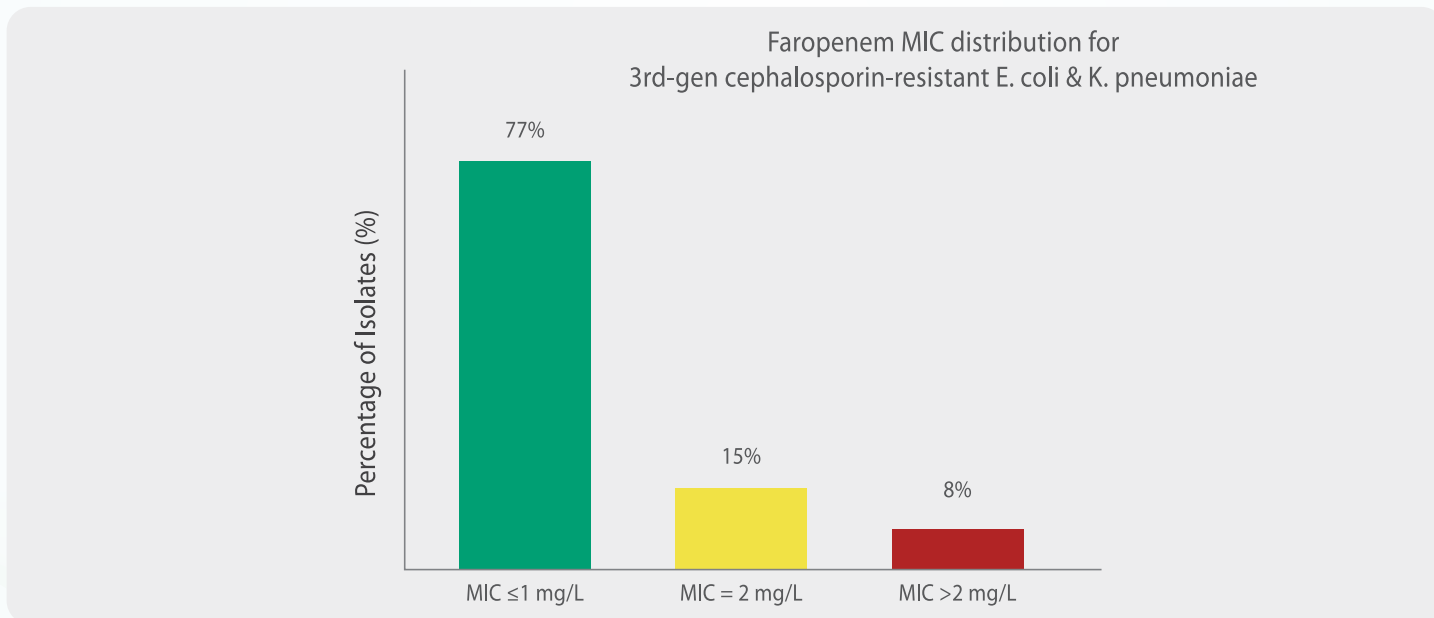


# In vitro activity and clinical efficacy of Faropenem against 3<sup>rd</sup> generation cephalosporin-resistant *Escherichia coli* & *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

- ⚡ Faropenem is an oral carbapenem with strong activity against extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase (ESBL)-producing Enterobacterales.
- ⚡ This study evaluated its in vitro potency against resistant *E. coli* & *K. pneumoniae* and assessed its clinical utility in urinary tract infections (UTIs). Results show promising activity, supporting Faropenem as an important oral treatment option.

Study Design		In vitro microbiological study		
Isolates	Duration	Centre	Method	Outcome
48 ESBL/AmpC-producing <i>E. coli</i> & <i>K. pneumoniae</i> isolates	 11 years	St. Luke's International Hospital, Tokyo, Japan	Disk diffusion & MIC testing; of Faropenem	77% isolates MIC $\leq$ 1 mg/L; 15% at MIC = 2 mg/L



Faropenem demonstrates strong in vitro activity against most ESBL-producing *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae*, with clinical efficacy in UTIs when guided by disk diffusion susceptibility. Its oral availability, safety, and performance against resistant strains make it a valuable treatment alternative, especially in outpatient management of resistant urinary infections.

Ref: Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2022 Jun 21;66(6):e0012522. doi: 10.1128/aac.00125-22. Epub 2022 Jun 1.

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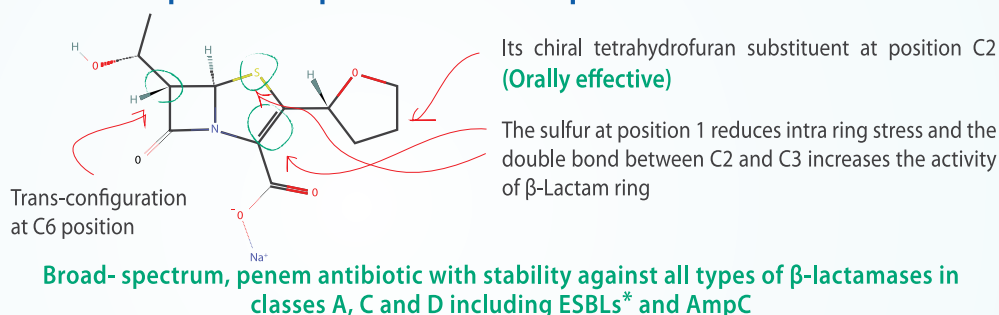
# Drug Review

## Antimicrobial resistance

- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) has been prioritized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as one of the top 10 global public health threats facing humanity.<sup>2</sup>
- Resistance to beta-lactams is an alarming and growing phenomenon and, in turn, a public health challenge. Following are the mechanisms of resistance<sup>3</sup> :
  - Inactivation by the production of beta-lactamases.
  - Decreased penetration to the target site (e.g., the resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*).
  - Alteration of target site Penicillin Binding Proteins (PBPs) (e.g., penicillin resistance in *pneumococci*).
  - Efflux from the periplasmic space through specific pumping mechanisms.

## The key distinguishing features of faropenem<sup>4-7</sup>

### Faropenem- a penem with unique chemical structure



Time, concentration and oxygen dependent **bactericidal effect** against **Aerobic, Anaerobic, Gram-positive & Gram-negative** bacteria.

Faropenem has shown lower MICs (Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations) than other beta-lactam antibiotics against certain bacteria.

	Bacteria	Faropenem			Amox - clav		Cefuroxime		Imipenem	
		MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	Range	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>
Gram (+ve)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MS)	0.12	0.12	0.03–0.5	1	2	1	2	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5
	<i>S. aureus</i> (MR)	>32	>32	0.12– >32	8	16	>32	>32	32	32
	<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (All)	0.12	0.5	0.06 – >128	1	8	0.5	16	0.016	16
	<i>S. epidermidis</i> (MS)	0.12	0.5	0.06 – 4	1	2	0.5	1	0.016	0.016
	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	0.03	0.03	≤ 0.015 – 0.06	0.03	0.03	≤ 0.015	≤ 0.015	≤ 0.008	≤ 0.008
	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	0.008	0.25	≤ 0.004 – 2	0.03	0.5	≤ 0.12	4	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5
Gram (-ve)	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	0.5	1	0.12 – 32	4	16	4	8	≤ 0.5	≤ 0.5
	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	0.25	1	≤ 0.004 – 4	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	4
	<i>H. influenzae</i> (BLN)	0.25	1	≤ 0.004 – 4	0.5	1	0.5	2	1	2
	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	0.5	2	0.25 – >32	2	8	4	>32	0.25	1

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