

[P12] EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVE AND SAFETY USING DAPTOMYCIN TO CHRONIC LOWER LIMBS ULCERS WITH MRSA INFECTIONS

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Aim: Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) related infections of the chronic lower limbs ulcers have been increasing in the world. Infections are the factor of delayed wound healing. MRSA infections are difficult to control and treat. In Japan glycopeptide antibiotic, aminoglycoside antibiotic and oxazoline are insurance applied anti-MRSA antibiotic. They are increasing to show up as resistant and intermediate. A new anti-MRSA antibiotic as lipopeptide antibiotic (Daptomycin: DAP) started using from September 2011. Therefore, in this study evaluating effective and safety using Dap to chronic lower limbs ulcers.

Method: Two studies are examined. First study is identification bacteria of wound cultivation. A total of 72 chronic lower limbs ulcers were identified between January 2012 and December 2012. Wound cultivation methods were swab cultivation and tissue cultivation. Results of these cultivations are analyzed what kind of bacteria, according detection of bacteria about pre, post swab cultivations and tissue cultivation. Second study is an effect of DAP to MRSA related infections of the chronic lower limbs ulcers. 125 chronic lower limbs ulcers patients with MRSA infections or suspected MRSA infections treated by DAP for at least three days between April 2012 and December 2014. The objects of patients are treated with DAP first time, if they are treated with DAP several times. Patients were treated by author in two hospital.

Results/Discussion: First study: Total number of microbacteria is 35 bacteria isolates from swab and tissue. MRSA, MSSA, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Serratia marcescens* represented 22%, 14%, 12%, 9%, and 8% of the isolates. Concordance rate of all match, pre and post washing, not match is 46%, 33%, 8%. Second study: 76 patients MRSA related infection. The average age of patients is 65.8, and the men 51. The clinical effectiveness are WBCs, CRP and wound turning. Notable each efficiencies are WBCs 76.3%, CRP 55.3% and wound turning 77.6%. The results of other chemistry test data are 2 cases decrease PLT with count under 100,000 and 2 cases worsen stage CKD(eGFR). Expecting patients of acute limb ischemia (ALI), CK score over 1,000IU/L, and occurred cerebral vascular disorder and coronary artery disease under treatment, CK score is pre 64.3 ± 58.8 and post 111.6 ± 83.0 ($P=0.004$).

Conclusion: DAP is new anti-MRSA drug in Japan. MRSA is highly detection rate about chronic lower limbs ulcers. So DAP is effectively and safely about chronic lower limbs ulcers. Otherwise we require caution about outbreak of DAP-resistant bacteria in the future.