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Our study provides real-world evidence of the risk of aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection from fluoroquinolones in Korea. Patients and medical professionals should be aware that fluoroquinolones can increase the risk of aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection, which may be exacerbated by high dosage and duration of use.

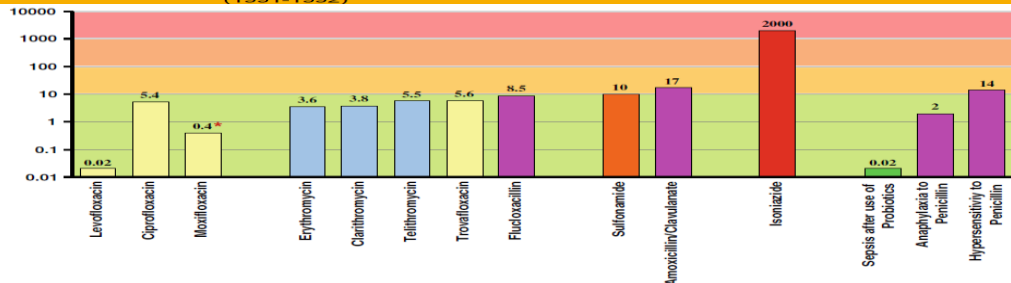
Wee, Sci Rep 2021 – Son, BMC Cardiovasc Disorders 2022



CHINOLONE 2022

Hepatotoxizität

Antibiotic	population	Incidence rate (CI)		endpoint
		per 100,000 users	per 100,000 prescriptions	
fluoroquinolones (w/o moxifloxacin)	Outpatient clinic, Sweden (1995-2005)	0.7 (0.5-1.1)		International consensus
moxifloxacin	Outpatient clinic, Sweden (1995-2005)	0.08 (0.0-0.5)		International consensus
cotrimoxazole	Saskatchewan Health Plan, Canada (1982-1986)	1.0 (0.2-5.7)	4.9 (0.9-27.6)	International consensus, hospitalisation
erythromycin	Saskatchewan Health Plan, Canada (1982-1986)	2.0 (0.7-5.9)	14.0 (4.8-41.2)	International consensus, hospitalisation
amoxicillin-clavulanic acid	General practice research database, United Kingdom (1991-1992)	22.5 (14.7-34.4)	17.4 (11.4-26.5)	International consensus



Perez, Epidemiol 1993 – Garcia-Rodriguez, Arch Int Med 1996 – Vaillie, Alliment Pharmacol Ther 2006 – Bambeke, Drug Saf 2009
Leitner, Infection 2010 – Andrade, J Antimicrob Chemother 2011



CHINOLONE 2022 Periphere Neuropathie

Association Between Peripheral Neuropathy and Exposure to Oral Fluoroquinolone or Amoxicillin-Clavulanate Therapy

IMPORTANCE Peripheral neuropathy has been associated with systemic fluoroquinolone exposure, but risk has been poorly quantified.

OBJECTIVE To calculate relative and absolute risk estimates for the association of fluoroquinolone exposure with peripheral neuropathy and to examine how risk may be affected by timing of fluoroquinolone exposure and by other risk factors.

DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS This nested case-control study used anonymized data from all patients routinely registered with general practices in the Health Improvement Network database, a large primary care population database in the United Kingdom, from January 1, 1998, to December 31, 2015. Data analyses were conducted January 8, 2018. The cohort consisted of 1 338 500 adults aged 16 or more prescriptions of fluoroquinolone (8% of amoxicillin-clavulanate 60.7% antibiotics). Adults with incident peripheral neuropathy were matched (on age, sex, general practice, and calendar time) with up to 4 controls by using incidence density sampling selected from a cohort prescribed oral fluoroquinolone or amoxicillin-clavulanate antibiotics. Incidence rate ratios of peripheral neuropathy were calculated for fluoroquinolone and for amoxicillin-clavulanate exposure and compared with nonexposure among patients without diabetes, with sensitivity analyses testing the consistency of the results. Population mean-adjusted rate differences were then estimated, including the number needed to harm for various durations of fluoroquinolone therapy.

