Adjuvant β-lactam therapy combined with vancomycin for methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bacteremia: Does β-lactam class matter?

Objective

We sought to assess the impact of adjuvant β-lactam therapy with VAN compared to VAN alone on persistent MRSA bacteremia using a contemporary definition of 5 days and β-lactam class on persistent MRSA bacteremia using previously published data.

Study Design

Univariable and multivariable analyses of predictor variables associated with persistent bacteremia in the COMBO cohort found evidence of a risk associated with β-lactam class and persistent bacteremia. We observed no statistical relationship between duration of β-lactam therapy and persistent bacteremia.

Table 2. Predictors of Persistent Bacteremia – Multivariable Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Adjuvant β-Lactam Use (n=54)</th>
<th>No Adjuvant β-Lactam Use (n=123)</th>
<th>Adjusted OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMBO</td>
<td>0.600 (0.420–0.844)</td>
<td>1.00 (1.00–1.00)</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PITT Bacteremia Score</td>
<td>0.823 (0.660–1.025)</td>
<td>1.00 (1.00–1.00)</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>0.429</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References