



Targeted Antibiotics for Lower Respiratory Tract Infection with *Corynebacterium striatum*

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Purpose: To assess the impact of targeted antibiotic therapy on clinical outcomes of patients with lower respiratory tract (LRT) infection with *Corynebacterium striatum* (*C. striatum*).

Methods: A new propensity score-inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) cohort study was conducted by using 10-year data. The study included LRT infection patients with respiratory secretions cultured positive for *C. striatum* simultaneously. The primary outcome was all-cause hospital mortality; the secondary outcomes included hospital stay, ICU stay and ventilation time. The safety outcomes were drug-related serum creatinine (Cr) increase and thrombocytopenia.

Results: A total of 339 patients were included in the cohort, and 84 (24.78%) initiated vancomycin or linezolid therapy. In the new IPTW cohort, targeted antibiotic therapy did not improve all-cause hospital mortality ($P=0.632$), and the OR (95% CI) was 0.879 (0.519–1.488). Moreover, targeted antibiotic therapy was not associated with hospital stay ($P=0.415$), ICU stay ($P=0.945$) or ventilation time ($P=0.885$). The side effects of drug-related higher serum Cr ($P=0.044$) and thrombocytopenic levels ($P=0.038$) cannot be ignored.

Conclusion: Clinical benefits by vancomycin or linezolid targeted against LRT infection with *C. striatum* were limited and with drug-related side effects. A prospectively designed study is needed to further confirm the results.

Keywords: *Corynebacterium striatum*, lower respiratory tract infection, vancomycin, linezolid, all-cause mortality

Plain Language Summary

Corynebacterium striatum (*C. striatum*) is emerging as a possible cause for severe hospital-acquired pneumonia with high mortality rates, especially among immunocompromised patients. The information about targeted antibiotic therapy against *C. striatum* in lower respiratory tract infection is scarce.

In this study, a new propensity score-inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) cohort study was conducted by using 10-year relatively large amount of data. Our results did not show any improvement in all-cause hospital mortality, hospital stay, ICU stay or ventilation time of targeted antibiotic therapy against *C. striatum*, but with drug-related side effects of serum creatinine increase and thrombocytopenia. Meanwhile, in subgroup analysis, targeted antibiotic therapy against *C. striatum* improved the all-cause hospital mortality when APACHE II score was higher than 15. That is to say, clinical benefits by vancomycin or linezolid targeted against *C. striatum* in LRT infection were limited, and with drug-related side effects. This study provides new insights into understanding the treatment of *C. striatum* in lower respiratory tract infection.

Introduction

Lower respiratory tract infection (LRT) is consistently among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. As a normal resident of the human skin and mucous membranes, including the respiratory tract, *Corynebacterium striatum* (*C. striatum*) has historically been considered a contaminant, mainly due to the difficulty in distinguishing between

colonization and infection.¹ In the last few decades, an increasing number of cases and studies have reported that *C. striatum* is considered a pathogen in different types of infections,² even as an emerging multidrug-resistant nosocomial pathogen.^{3,4}

Giorgio Silva-Santana et al⁵ conducted a worldwide survey of *C. striatum* human invasive infections and nosocomial outbreaks over 44 years (1976–2020). They found that *C. striatum* has been increasingly reported as the etiologic agent of community-acquired and nosocomial diseases, especially for patients with chronic disease, long hospital stays, long ICU stays, and the use of continuous or prolonged medical devices or broad-spectrum antibiotics. A study of mNGS detection in patients in the ICU with pulmonary infection found that the predominant detected bacteria were *C. striatum* (11.76%, 51/434) and that *C. striatum* was always multidrug resistant, including resistance to MSLB, phenicol, fluoroquinolones and erythromycin. Despite multidrug resistance, *C. striatum* is sensitive to vancomycin and linezolid.⁶

A retrospective study was conducted in 51 advanced respiratory disease patients, mainly those with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), for 38 months. Seventy-two *C. striatum* isolates were isolated that were all multidrug resistant to antibiotics, but all were sensitive to vancomycin. They contributed to a high mortality (41%) during the study period.⁷ Another study included 11 patients suffering from either COPD ($n = 9$) or pneumonia ($n = 2$). No other potential pathogens were isolated along with *C. striatum*. All patients made a complete recovery after antibiotic treatment.⁸

