

Effectiveness of Co-amoxiclav in Managing Upper Respiratory Tract Infections: A Multicenter Retrospective Real-world Study

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INTRODUCTION

- **URTIs: A Significant Health Burden [1-3]**
 - **Global incidence:** 17.2 billion cases (2019), ~43% of the global disease burden.
 - **India:**
 - ❑ 2.8% prevalence in children <5 years (NFHS-5, 2019–2021).
 - ❑ Pneumonia: 15.9% of deaths in children under 5 years (2000–2015).
- **Challenges in Management [4]:**
 - Antibiotic resistance: Increasing global concern due to resistant bacterial strains.
 - Need for effective, broad-spectrum antibiotics to combat resistant pathogens.
- **Co-Amoxiclav as a Potential Solution [4]:**
 - Combines amoxicillin with clavulanate (beta-lactamase inhibitor) to combat resistant bacteria.
 - FDA approval: 1996 (US); EMA approval: 2009 (EU).
 - Indications: Effective against URTIs like acute sinusitis, AOM, and RTIs.
 - Broad-spectrum activity in pediatric and adult populations.

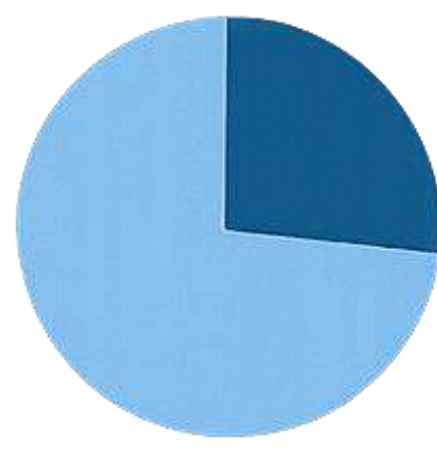
URTIs: A Significant Health Burden



17.2 BILLION
CASES (2019)



2.8% PREVALENCE
IN CHILDREN <5 YRS
(NFHS-5, 2019–2021)



PNEUMONIA:
15.9%
OF DEATHS IN CHILDREN
UNDER 5 YEARS
(2000–2015)

RATIONALE & OBJECTIVE

- **Healthcare Burden of URTIs:**
 - Significant impact on healthcare systems, especially in developing nations like India.
 - Broad-spectrum antibiotics like Co-amoxiclav are vital for effective management.
- **Data Gap:**
 - Limited real-world data on the efficacy and safety of Co-amoxiclav in the Indian adult population.
- **Study Objective:**
 - Assess the clinical effectiveness and safety of Co-amoxiclav in managing URTIs.
 - Provide real-world evidence across diverse Indian clinical settings to support evidence-based treatment strategies.

METHODOLOGY

- **Inclusion:** Adults (≥18 yrs) with URTI diagnosis, treated with co-amoxiclav, documented outcomes, and ≥1 follow-up.
- **Exclusion:** <18 yrs, not prescribed co-amoxiclav, incomplete/unavailable records.

STUDY OVERVIEW

- **Data:** Retrospective review of records at baseline (Day 0), follow-up (~Day 7)
- **Parameters:** Demographics, response (cure, improvement, worsening, mortality), adverse events.
- **Endpoints:** Clinical response + safety.
- **Analysis:** Descriptive stats, Chi-square test.
- **Ethics:** IEC approved, confidentiality maintained, consent not required.

