



12. TÜRKİYE
EKMUD
BİLİMSEL KONGRESİ

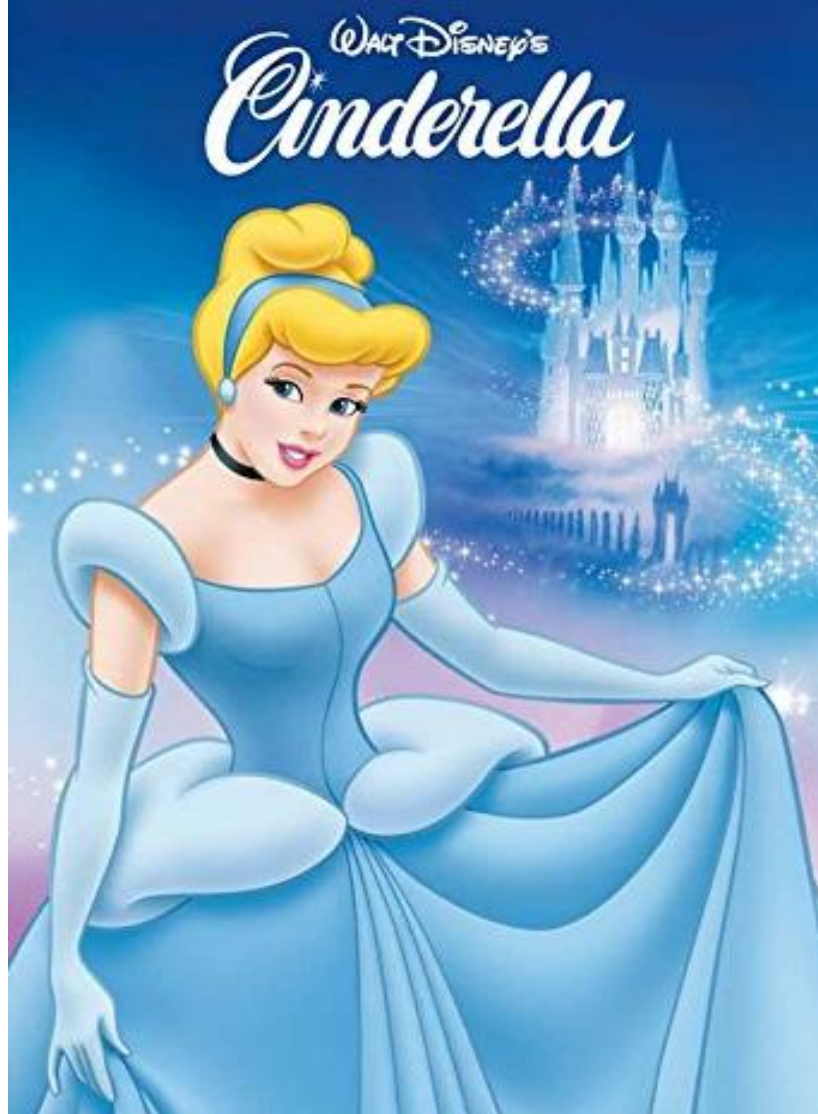
18-22 Mayıs
2024 | Susesi Kongre Merkezi
ANTALYA

Enfektif Endokardit Tedavi ve Profilaksizde Neler Değişti?

Yasemin TEZER TEKÇE



Bu sunumda...



Kardiologia Polska 2017; 75, 10: 965-974; DOI: 10.5603/KPa2017.0099

ISSN 0022-9032

ARTYKUL SPECJALNY / STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW

Infective endocarditis — Cinderella in cardiology

Medya ilgisi az, sınırlı araştırma bütçeleri ve nispeten düşük insidans

 **ESC**
European Society
of Cardiology

European Heart Journal (2019) 40, 3211–3213
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehz751

ISSUE @ A GLANCE

Endocarditis: the Cinderella of Cardiology is back!

Thomas F. Lüscher^{1,2,3}, MD, FESC



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Külkedisinin hikayesinde



- Risk altındaki popülasyonda artış, epidemiyolojik özelliklerdeki değişiklik
- Yeni tanı yöntemleri
- Profilaksidedeki farklı uygulamalarla ilgili çalışmalar ve onların yansıyan sonuçları
- Ayaktan PE AB tedavisi ve oral tedavi seçeneğini destekleyen çalışmalar

(Hastane içi mortalite %15-22, yıllık mortalite %30'a kadar, 5 yıllık sağkalım bazı kanserler benzer hatta daha kötü, hastaneye yatış ve tedavi maliyetleri açısından EE'i halk sağlığı kaynakları üzerinde etkisi yüksek bir hastalık haline getirmektedir)



Consensus Statement | Infectious Diseases

Guidelines for Diagnosis and Management of Infective Endocarditis in Adults

A WikiGuidelines Group Consensus Statement

Circulation

AHA SCIENTIFIC STATEMENT

Update on Cardiovascular Implantable Electronic Device Infections and Their Prevention, Diagnosis, and Management: A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

Endorsed by the International Society for Cardiovascular Infectious Diseases

Larry M. Baddour, MD, FAHA, Chair; Zerelda Esquer Garrigos, MD; M. Rizwan Sohail, MD; Eva Havers-Borgersen, MD; Andrew D. Krahn, MD; Vivian H. Chu, MD; Connie S. Radke, MSN, NP; Jennifer Avari-Silva, MD, FAHA; Mikhael F. El-Chami, MD; Jose M. Miro, MD, PhD; Daniel C. DeSimone, MD, Vice Chair; on behalf of the American Heart Association Council on Lifelong Congenital Heart Disease and Heart Health in the Young (Young Hearts); and Council on Clinical Cardiology



CONSENSUS STATEMENT

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF HEART AND LUNG TRANSPLANTATION (ISHLT): 2024 INFECTION DEFINITIONS FOR DURABLE AND ACUTE MECHANICAL CIRCULATORY SUPPORT DEVICES¹

Saima Aslam, MD, MS,^a Jennifer Cowger, MD, MS,^b Palak Shah, MD,^c Valentina Stosor, MD,^d Hannah Copeland, MD, MBA,^e Anna Reed, MBChB, FRCP, PhD,^f David Morales, MD,^g Gerard Giblin, MBBCh,^h Jacob Mathew, MBBS,ⁱ Orla Morrissey, MBBCh, FRACP, PhD,^j Paola Morelson, MD,^k Alina Nicoara, MD,^l and Ezequiel Molina, MD^m

2023

8 YIL

23 YIL



European Heart Journal
European Society of Cardiology
<https://doi.org/10.1181>

2023 ESC Guidelines of endocarditis

Developed by the
of the European

Endorsed by the
(EACTS) and the E

updating the modified Duke criteria. *Clin Infect Dis* 2023; 77:518–26.

4. Papadimitriou-Olivgeris M, Monney P, Frank M, et al. Evaluation of the 2023 Duke-ISCVID criteria in a multicenter cohort of patients with suspected infective endocarditis. *Clin Infect Dis* 2023; 77:371–9.
5. van der Vaart TW, Bossuyt PMM, Durack DT, et al. External validation of the 2023 Duke-International Society for Cardiovascular Infectious Diseases diag-

7. Lindberg H, Berge A, Jovanovic-Stjernqvist M, et al. Performance of the 2023 Duke-ISCVID diagnostic criteria for infective endocarditis in relation to the modified Duke criteria and to clinical management—reanalysis of retrospective bacteremia cohorts. *Clin Infect Dis* 2023; 77:1216–7.
8. Moisset H, Rio J, Benhard J, et al. Evaluation of the specificity of the 2023 Duke-International Society of Cardiovascular Infectious Diseases classification for



Artan kanıt ve validasyon çalışmaları
Duyarlılıkta artış
%85-90 (2023) KARŞI %70 (2015)
Spesifite hafif azalma

arditis:

Çoğu revize edilmiş 34 YENİ ÖNERİ

2023 ESC Kılavuzunda Profilaksi

- En fazla yenilenmiş bölümlerden biri
 - Randomize kontrollü **kanıt YOKLUĞUNA** rağmen;
 - *endokarditin ciddiyeti ve
 - *tek doz profilaksi ile ciddi advers olayların insidansının oldukça düşük olması
- NEDENİYLE ÖNERİLER GENİŞLETİLMİŞ!!!!**

Hatırlatma..