EXPOSURES Current and cumulative exposure to oral fluoroquinolone or amoxicillin-clavulanate antibiotics.

MAIN RESULTS AND MEASURES Incident peripheral neuropathy cases recorded in electronic medical records.

RESULTS In total, 5837 patients with incident peripheral neuropathy (mean [SD] age, 65.6 [14.7] years; 2859 women [54.1%]) were matched to 23 285 controls (mean [SD] age, 64.4 [15.2] years; 9485 women [54.9%]) without diabetes. Current oral fluoroquinolone exposure was associated with an increased relative incidence of peripheral neuropathy compared with nonexposure (adjusted incident rate ratio, 1.47; 95% CI, 1.13-1.92). Risk increased by approximately 3% for each additional day of current fluoroquinolone exposure and persisted for up to 180 days following exposure. No significant increased risk was observed with oral amoxicillin-clavulanate exposure. The absolute risk with current oral fluoroquinolone exposure was 2.4 (95% CI, 1.8-3.3) per 10 000 patients per year of current use. The number needed to harm for a 10-day course was 52 (95% CI, 17-74-202 778) and was greatest among men and among patients older than 60 years.

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE The results of the present study suggested that oral fluoroquinolone therapy was associated with an increased risk of incident peripheral neuropathy that may depend on the timing of the exposure and the cumulative dose. Health care professionals should consider these potential risks when prescribing fluoroquinolone antibiotics.

Number Needed to Treat to Cases Additional Case of Peripheral Neuropathy With Different Durations of Fluoroquinolone Therapy

Duration of Therapy, d	NNH (95% CI)
Overall	
5	304 167 (235 484-405 556)
7	217 262 (168 203-289 683)
10	152 083 (117 42-202 778)
14	108 631 (84 101-144 841)
21	72 421 (56 068-96 561)
28	54 315 (42 051-72 421)
Men	
5	158 096 (121 667-208 571)
7	113 354 (86 905-148 980)
10	79 348 (60 833-104 286)
14	56 677 (41 452-74 490)
21	37 785 (29 360-49 660)
28	26 339 (21 726-37 245)
Women	
5	1 042 857 (811 111-1 460 000)
7	744 898 (579 365-1 042 857)
10	521 429 (405 156-701 000)
14	372 449 (289 683-521 430)
21	248 299 (193 122-347 639)
28	186 224 (144 841-260 714)
Age <60 y	
5	192 105 (146 000-251 724)
7	137 218 (104 286-179 803)
10	96 053 (71 000-129 862)
14	68 609 (52 143-89 901)
21	45 739 (34 782-59 934)
28	34 305 (26 071-44 953)
Age ≥60 y	
5	486 667 (385 000-608 333)
7	347 619 (260 714-434 524)
10	243 333 (182 500-304 167)
14	173 810 (130 357-217 262)
21	115 872 (86 905-144 841)
28	86 905 (65 179-108 631)

Association With Incident Peripheral Neuropathy and Other Risk Factors

Variable	Adjusted IRR (95% CI)	Adjusted P Value
Amniodystosis	13.23 (2.83-61.91)	.001
Lyme disease	8.68 (1.90-39.74)	.005
Alcohol abuse	3.78 (2.22-4.44)	<.001
Sjögren syndrome	3.01 (2.01-4.52)	<.001
Shingles	1.17 (1.04-1.32)	.008
Lupus	1.03 (0.66-1.61)	.88
Charlson comorbidity score	1.19 (1.16-1.21)	<.001
BMI	1.01 (1.00-1.01)	.04
Smoking		
Ex-smoker	1.07 (0.99-1.15)	.09
Current	1.14 (1.04-1.26)	.005

- 31.500.000 Verordnungen in USA 2014
- 1:3.000.000 Verordnungen in USA zw 1997 – 2015 ► 178 Fälle
- aIRR 1.47
- 3%-ige Risikoerhöpfung pro Therapietag
- 2,4/10.000 Pat/Jahr
- NNH 1:152.083 Pat pro 10-Tagestherapie