In reality, it is difficult to distinguish *C. striatum* as a pathogen causing infection and one causing colonization. Their degree of virulence also remains largely unknown. Vancomycin and linezolid are a mainstay of the target against *C. striatum*. However, there remains equivocal on their role for patients who have evidence of LRT infection, primarily because of a paucity of data. Emerging evidence for potential benefits or adverse effects in these patients remains limited, especially for relatively large clinical data. To address this, we used real-world data over the last 10 years from West China Hospital from patients with LRT infection and *C. striatum* detected in respiratory samples to explore the association of vancomycin and linezolid use with the incidence of all-cause hospital mortality, total hospital stays, ICU stays and ventilation time after the first cultivated *C. striatum*. We also analyzed the side effects of vancomycin and linezolid, including serum creatinine (Cr) increase and thrombocytopenia.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Data Source

This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of West China Hospital in 2021 (WCH2021-1548), and the requirement for obtaining patient informed consent was waived as this was a retrospective study. All patient data were retrieved from the medical record database. Prior to analysis, all patient data involved in the study were anonymized. After local ethics board approval, we performed a new user design and propensity score-inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) cohort study of a major referral center in western China for patients with a variety of clinical conditions. The data sources were carried out from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2021, in West China Hospital, Sichuan University, southwestern China. It is a 4300-bed tertiary-care hospital.

We included all adult inpatients having new or worse conditions of lower respiratory tract infection and their respiratory samples (including sputum, airway secretion or bronchoalveolar lavage fluid) cultured positive for *C. Striatum* at the same time. Day 1 was defined as the day when the respiratory sample was collected.

The LTR infections include pneumonia or bronchitis. Relevant clinical manifestations of LTR infection: (1) New onset of cough or expectoration or aggravation of existing symptoms of respiratory tract diseases, with or without purulent sputum, chest pain, dyspnea, or hemoptysis; (2) Fever; (3) Signs of pulmonary consolidation and/or moist rales; (4) Peripheral white blood cell count (WBC) $> 10 \times 10^9/L$ or $< 4 \times 10^9/L$, with or without a left shift; (5) Chest radiograph (X-ray or CT scan) showing new patchy infiltrates, lobar or segmental consolidation, ground-glass opacities, or interstitial changes, with or without pleural effusion; (6) Physical findings (tachypnea, tachycardia, arterial hypotension, focal auscultatory abnormality). A clinical diagnosis can be established if a patient satisfies one of (1)–(4) and (5) or one of (1)–(4) and (6) when a chest radiograph is not feasible and all the manifestations have no other recognized cause.

We excluded patients with (1) incomplete information, including date of birth, sex, and discharged diagnosis; (2) extremely long hospital stay as they expected to stay at the hospital until their dying day; and (3) use of other antibiotic drugs against *C. striatum* (other than vancomycin or linezolid) according to its sensitivity test.

The patient information included age, sex, and diagnosis codes, which were used to identify comorbidities associated with therapy and clinical outcomes. These included heart failure, COPD, respiratory failure, liver dysfunction, renal failure, consciousness disorders, gastrointestinal bleeding, malignancy, hypertension, and diabetes. The severity of illness was evaluated by the Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score.⁹ The severity of sepsis was assessed by the Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) score.¹⁰ The neutrophil: lymphocyte ratio (NLR) is an informative biomarker with infection reflecting underlying immune dysfunction.¹¹ Related laboratory tests were collected from day 1 to day 7. All of the above indicators were considered the worst data point of 24 h of day 1 or day 7.

Cohort Identification

Patients meeting both of the following two conditions were divided into targeted antibiotic therapy group: (1) patients initiated vancomycin or linezolid within 3 days when the *C. striatum* samples were first collected; (2) the course of the treatment was sufficient. Otherwise, patients were divided into the nontargeted antibiotic therapy group including: (1) patients with any prior vancomycin or linezolid use but withdrawn before day 1; (2) the course of the treatment was not sufficient; (3) patients with vancomycin or linezolid targeted against other diseases for a long time before or after day 1; and (4) patients using other empirical therapies aimed at *C. striatum*.

Outcomes

The primary effectiveness outcomes were all-cause hospital mortality. Secondary effectiveness outcomes, including total hospital stay, ICU stay and ventilation time after day 1 when *C. striatum* were first cultivated, were collected. The primary safety outcomes were drug-related serum creatinine (Cr) increase and thrombocytopenia.

