



GLOBAL TASK FORCE ON
CHOLERA CONTROL

Update on the Note on the Use of Antibiotics

GT FCC Case Management WG, 6 November 2018
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BACKGROUND

- Two literature reviews conducted:
 - GTFCC
 - WHO Essential Medicines List Group
- Both reviews loosen restriction on use of doxycycline in children under 8 and pregnant women
- Use of antibiotics discussed at 2017 Case Management WG meeting

KEY DISCUSSION POINTS DURING WG MEETING

- Rehydration remains the mainstay of treatment for the full spectrum of clinical cases
- Treatment to improve condition of individual vs to reduce transmission
- Which antibiotic to use – efficacy, ease of use, availability
State of dehydration for antibiotic therapy (moderate vs severe)
- In structure vs. in community use
- Concerns around antibiotic resistance

GTFCC Case Management WG recommendations on the use of antibiotics

Indication:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Suspected cholera patients hospitalized with severe dehydration and ➤ Regardless of degree of dehydration: high purging or failure of first 4 hour course of rehydration therapy or coexisting conditions (e.g. pregnancy) or co-morbidities (e.g., SAM, HIV) that pose elevated risk in cholera illness, 		
	First-line drug choice and dose (if local strain sensitive)	Alternative drug choices
Adults, including pregnant women	Doxycycline 300 mg p.o. single dose	Azithromycin: 1 g p.o. single dose or Ciprofloxacin: 1 g p.o. single dose
Children <12 years old	Doxycycline: 2-4 mg/kg p.o. single dose	Azithromycin: 20 mg/kg (max 1g) p.o. single dose or Ciprofloxacin: 20 mg/kg (max 1g) p.o. single dose

Local antibiotic resistance must be taken into account when deciding on first line treatment

DECISION ON USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN CONTACTS OF PATIENTS

“Regarding the use as prophylaxis, the WG agreed to the following:

Use of antibiotics in asymptomatic contacts of an index case within a household (defined as people sharing single cooking pot) is not recommended unless as part of a formal study designed to answer questions on effectiveness and impact on resistance development to provide evidence to inform future guidance.

No mass chemoprophylaxis.”

TECHNICAL NOTE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS FOR THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF CHOLERA

Published on GTFCC website:

http://www.who.int/cholera/task_force/en/

Thank you

Together we can
#endcholera



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