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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SINGLE-DOSE FOSFOMYCIN AND 5-DAY LEVOFLOXACIN IN FEMALE PATIENTS WITH UNCOMPLICATED LOWER URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

Hypothesis / aims of study
The aim of the present study was to evaluate the bacteriological and clinical effects of single-dose fosfomycin trometamol (FMT) and 5-day levofloxacin in females with uncomplicated UTIs

Study design, materials and methods
Study Design - Randomized Control Trial

Materials & Methods
200 female patients between 20 and 62 years of age were enrolled. The most frequently isolated bacterial pathogen in the urine cultures of patients were Escherichia coli (82.3%) and Enterobacter spp. (8.4%). FMT sensitivity was 94% and levofloxacin sensitivity was 59% in Escherichia coli; in comparison, FMT sensitivity was 75% and levofloxacin sensitivity was 50% in Enterobacter spp. Of the 200 patients, 102 were treated with FMT and 98 were treated with levofloxacin.

Results
The clinical remission rate was 83.1% in the FMT group and 77% in the levofloxacin group; the bacterial eradication rate was 86% in the FMT group and 71.5% in the levofloxacin group

Interpretation of results
Pearson's correlation

Concluding message
It was concluded that the use of FMT (as 3gm single dose) is more effective than Levofloxacin(750 mg for 5 days) in treating uncomplicated UTIs in non-pregnant women.

References

Disclosures
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