Statistical Analysis

We used means and standard deviations for continuous variables or frequencies and percentages for categorical variables to characterize the study cohort. Vancomycin or linezolid administration may be better tolerated by particular patients or more effective for patients who are more seriously ill. This results in a correlation—or confounding—between the patient characteristics that affect outcomes and the choice of therapy. Inverse probability of treatment weighting (IPTW) incorporating propensity scores¹² was used to adjust for differences between groups to obtain valid estimates of the associations between the treatments being compared and the outcomes of interest. Multivariable statistical methods were used to estimate this association while adjusting for confounding. A standardized difference ≤ 0.1 for a baseline covariate reveals a negligible imbalance.

The following covariates related to the choice of therapy and the clinical outcomes were included in generating the propensity score¹³ based on the information from day 1: age, severe comorbidities (heart failure, respiratory failure, gastrointestinal bleeding, renal failure, malignant tumor), highest APACHE II score, highest SOFA score of Day 1, combined with other bacterial infections, administration of other empiric antibacterial therapy (including β -lactam antibiotics, quinolone antibiotics and so on), antifungal therapy, and neutrophil: lymphocyte ratio (NLR).

The patients in the targeted antibiotic therapy group were weighted by the inverse of the propensity score, and the patients in the nontargeted antibiotic therapy group were weighted by the inverse of 1 minus the propensity score. IPTW was chosen for confounder adjustment in this study because it allowed almost all eligible patients to be included in the analysis. It also has the favorable property of resulting in the exact balance of important covariates included in the logistic regression model used to derive the propensity scores.

The new weighted pseudocopulation was created to ensure that at baseline, both groups were as similar as possible on the important variables that may affect the clinical outcomes and choice of therapy, except targeted antibiotic administration against *C. striatum*.

The baseline data were compared using Pearson's chi-square test for categorical variables or the independent-samples *t*-test for continuous variables. In the IPTW weighting cohort, odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for the primary outcome were estimated using weighted regression.

All analyses were conducted in R.version 4.2.1. $P < 0.05$ (2-sided) was considered statistically significant. We use the Power Analysis and Sample Size 21.0 (PASS 21.0) to calculate statistical power of using vancomycin or linezolid against *C. striatum* in our study.

Results

Baseline Characteristics

In our study, during the last 10 years between 1 Jan 2012 and 31 Dec 2021, the non duplication of all adult patients at the hospital cultured positive for *C. Striatum* at any site of body fluid or tissue was 898. At the site of the respiratory tract, a total of 389 unique cases were detected. A total of 339 patients who were known to have LTR infection in the hospital with respiratory secretions that cultured positive for *C. striatum* met the eligibility criteria. The numbers of patients in the targeted antibiotic therapy group and nontargeted antibiotic therapy group were 84 and 255, respectively ([Supplemental Figure 1](#) Flowchart of included patients).

The baseline characteristics of all eligible patients between the two groups are displayed in [Table 1](#). Some notable baseline differences existed in the two cohorts. Compared with the nontargeted antibiotic therapy patients, the targeted antibiotic therapy patients were much younger (62.37 ± 15.88 vs 67.53 ± 16.82) but had a higher incidence of heart failure (57.1% vs 44.3%), respiratory failure (56.0% vs 42.4%), and gastrointestinal bleeding (41.7% vs 27.1%). Additionally, the targeted antibiotic therapy patients suffered more severe conditions, with higher APACHE II scores (16.11 ± 6.14 vs 14.32 ± 5.77) and SOFA scores (5.57 ± 3.14 vs 4.58 ± 3.23). The immunity of the targeted antibiotic therapy group was more dysfunctional, with a higher NLR than that of the nontargeted antibiotic therapy group (14.40 ± 11.49 vs 11.54 ± 9.79). In the new cohort derived using IPTW analysis, none of these differences persisted, and the two groups were similar on all covariates, which are displayed in [Supplemental Table](#).

