CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED FOR ACUTE BACTERIAL SKIN AND SKIN STRUCTURE INFECTIONS (ABSSSI) FROM 2009-2013

IDWEEK
New Orleans, Louisiana, USA
October 28-30

E. McGinnis1, S. Cammarata1, S. Barnes2, T. Lodise2, Ru-Ding Tan3, Matthew Barrett3, Ed Tuttle3
1Melinta Therapeutics, Inc., New Haven, CT, 2Albany College of Pharmacy, Albany, NY, 3Analysis Group, Inc., Menlo Park, CA

203-624-5606
info@melinta.com

OBJECTIVES
• To examine characteristics of patients hospitalized for ABSSSI in the United States.
• To analyze the relationship between patient characteristics and length of stay (LOS).

MATERIALS AND METHODS
INTRODUCTION
• Acute bacterial skin and subcutaneous tissue infections (ABSSSI) remain a large and growing clinical problem in the United States. The number of hospitalizations due to ABSSSI increased by 40% from 2001 to 2009. Approx. 1.6 million inpatient case records can be found in the Cerner Health Facts database.

METHODS
• Analysis used data from 2009 to 2013 across various census regions (Northeast, Midwest, South, and West). The analysis included patients 18 years of age or older who were hospitalized for ABSSSI, including comorbidities, pathogens identified, and average LOS (≥1 day).

RESULTS
• The analysis included 32,693 patients hospitalized for ABSSSI, representing a 1.2% of the total hospital discharges in the US during this time period. Of these patients, 63.9% were diagnosed with an ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 63.9% were Gram-positive, including 18.4% with MRSA. 11.9% of patients had no culture results. Of the patients that had an identified ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 56.6% were Gram-negative and 24.2% were mixed infections (Gram-positive and negative), including 4% with MRSA. Among patients with MRSA infection, 3.9% were cellulitis only and 4.4% were abscess only. For all comorbidities, a relationship between LOS and patient characteristics was observed. Patient characteristics and pathogen coverage must be considered in antibiotic selection in ABSSSI.

The analysis included 32,693 patients hospitalized for ABSSSI, representing a 1.2% of the total hospital discharges in the US during this time period. Of these patients, 63.9% were diagnosed with an ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 63.9% were Gram-positive, including 18.4% with MRSA. 11.9% of patients had no culture results. Of the patients that had an identified ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 56.6% were Gram-negative and 24.2% were mixed infections (Gram-positive and negative), including 4% with MRSA. Among patients with MRSA infection, 3.9% were cellulitis only and 4.4% were abscess only. For all comorbidities, a relationship between LOS and patient characteristics was observed. Patient characteristics and pathogen coverage must be considered in antibiotic selection in ABSSSI.

The analysis included 32,693 patients hospitalized for ABSSSI, representing a 1.2% of the total hospital discharges in the US during this time period. Of these patients, 63.9% were diagnosed with an ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 63.9% were Gram-positive, including 18.4% with MRSA. 11.9% of patients had no culture results. Of the patients that had an identified ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 56.6% were Gram-negative and 24.2% were mixed infections (Gram-positive and negative), including 4% with MRSA. Among patients with MRSA infection, 3.9% were cellulitis only and 4.4% were abscess only. For all comorbidities, a relationship between LOS and patient characteristics was observed. Patient characteristics and pathogen coverage must be considered in antibiotic selection in ABSSSI.

The analysis included 32,693 patients hospitalized for ABSSSI, representing a 1.2% of the total hospital discharges in the US during this time period. Of these patients, 63.9% were diagnosed with an ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 63.9% were Gram-positive, including 18.4% with MRSA. 11.9% of patients had no culture results. Of the patients that had an identified ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 56.6% were Gram-negative and 24.2% were mixed infections (Gram-positive and negative), including 4% with MRSA. Among patients with MRSA infection, 3.9% were cellulitis only and 4.4% were abscess only. For all comorbidities, a relationship between LOS and patient characteristics was observed. Patient characteristics and pathogen coverage must be considered in antibiotic selection in ABSSSI.

The analysis included 32,693 patients hospitalized for ABSSSI, representing a 1.2% of the total hospital discharges in the US during this time period. Of these patients, 63.9% were diagnosed with an ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 63.9% were Gram-positive, including 18.4% with MRSA. 11.9% of patients had no culture results. Of the patients that had an identified ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 56.6% were Gram-negative and 24.2% were mixed infections (Gram-positive and negative), including 4% with MRSA. Among patients with MRSA infection, 3.9% were cellulitis only and 4.4% were abscess only. For all comorbidities, a relationship between LOS and patient characteristics was observed. Patient characteristics and pathogen coverage must be considered in antibiotic selection in ABSSSI.

The analysis included 32,693 patients hospitalized for ABSSSI, representing a 1.2% of the total hospital discharges in the US during this time period. Of these patients, 63.9% were diagnosed with an ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 63.9% were Gram-positive, including 18.4% with MRSA. 11.9% of patients had no culture results. Of the patients that had an identified ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 56.6% were Gram-negative and 24.2% were mixed infections (Gram-positive and negative), including 4% with MRSA. Among patients with MRSA infection, 3.9% were cellulitis only and 4.4% were abscess only. For all comorbidities, a relationship between LOS and patient characteristics was observed. Patient characteristics and pathogen coverage must be considered in antibiotic selection in ABSSSI.

The analysis included 32,693 patients hospitalized for ABSSSI, representing a 1.2% of the total hospital discharges in the US during this time period. Of these patients, 63.9% were diagnosed with an ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 63.9% were Gram-positive, including 18.4% with MRSA. 11.9% of patients had no culture results. Of the patients that had an identified ABSSSI-causing pathogen, 56.6% were Gram-negative and 24.2% were mixed infections (Gram-positive and negative), including 4% with MRSA. Among patients with MRSA infection, 3.9% were cellulitis only and 4.4% were abscess only. For all comorbidities, a relationship between LOS and patient characteristics was observed. Patient characteristics and pathogen coverage must be considered in antibiotic selection in ABSSSI.