



Service Priorities and Programmes
Electronic Presentations

Convention ID: 127

Submitting author: Dr Ralph Chi Wai Tung

Post title: Associate Consultant, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, KCC

Single-dose Fosfomycin Tromethamine for Treatment of Urinary Tract Infection in Hong Kong Women: a Preliminary Prospective Study

TUNG CHI WAI(1), CECILIA CHEON(2)

(1) and (2) Department of O&G, QEH

Keywords:

Fosfomycin

Urinary Tract Infection

Introduction

The syndrome of uncomplicated urinary tract infection (UTI) in women is characterised by dysuria, frequency, and / or urgency in combination with pyuria and bacteriuria, in the absence of any known underlying renal or urological dysfunction or obstruction. One epidemiological study showed that up to 27% of women experience at least one culture-confirmed recurrence within the 6 months of their initial infection. Fosfomycin tromethamine is a highly water-soluble salt, which achieves reliably high bioavailability after oral administration. For treatment of uncomplicated UTI, fosfomycin can be given as a single dose and thus avoids compliance problems.

Objectives

To determine the efficacy of single dose Fosfomycin in treatment of uncomplicated urinary tract infection in Hong Kong women population.

Methodology

The syndrome of uncomplicated urinary tract infection (UTI) in women is characterised by dysuria, frequency, and / or urgency in combination with pyuria and bacteriuria, in the absence of any known underlying renal or urological dysfunction or obstruction. (1) One epidemiological study showed that up to 27% of women experience at least one culture-confirmed recurrence within the 6 months of their initial infection. (2) Fosfomycin tromethamine is a highly water-soluble salt, which achieves reliably high bioavailability after oral administration. For treatment of uncomplicated UTI, fosfomycin can be given as a single dose and thus avoids compliance problems.

Result

Of 44 subjects studied, 98% returned for follow-up. Forty-eight hours after treatment with fosfomycin, the bacterial eradication rate was 86% (38/44), 91% (20/22), 100% (4/4), and 60% (3/5) for all bacteria, *Escherichia coli* (non-ESBL-producing strains), *Escherichia coli* (ESBL-producing strains), and *Klebsiella*, respectively. However, 19% of the subjects experienced diarrhoea.