## Zemdri (plazomicin sulfate)



**NEW PRODUCT SLIDESHOW** 



#### Introduction

- Brand name: Zemdri
- Generic name: Plazomicin sulfate
- Pharmacological class: Aminoglycoside
- Strength and Formulation: 500mg/10mL; per vial; soln for IV infusion after dilution; preservative-free
- Manufacturer: Achaogen, Inc.
- How supplied: Single-dose vials—10
- Legal Classification: Rx

#### Indication

 Susceptible complicated urinary tract infections (cUTI), including pyelonephritis

## **Dosage & Administration**

- Give by IV infusion over 30mins
- ≥18yrs (CrCl ≥90mL/min): 15mg/kg every 24hrs for 4–7 days (an oral therapy may be considered after Zemdri to complete a total of 7–10 days [IV + oral])

### **Dosage & Administration**

- Dose adjustments may be required based on renal function changes
- Renal impairment
  - CrCl ≥60–<90mL/min: 15mg/kg every 24hrs</p>
  - CrCl ≥30–<60mL/min: 10mg/kg every 24hrs</li>
  - CrCl ≥15–<30mL/min: 10mg/kg every 48hrs</li>
  - CrCl <15mL/min or on renal replacement therapy, including hemodialysis): insufficient data

# Considerations for Special Populations

- Pregnancy: May cause fetal harm
- Nursing mothers: Consider mother's need and potential adverse effects on infant
- Pediatric: <18yrs: not established</p>
- Elderly: Monitor renal function
- Renal impairment: Monitor and adjust dose (see Adult)

## **Boxed Warning**

- Nephrotoxicity
- Ototoxicity
- Neuromuscular blockade
- Fetal harm

## Warnings/Precautions

- Assess CrCI in all patients prior to initiation, daily during therapy, and especially in those at increased risk of nephrotoxicity (eg, renal impairment, elderly, concomitant potentially nephrotoxic drugs)
- CrCl ≥15–<90mL/min: monitor and maintain plasma trough level <3mcg/mL</p>

## Warnings/Precautions

- Risk of ototoxicity (eg, family history of hearing loss, renal impairment, taking higher doses and/or prolonged use): consider benefit-risk of therapy
- Underlying neuromuscular disorders (eg, myasthenia gravis) or concomitant neuromuscular blockers: monitor for adverse reactions
- Discontinue if allergic reaction occurs

#### **Interactions**

- Increased risk of nephrotoxicity with concomitant nephrotoxic drugs
- May potentiate neuromuscular blockade

#### **Adverse Reactions**

- Decreased renal function
- Diarrhea
- Hypertension
- Headache
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Hypotension
- Ototoxicity (hearing loss, tinnitus, vertigo)
- Neuromuscular blockade
- Hypersensitivity
- Possible C. diff-associated diarrhea

#### **Mechanism of Action**

- Plazomicin is an aminoglycoside that acts by binding to bacterial 30S ribosomal subunit, thereby inhibiting protein synthesis
- It exhibits concentration-dependent bactericidal activity measured by time kill studies

 Trial 1 was a multinational, randomized, double-blind, noninferiority trial (N=609) that enrolled adults hospitalized with cUTI (including pyelonephritis)

- Patients were randomized to Zemdri
  15mg/kg IV once daily or meropenem 1g IV every 8 hours
- Switch to an oral antibacterial drug (eg, levofloxacin) was allowed after 4–7 days of IV therapy for a total of 7–10 days of treatment
- Median treatment duration of IV drug: 6 days

- Zemdri showed efficacy for composite cure at Day 5 and the Test of Cure (TOC) visit
  - Defined as resolution or improvement of clinical cUTI symptoms and a microbiological outcome of eradication (all baseline uropathogens reduced to <10<sup>4</sup> CFU/mL)

- Composite cure at Day 5
  - Zemdri: 88.0%
  - Meropenem: 91.4%
  - Treatment difference -3.4% (95% CI, -10.0, 3.1)
- Composite cure at TOC
  - Zemdri: 81.7%
  - Meropenem: 70.1%
  - Treatment difference 11.6% (95% CI, 2.7, 20.3)

 Composite cure at the TOC visit in individuals with concomitant bacteremia at baseline was achieved in 72.0% (18/25) of patients in the Zemdri group and 56.5% (13/23) of patients in the meropenem group

For more clinical trial data, see full labeling

## **New Product Monograph**

For more information view the product monograph available at:

http://www.empr.com/zemdri/drug/34850/