Table 1 Classes of recommendations

	Definition	Wording to use	
Classes of recommendations	Class I	Evidence and/or general agreement that a given treatment or procedure is beneficial, useful, effective.	Is recommended or is indicated
	Class II	Conflicting evidence and/or a divergence of opinion about the usefulness/ efficacy of the given treatment or procedure.	
	Class IIa	Weight of evidence/opinion is in favour of usefulness/efficacy.	Should be considered
	Class IIb	Usefulness/efficacy is less well established by evidence/opinion.	May be considered
	Class III	Evidence or general agreement that the given treatment or procedure is not useful/effective, and in some cases may be harmful.	Is not recommended

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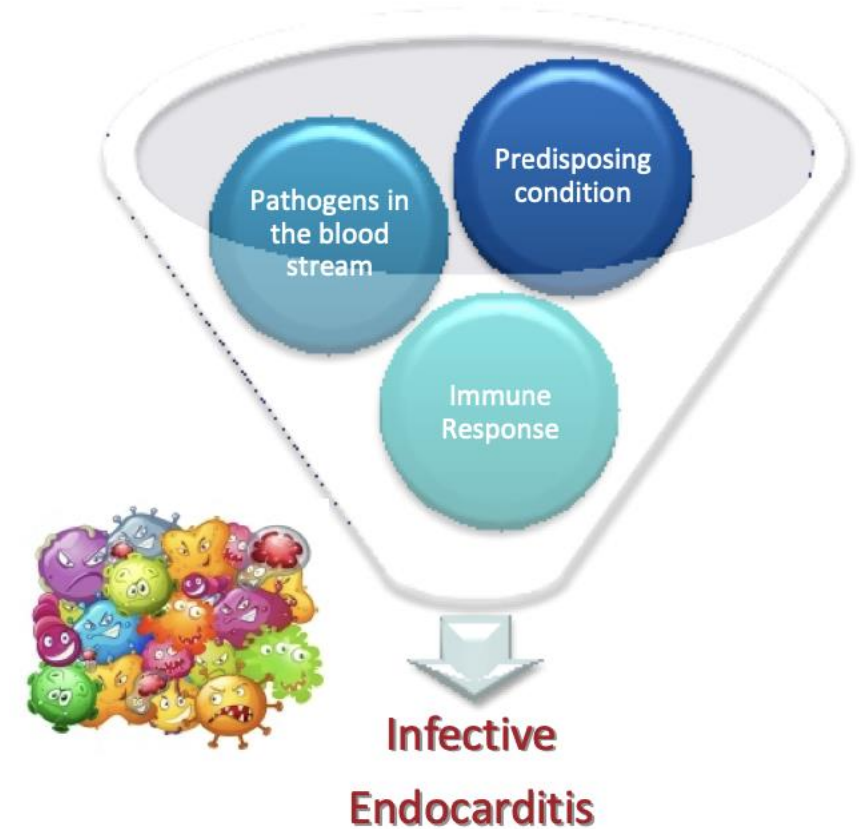
Table 2 Levels of evidence

Level of evidence A	Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or meta-analyses.
Level of evidence B	Data derived from a single randomized clinical trial or large non-randomized studies.
Level of evidence C	Consensus of opinion of the experts and/or small studies, retrospective studies, registries.

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Enfektif Endokardit

- Nadir ancak ciddi halk sađlığı problemi (Yüksek hastalık yükü)
- İnsidans 13.8/100000 y
- Mortalite 0.9/100000 y
- Patofizyolojisinde etken giriş yolları
 - Oral kavite
 - Deri ve yumuşak doku enfeksiyonları
 - Direk inokülasyon
 - Sađlık bakımı ile ilişkili



Quantifying infective endocarditis risk in patients with predisposing cardiac conditions

Martin H. Thornhill^{1,2*}, Simon Jones^{3,4}, Bernard Prendergast⁵, Larry M. Baddour⁶, John B. Chambers⁵, Peter B. Lockhart², and Mark J. Dayer⁷

İnsidans 3.6-13.8/100000 y

Düşük Risk

280/100000 y
Orta Risk

497/100000 y
Yüksek Risk

AB profilaksi

Önleyici tedbirler

Antibiotic
Prophylaxis

IIa → I

upgrade



Riskli İşlemler

- Dental işlemler



- Non-dental işlemler

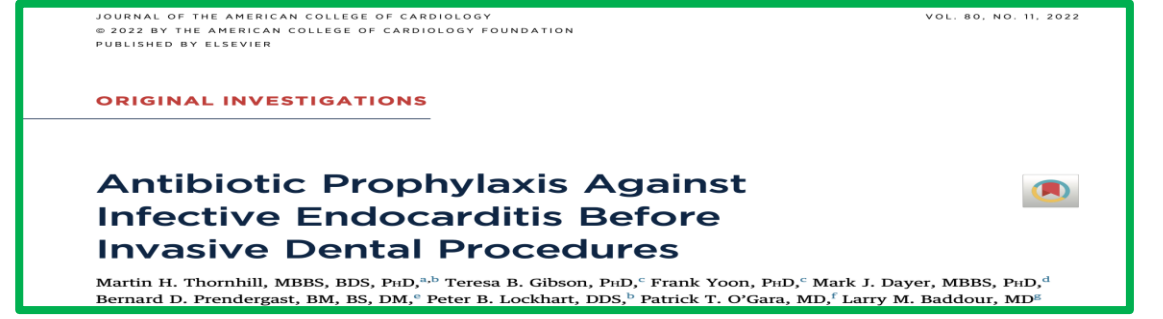


- Kardiyak işlemler

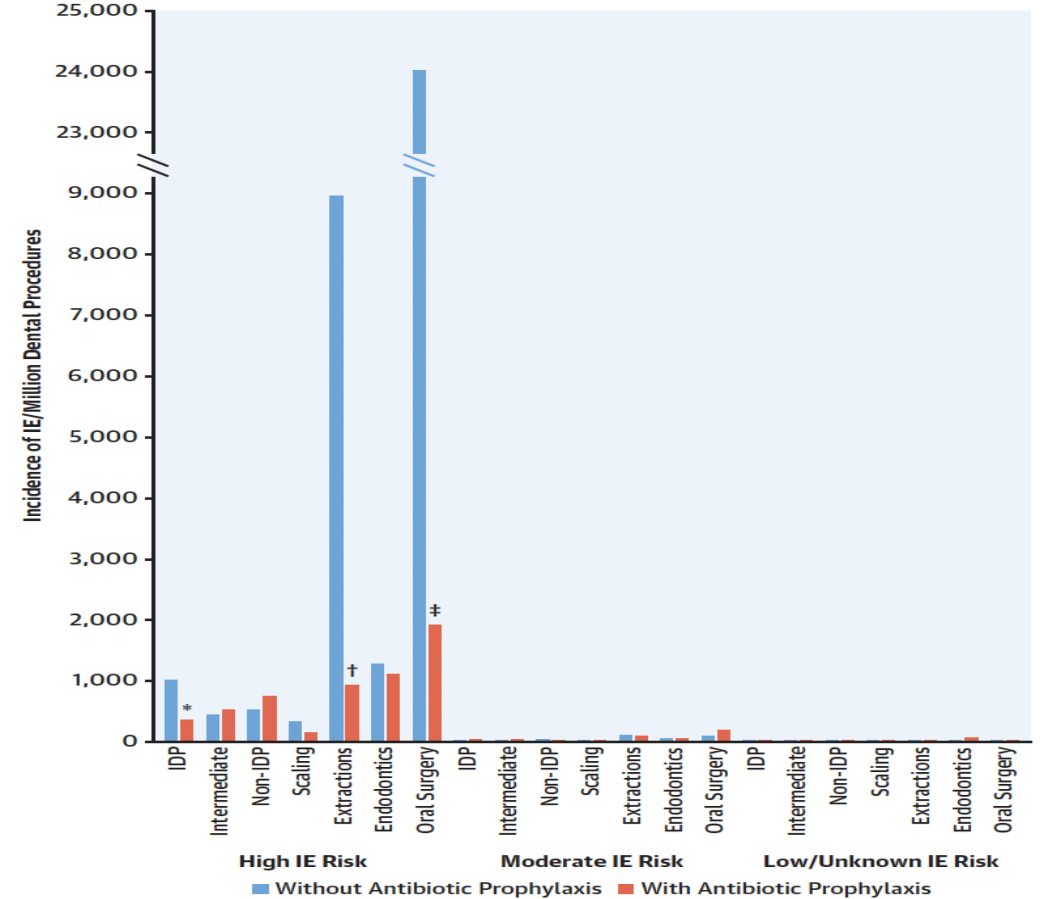


Dental İşlemler

- Yaklaşık 8 milyon kişi, 1 aylık süreçte
- İnvaziv dental prosedürler(IDP) EE insidansı ile anlamlı ilişkili
- İDP öncesi AP (AB profilaksi) endokardit insidansını **yüksek riskli hastalarda** azaltmakta



CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Infective Endocarditis Incidence Within 1 Month of Dental Procedures Performed With or Without Antibiotic Prophylaxis



Yüksek Riskli Hasta Grubu

- Geçirilmiş endokardit
- Prostetik kapaklı hasta
- Konjenital kalp hastalığı (Siyanotik ya da postop shunt, greft vs ile düzeltilmiş)
- Destinasyon tedavisindeki VAD'li hasta

Recommendations for antibiotic prophylaxis in patients with cardiovascular diseases undergoing oro-dental procedures at increased risk for IE (1)



Recommendations	Class	Level	
General prevention measures are recommended in individuals at high and intermediate risk for IE.	I	C	New
Antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended in patients with previous IE .	I	B	Revised
Antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended in patients with surgically implanted prosthetic valves and with any material used for surgical cardiac valve repair .	I	C	Revised
Antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended in patients with transcatheter implanted aortic and pulmonary valvular prostheses.	I	C	Revised
Antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended in patients with untreated cyanotic CHD , and patients treated with surgery or transcatheter procedures with post-operative palliative shunts, conduits, or other prostheses . After surgical repair, in the absence of residual defects or valve prostheses, antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended only for the first 6 months after the procedure.	I	C	Revised
Antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended in patients with ventricular assist devices .	I	C	New
Antibiotic prophylaxis should be considered in patients with transcatheter mitral and tricuspid valve repair .	IIa	C	Revised
Antibiotic prophylaxis may be considered in recipients of heart transplant .	IIb	C	New
Antibiotic prophylaxis is not recommended in other patients at low risk for IE.	III	C	

Yüksek Riskli Hastada Hangi Dental ve Kardiyak İşlemler

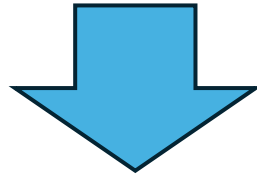
Recommendations for infective endocarditis prevention in high-risk patients

Recommendations	Class	Level
Antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended in dental extractions, oral surgery procedures, and procedures requiring manipulation of the gingival or periapical region of the teeth.	I	B
Systemic antibiotic prophylaxis may be considered for high-risk patients undergoing an invasive diagnostic or therapeutic procedure of the respiratory, gastrointestinal, genitourinary tract, skin, or musculoskeletal systems.	IIb	C

Revised

New

Diş çekimi, oral cerrahi, gingiva ya da periapikal bölgeye girişim



Tanı ve tedavi amaçlı invaziv solunum, GIS, genitoüriner sistem, deri ve kas-iskelet işlemleri ????

