
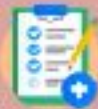



Graphical Abstract This graphical abstract is also available at Tidbit: ...

Carbapenem-resistant Gram-negative bacilli bacteremia in Argentina (EMBARCAR): findings from a prospective, multicenter cohort study

Roberto et al., 2025 | Clinical Infectious Diseases



Overview	Design and Methods	Results and Findings
<p>BSIs due to CR-GNB are associated with high mortality rates in Argentina. Among patients with CR-<i>K. pneumoniae</i> bacteremia the use of ceftazidime-avibactam alone or in combination with aztreonam was associated with a reduction in mortality.</p> 	<p>Prospective observational, multicentric study, including consecutive hospitalized index patients aged ≥16 years, with a positive blood culture for CR-GNB, between July-2020/March-2022 in Argentina. Among patients with <i>K. pneumoniae</i> BSI logistic regression adjusted by propensity score (PS) were used to identify variables associated with 30-day mortality.</p>  <p>BSIs due to CR-GNB are associated with high mortality rates in Argentina. Among patients with CR-<i>K. pneumoniae</i> bacteremia the use of ceftazidime-avibactam alone or in combination with aztreonam was associated with a reduction in mortality.</p>	<p>Overall, 466 patients with CR-GNB BSI were included. The mean age was 56.7 (SD ± 16) and most patients (75%) were in critical care units. The median INCREMENT CPE mortality score was 10 (IQR 6-17) and the actual 30-day mortality was 52%. Among patients with BSI due to <i>K. pneumoniae</i>, the propensity score-adjusted multivariate analysis showed that an INCREMENT-CPE score of ≥8 points was associated with increased 30-day mortality (OR 2.48; 95% CI 1.53, 7.82). In contrast, the use of regimens including ceftazidime-avibactam alone or in combination with aztreonam was associated with decreased 30-day mortality (OR 0.20; 95% CI 0.09, 0.47).</p>

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