Fosfomycin in Acute Bronchopathies

S.		de Castro
J.A.G.	García	Rodríguez

Hospital Clínico, Facultad de Medicina, Cátedra de Patología General (Prof. S. de Castro), y Cátedra de Microbiología (Prof. J. A. Garcia Rodríguez), Salamanca

Prof. S. De Castro, Cátedra de Patología General, Facultad de Medicina de Salamanca, Salamanca (Spain)

Summary

Fosfomycin was used on a group of 30 patients suffering from acute or exacerbated chronic bronchopulmonary infections. In each case treated complementary studies were carried out in order to clearly define the diagnosis. An examination of the sputum with an identification of the organism and a sensitivity test was performed on 26 of the patients who were suffering from these bronchopulmonary infections. The most frequently found organisms were *Staphylococcus* and *N. catarrhalis*. Doses ranging from 3 to 4 g/day were administered by the intramuscular route for an average of 10 days. In some cases equivalent doses were administered by the oral route. A clinical cure was achieved in 93% of the cases. From the bacteriological standpoint it should be pointed out that four of the six strains that were found to be resistant were *P. aeruginosa*. From the comparative study of the sensitivity test it may be concluded that the appearance of strains that are resistant to fosfomycin is less than in the case of other antibiotics such as G penicillin or tetracycline.