Non-Dental İşlemler



Original research

Temporal association between invasive procedures and infective endocarditis

Martin H Thornhill ^{1,2}, Annabel Crum, ³ Richard Campbell, ³ Tony Stone, ³ Ellen C Lee, ³ Mike Bradburn, ⁴ Veronica Fibisan, ³ Mark Dayer ⁵, Bernard D Prendergast ⁶, Peter Lockhart, ² Larrv Baddour ⁷, Jon Nicoll ³

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY
© 2018 BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF CARDIOLOGY FOUNDATION
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VOL. 71, NO. 24, 2018

Invasive Procedure Development of In

Imre Janszky, MD, PhD, ^{a,b} Katalin Gémes, PhD, Jette Möller, PhD ^c

Fawcett et al. *BMC Medicine* (2019) 17:169
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-019-1390-x>

Beyond Big Data to new Biomedical and Health Data
Science: moving to next century precision health

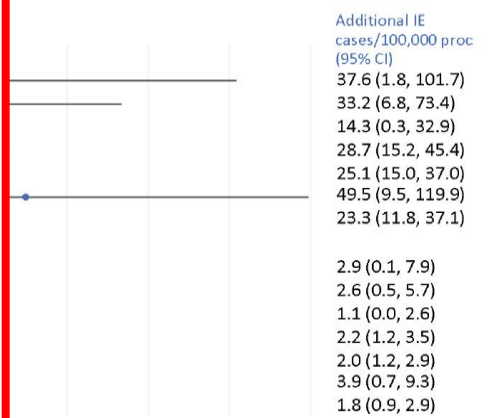
RESEARCH ARTICLE Open Access

'Caveat emptor': the cautionary tale of endocarditis and the potential pitfalls of clinical coding data—an electronic health records study

Nicola Fawcett ^{1,2,3,9*}, Bernadette Young ^{2,3}, Leon Peto ^{1,2,3}, T. Phuong Quan ^{1,2,4}, Richard Gillott ⁵, Jianhua Wu ⁶, Chris Middlemass ³, Sheila Weston ³, Derrick W. Crook ^{1,2,3,4}, Tim E. A. Peto ^{1,2,3,4}, Berit Muller-Pebody ⁷, Alan P. Johnson ^{1,7}, A. Sarah Walker ^{1,2,4†} and Jonathan A. T. Sandoe ^{8†}

TABLE 2 Relative Risk for Infective Endocarditis After

	Exposed Case-Period Only	Ex Contr			
Bone marrow puncture	13				
Bronchoscopy	10				
Colonoscopy*	26				
Gastroscopy*	65				
Cystoscopy*	43				
Other diagnostic transluminal endoscopy†	26				
Therapeutic transluminal endoscopic procedures‡	10				
Dialysis	39				
Hemodiafiltration	8				
Coronary angiography	19				
Transfusion	11	2	2	5.50 (1.22-24.80)	0.007 (0.000 to 0.038)
Phacoemulsification	22	31	2	0.71 (0.41-1.22)	0.000 (-0.001 to 0.000)
Other procedures§	161	108	12	1.49 (1.17-1.90)	0.001 (0.0001 to 0.0015)
Any procedures above	365	184	79	1.98 (1.66-2.37)	0.001 (0.0008 to 0.0020)



es a significant (permanent pacemaker and defibrillator implantation, dental extraction, gastrointestinal endoscopy and bronchoscopy) and subsequent IE that warrants re-evaluation of current antibiotic prophylaxis recommendations to prevent IE in high IE risk individuals.

CONCLUSIONS This study suggests that several invasive nondental medical procedures are associated with a markedly increased risk for infective endocarditis. (J Am Coll Cardiol 2018;71:2744-52) © 2018 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation.

Yüksek Riskli Hastalarda Dental İşlemlerde Profilaksi

Situation	Antibiotic	Single-dose 30–60 min before procedure	
		Adults	Children
No allergy to penicillin or ampicillin	Amoxicillin	2 g orally	50 mg/kg orally
	Ampicillin	2 g i.m. or i.v.	50 mg/kg i.v. or i.m.
	Cefazolin or ceftriaxone	1 g i.m. or i.v.	50 mg/kg i.v. or i.m.
Allergy to penicillin or ampicillin	Cephalexin	2 g orally	50 mg/kg orally
	Azithromycin or clarithromycin	500 mg orally	15 mg/kg orally
	Doxycycline	100 mg orally	<45 kg, 2.2 mg/kg orally >45 kg, 100 mg orally
	Cefazolin or ceftriaxone	1 g i.m. or i.v.	50 mg/kg i.v. or i.m.

YENİ

YENİ

**2021 AHA ve
2023 ESC
klindamisini
artık
önermemekte!!**

Cardiac Procedures



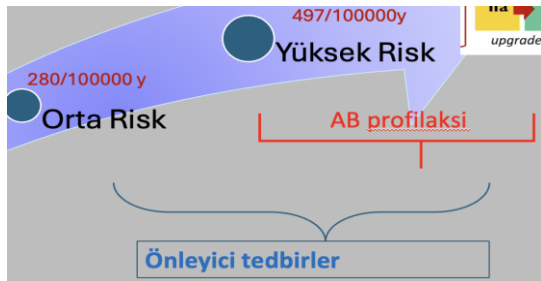
Everyday practice indications

Recommendations	Class	Level
Pre-operative screening for nasal carriage of <i>S. aureus</i> is recommended before elective cardiac surgery or transcatheter valve implantation to treat carriers.	I	A
Peri-operative antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended before placement of a CIED .	I	A
Optimal pre-procedural aseptic measures of the site of implantation is recommended to prevent CIED infections.	I	B New
Periprocedural antibiotic prophylaxis is recommended in patients undergoing surgical or transcatheter implantation of a prosthetic valve , intravascular prosthetic, or other foreign material.	I	B
Surgical standard aseptic measures are recommended during the insertion and manipulation of catheters in the catheterization laboratory environment.	I	C New
Elimination of potential sources of sepsis (including of dental origin) should be considered ≥ 2 weeks before implantation of a prosthetic valve or other intracardiac or intravascular foreign material, except in urgent procedures.	IIa	C
Antibiotic prophylaxis covering for common skin flora including <i>Enterococcus spp.</i> and <i>S. aureus</i> should be considered before TAVI and other transcatheter valvular procedures .	IIa	C New
Systematic skin or nasal decolonization without screening for <i>S. aureus</i> is not recommended.	III	C

- Elektif kardiyak cerrahi ve transkateter kapak impl öncesi *S. aureus* taraması
- CIED implant öncesi periop AP
- Optimal aseptik önlemler implant prosedürü öncesi
- Cerrahi ya da transkateter protez kapak implant öncesi AP
- Kateter manipülasyonu içeren işlemlerde; cerrahi standart aseptik önlemler
- Protez ya da diğer yc takılmadan önce en az 2 hafta önce potansiyel enf odakların ortadan kaldırılması (dış , vs)
- TAVI profilaksisi Enterokokları da kapsamalı

Orta Risk Grubu

- Romatizmal kalp Hastalığı
- Romatizmal olmayan dejeneratif kalp kapak hastalığı
- Konjenital kalp kapak anomalisi olanlar
- CIED olanlar
- Hipertrofik kardiyomiyopati



- *Günde 2 kez diş fırçalama
- Yüksek riskli hasta yılda 2 kez diğerleri 1 kez diş kontrolü
- *Cilt bakımı, yara kontrolü
- *Bakteriyel enfeksiyonlarda odak kontrolü,
- *Herhangibir işlemde sıkı EK önlemleri,
- *Piercing ve dövmeden kaçınılması,
- *İnvaziv kateter ve girişimlerden mümkün olduğunca kaçınılması,
- *Santral ve periferel kanülasyonlarda demet önlemlerine uyulması

Endokarditde AB Tedavisi

Antibiyotik rejimlerinin
yerel koşullara ve antibiyotiklerin mevcudiyetine uyum sağlaması gerekir!!!

'Bu kılavuzda da, **yalnızca EE'li hastalarda (veya EE verisi yoksa bakteriyemi) klinik çalışmalardan ve kohort çalışmalarından** elde edilen **yayınlanmış antibiyotik etkinlik verileri** dikkate alınmıştır. Deneysel EE modellerinden elde edilen veriler dikkate alınmamıştır. *EE'li hastaları tedavi etmek için kullanılan farklı antibiyotik rejimlerinin klinik yararları ve zararları* hakkındaki mevcut kanıtları *değerlendiren yakın tarihli bir sistematik derleme, farklı antibiyotik rejimlerinin karşılaştırmalı etkileri kür oranları veya diğer ilgili klinik sonuçları hakkında güçlü sonuçlar çıkarmak için sınırlı ve düşük ila çok düşük kaliteli kanıtların olduğunu göstermiştir.'*

Bu nedenle, destekleyecek veya reddedecek yeterli kanıt yoktur .

