Sulopenem vs Ciprofloxacin for Uncomplicated UTIs in Women

A Phase 3 randomized trial comparing oral sulopenem etzadroxil/probenecid to ciprofloxacin for treating uncomplicated urinary tract infections (uUTIs) in women. This study evaluated efficacy against resistant pathogens and potential for reducing antibiotic resistance.

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Study Background and Methods

1

Growing Challenge of Resistant UTIs

Rising fluoroquinolone resistance limits current treatment options for uncomplicated UTIs in outpatient settings

2

Novel Oral Treatment: Sulopenem

First oral thiopenem antibiotic specifically developed to combat multidrug-resistant gram-negative uropathogens

3

Prospective Randomized Trial

Phase 3, double-blind study comparing 5-day sulopenem (500mg) versus 3-day ciprofloxacin (250mg) in adult women with uUTI

4

Comprehensive Primary Endpoint

Combined endpoint of symptom resolution and bacterial eradication at test-of-cure visit (day 12), assessed by blinded investigators

Patient Population and Baseline Pathogens

Study Population

1,671 women enrolled in the trial with 1,660 in safety analysis. 64.5% (1,071 patients) had qualifying baseline pathogens.

E. coli - Primary Pathogen

Predominant causative organism, representing 85% of all isolated pathogens. 27% showed non-susceptibility to ciprofloxacin.

K. pneumoniae & ESBL Producers

Second most common pathogen identified. 13.5% of total isolates were ESBL-producing organisms.

Primary Efficacy Results

Ciprofloxacin-Nonsusceptible Pathogens

1

Sulopenem demonstrated superior efficacy with 62.6% clinical and microbiological response rate compared to 36.0% for ciprofloxacin (absolute difference: +26.6%, p<0.001)

Ciprofloxacin-Susceptible Pathogens

2

Sulopenem did not achieve noninferiority with 66.8% response rate versus 78.6% for ciprofloxacin (absolute difference: -11.8% below noninferiority margin)

Overall Study Population

3

Sulopenem achieved noninferiority in combined analysis with 65.6% response rate compared to 67.9% for ciprofloxacin (absolute difference: -2.3%, within noninferiority margin)

