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Resume

The coming resistance to antimicrobial medicines complicates the choice of antibacterial therapy infectious endocarditis. Reevaluation of old antibiotics can be useful in expansion of the corresponding therapeutic opportunities.

Fosfomicin is the well-known and useful antibiotic among the antibacterial means available now. Its unique pharmacological and pharmacokinetic characteristics in combination with limited use in the past allow it to stay effective against modern activators infectious endocarditis caused by problem grampositive and gramnegative pathogens, including producing an expanded range a beta lactamaze.

This medicine has the original chemical and pharmacological properties, making it possible to be widely used in the treatment of various kinds of therapeutic infections. The important thing is that it is almost not bound to plasma proteins, minimally penetrates cells and predominantly in the extracellular fluid space. It has synergistic activity in a variety of antibiotic combinations, including nephrotoxic and ototoxic, combination of which becomes more effective and safer.

Modern microorganisms exhibit increasing rates of resistance to other antibiotics worldwide. High antimicrobial activity of fosfomicin against multiresistant *S. aureus* and other bacteria that commonly cause infective endocarditis is considered very important in modern cardiological and therapeutic practice.