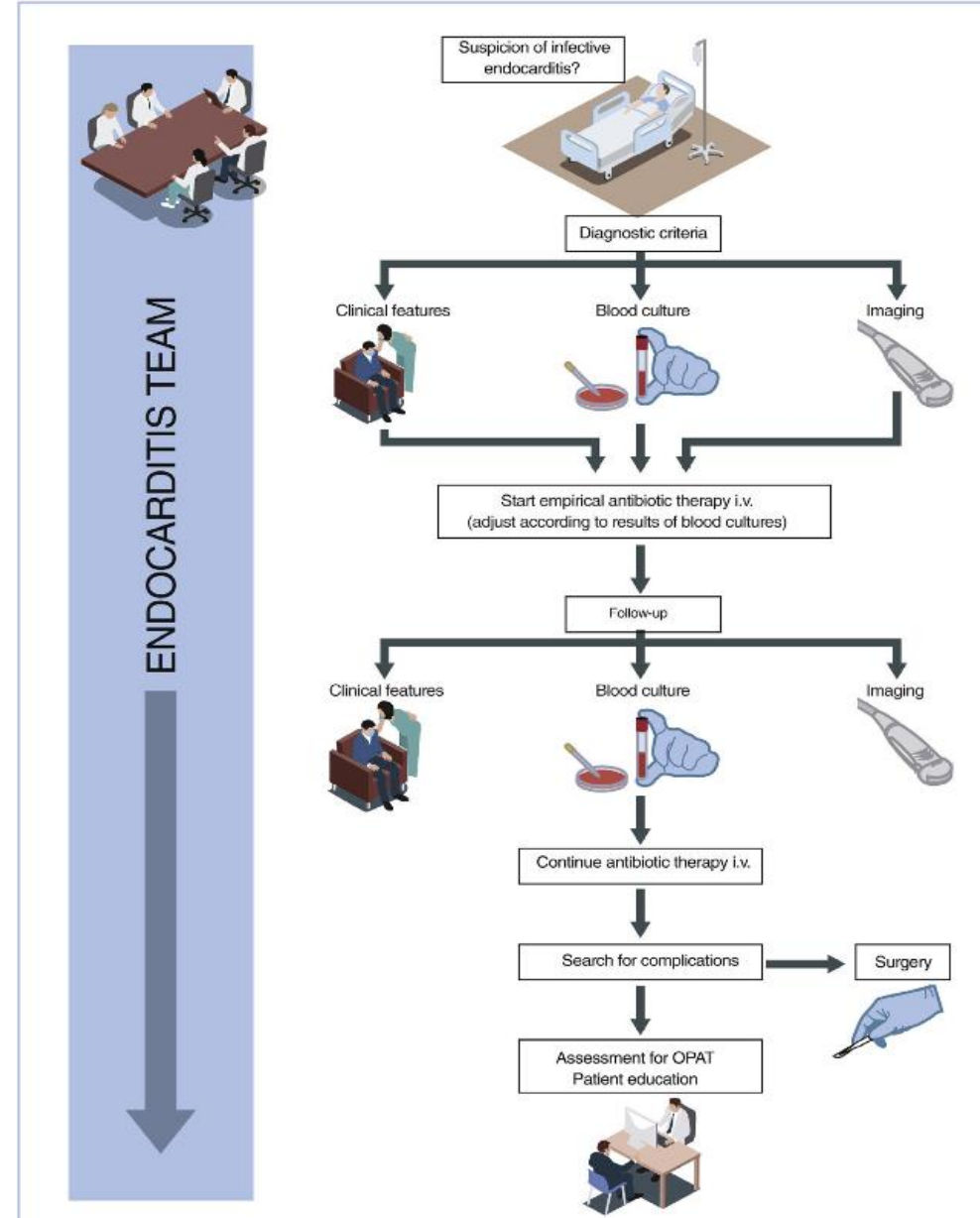
Tedavide yeni ne var?

- Tedavi kararında **'Endokardit Takımı'** kavramı güçlendirildi.
- Profilaksi, ampirik ve hedefe yönelik tedavide majör deęişiklik yok.


AB rejimleri BENZER

Yeni randomize alıřma YOK. (oęu öneri IB/C düzeyinde)

- Oral Ardışık ve APAT tedavileri güçlenerek geliyor.
- Oral ajanlarla tedavinin yıldızı parlıyor



Genel Özellikler Arasında Öne Çıkan Değişiklikler

- Bakterisidal ajanlar **(Değişiklik YOK)**
- **2022 EUCAST MIC değerleri** adapte edildi. 
- AG'ler Stafilokok dışı EE'de kısa süreli ve sinerjik etkisi **(Değişiklik YOK)**
- AB toleransı **(Değişiklik YOK)**

'Stafilokokal pve'de, bazı yeni veriler, rifampin ile tedavi edilen pve'li hastalar ile tedavi edilmeyen hastalar arasında sonuçlarda herhangi bir farklılık göstermemiş olsa bile, suş duyarlı olduğunda rejim rifampin içermelidir.' CID

- Antibiyotik tedavisi sırasında doğal olarak protezle kapak replasmanına ihtiyaç duyulduğunda, ameliyat sonrası antibiyotik rejimi, PVE için değil, NVE için önerilen rejim olmalıdır. **(Değişiklik YOK)**
- Hem NVE hem de PVE'DE tedavi süresi, ameliyat gününde değil, etkili antibiyotik tedavisinin ilk gününe **(ilk negatif kan kültürü durumunda)** dayanır. **Yeni bir tam tedavi süreci ancak kapak kültürleri pozitifse başlamalıdır. (Değişiklik YOK)**

EUCAST duyarlılık sınırları

S - Duyarlı, standart doz:

Bir mikroorganizma, antibiyoti olduğunda "standart dozda duyarlı"

I - Duya

Bir mikroorganizma, yüksek dozda duyarlı"

R - Dire

Bir mikroorganizma, dirençli olarak ka

80
60

CLSI susceptible breakpoint

EUCAST susceptible breakpoint

EUCAST resistant breakpoint

■ *S. anginosus* group n=172
■ *S. bovis/equinus* group n=77
■ *S. mitis* group n=148
■ *S. pneumoniae* group n=5
■ *S. viridans* group n=39
■ *S. salivarius* group n=81

General consultation during 2024

The 2025 breakpoint tables (v15)

EUCAST EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TESTING
European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases
Guidance Document on Infective Endocarditis
reporting of antimicrobial susceptibility testing results

2024/04/27

Benzylpenicillin MIC (mg/L)

EUCAST MIC değerleri ve terminolojisi adapta edildi.

z aralığı, infüzyon süresi, dağılımı ve işkilidir.

17
≥8

de streptokok ve coc breakpoint YOK. r için sadece dipnot mayanlarda ECOFF mekte.

çoğu zaten EUCAST erinde dozlar!!

R: Kombinasyon tedavisi

Genel Özellikler Arasında Öne Çıkan Değişiklikler

- Oral ardışık tedavi ile paradigma değişikliği 
- 2 aşamalı tedavi: 

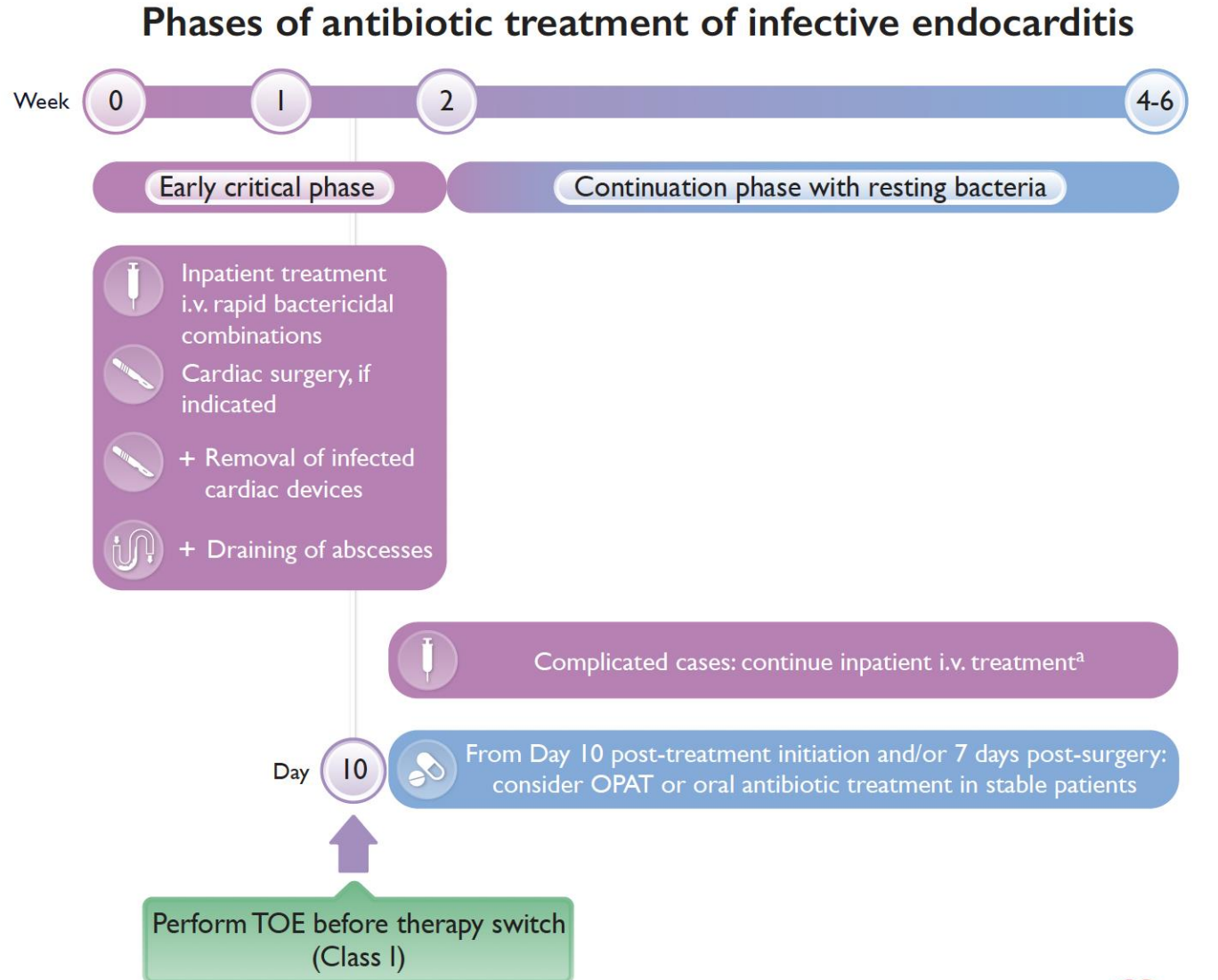
İlk aşama 2 haftaya kadar sürebilir. Hastane ortamında planktonik bakterileri yok etmek için hızla bakterisidal, PE antibiyotik kombinasyonları ile.