Clinical Response Results

Day 5: End of Treatment Results

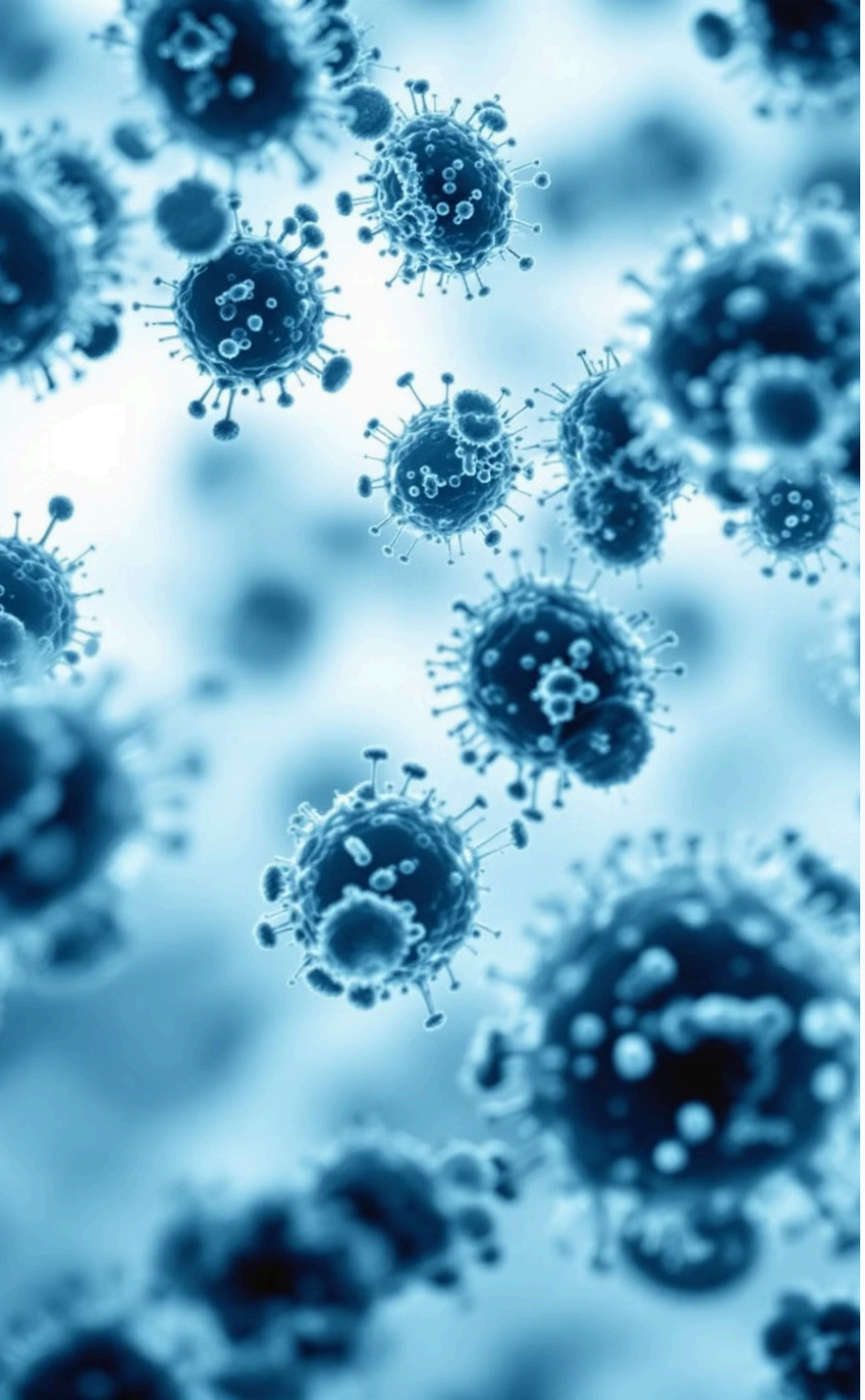
Initial evaluation showed comparable clinical response rates between treatments, with Sulopenem at 68.7% and Ciprofloxacin at 67.3%

Day 12: Test of Cure Analysis

Sulopenem demonstrated superior efficacy (83.0%) against resistant pathogens compared to Ciprofloxacin (62.6%), while showing similar effectiveness for susceptible pathogens (81.1% vs 84.1%)

Day 28: Long-term Follow-up

Both treatment groups maintained sustained clinical response through the final follow-up period



Asymptomatic Bacteriuria (ASB) Impact

1

Increased ASB Rate with Sulopenem

At day 12 test of cure visit, asymptomatic bacteriuria occurred more frequently in the sulopenem treatment group (15.2%) compared to ciprofloxacin (7.8%)

2

No Impact on Treatment Success

Despite higher ASB rates, patients showed equivalent clinical outcomes with no significant difference in symptom recurrence through day 28

3

Natural Microbiome Recovery

The higher ASB rate likely represents restoration of normal urogenital bacterial flora rather than persistent infection or treatment inadequacy

Antibiotic Resistance Emergence

Ciprofloxacin Resistance Development

41.7% of initially susceptible isolates developed resistance to ciprofloxacin after treatment, indicating significant selective pressure

ESBL Production

Post-treatment isolates frequently acquired extended-spectrum β-lactamase genes, compromising multiple antibiotic classes