SCHEDULE

Co-Amoxiclav Therapy



**BASELINE
VISIT
(Day 0)**

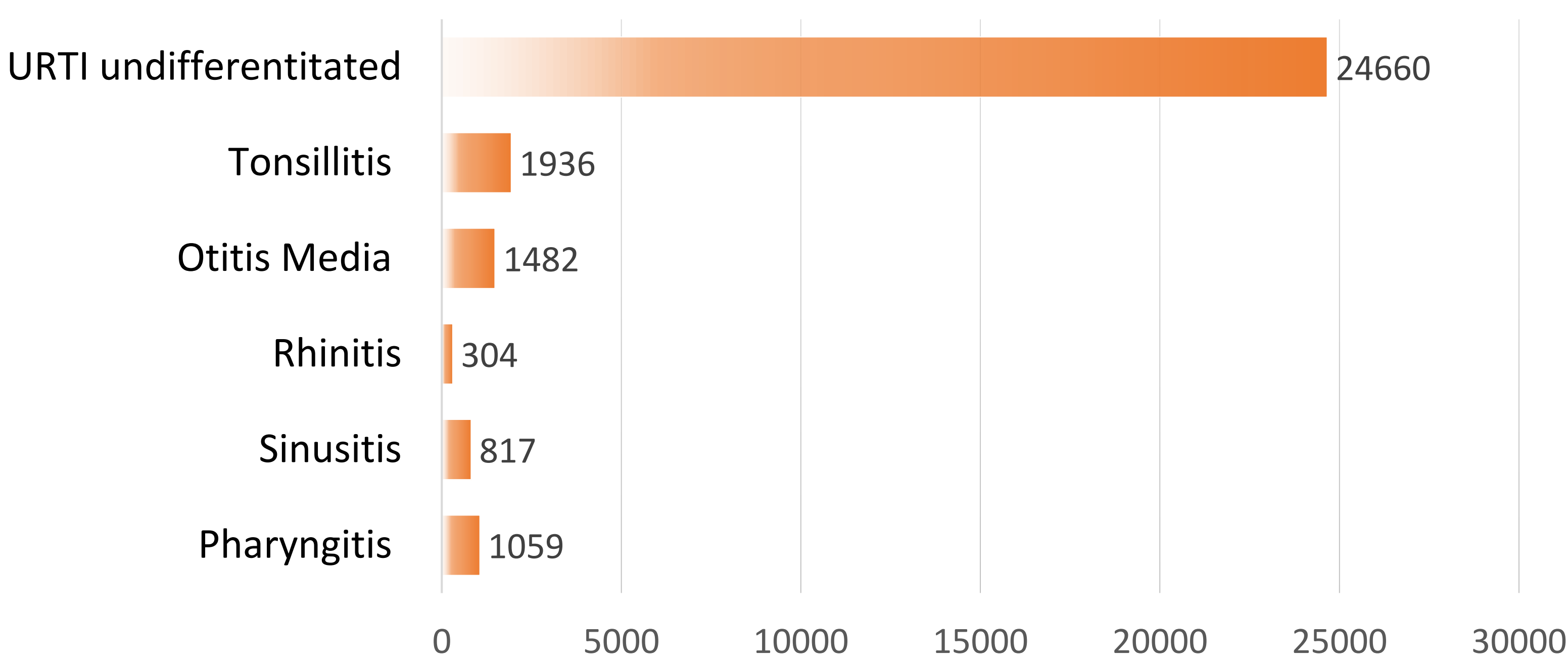


**FIRST F/UP
VISIT
(Day 7±2)**

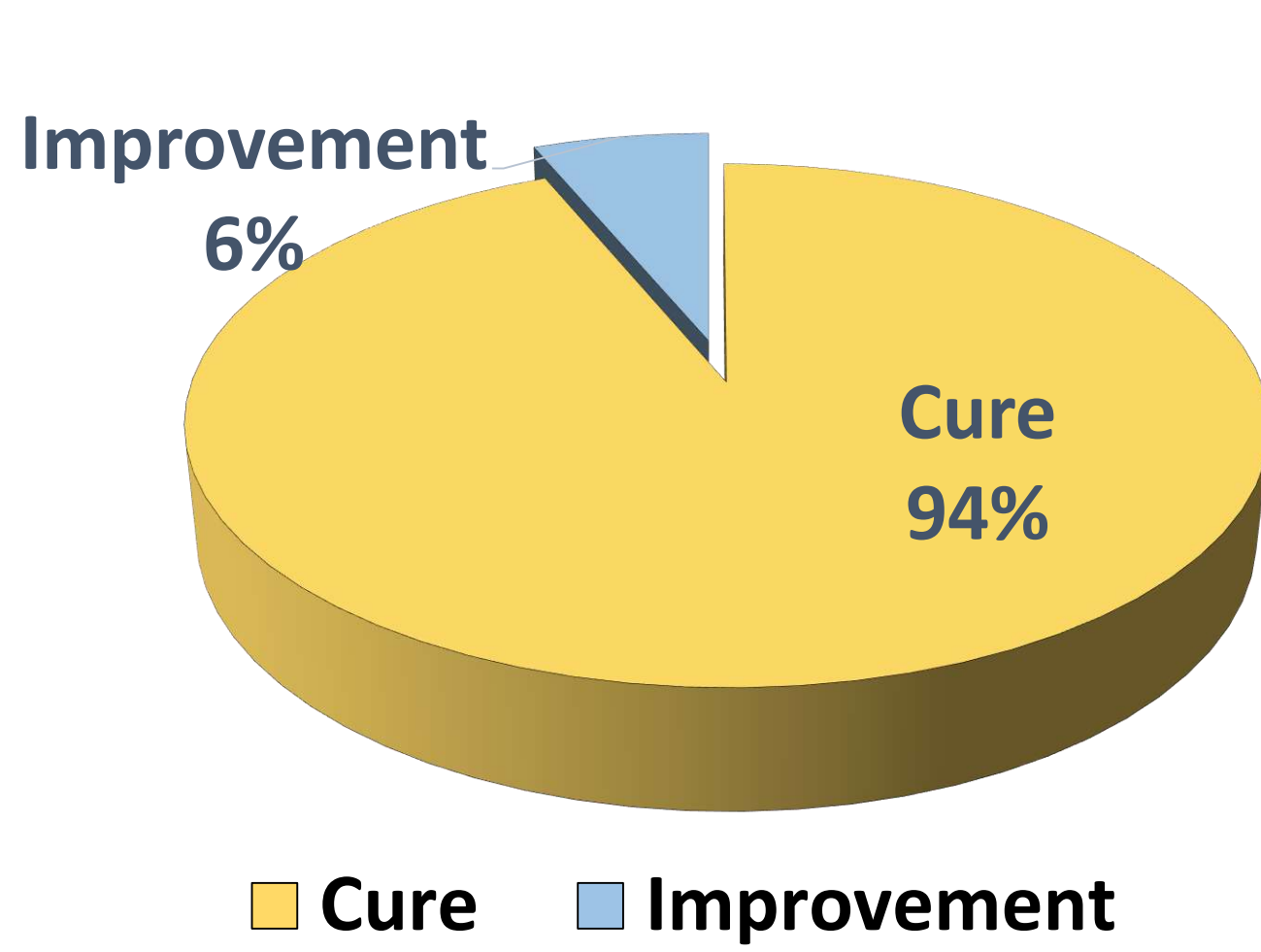
RESULTS

- **Participant Demographics:**
 - Total participants (n): **30,258**
 - Mean age: **39 ± 16.3 years**
 - Gender distribution:
 - **Male:** 22,088 (73%)
 - **Female:** 8170 (27%)
- **Severity of Cases:** Mild cases: 74%
- **Types of URTIs:**
 - **Undifferentiated URTI:** 81.5%
 - **Tonsillitis:** 6.4%
 - **Otitis Media:** 4.9%
- **Prescribed Treatment:**
 - **Co-amoxiclav 625 mg:** Prescribed to **80.4%** of participants
 - Typical dosage: **Twice daily for 5–7 days**