Endike ise bu süreçte kalp ameliyatı yapılmalı, enfekte olmuş yabancı cisimler çıkarılmalı ve kardiyak ve ekstrakardiyak apseler boşaltılmalıdır.

İkinci aşama: Klinik olarak stabil hastalar, durağan bakterileri yok etmek ve nüksleri önlemek için evde i.v. (APAT) veya oral antibiyotik rejimler ile antibiyotik tedavisinin 6 haftaya tamamlanması

AB Tedavisinin Fazları

- Randomize çalışmalar
- Tedavi aşamaları formalize ediliyor
- 'Stabil hasta' tanımı



Key Question

Treatment prevalence and outcomes of oral step-down antibiotic therapy for left-sided infective endocarditis (IE) in Denmark after clinical implementation of the findings from the Partial Oral Treatment of Endocarditis (POET) trial are poorly known.

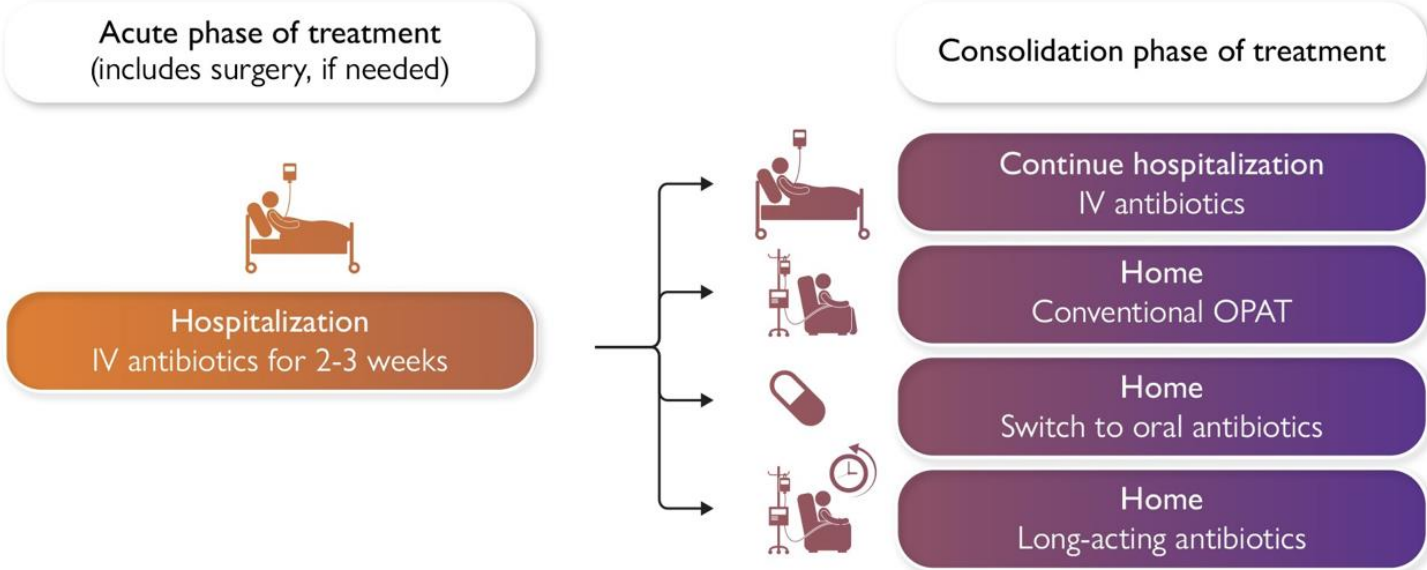
Key Finding

Close to half of possible candidates with IE re non-statistically significant difference toward length-of-stay, among patients who received

Take Home Message

Real world data support the feasibility and sa the results of the POET trial.

Current options for completing antimicrobial treatment in most cases of IE due to gram-positive microorganisms



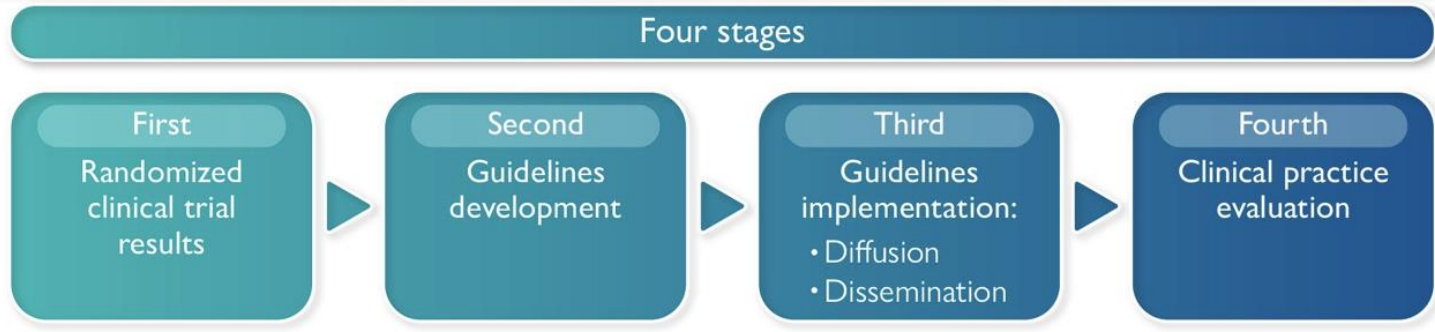
Protocol

standard intravenous
left-sided
susceptible
cocci or
): a protocol for two
sed controlled trials

Partial Oral Treatment (POET) Trial

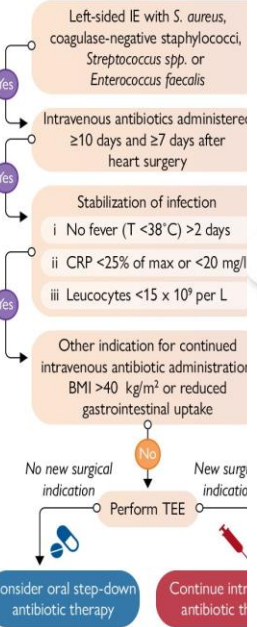
and (i.e., a median of 19 days [interquartile, 14 to 25]). Patients who received step-down treatment with oral antibiotics were discharged after a median of 3 days (interquartile

