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OUTCOMES OF EXTENDED-INFUSION PIPERACILLIN/TAZOBACTAM IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS

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BACKGROUND

- Piperacillin/tazobactam (PT) bactericidal activity associated with $t > \text{MIC}$
- Improve $t > \text{MIC}$ through use of continuous or extended infusions (EI)

METHODS

- Retrospective chart review (April 2010 – March 2012)
  - Inclusion:
    - Inpatients with ages 1 month – 17 years
    - Documented gram-negative infection
    - Received PT for $\geq 48$ hours
  - Exclusion:
    - Prior to study regimen, received another PT dosage

RESULTS

- 85 patients included (1004 screened)
- No 30-day mortality in either group

CONCLUSION

- In our cohort of patients, extended infusions of piperacillin/tazobactam resulted in outcomes similar to Traditional infusions of piperacillin/tazobactam
- Next steps: more patients, stratification of illness severity

REFERENCES