Bonkat, Eur Urol 2018 – Morales, JAMA Neurol 2019



CHINOLONE 2022 Tendopathierisiko

Outcome	Studies	Odds ratio (OR)	p
	n	95% CI	
Achilles tendon rupture	9	2.52 (1.81-3.52)	< 0.001
Achilles tendinitis	3	3.95 (3.11-5.01)	< 0.001
Any tendon disorders	8	1.98 (1.62-2.43)	< 0.001
Age			
< 60 years	3	1.71 (0.92-3.17)	0.088
≥ 60 years	4	3.61 (1.21-10.79)	0.022
Achilles tendinitis			
< 60 years	2	1.35 (0.87-2.10)	0.180
≥ 60 years	2	5.08 (1.93-13.33)	0.001
Any tendon disorders			
< 60 years	4	1.28 (1.11-1.49)	0.001
≥ 60 years	4	2.17 (1.48-3.20)	< 0.001
Corticosteroid use			
Achilles tendon rupture			
Yes	5	14.72 (8.83-24.53)	< 0.001
No	4	2.27 (1.21-4.27)	0.011
Achilles tendinitis			
Yes	1	9.10 (4.60-18.00)	< 0.001
No	1	3.20 (2.31-4.43)	< 0.001
Any tendon disorders			
Yes	4	4.68 (2.32-9.45)	< 0.001
No	2	1.56 (1.23-1.99)	< 0.001

Outcome	Studies	Odds ratio (OR)	p
	n	95% CI	
Type of fluoroquinolone			
Achilles tendon rupture			
Ofloxacin	3	2.84 (1.31-6.19)	0.008
Levofloxacin	1	0.60 (0.35-1.04)	0.069
Ciprofloxacin	3	1.34 (0.91-1.97)	0.138
Norfloxacin	2	3.02 (1.32-6.93)	0.039
Risk window			
Achilles tendon rupture			
≤ 30 days	5	3.32 (2.59-4.28)	< 0.001
> 30 days	2	1.72 (0.70-4.25)	0.238
NI*	2	1.68 (1.27-2.21)	< 0.001
Achilles tendinitis			
≤ 30 days	3	3.95 (3.11-5.01)	< 0.001
> 30 days	0	—	—
NI*	0	—	—
Any tendon disorder			
≤ 30 days	8	1.98 (1.62-2.43)	< 0.001
> 30 days	0	—	—
NI*	0	—	—

Deutsche UAW-Datenbank des BfArM und AkdÄ, Stichtag 10.12.2001 – Alves, Eur J Clin Pharmacol 2019



CHINOLONE 2022 QTc-Verlängerung

Antimicrobial agent	Cases	Non-cases	Crude ROR (95% CI)	Adjusted ROR (95% CI)	Listing in Arizona CERT
β-Lactam antibacterials					
ampicillin	1	254	2.42 (NA)	2.40 (0.12, 16.01)	NR
amoxicillin	3	2588	0.71 (NA)	0.78 (0.20, 2.50)	NR
piperacillin/tazobactam	4	1332	1.85 (0.59, 5.09)	2.16 (0.69, 5.99)	NR
cefazolin	1	812	0.76 (NA)	0.82 (0.04, 5.38)	NR
ceftriaxone	5	2182	1.41 (0.52, 3.50)	1.31 (0.48, 3.28)	NR
Carbapenems					
meropenem	3	657	2.81 (0.72, 8.99)	2.90 (0.73, 9.24)	NR
Sulfonamides and trimethoprim					
sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim	7	3525	1.22 (0.53, 2.64)	1.42 (0.62, 3.08)	C
Macrolides					
erythromycin	7	653	6.60 (2.88, 14.34)	7.24 (3.15, 15.94)	A
clarithromycin	22	2531	5.37 (3.44, 8.31)	5.76 (3.66, 8.92)	A
azithromycin	16	2406	4.10 (2.42, 6.84)	4.76 (2.81, 7.98)	B
Fluoroquinolones					
ofloxacin	1	765	0.80 (NA)	0.67 (0.03, 4.38)	B
ciprofloxacin	35	3554	6.10 (4.30, 8.62)	6.49 (4.51, 9.09)	C
sparfloxacin ^o	1	11	NA	NA	A
levofloxacin	55	4990	6.86 (5.20, 9.04)	7.58 (5.70, 9.95)	B
moxifloxacin	37	2912	7.88 (5.61, 11.03)	9.03 (6.43, 12.72)	B
Triazole derivatives					
fluconazole	47	2229	13.12 (9.70, 17.69)	14.23 (10.54, 19.43)	C
itraconazole	8	973	5.07 (2.35, 10.46)	6.11 (2.82, 12.67)	C
voriconazole	17	1393	7.54 (4.52, 12.39)	8.52 (5.03, 13.94)	B
posaconazole	3	250	7.39 (1.89, 23.75)	8.43 (2.17, 27.89)	NR