The evidence-based medicine process



Stabilization criteria

POET

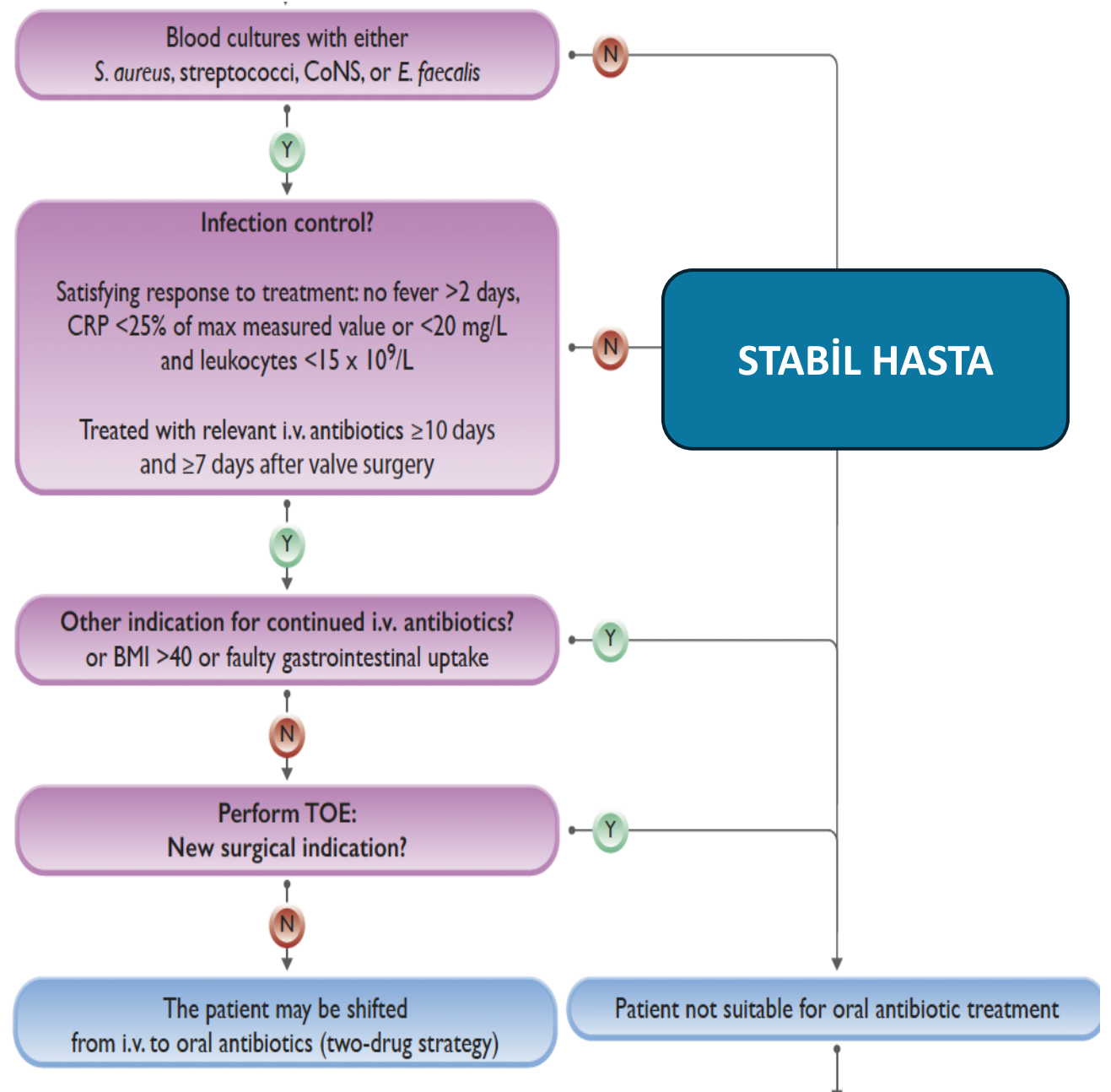


Ne Zaman Oral Tedavi?

Stabil hasta tanımı karşılınca ORAL TEDAVİYE geçiş değerlendiriliyor

Amaç hospitalizasyon süresinin kısalması ve daha iyi klinik sonuç?

Ayaktan takipte monitorize olması ÇOK ÖNEMLİ!!



Genel Özellikler Arasında Öne Çıkan Değişiklikler

- Stafilokokal NVE'de aminoglikozitler önerilmemektedir.

Diğer koşullarda (örn. Dirençli oral streptokoklar) nefrotoksisiteyi azaltmak için 2 haftadan fazla olmamak üzere kullanılabilir. **(Değişiklik YOK)**

- Rifampisin, bakteriyemi temizlendikten sonra, (sadece 3-5 günlük etkili antibiyotik tedavisinden sonra) PVE gibi yabancı cisim enfeksiyonlarında kullanılmalıdır.

(Değişiklik YOK)

- Stafilokok ve enterokok endokarditinin tedavisinde daptomisin önerilmiştir. Aktiviteyi arttırmak ve direnç gelişimini önlemek için yüksek dozlarda (günde bir kez 10 mg / kg) ve ikinci bir antibiyotik (beta-laktamlar veya fosfomisin) ile birleştirilmelidir. **(Değişiklik YOK)**

- Kullanılan AB'ler ile ilgili KY, BY ve eosinofilik pnömoni için uyarılar bulunmaktadır.

Enfektif Endokardit Ampirik Tedavi

- Ampirik tedavi, en az üç set KK sonra mümkün olan **en kısa sürede** başlanmalı.
- **Antibiyotiklerin seçimi**, etkilenen kapak tipine (nativ veya protez, protez kapak ise ameliyattan sonra geçen süreye (erken veya geç), enfeksiyonun yerine (toplum, hastane içi veya hastane dışı sağlıkla ilişkili EE) ve SBi ise, çok ilaca dirençli mikroorganizmaların lokal prevalansı.
- NVE ve geç PVE rejimleri stafilokok, streptokok ve enterokokları kapsamalıdır.
- Erken PVE veya sağlıkla ilişkili EE rejimleri, metisiline dirençli stafilokokları, enterokokları ve ideal olarak HACEK olmayan Gram negatif patojenleri kapsamalıdır.
- Patojen bilindiğinde, **tedavi antibiyogram doğrultusunda** revize edilmelidir.

Recommendations	Class ^b	Level ^c		
In patients with community-acquired NVE or late PVE (≥ 12 months post-surgery), ampicillin in combination with ceftriaxone or with (flu)cloxacillin and gentamicin should be considered using the following doses: ²⁵⁵	IIa	C		
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>				
Ampicillin			12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses	
Ceftriaxone			4 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses	
(Flu)cloxacillin			12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses	
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose			
In patients with early PVE (< 12 months post-surgery) or nosocomial and non-nosocomial healthcare-associated IE, vancomycin or daptomycin combined with gentamicin and rifampin may be considered using the following doses: ²⁵⁵	IIb	C		
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>				
Vancomycin ^e			30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses	
Daptomycin			10 mg/kg/day i.v. in 1 dose	
Gentamicin ^d			3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose	
Rifampin	900–1200 mg i.v. or orally in 2 or 3 doses			

Enfektif Endokardit Ampirik Tedavi

- **Bakterisidal rejimler** daha etkili
- NVE tedavisi 2-6 hafta sürmelidir.

Vejetasyon ve biyofilmlerde bulunan bakterilerin antibiyotik toleransı nedeniyle PVE **de uzun süreli tedaviye (en az 6 hafta)**

Bakterisidal ilaç kombinasyonları, toleranslı nedeniyle monoterapiye tercih edilir.

*Antibiyotik tedavisi sırasında kapak replasmanına ihtiyaç duyan NVE'de postoperatif antibiyotik rejimi, PVE için değil, NVE için önerilenle aynı olmalıdır.

* Rifampin , bakteriyemi temizlendikten sonra 3-5 günlük etkili antibiyotik tedavisinden sonra sadece PVE gibi yabancı cisim enfeksiyonlarında kullanılmalıdır .

HACEK ile ilgili türlerde, bazı HACEK grubu basillerin beta laktamaz (+) olması nedeniyle üçüncü kuşak sefalosporinler ve kinolonlar önerilmektedir.

Allergy to beta-lactams		IIb	C
In patients with community-acquired NVE or late PVE (≥ 12 months post-surgery) who are allergic to penicillin, cefazolin, or vancomycin in combination with gentamicin may be considered using the following doses:			
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Cefazolin	6 g/day i.v. in 3 doses		
Vancomycin ^e	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		

Recommendation Table 7 — Recommendations for antibiotic treatment of infective endocarditis due to oral streptococci and *Streptococcus gallolyticus* group

Recommendations		Class ^a	Level ^b
Penicillin-susceptible oral streptococci and <i>Streptococcus gallolyticus</i> group			
Standard treatment: 4-week duration in NVE or 6-week duration in PVE			
In patients with IE due to oral streptococci and <i>S. gallolyticus</i> group, penicillin G, amoxicillin, or ceftriaxone are recommended for 4 (in NVE) or 6 weeks (in PVE), using the following doses: ^{277,278}		I	B
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>			
Penicillin G	12–18 million ^c U/day i.v. either in 4–6 doses or continuously		
Amoxicillin	100–200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	2 g/day i.v. in 1 dose		
Standard treatment: 2-week duration (not applicable to PVE)			
2-week treatment with penicillin G, amoxicillin, ceftriaxone combined with gentamicin is recommended only for the treatment of non-complicated NVE due to oral streptococci and <i>S. gallolyticus</i> in patients with normal renal function using the following doses: ^{277,278}		I	B
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>			
Penicillin G	12–18 million ^c U/day i.v. either in 4–6 doses or continuously		
Amoxicillin	100–200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	2 g/day i.v. in 1 dose		
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose ^d		
Allergy to beta-lactams			
In patients allergic to beta-lactams and with IE due to oral streptococci and <i>S. gallolyticus</i> , vancomycin for 4 weeks in NVE or for 6 weeks in PVE is recommended using the following doses: ²⁹²		I	c
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>			
Vancomycin ^e	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses ^e		
<i>Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route</i>			
Vancomycin ^e	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 or 3 equally divided doses ^e		

**Streptokokal EE
Tedavi**

**Nativ kapak
;Pen/Amox/CRO 4 haftalık
tx
2 haftalık; Pen/Amox/CRO
+ Gn (Protez kapakda
önerilmez!)
Protez: 6 hft**

Pen R Oral ve Digestive Streptokok EE

Oral streptococci and <i>Streptococcus gallolyticus</i> group susceptible, increased exposure or resistant to penicillin			
In patients with NVE due to oral streptococci and <i>S. gallolyticus</i> , penicillin G, amoxicillin, or ceftriaxone for 4 weeks in combination with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ²⁸⁵⁻²⁹⁰			
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Penicillin G	24 million U/day i.v. either in 4-6 doses or continuously	I	B
Amoxicillin	2 g/day i.v. in 6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	2 g/day i.v. in 1 dose		
Gentamicin	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose ^d		
In patients with PVE due to oral streptococci and <i>S. gallolyticus</i> , penicillin G, amoxicillin, or ceftriaxone for 6 weeks combined with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ²⁸⁵⁻²⁹⁰			
Adult antibiotic dosage and route			
Penicillin G	24 million U/day i.v. either in 4-6 doses or continuously	I	B
Amoxicillin	2 g/day i.v. in 6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	2 g/day i.v. in 1 dose		
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose ^d		

