Key Point

Switching from I.V. to oral antibiotics, when feasible, is a strategy to decrease antimicrobial resistance. Two noninferiority studies published recently in the New England Journal of Medicine assessed the effects of oral antibiotic therapy for bone and joint infections and partial oral antibiotic treatment for endocarditis. The first study found that oral antibiotics were noninferior to I.V. antibiotics for complex orthopedic infections when given to complete the first 6 weeks of treatment. The second study showed that a switch to oral antibiotics from I.V. therapy was noninferior to I.V. antibiotics for left-sided endocarditis.

Source URL:
**Focus on HIV Care**

Advising on this article: Betty J. Dong

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HIV treatment outcomes are better, but opportunities for improvement exist

**Key Point**

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) efficacy outcomes have improved in recent years, particularly with use of tenofovir/emtricitabine, integrase inhibitors, and once-daily regimens. However, more than 20% of people fail initial combination therapy at 3 years, according to results of a systematic review published in AIDS.

**Source URL:**

http://www.aphadruginfoline.com/focus-hiv-care/hiv-treatment-outcomes-are-better-opportunities-improvement-exist