COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA

PNEUMONIA IS AN INFECTION OF THE LUNGS

Community-acquired bacterial pneumonia (CABP) is among the most common types of pneumonia.

COMMON

5 million cases per year[1]

SERIOUS

5th leading cause of hospitalization[2]

Patients stay an average of 7 days[3]

COSTLY

Approximately $17 billion in hospital costs per year[4]

DEADLY

A leading cause of infection-related death in the U.S.[5]

NEW TREATMENTS FOR CABP ARE NEEDED

Antimicrobial resistance is one of our most serious health threats.[6]

Certain bacteria that cause CABP have become resistant to one common antibiotic at a rate on average of 50%.[7]

It's been nearly 20 years since a new class of antibiotics was available for CABP.[9,10]

U.S. FDA has issued multiple warnings about one current class of CABP treatments called fluoroquinolones.[8]

New antibiotics that kill bacteria in a different way are essential to addressing the public health challenge of antimicrobial resistance.[11]

At Nabriva, we are developing brand new classes of antibiotics to treat serious infections.

LEARN MORE AT NABRIVA.COM

1. Brar N, Niederman M. Management of community-acquired pneumonia: a review and update. Ther Adv Respir Dis. 2011;5(1) 61-78. Doi: 10.1177/1753465810381518.
2. HCUP Fast Stats—Most common diagnoses for inpatient stays, 2015. https://www.hcupus.ahrq.gov/faststats/NationalDiagnosesServlet. Accessed July 23, 2019.
3. Sato R., Community-Acquired Pneumonia Episode Costs by Age and Risk in Commercially Insured US Adults Aged ≥50 Years. Appl Health Econ Health Policy 2013: 11:251-258. doi:10.1007/s40258-013-0026-0.
4. American Lung Association Epidemiology and Statistics Unit Research and Health Education Division. Trends in Pneumonia and Influenza Morbidity and Mortality. November 2015. http://www.lung.org/assets/documents/research/pi-trend-report.pdf. Accessed August 21, 2017.
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 68, No 9, June 24, 2019. Deaths: Final Data for 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr68/nvsr68_09-508.pdf. Accessed July 23, 2019.
6. Tackling drug-resistant infections globally: final report and recommendations. Review on Antimicrobial Resistance, 2016. P10
7. Classi P, Landsman-Blumberg P, Carroll C, et al. The relationship between macrolide-resistant streptococcus pneumoniae and treatment failure in adults with community-acquired pneumonia by CDC region in the United States. Abstract J03. In: Meeting abstracts, Academy of Managed Care Pharmacy Nexus 2016; October 3-6, 2016; National Harbor, MD.
8. Food and Drug Administration. FDA updates warnings for fluoroquinolone antibiotics on risks of mental health and low blood sugar adverse reactions. https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-updates-warnings-fluoroquinolones-antibiotics-risks-mentalhealth-and-low-blood-sugar-adverse. Accessed July 23, 2019.
9. Coates A, Halls G, Hu Y. Novel classes of antibiotics or more of the same?. British Journal of Pharmacology. 2011 Jan; 163: 190.
10. ZYVOX [package insert]. New York, NY: Pfizer Inc. January 2018. http://labeling.pfizer.com/ShowLabeling.aspx?format=PDF&id=649 (Accessed July 31, 2019)
11. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2013, US Department of Health and Human Services.

PM-US-CORP-0009