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics in the Cohort of 339 Eligible Patients

Characteristic	Targeted Antibiotic Therapy (N=88)	Nontargeted Antibiotic Therapy (N=255)	P value
Age (Y, M \pm SD)	62.37 \pm 15.88	67.53 \pm 16.82	0.014
Male (N, %)	60 (71.4%)	179 (70.2%)	0.830
Comorbidity			
Heart failure (N, %)	48 (57.1%)	113 (44.3%)	0.041
COPD (N, %)	25 (29.8%)	63 (24.7%)	0.359
Respiratory failure (N, %)	47 (56.0%)	108 (42.4%)	0.030
Renal failure (N, %)	32 (38.1%)	83 (32.5%)	0.352
Liver dysfunction (N, %)	35 (41.7%)	85 (33.3%)	0.166
Consciousness disorders (N, %)	32 (38.1%)	103 (40.4%)	0.709
Gastrointestinal bleeding (N, %)	35 (41.7%)	69 (27.1%)	0.012
Malignancy (N, %)	12 (14.3%)	49 (19.2%)	0.308
Hypertension (N, %)	30 (35.7%)	121 (47.5%)	0.061
Diabetes mellitus (N, %)	18 (21.4%)	65 (25.5%)	0.453
Tatal ICU admission (N, %)	69 (82.1%)	173 (67.8%)	0.012
LRT etiology			
Cultured <i>C.striatum</i> only (N, %)	52 (61.9%)	161 (63.1%)	0.839
Candida (N, %)	14 (16.7%)	59 (23.1%)	0.211
Therapy			
Other empiric antibacterial (N, %)	6 (7.1%)	14 (5.5%)	0.771
Antifungal antibiotics (N, %)	20 (23.8%)	50 (19.6%)	0.409
Disease Score			
APACHE II score of Day I (M \pm SD)	16.11 \pm 6.14	14.32 \pm 5.77	0.016
SOFA score of Day I (M \pm SD)	5.57 \pm 3.14	4.58 \pm 3.23	0.014
GCS score of Day I (M \pm SD)	10.76 \pm 3.83	11.73 \pm 3.77	0.042

(Continued)

Table I (Continued).

Characteristic	Targeted Antibiotic Therapy (N=88)	Nontargeted Antibiotic Therapy (N=255)	P value
Laboratory tests			
TBil mmol/L (M±SD)	22.02±22.85	15.58±16.13	0.018
Cr mmol/L (M±SD)	100.34±85.20	102.43±77.41	0.834
GFR mL/min (M±SD)	80.36±33.10	75.83±34.48	0.292
Platelet *10 ⁹ /L (M±SD)	174.15±124.12	177.21±97.32	0.837
HB g/L (M±SD)	94.52±21.04	97.32±23.81	0.336
WBC *10 ⁹ /L (M±SD)	10.93±5.33	9.86±4.47	0.074
NEU *10 ⁹ /L (M±SD)	8.79±4.12	7.82±2.79	0.048
LYM *10 ⁹ /L (M±SD)	0.89±0.54	0.94±0.57	0.464
NLR (M±SD)	14.40±11.49	11.55±9.79	0.043
PCTug/L (M±SD)	1.98±3.90	1.83±4.09	0.776
CRP mg/L (M±SD)	88.23±54.04	75.08±48.33	0.037
IL-6 pg/mL (M±SD)	126.55±169.55	110.70±179.80	0.478

Abbreviations: LRT infection, lower respiratory tract infection; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ICU, intensive care unit; APACHE II, Acute Physiological and Chronic Health Evaluation II; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; GCS, Glasgow coma scale; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; HB, hemoglobin; WBC, white blood count; NEU, neutrophil; LYM, lymphocyte; NLR, neutrophil: lymphocyte ratio; PCT, procalcitonin; CRP, C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6.

Primary Outcomes

The total all-cause hospital mortality was 118. In the targeted antibiotic therapy group, 36 (42.9%) patients suffered, while in the nontargeted antibiotic therapy group, the all-cause hospital mortality was 82 (32.2%), $P \geq 0.05$. In the new IPTW cohort, to err on the side of conservative estimates, a doubly robust analysis accounting for all covariables originally included in the generation of propensity scores to derive an adjusted OR was used. In the adjusted regression analyses, administration of vancomycin or linezolid against *C. Striatum* did not improve the all-cause hospital mortality ($P=0.632$), and the OR (95% CI) was 0.879 (0.519–1.488).

