**OBJECTIVE**

• To report safety and efficacy of patients with CRE BSI in the CARE study.

**METHODS**

Study Design

- Phase 3, multicenter, open-label, pathogen-specific study (19 sites in 13 US states).
- Patients were enrolled in 2 cohorts: randomized cohort (n = 15) and observational cohort (n = 14).

**RESULTS**

Efficacy Outcomes in Patients With CRE BSI

Randomized Cohort

- Plazomicin-based therapy was associated with lower ACM at day 28 or SDRCs compared with colistin in patients with CRE BSI.
- The survival benefit with plazomicin-based therapy was evident by day 28 and sustained through day 60 (Figure 3).
- Patients treated with plazomicin-based therapy had higher doses of CRE bacteremia by day 6 (Figure 4).

**REFERENCES**