Pnömonokok ve Beta hemolitik Streptokoklar için **kısa süreli tx önerilmez!**

Nativ: PenG/Amox (**Yüksek dozlarda**) /CRO/ 4 hafta+2 hafta Gn kombinasyonu
Protez: 6 hft

Beta-laktam allerjisinde Streptokokal EE tedavisi

Allergy to beta-lactams			
In patients with NVE due to oral streptococci and <i>S. gallolyticus</i> and who are allergic to beta-lactams, vancomycin for 4 weeks is recommended using the following doses:			
Adult antibiotic dosage and route		I	c
Vancomycin ^e	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses ^e		
Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route		I	c
Vancomycin ^e	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses ^e		
In patients with PVE due to oral streptococci and <i>S. gallolyticus</i> and who are allergic to beta-lactams, vancomycin for 6 weeks combined with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses:			
Adult antibiotic dosage and route		I	c
Vancomycin ^e	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses ^e		
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose ^d		
Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route		I	c
Vancomycin ^e	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses ^e		
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose ^d		

Nativ kapak
vankomisin 4 hafta;
Protez kapak 2
haftası Gn
kombinasyonu ile
6hft

MSSA İE Tedavi

YENİ

Nativ kapak ; Cz 4-6 hafta
Protez kapak; Cz + Rif ve Gn; en az 6 hafta

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b	
IE caused by methicillin-susceptible staphylococci			
In patients with NVE due to methicillin-susceptible staphylococci, (flu)cloxacillin or cefazolin is recommended for 4–6 weeks using the following doses: ^{264,314,316–318}	I	B	
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>			
(Flu)cloxacillin ^c			12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Cefazolin ^e			6 g/day i.v. in 3 doses
In patients with PVE due to methicillin-susceptible staphylococci, (flu)cloxacillin or cefazolin with rifampin for at least 6 weeks and gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{264,314,316–318,320}	I	B	
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>			
(Flu)cloxacillin ^c			12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Cefazolin			6 g/day i.v. in 3 doses
Rifampin			900 mg/day i.v. or orally in 3 equally divided doses
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 (preferred) or 2 doses		

Allergy to beta-lactams

In patients with NVE due to methicillin-susceptible staphylococci who are allergic to penicillin, cefazolin for 4–6 weeks is recommended using the following doses:^{322–327}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Cefazolin^e 6 g/day i.v. in 3 doses

Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route

Cefazolin^e 6 g/day i.v. in 3 doses

In patients with PVE due to methicillin-susceptible staphylococci who are allergic to penicillin, cefazolin combined with rifampin for at least 6 weeks and gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses.³⁴⁴

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Cefazolin^e 6 g/day i.v. in 3 doses

Rifampin 900 mg/day i.v. or orally in 3 equally divided doses

Gentamicin^d 3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 (preferred) or 2 doses

Komplike olmayan sağ kalp EE'de
2 haftalık tedavi planlanabilir.

MSSA İE; Beta Laktam Allerjisi Daptomisin ile tx

In patients with NVE due to methicillin-susceptible staphylococci who are allergic to penicillin, daptomycin combined with ceftaroline or fosfomycin may be considered.³²²⁻³²⁷

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Daptomycin	10 mg/kg/day i.v. in 1 dose
Ceftaroline ^f	1800 mg/day i.v. in 3 doses
OR	OR
Fosfomycin ^g	8-12 g/day i.v. in 4 doses

In patients with PVE due to methicillin-susceptible staphylococci who are allergic to penicillin, daptomycin combined with ceftaroline or fosfomycin or gentamicin with rifampin for at least 6 weeks and gentamicin for 2 weeks may be considered using the following doses:³⁴⁴

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Daptomycin	10 mg/kg/day i.v. in 1 dose
Ceftaroline ^f	1800 mg/day i.v. in 3 doses
OR	OR
Fosfomycin ^g	8-12 g/day i.v. in 4 doses
Rifampin	900 mg/day i.v. or orally in 3 equally divided doses
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 (preferred) or 2 doses

IIb

C

IIb

C

Nativ kapak; Dap + fosfomisin (Beta laktam)

Protez ; Dapto + Fos (Beta laktam) + Rif + GN (2 hafta)

MRSA İE; Vankomisinli rejim

IE caused by methicillin-resistant staphylococci			
In patients with NVE due to methicillin-resistant staphylococci, vancomycin is recommended for 4–6 weeks using the following doses: ³⁴⁵			
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>		I	B
Vancomycin ^h	30–60 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2–3 doses		
<i>Paediatric antibiotic dosage and route</i>		I	B
Vancomycin ^h	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2–3 equally divided doses		
In patients with PVE due to methicillin-resistant staphylococci, vancomycin with rifampin for at least 6 weeks and gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses:			
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>		I	B
Vancomycin ^h	30–60 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2–3 doses		
Rifampin	900–1200 mg/day i.v. or orally in 2 or 3 divided doses		
Gentamicin ^d	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 (preferred) or 2 doses		

Nativ kapak ; Vanco 4-6 hafta (Yüksek doz)
Protez kapak; Vanco+ Rif (Yüksek doz) ve
Gn(2 hafta); en az 6 hafta

MRSA İE; Daptomisinli rejim

In patients with NVE due to methicillin-resistant staphylococci, daptomycin combined with cloxacillin, ceftaroline or fosfomycin may be considered using the following doses:^{335,345-349}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Daptomycin	10 mg/kg/day i.v. in 1 dose
Cloxacillin ^c	12 g/day i.v. in 6 doses
OR	OR
Ceftaroline ^f	1800 mg/day i.v. in 3 doses
OR	OR
Fosfomycin ^g	8-12 g/day i.v. in 4 doses

IIb

C

SADECE Nativ kapak ; Daptomisin+
fosfomisin 4-6 hafta

AG ve Beta Laktam Duyarlı Enterokok İE

Recommendations		Class ^a	Level ^b
Beta-lactam and gentamicin-susceptible strains			
In patients with NVE due to non-HLAR <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin with ceftriaxone for 6 weeks or with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{355,360,361}		I	B
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>			
Amoxicillin	200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		
In patients with PVE and patients with complicated NVE or >3 months of symptoms due to non-HLAR <i>Enterococcus</i> spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin with ceftriaxone for 6 weeks or with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses: ^{355,360,361}		I	B
<i>Adult antibiotic dosage and route</i>			
Amoxicillin	200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses		
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. in 2 doses		
Gentamicin ^c	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose		

Nativ kapak ; Amp+ CRO (6 hft)/Amp + Gn (2 hft)
Protez kapak; nativ kapak gibi

Dirençli Enterokok İE Tedavi

High-level aminoglycoside resistance^d

In patients with NVE or PVE due to HLAR *Enterococcus* spp., the combination of ampicillin or amoxicillin and ceftriaxone for 6 weeks is recommended using the following doses.^{355,360,361}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Ampicillin	12 g/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Amoxicillin	200 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 doses
Ceftriaxone	4 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 2 doses

I

B

Beta-lactam resistant *Enterococcus* spp. (*E. faecium*)^e

In patients with IE due to beta-lactam resistant *Enterococcus* spp. (*E. faecium*), vancomycin for 6 weeks combined with gentamicin for 2 weeks is recommended using the following doses.^{358,359,369}

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Vancomycin	30 mg/kg/day i.v. in 2 doses
Gentamicin	3 mg/kg/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

I

C

Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp.^f

In patients with IE due to vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* spp., daptomycin combined with beta-lactams (ampicillin, ertapenem, or ceftaroline) or fosfomycin is recommended using the following doses.³⁶⁹

Adult antibiotic dosage and route

Daptomycin	10–12 mg/kg/day i.v. in 1 dose
Ampicillin	300 mg/kg/day i.v. in 4–6 equally divided doses
Fosfomycin	12 g/day i.v. in 4 doses
Ceftaroline	1800 mg/day i.v. in 3 doses
Ertapenem ^g	2 g/day i.v. or i.m. in 1 dose

I

C

AG dirençli; Amp+ CRO 6 hft
Beta-Laktam R; Van +Gn (2 hft)
VRE;Dap+Beta laktam/fos

Kültür Negatif Endokarditlerde Tedavi

Pathogens	Proposed therapy ^a	Treatment outcome
<i>Brucella</i> spp.	Doxycycline (200 mg/24 h) plus cotrimoxazole (960 mg/12 h) plus rifampin (300–600 mg/24 h) for ≥3–6 months ^b orally	Treatment success defined as an antibody titre <1:60. Some authors recommend adding gentamicin for the first 3 weeks
<i>C. burnetii</i> (Q fever agent)	Doxycycline (200 mg/24 h) plus hydroxychloroquine (200–600 mg/24 h) ^c orally (>18 months of treatment)	Treatment success defined as anti-phase I IgG titre <1:400, and IgA and IgM titres <1:50
<i>Bartonella</i> spp. ^d	Doxycycline 100 mg/12 h orally for 4 weeks plus gentamicin (3 mg/24 h) i.v. for 2 weeks	Treatment success expected in ≥90%
<i>Legionella</i> spp.	Levofloxacin (500 mg/12 h) i.v. or orally for ≥6 weeks or clarithromycin (500 mg/12 h) i.v. for 2 weeks, then orally for 4 weeks plus rifampin (300–1200 mg/24 h)	Optimal treatment unknown
<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.	Levofloxacin (500 mg/12 h) i.v. or orally for ≥6 months ^e	Optimal treatment unknown
<i>T. whipplei</i> (Whipple's disease agent) ^f	Doxycycline (200 mg/24 h) plus hydroxychloroquine (200–600 mg/24 h) ^c orally for ≥18 months	Long-term treatment, optimal duration unknown

