Xacduro® (sulbactam; durlobactam) – New drug approval

- On May 23, 2023, the FDA announced the approval of Innoviva Specialty Therapeutics' Xacduro (sulbactam; durlobactam), in patients 18 years of age and older for the treatment of hospital-acquired bacterial pneumonia and ventilator-associated bacterial pneumonia (HABP/VABP), caused by susceptible isolates of *Acinetobacter baumannii-calcoaceticus* complex (*A. baumannii*).
    - Xacduro is not indicated for the treatment of HABP/VABP caused by pathogens other than susceptible isolates of *A. baumannii*.
- *A. baumannii* includes four species of bacteria in the Acinetobacter family. These bacteria can cause infections in various parts of the body, occurring most frequently in healthcare settings and predominantly causing pneumonia. *A. baumannii* can become highly resistant to multiple antibacterial drugs and current treatment options for drug-resistant *A. baumannii* are limited.
- Xacduro consists of sulbactam, a drug structurally related to penicillin, and durlobactam. Sulbactam kills *A. baumannii* whereas durlobactam protects sulbactam from being degraded by enzymes that may be produced by *A. baumannii*.
- The efficacy of Xacduro was established in a randomized, active-controlled, investigator-unblinded, independent assessor-blinded, non-inferiority study in 177 hospitalized adults with documented *A. baumannii* infections. Patients were treated with either Xacduro or colistin. Both treatment arms also received imipenem/cilastatin as background therapy for potential HABP/VABP pathogens other than *A. baumannii*. The primary endpoint was 28-day all-cause mortality in the patients who received any amount of study medication with a confirmed baseline infection with carbapenem-resistant *A. baumannii*.
    - Xacduro was non-inferior to colistin with regard to day 28 all-cause mortality.
    - Day 28 all-cause mortality was 19.0% and 32.3% for Xacduro and colistin, respectively (treatment difference -13.2, 95% CI: -30.0, 3.5).
- Warnings and precautions for Xacduro include hypersensitivity reactions, *Clostridioides difficile*-associated diarrhea, and development of drug-resistant bacteria.
- The most common adverse reactions (> 10%) with Xacduro use were liver test abnormalities, diarrhea, anemia, and hypokalemia.
- Xacduro is a co-packaged product containing sulbactam for injection and durlobactam for injection. The recommended dosage of Xacduro is 1 gram of sulbactam and 1 gram of durlobactam every 6 hours administered by intravenous (IV) infusion over 3 hours in adults with a creatinine clearance (CLcr) of 45 to 129 mL/min.
    - The recommended duration of treatment with Xacduro is 7 to 14 days. The duration of therapy should be guided by the patient's clinical status.
- Innoviva Specialty Therapeutics plans to launch Xacduro later this year. Xacduro will be available as a co-packaged kit containing the following two components as sterile powders for reconstitution:

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— 1 single-dose vial of sulbactam for injection (1 gram)
— 2 single-dose vials of durlobactam for injection (0.5 gram in each vial).