Not surprisingly, the other variables independently associated with increased odds of all-cause hospital mortality included severity of condition: (1) SOFA score, OR (95% CI) was 1.204 (1.115–1.305); (2) comorbidity: heart failure, OR (95% CI) was 1.949 (1.271–3.003) and malignant tumor OR (95% CI) was 4.194 (2.539–7.002); and (3) poor immune status reflected by NLR, OR (95% CI) was 1.049 (1.031–1.068). Excluding targeted therapy against *C. striatum*, we found that other therapies aimed at LRT infection, including empirical antibacterials and antifungals, may reduce all-cause mortality, with ORs (95% CI) of 0.117 (0.046–0.279) and 1.959 (1.231–3.120), respectively. The primary outcomes are displayed in [Table 2](#).

We conducted a subgroup analysis according to the APACHE II score. A total of 169 patients with APACHE II scores higher than 15 were divided into the severity condition subgroup. A total of 170 patients with APACHE II scores less than 15 were divided into the mild condition subgroup. In the severity condition subgroup, the all-cause hospital mortality was 76 (22.4%), which was significantly higher than that in the mild condition subgroup (42 (12.4%)), $P \leq 0.05$. In the severity condition subgroup, 53 (31.36%) patients received vancomycin or linezolid. After IPTW, we found that vancomycin or linezolid use may significantly decrease all-cause hospital mortality ($P=0.028$) (OR (95% CI) = 0.549 (0.319–0.932)), while in the mild condition subgroup, 31 (18.24%) patients initiated vancomycin or linezolid, which was not associated with all-cause hospital mortality ($P=0.256$), and the OR (95% CI) was 1.455 (0.769–2.819). The subgroup analysis outcomes are displayed in [Table 3](#).

Secondary Outcomes

After day 1, the mean time for ICU stay was 15.12±11.13 days, the mean time for hospital stay was 17.88±15.78 days and the mean ventilation time was 231.97±225.90 hours. In the new IPTW cohort, vancomycin or linezolid therapy was not associated with ICU stay ($P=0.945$), hospital stay ($P=0.415$) or ventilation time ($P=0.885$) according to the multiple linear regression model. In the model, gastrointestinal bleeding ($P=0.008$) and LTR samples only detecting *C. striatum* ($P=0.006$) were independently related to the ICU stay. Gastrointestinal bleeding ($P=0.009$), malignant tumors ($P=0.008$)

Table 2 Multivariable Analysis of All-Cause Mortality for 339 Patients with *C. Striatum* LRT Infection After Using an Inverse Probability of Treatment Weighted Cohort Based on Propensity Scores

Item	Propensity Score IPTW Cohort		Original Cohort ^a	
	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Targeted antibiotic therapy	0.994	0.999 (0.690–1.444)	0.904	1.039 (0.551–1.942)
Age	0.828	1.002 (0.988–1.016)	0.371	1.009 (0.989–1.031)
Heart failure	0.002*	1.949 (1.271–3.003)	0.014*	2.141 (1.173–3.949)
Chronic respiratory failure	0.359	1.220 (0.797–1.867)	0.209	1.447 (0.811–2.578)
Gastrointestinal bleeding	0.354	0.811 (0.518–1.259)	0.803	0.925 (0.499–1.691)
Renal failure	0.502	0.859 (0.549–1.331)	0.934	1.026 (0.551–1.881)
Malignancy	0.000*	4.194 (2.539–7.002)	0.000*	3.881 (1.918–8.030)
Cultured for <i>C. striatum</i> only	0.101	1.397 (0.940–2.092)	0.438	1.247 (0.717–2.192)
Other antibacterial drugs	0.000*	0.117 (0.046–0.279)	0.001*	0.137 (0.039–0.441)
Antifungal	0.005*	1.959 (1.231–3.120)	0.030*	2.039 (1.070–3.896)
APACHE II SCORE	0.116	1.036 (0.992–1.082)	0.276	1.035 (0.973–1.001)
SOFA SCORE	0.000*	1.204 (1.115–1.305)	0.001*	1.221 (1.092–1.374)
NLP	0.000*	1.049 (1.031–1.068)	0.032*	1.029 (1.002–1.056)

Notes: ^aRetrospective cohort before inverse probability of treatment weighting. *With significance and $P \leq 0.05$.

Abbreviations: IPTW, inverse probability of treatment weighting; *C. striatum*, *Corynebacterium striatum*; APACHE II, Acute Physiological and Chronic Health Evaluation II; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; NLP, neutrophil: lymphocyte ratio.