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- *Brucella* spp:
Doksisklin+SXT+Rif
 - *C.burnetii*:
Doksisiklin+hidroksiklorakin
- *Bartonella* spp: Doksisklin+Gn
 - *Legionella* spp:
LVX/Klaritromisin(+ 4 hafta Rif)
- *Mycoplasma* spp: LVX
 - *T.whipplei*:
Doksisiklin+hidroksiklorokin

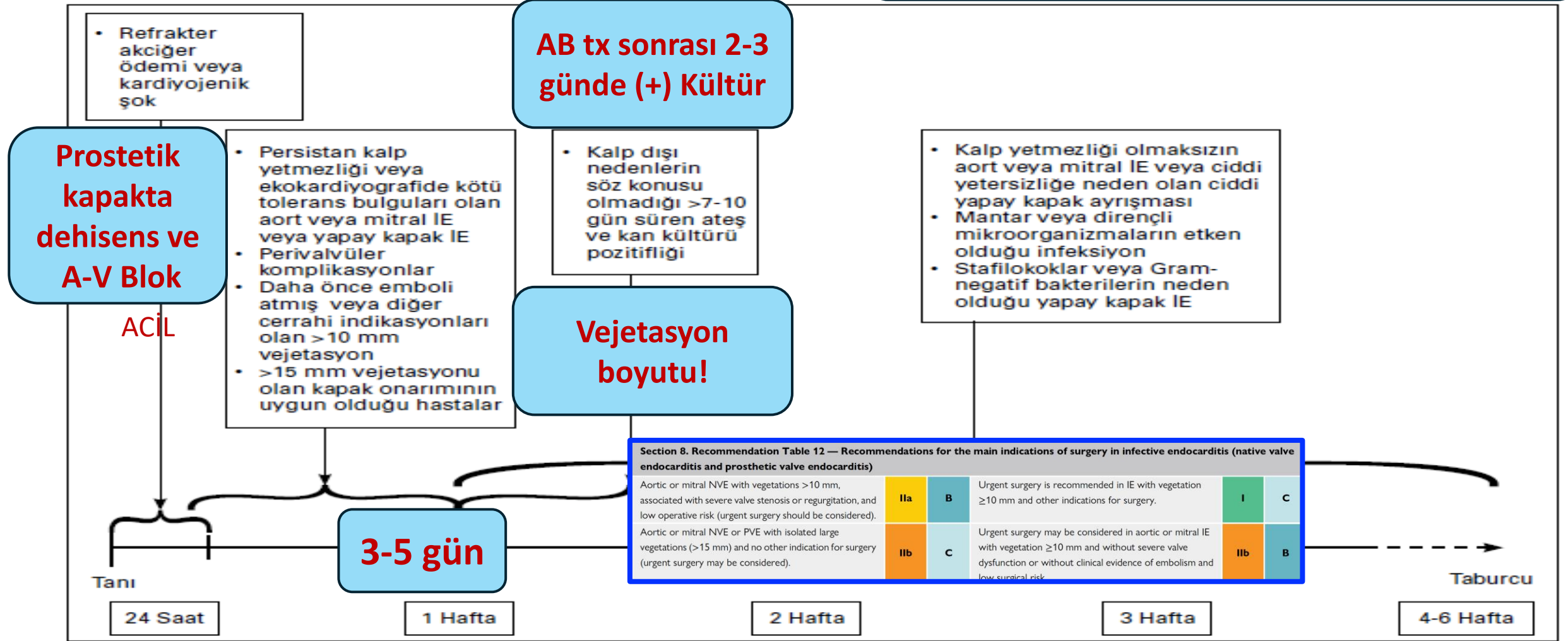
Tedavide Yenilikler

- **KILAVUZ;** EE'de herhangi bir antibiyotik rejiminin, diğerinden daha üstün olduğunu kanıtlamak için yeterli **kanıt olmadığını kabul etmektedir.**
- Streptococcal ve *Enterococcus faecalis* EE'nin antimikrobiyal tedavisi konusunda bir fikir birliği olsa da, özellikle **metisiline dirençli suşların neden olduğu stafilokok protez IE'nin en iyi tedavisi bilinmemektedir.**
- Yaygın olarak kullanılan ilaçlar (rifampisin, gentamisin) ve "yeni" ilaçlar (daptomisin, fosfomisin) ile **ilgili olası etkileşimler ve toksisiteler hakkında bir uyarı** yayınlanmıştır.
- Önceki kılavuzlarda olduğu gibi sadece kloksasilin değil, **aynı zamanda sefazolin, metisiline duyarlı suşların neden olduğu stafilokok endokardit tedavisi için ilk tercih** edilen ilaçlar olarak kabul edilir.
- Ayaktan parenteral veya oral antibiyotik tedavisinin güvenliği ve etkinliği, stabil EE hastalarında antimikrobiyal tedavi paradigmasını değiştirdi.

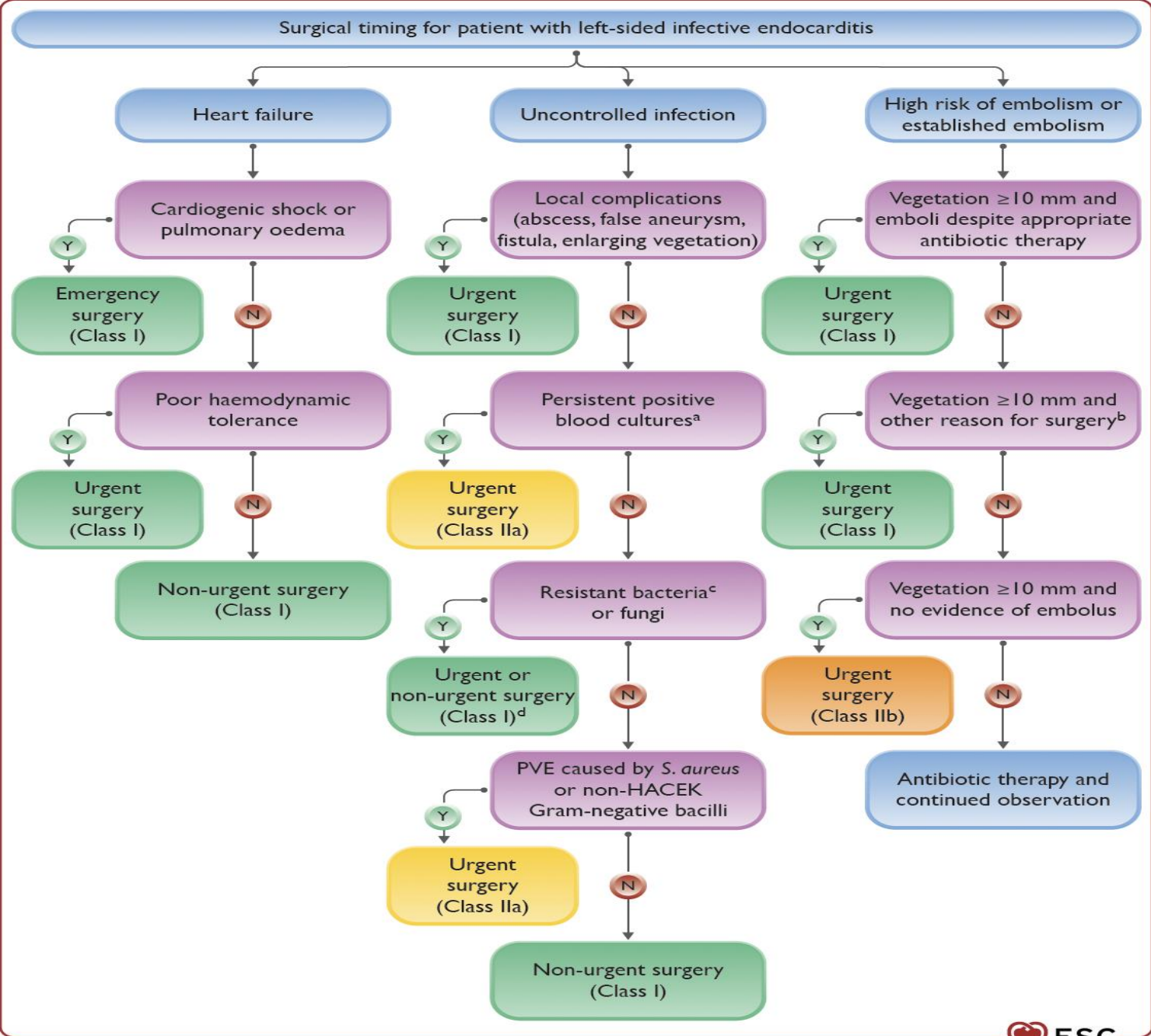
Tedavi 2 döneme ayrılır: Enfeksiyon kontrolü ve hasta stabilizasyonunun garanti edilmesi gereken bir başlangıç aşaması (**erken kritik faz**) ve amacın mümkünse oral ve evde antibiyotikleri tamamlamak olduğu, **ikinci bir aşama** (durağan bakteriler için devam tedavi aşaması).

Ne zaman cerrahi?

Erken cerrahi endikasyonun 3 ana nedeni:
(değişiklik YOK); Kalp yetmezliği, kontrolsüz enfeksiyon ve septik embolizasyonun önlenmesi.



Ne zaman cerrahi?



Saat 00:00'ye daha vakit var gibi....



Teşekkürler...