



**securAcath.**

**Reduce Infections**

**Decrease Dislodgements**

Learn More ►

LIFT

securAcath®

HOLD

The graphic features the SecurAcath logo at the top. Below it, the text 'Reduce Infections' and 'Decrease Dislodgements' is displayed in large, bold, white font against a dark orange background. A 'Learn More' link with a right-pointing arrow is positioned below the text. On the right side, there is a detailed illustration of the SecurAcath device, which is a yellow, U-shaped catheter holder with 'LIFT' and 'HOLD' labels and arrows indicating its function. The device is shown attached to a clear plastic catheter.



“We undertook a retrospective study of 549 consecutive adult Out-Patient Antimicrobial Treatment (OPAT) episodes treated with intravenous teicoplanin.” Matthews et al (2014).

Reference:

Matthews, P.C., Chue, A.L., Wyllie, D., Barnett, A., Isinkaye, T., Jefferies, L., Lovering, A. and Scarborough, M. (2014) Increased teicoplanin doses are associated with improved serum levels but not drug toxicity. *The Journal of Infection*. 68(1), p.43-9.

Abstract:

OBJECTIVE: Teicoplanin is widely used for the treatment of severe gram-positive infection,

aiming to achieve trough serum levels of 20-60 mg/L for patients with severe infection. A standard 400 mg daily dose is frequently associated with sub-therapeutic levels, and we have therefore changed our routine approach to 600 mg daily (following loading doses in each case). We set out to investigate the impact of this dose increase on drug levels and potential side-effects.

**METHODS:** We undertook a retrospective study of 549 consecutive adult Out-Patient Antimicrobial Treatment (OPAT) episodes treated with intravenous teicoplanin.

**RESULTS:** Therapeutic teicoplanin levels were more frequently achieved in patients treated with 600 mg compared to 400 mg daily (68% vs. 37% respectively,  $p < 0.0001$ ), without an increased frequency of potentially toxic levels, defined as  $>60$  mg/L (6% vs. 8% respectively,  $p = 0.4$ ). There was no difference in the incidence of neutropaenia, eosinophilia, thrombocytopaenia, acute renal injury or treatment cessation in patients treated with the higher teicoplanin dose.

**CONCLUSIONS:** In the majority of stable adult patients with normal renal function, we advocate a loading regimen (600 mg b.d. for two doses) followed by a 600 mg daily teicoplanin dose in order to achieve therapeutic trough levels.

Other intravenous and vascular access resources that may be of interest (External links - IVTEAM has no responsibility for content).

Guide for intravenous chemotherapy and associated vascular access devices from Macmillan. CancerUK IV chemotherapy information.



Retrospective study of OPAT patients treated with intravenous  
teicoplanin | 3



Retrospective study of OPAT patients treated with intravenous  
teicoplanin | 4