Table 3 Multivariable Analysis of All-Cause Mortality for Subgroup Analysis According to APACHE II Score After Using an Inverse Probability of Treatment Weighted Cohort Based on Propensity Scores

Item	Severity Condition Subgroup		Mild Condition Subgroup	
	N=169		N=170	
	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Targeted antibiotic therapy	0.028*	0.549 (0.319–0.932)	0.256	1.455 (0.769–2.819)
Age	0.773	0.997 (0.977–1.017)	0.149	1.018 (0.994–1.044)
Heart failure	0.000*	3.246 (1.722–6.281)	0.000*	4.397 (1.953–10.267)
Chronic respiratory failure	0.335	0.737 (0.393–1.368)	0.345	1.422 (0.682–2.961)
Gastrointestinal bleeding	0.524	1.214 (0.665–2.202)	0.001*	0.191 (0.0670–0.508)
Renal failure	0.026*	0.467 (0.235–0.904)	0.279	1.5108 (0.708–3.178)
Malignancy	0.000*	8.980 (3.977–21.558)	0.904	1.052 (0.453–2.409)
Cultured for <i>C. striatum</i> only	0.771	0.918 (0.517–1.644)	0.033*	2.314 (1.095–5.166)
Other antibacterial drugs	0.008*	0.082 (0.009–0.433)	0.000*	0.072 (0.021–0.245)
Antifungal	0.000*	6.955 (3.464–14.658)	0.386	0.681 (0.275–1.588)
SOFA SCORE	0.000*	1.282 (1.156–1.431)	0.025*	1.186 (1.026–1.387)
NLP	0.024*	1.029 (1.004–1.055)	0.000*	1.115 (1.075–1.162)

Note: *With significance and $P \leq 0.05$.

Abbreviations: *C. striatum*, *Corynebacterium striatum*; APACHE II, Acute Physiological and Chronic Health Evaluation II; SOFA, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment; NLP, neutrophil: lymphocyte ratio.

or a higher SOFA score ($P=0.006$) reflected a serious inflammatory response effect on hospital stay. While the patients whose respiratory sample only cultivated *C. striatum*, more ventilation time may suffer ($P=0.019$). The secondary outcomes are displayed in [Table 4](#).

Safety Outcomes

After 7 days, the SOFA score and NLR were significantly decreased in both groups ($P \leq 0.05$). Although the mean serum Cr was higher in the targeted antibiotic group without significance, the serum Cr was significantly decreased in the nontargeted antibiotic group ($P \leq 0.05$). The blood platelets were significantly increased in the bother group after 7 days ($P \leq 0.05$) ([Supplemental Figure 2](#) Comparison of day 1 and day 7 of laboratory testing in 339 patients). The decreased

Table 4 Multivariable Analysis of Secondary Outcomes in the Two Groups

Item	Propensity Score IPTW Cohort		Original Cohort*	
	P value	Difference (95% CI)	P value	Difference (95% CI)
Length of hospital stay (day)	0.415	0.815 (0.346–12.960)	0.695	0.393 (0.157–16.011)
Length of ICU stay (day)	0.946	0.069 (0.047–25.576)	0.863	–0.173 (0.019–27.896)
Length of ventilation time (hour)	0.885	–0.144 (0.000–487.950)	0.991	–0.012 (0.000–499.829)

Note: *Retrospective cohort before inverse probability of treatment weighting.

Abbreviations: IPTW, inverse probability of treatment weighting; ICU, intensive care unit.

degree of serum Cr in the nontargeted antibiotic group was significantly higher than that in the targeted antibiotic group, and the increased degree of blood PLT in the nontargeted antibiotic group was also significantly higher than that in the targeted antibiotic against *C. striatum* ([Supplemental Figure 3](#) Degree of change in laboratory testing (day 7 vs day 1) between the two groups).

Discussion

Our research provides new insights into understanding the treatment of *C. striatum* in lower respiratory tract infection by conducting a new IPTW cohort study. This study contained 10-year relatively large amount of data. The results showed that targeted antibiotic therapy against *C. striatum* in lower respiratory tract infection did not improve all-cause hospital mortality, hospital stay, ICU stay or ventilation time, but with drug-related side effect of serum creatinine increase and thrombocytopenia. Meanwhile, in subgroup analysis, targeted antibiotic therapy against *C. striatum* improved all-cause hospital mortality when APACHE II score was higher than 15.

