Vabomere™ Improves Symptoms in Adults With Complicated Urinary Tract Infections

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved Vabomere™ for adults with complicated urinary tract infections (cUTI), including a type of kidney infection, pyelonephritis, caused by specific bacteria. Vabomere is a drug containing meropenem, an antibacterial, and vaborbactam, which inhibits certain types of resistance mechanisms used by bacteria.

The safety and efficacy of Vabomere were evaluated in a clinical trial with 545 adults with cUTI, including those with pyelonephritis. At the end of intravenous treatment with Vabomere, approximately 98% of patients treated compared with approximately 94% of patients treated with piperacillin/tazobactam, another antibacterial drug, experienced cured/improvement in symptoms and a negative urine culture test. Approximately 7 days after completing treatment, approximately 77% of patients treated with Vabomere compared with approximately 73% of patients treated with piperacillin/tazobactam had resolved symptoms and a negative urine culture.


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Vaginal Estrogen Therapy Does Not Lead to Higher Risk of Cardiovascular Disease or Cancer in Post-Menopausal Women

Women who have experienced menopause and use a vaginal form of estrogen therapy do not have a higher risk of cardiovascular disease and cancer than those who have not been using any type of estrogen, according to a new study in Menopause.

Researchers examined data from participants (ages 50 to 79 when they began the study) in the Women’s Health Initiative Observational Study who were recruited from 40 U.S. clinical centers. Among women with an intact uterus, the risks of stroke, invasive breast cancer, colorectal cancer, endometrial cancer, and pulmonary embolism/deep vein thrombosis (DVT) were not significantly different between vaginal estrogen users and nonusers. The risks of coronary heart disease, fracture, and premature death were lower in users than nonusers. The risks of coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer, and pulmonary embolism/DVT for women who had undergone hysterectomies were not significantly different between vaginal estrogen users and nonusers.

The study suggests vaginal estrogen therapy is a safe treatment for genitourinary symptoms, such as burning, discomfort, and pain, during intercourse associated with menopause.