A= drugs with a risk of TdP

B= drugs with a possible risk of TdP

C= drugs with a conditional risk of TdP

NR= drugs not listed

Poluzzi, Drug Safety 2010



CHINOLONE 2022 Chinolone

Von der Food and Drug Administration (FDA) wurde ein neues Krankheitsbild, die sog. „FQ-assoziierte Disability“ (FQUAD) definiert. Bei der Anwendung von Fluorchinolonen beträgt die Frequenz von Sehnenrupturen 0,08–0,2%. Risikofaktoren hierfür sind höheres Alter (> 60 Jahre), männliches Geschlecht, Steroidmedikation, rheumatoide Arthritis und sportliche Belastung der Sehnen während der Therapie. Als weitere Nebenwirkungen werden genannt: neurologische Schäden wie periphere Neuropathien (auch als irreversible Schädigung möglich) und zentralnervöse Symptome (z. B. Schlafstörung, Depression, Psychose, Grand-Mal-Krampfanfall).

Neu war eine Beobachtung an einer Stichprobe von knapp 2,2 Mill. Menschen, die in Schweden auf Populationsbasis gemacht wurde und in den Jahren 2006–2013 die Dissektionshäufigkeit von Aortenaneurysmen innerhalb von 60 Tagen nach einer Antibiotikatherapie als Zielkriterium untersuchte. Es zeigte sich eine signifikant höhere Häufigkeit in der FQ-Gruppe im Vergleich zu Patienten, die Amoxicillin erhalten hatten: 1,2 vs. 0,7 Dissektionen pro 1.000 Personenjahren. In einer Folgestudie wurde dies nicht bestätigt.

Es ist also gerechtfertigt, auf sehr seltene Nebenwirkungen und statistische Assoziationen hinzuweisen. Andererseits sind FQ seit Jahren und Jahrzehnten bewährte, hoch effektive Antibiotika, die mit großem Erfolg eingesetzt wurden. Es sollte auf diese Gruppe nicht komplett verzichtet werden. Allerdings erscheint es klug, vor dem Einsatz immer die Frage zu stellen, ob leitliniengerecht eine Erstlinien-Therapie ohne FQ zur Verfügung steht. Sollte dennoch ein FQ eingesetzt werden, ist der Grund hierfür gut zu dokumentieren und die Aufklärung der Patienten über die seltenen Nebenwirkungen obligat.

Bogner, MMW Fortschr Med 2021



CHINOLONE 2022 Mein persönliches Fazit

- **wirksamste oral Antibiotikaklasse** (neben Betalaktamen)
 - immer noch zahlreiche **1. Wahl-Indikationen**
- **Delafloxacin** neues **MRSA-wirksames** Chinolon
 - **keine** Phototoxizität, **keine** QTc-Verlängerung
 - **gute** Abszeßpenetration, **hoch** aktiv bei saurem pH-Wert
 - PSAE-Aktivität bei **Cipro-res PSAE** (Antibiogramm)
- **kontraindiziert** bei **Bagatellinfektionen**
- **Patient*innen** ausreichend **aufklären**
- **Massenverschreibungen** zeigen **Raritäten**
- Ciprofloxacin **unwirksam** bei **Pneumokokken**

**KEINE INDIKATION KEIN CHINOLON
MEHR ZU VERWENDEN**



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www.antibiotika-app.eu
www.infektiologie.wien