Due to being common components of the skin microbiota, *C. striatum* is usually thought of as a colonizer or contaminant. In recent years, the clinically related *C. striatum* has been recognized, particularly as a cause of respiratory tract infection.¹⁴ Before undertaking this work, we defined the use of vancomycin or linezolid administration as a targeted antibiotic therapy group for the following reasons: (1) The prevalence of *C. striatum* isolated from the respiratory tract always exhibited multiple drug-resistance (MDR) profiles, but all were susceptible to vancomycin or linezolid in previous studies.¹⁵ (2) In China, a total of 260 isolates were collected from respiratory infection patients from three hospitals in three regions. Almost all isolates (96.2%, 250/260) showed multidrug resistance, but all were susceptible to vancomycin or linezolid,¹⁶ which was similar to the findings from other countries.^{17–19}

Antimicrobial resistance of *C. striatum* has evolved rapidly. To date, studies of antibiotic therapy against *C. striatum* in LRT infection were limited. For this reason, we developed a retrospective cohort study with 339 *C. striatum*-related LRT infection patients during last 10 years. Most of them were in the context of underlying diseases. A total of 118 (34.81%) patients suffered all-cause hospital mortality. The result was close to another systematic review including 42 studies and 85 invasive infections caused by *C. striatum*. The review reported that 62.30% of the patients experienced a complete recovery after antibiotic treatment, and the mortality rates were 34.00% among those with bacteremia caused by *C. striatum*.²

The high mortality rates observed in our study can be partly attributed to the severity of disease, and also to the infectious exacerbation of disease by *C. striatum*. To eliminate the differences in the baseline characteristics between the two groups. We created a similar severity of the clinical condition in both groups by IPTW. We found that the use of vancomycin or linezolid against *C. striatum*, as opposed to nontargeted antibiotic therapy, did not reduce the odds of all-cause hospital mortality, and the targeted therapy could not reduce the hospital stay, ICU stay or ventilation time.

Similar findings were shown in Jin Woong Suh's study.²⁰ Sixty-seven *C. striatum* isolates from nonduplicated patients were characterized in his study. All strains were susceptible to vancomycin and linezolid. Additionally, this study showed no difference regarding in-hospital mortalities between the treatment and observation groups. However, in his study, no strains were isolated from LRT. Another 9 isolates from bronchoalveolar lavage samples were indicated by clinicians to be clinically relevant in immunocompetent adult patients. All of these patients were empirically treated with vancomycin for healthcare-associated pneumonia. No clinical failures in vancomycin therapy were documented.²¹ The clinical results of this study may be affected by the immunocompetence of patients. Meanwhile, F. Renom observed 72 *C. striatum* isolates

from 51 advanced respiratory disease patients, mainly chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, over 38 months. Twenty-five of the 51 patients (49%) died during follow-up, but his study did not describe how the antibiotics were used.⁷

C. striatum is an opportunistic pathogen, and patients always suffer immunosuppression and serious conditions. Therefore, in our subgroup analysis, patients encountered severe conditions with the APACHE II score higher than 15. In the subgroup analysis, use of vancomycin or linezolid may result in lower all-cause hospital mortality. However, in the group with mild conditions, exposure to vancomycin or linezolid was not associated with all-cause hospital mortality.

Other comprehensive therapies (such as sputum drainage and nutritional support) may contribute to the improvement of whole condition of LRT infection patients with *C. striatum*. In our study, the SOFA score was used to evaluate the inflammatory reaction. On day 7, both groups had significantly lower SOFA scores than that on day 1, and the degree of decrease was similar in both groups. As a systematic review and meta-analysis of Clark D. Russell reported that a higher NLR of bacteremic patients was associated with mortality.²² In our study, compared to day 1, the NLR of both groups was significantly decreased on day 7, and the degree of change in both groups was similar. That is, after systematic therapy, the condition of immunity in both groups was improved, which may improve the clinical condition.

Vancomycin is a glycopeptide antibiotic that is active against Gram-positive bacteria. Nephrotoxicity, although usually reversible, is the most serious common adverse effect of vancomycin.²³ Vancomycin-associated nephrotoxicity has been generally defined as changes in the serum Cr from baseline. In our study, we found that after 7 days, all the patients had a lower concentration of serum Cr, but the patients in the nontargeted group had significantly lower serum Cr levels than those on day 1. Additionally, the degree of change was significantly lower in the nontargeted antibiotic therapy group. Another side effect of vancomycin is induced immune thrombocytopenia.²⁴ After 7 days of therapy, the concentration of blood platelets in the nontargeted antibiotic therapy group was also higher than that in the targeted antibiotic therapy group.