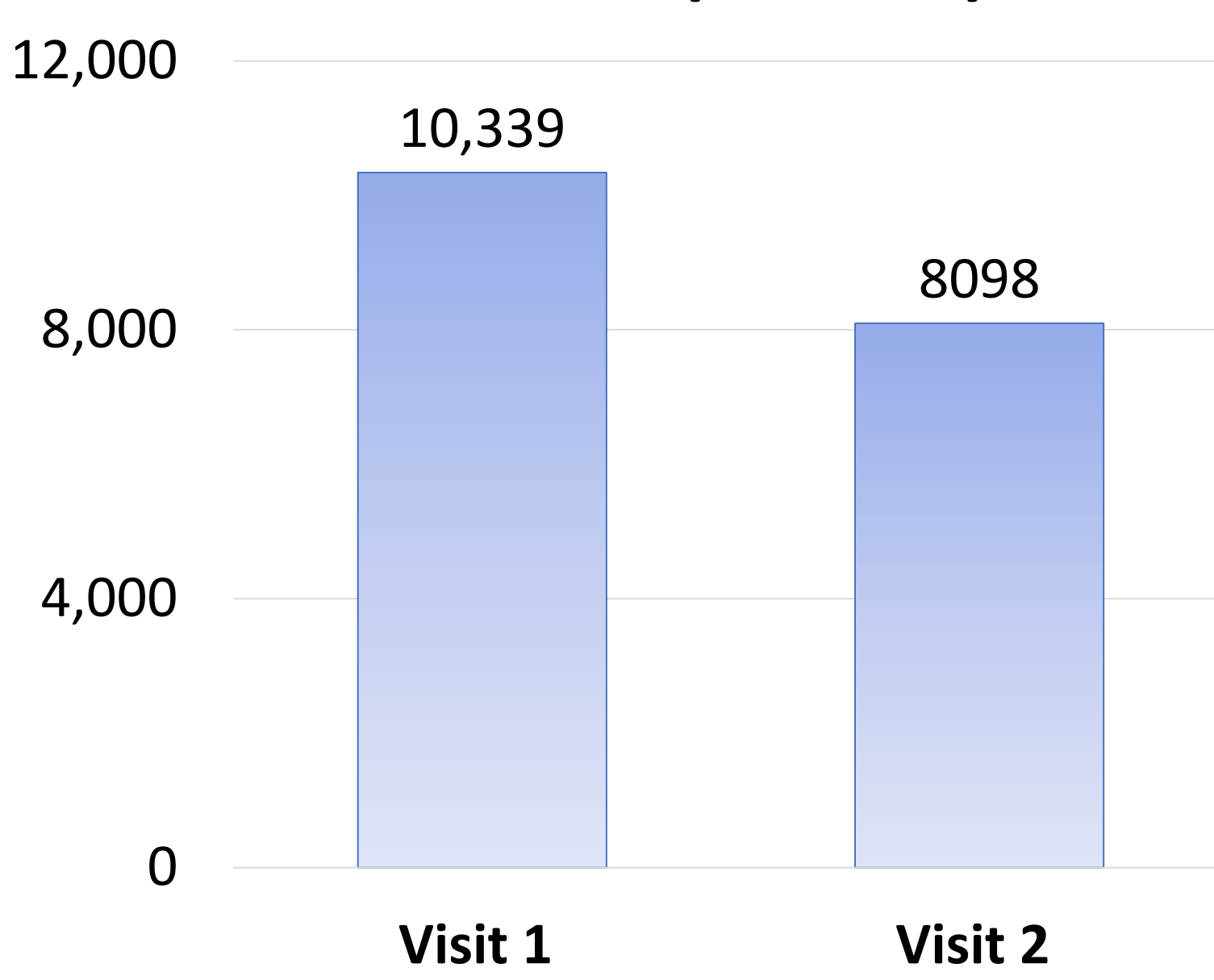
Diagnosis



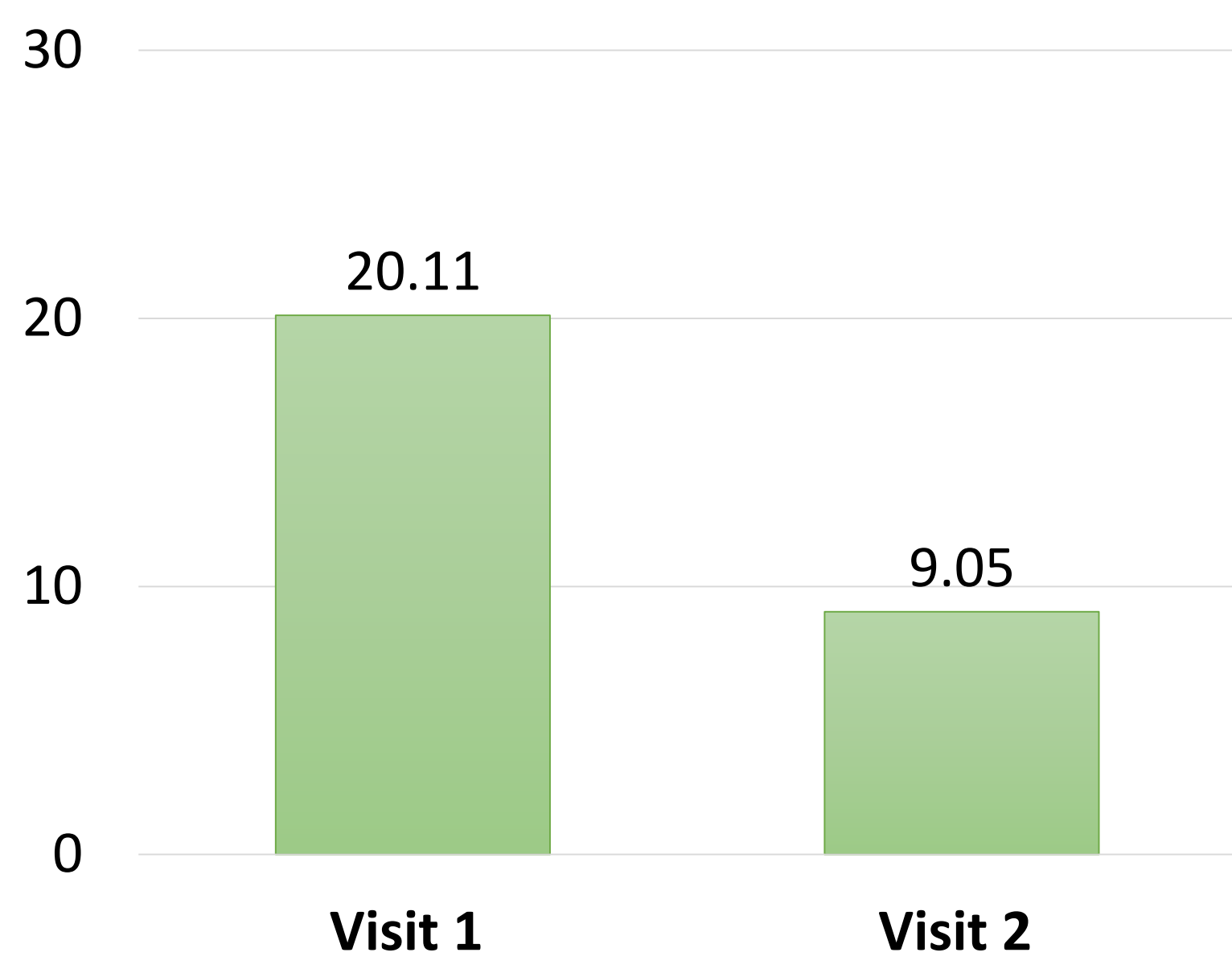
Clinical outcome



Mean WBC (/cumm)



Mean CRP (g/L)



CONCLUSION

- **Efficacy and Safety:**
 - Co-amoxiclav is highly effective and safe for URTI treatment.
 - Most patients achieved clinical cure with minimal adverse events.
- **Role in Antimicrobial Resistance:**
 - Maintains effectiveness despite rising resistance trends.
 - Beta-lactamase inhibitors enhance pathogen susceptibility, reinforcing their importance in combination therapies.
- **Future Directions:**
 - Larger studies are needed to validate long-term outcomes.
 - Continued research to refine treatment regimens and resistance monitoring.

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