

USE OF BEZLOTOXUMAB FOR THE PREVENTION OF CLOSTRIDIODES DIFFICILE INFECTIONS WITHIN THE GERMAN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM – AN OBSERVATIONAL POST-AUTHORIZATION STUDY (BODEGA STUDY)

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Poster

Colorectal

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The BODEGA study evaluated real-world effectiveness of bezlotoxumab for preventing recurrent *Clostridioides difficile* infection in 88 patients with multiply recurrent CDI, reporting no recurrence in 86.4% at day 45 and 76.1% at day 90.

KEY POINTS

- The observational multicenter study enrolled 100 patients receiving bezlotoxumab with standard antibiotic therapy, with 88 evaluable at interim analysis and 12 still in follow-up
- Patients had a median of 3 prior CDI episodes, 90.9% had non-complicated disease, and 52.9% acquired infection in the community setting
- The most common concurrent antibiotic regimens were fidaxomicin standard (40.9%), fidaxomicin extended (18.2%), and vancomycin standard or tapered (14.8% each)
- The study population differed from registration trial populations by including multiply recurrent cases with uncomplicated CDI often acquired in ambulatory care
- The study was funded by an unrestricted grant from Merck/MSD

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