Strengths of the Study

There is some significance and impact of the study. First, we conducted a retrospective study over the last 10 years and obtained a relatively large amount of data. Second, we created a new IPTW cohort to imitate the randomized controlled trial, which had a similar baseline of the two groups. Moreover, unlike other studies without a definition of therapy, our study defined targeted therapy by using vancomycin or linezolid. We explored the effectiveness of clinical outcomes and the side effects of targeted therapy. Finally, as *C. striatum* is an opportunistic pathogen, patients always suffer immunosuppression and other serious conditions. We also conducted a subgroup analysis according to the severity of the clinical condition.

Our results did not show any improvement in all-cause hospital mortality or hospital stay by using vancomycin or linezolid in LRT-infected patients colonized or infected with *C. striatum*. We use the Power Analysis and Sample Size 21.0 (PASS 21.0) to calculate statistical power of using vancomycin or linezolid against *C. striatum* in our study. A logistic regression of a binary response variable on a binary independent variable with a sample size of 339 cases (of which 24.77% are in the targeted antibiotic group) at a 0.859 confidence level produces a two-sided confidence interval with a width of 0.754. The baseline response rate is assumed to be 49%,⁷ and the sample odds ratio is assumed to be 0.999. A Wald statistic is used to construct the confidence interval.

The targeted antibiotic may contribute to nephrotoxicity and thrombocytopenia. If patients encounter critical conditions, we should take systematic therapy to improve the clinical condition. Target antibiotic therapy may play a part in the improvement of the whole clinical condition, and further research is needed to support this idea.

Limitations of the Study

Our study has the following limitations. First, in this retrospective cohort study, the use of IPTW incorporating propensity scores to ensure the two comparable groups was very similar with regard to the demographic data, existing medical conditions, severity of the clinical condition at the onset of day 1, and use of other antibiotics. However, we did not consider additional factors that could impact the association between the initiation of target antibiotics and mortality as covariates, eg, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, consciousness disorder and diabetes mellitus. These factors may have less of a coeffect on clinical outcomes. We selected all-cause mortality as the primary outcome since the initial choice of antibiotic therapy is more likely to be attributable to this endpoint, while other factors could also have impacted

mortality (eg, poor fluid management, lack of source control). However, it may impede us from learning useful knowledge of targeted antibiotic use from the current study. Second, we did not perform other clinical outcomes, such as readmission after discharge or the survival data that analyzed the association of 28-day or 90-day mortality with target antibiotic use. The above items were seriously biased because this was a retrospective study. Finally, we did not conduct the study to compare the different effects between vancomycin and linezolid, as the sample size was reasonably small. Further research, including from randomized clinical trials, is needed to more definitively determine the role of vancomycin or linezolid therapy in different types of infection.

Conclusions

Our results showed that the clinical benefits by vancomycin or linezolid targeted against LRT infection with *C. striatum* were limited, but with side effect of serum creatinine increase and thrombocytopenia. Our data provide new insights into understanding the therapy when respiratory samples from LRT infected patients were positive for *C. striatum*. A prospectively designed study is needed to further confirm the results.

Abbreviations

LRT, lower respiratory tract; *C. striatum*, *Corynebacterium striatum*; IPTW, inverse probability of treatment weighting; SMD, standardized mean difference; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; APACHE II score, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation II score; SOFA score, Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score; NLR, neutrophil: lymphocyte ratio; GCS, Glasgow coma scale; WBC, white blood count; PCT, procalcitonin; CRP, C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6; TB, total bilirubin; Cr, creatinine; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; HB, hemoglobin; PLT, platelet.

Data Sharing Statement

The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are not publicly available due to all data from the electronic medical record system in the hospital which are not public, but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics Approval

Ethics: This study protocol was in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration and was approved by the Ethical Committee of West China Hospital (Approval No. WCH2021-1548). As all the patients had signed informed consent to use the clinical data anonymously for future scientific research purposes upon admission, additional informed consent for this study was waived. All patient data were retrieved from the medical record database. Prior to the analysis, all data involved in the study were anonymized by information department.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported which not only including study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas but also including drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; All authors gave final approval of the version to be published and have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted. Also, all authors agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

All authors declare no potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article.

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