

Tigecycline versus Meropenem Adjunctive Antibiotics for Septic Critically ILL Patients with Ruptured Appendicitis

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Recently, there are emerging evidence of sepsis related ruptured appendicitis caused by multi-drug resistant gram-negative bacteria including carbapenems. Our study's aim was to explore the clinical and non-clinical differences between Colistin+Tigecycline (Group I) and Colistin + Meropenem (Group II) in septic critically ill patients after perforated appendicitis during emergent surgical appendectomy.

Methods: A single-center observational retrospective study was processed in critical care unit at Prince Hamza hospital in Jordan between 1 Jan 2019 to 1 Jan 2021, Jordan. Comparative data were analyzed across the two tested groups using One-Sample T, Independent-T, and Chi Square Tests.

Results: Approximately 50 critical ill patients [54% Male and 46% Female] with an overall age of 58.4±9.95 years and an overall survival rate of 65% and 20% in Colistin/Tigecycline and Meropenem monotherapy, respectively.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the present study has shown that Tigecycline has a superior clinical positive impact than high dose Meropenem extended infusion when combined with the renal adjusted dose of Colistin.

Key words: Tigecycline, perforated appendicitis, Colistin, Carbapenem resistant, Meropenem, Enterobacteriaceae, mortality