

WHO EML Secretariat:

Cefoperazone/Sulbactam is one of the commonly used antibacterial agents for treating common bacterial infectious diseases. It has been widely utilized in countries such as China, India, Japan<sup>[1-3]</sup>, and recommended by relevant clinical guidelines<sup>[4]</sup>. A substantial body of clinical evidence shows that it is an effective treatment option.

Reclassifying Cefoperazone/Sulbactam from a "non-recommended" category to a "Watch" category represents a rational approach. Cefoperazone/Sulbactam may be used as another option in the treatment of bacterial infectious diseases.

References:

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- [2]. Chandra A, Dhar P, Dharap S, et al. Cefoperazone-sulbactam for treatment of intra-abdominal infections: results from a randomized, parallel group study in India. *Surg Infect (Larchmt)*. 2008;9(3):367-376. doi:10.1089/sur.2007.013.
- [3]. Chen RZ, Lu PL, Yang TY, et al. Efficacy of cefoperazone/sulbactam for ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteraemia and the factors associated with poor outcomes. *J Antimicrob Chemother*. 2024;79(3):648-655. doi:10.1093/jac/dkae022.
- [4]. Proposal to the 2025 WHO EML Expert Committee on AMR/AWaRe Classification regarding Cefoperazone/Sulbactam.

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