Sulopenem Susceptibility

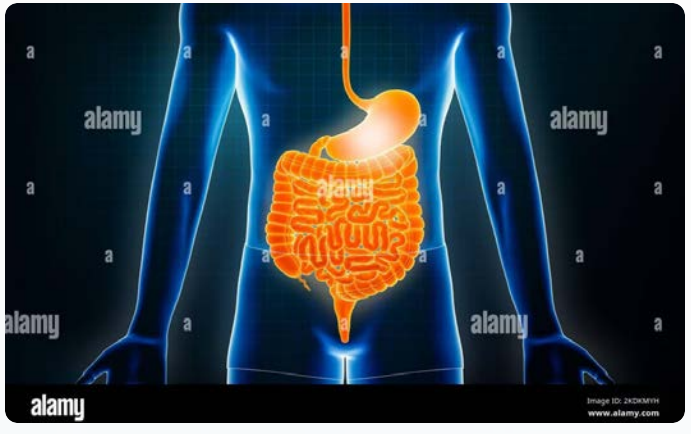
Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) distributions remained stable for sulopenem, demonstrating low resistance development risk

The differential impact on bacterial resistance patterns highlights the importance of antibiotic stewardship and careful drug selection in UTI management.

Safety Profile Comparison

Overall Treatment-Emergent Adverse Events

Sulopenem showed a higher adverse event rate (25.0% vs 14.0%, p<0.001). Of 437 reported events, 92% were mild (Grade 1) and 7% moderate (Grade 2), with only 1% classified as severe (Grade 3). The most common events included headache (4.2% vs 3.1%) and nausea (3.8% vs 2.2%).



Gastrointestinal Effects

Diarrhea was significantly more common with sulopenem (12.4% vs 2.5%, p<0.001), with median duration of 3 days. 95% of cases resolved spontaneously, while 5% required anti-diarrheal medication. Other GI effects included nausea (3.8% vs 2.2%) and abdominal pain (2.1% vs 1.8%).

Serious Adverse Events

Serious adverse events were rare: sulopenem (0.7%, 6/857 patients) vs ciprofloxacin (0.2%, 2/851 patients). Of the 6 SAEs in the sulopenem group, only 2 were considered drug-related (both allergic reactions). No deaths occurred, and all SAEs resolved with appropriate medical management.

Implications for Empiric Treatment

Similar Overall Efficacy

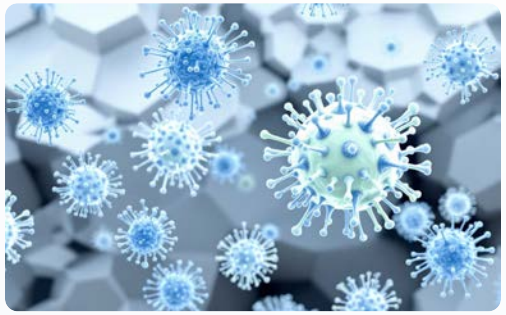
Sulopenem noninferior to ciprofloxacin in general population

Resistant Pathogen Advantage

Sulopenem superior for ciprofloxacin-nonsusceptible infections

Reduced Resistance Risk

Less emergence of resistant organisms with sulopenem



Treatment Option for MDR UTIs

Effective against pathogens resistant to multiple antibiotics

Study Limitations and Considerations

1

Guideline Timeline

Study was conducted before updated treatment guidelines were implemented

2

ASB Assessment Impact

ASB inclusion in primary endpoint may not reflect real clinical practice patterns

3

Follow-up Duration

Short-term follow-up (28 days) limits long-term resistance assessment capabilities

4

Resistance Threshold

Results support avoiding empiric ciprofloxacin when resistance exceeds 10%

5

Treatment Balance

Need to balance therapeutic efficacy with potential for mild GI side effects

6

MDR UTI Treatment

Sulopenem provides a viable option for treating MDR UTIs

Conclusions and Future Directions

1

Breakthrough in MDR UTI Management

Sulopenem demonstrates significant efficacy against multi-drug resistant urinary tract infections, offering a crucial treatment alternative

2

Evidence-Based Treatment Selection

Clinical decisions should incorporate regional antibiotic resistance data to optimize therapeutic outcomes

3

Strategic Antibiotic Stewardship

Implementation shows promise in minimizing bacterial resistance development while maintaining therapeutic efficacy

4

Future Research Priorities

Critical need to investigate extended-term resistance patterns and patient outcomes through comprehensive longitudinal studies

Thankyou