

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Taxifolin, a Flavonoid, Reduces the Occurrence of Secondary Bacterial Infections

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ABSTRACT

**BACKGROUND**

The effect of taxifolin, a flavonoid, on the occurrence of secondary bacterial infections in patients with acute bacterial meningitis is unknown.

**METHODS**

In a randomized, double-blind, controlled trial, we compared the effect of taxifolin (100 mg twice daily) with placebo in patients with acute bacterial meningitis. The primary end point was the occurrence of secondary bacterial infections within 30 days. Secondary end points included the need for additional antibiotics, the duration of hospitalization, and the need for surgery. The trial was registered at ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT02737189.

**RESULTS**

A total of 217 patients (110 in the taxifolin group and 107 in the placebo group) were included in the primary analysis. The rate of secondary bacterial infections was significantly lower in the taxifolin group (14%) than in the placebo group (21%) (adjusted relative risk, 0.63; 95% confidence interval, 0.46 to 0.86;  $P < 0.001$ ). The need for additional antibiotics was also significantly lower in the taxifolin group (46%) than in the placebo group (55%) (adjusted relative risk, 0.83; 95% confidence interval, 0.71 to 0.97;  $P < 0.001$ ). The duration of hospitalization was significantly shorter in the taxifolin group (median, 10.2 days) than in the placebo group (median, 11.8 days) (adjusted relative risk, 0.75; 95% confidence interval, 0.54 to 1.04;  $P < 0.001$ ). The need for surgery was significantly lower in the taxifolin group (11%) than in the placebo group (19%) (adjusted relative risk, 0.58; 95% confidence interval, 0.38 to 0.88;  $P < 0.001$ ).

**CONCLUSIONS**

Taxifolin, a flavonoid, significantly reduced the occurrence of secondary bacterial infections in patients with acute bacterial meningitis. Taxifolin also reduced the need for additional antibiotics, the duration of hospitalization, and the need for surgery. (Funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China; BAOCHE Clinical Trial registration number, NCT02737189.)

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\*A list of the BAOCHE investigators is provided in the Supplementary Appendix, available at [NEJM.org](http://NEJM.org).

Drs. Jovin and C. Li contributed equally to this article.

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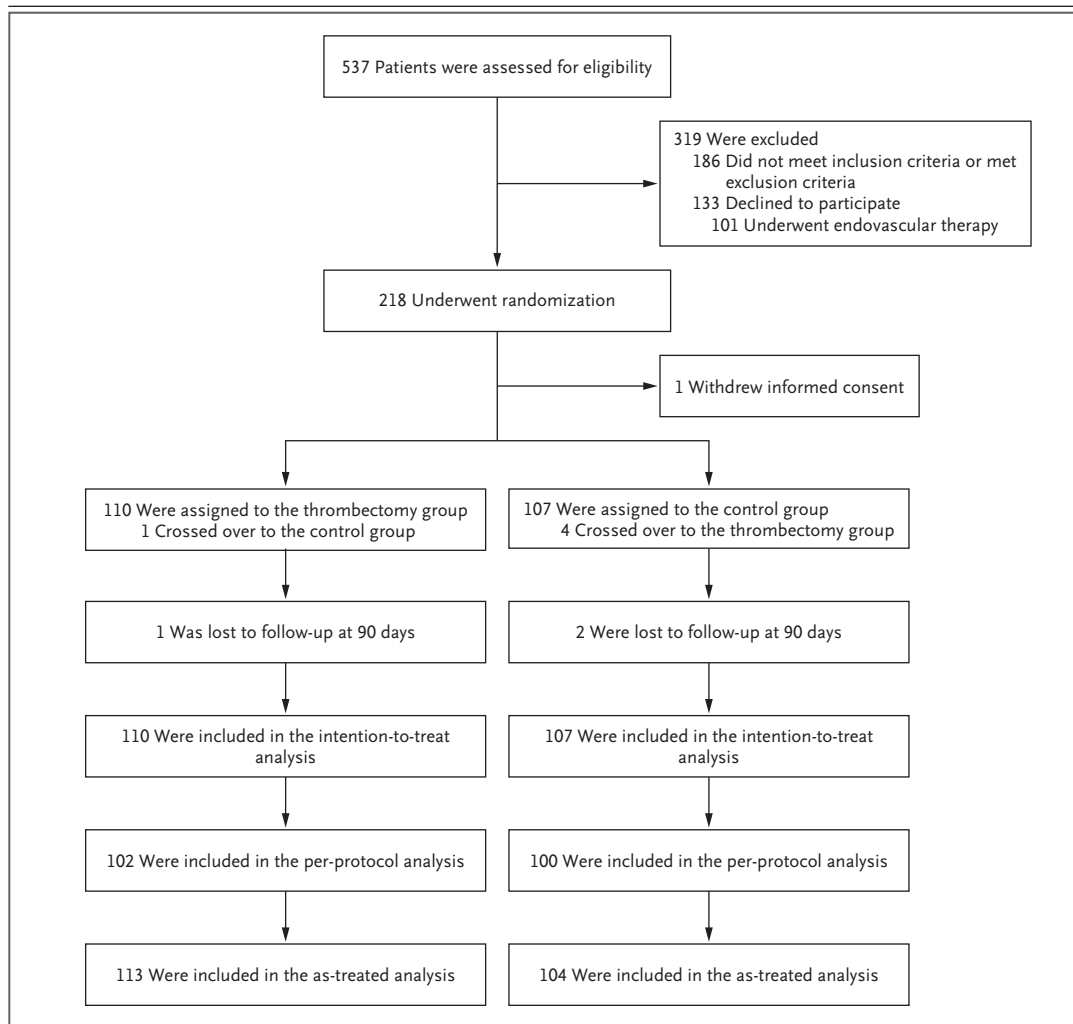
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**Figure 1. Screening, Randomization, and Follow-up of the Patients.**  
 The per-protocol population included patients without major protocol deviations. The as-treated population included patients according to the treatment they received.

RESULTS

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PATIENTS

From August 2016 to June 2021, a total of 218 patients were screened and 110 were assigned to the thrombectomy group and 108 to the control group. A total of 108 patients had reached 90 days of follow-up, and 102 were included in the per-protocol analysis. One patient was lost to follow-up at 90 days. Of the 110 patients assigned to the thrombectomy group, 102 were included in the per-protocol analysis. Mean age was 66.3 years (range, 33 to 88 years). The majority were male (63%).

At baseline, 31% of patients had a median NIHSS score of 15 (range, 3 to 25). The majority were male (63%). The majority were discharged to home (66%). At 90 days, 31% of patients had died (59 deaths) and 47% were discharged to home. The majority were discharged to home (66%). The majority were discharged to home (66%). The majority were discharged to home (66%).

**Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline.\***

Characteristic	Thrombectomy (N=110)	Control (N=107)
Age — yr	64.2±9.6	63.7±9.8
Male sex — no. (%)	80 (73)	79 (74)
Medical history		
Atrial fibrillation — no. (%)	14 (13)	13 (12)
Diabetes mellitus — no. (%)	30 (27)	29 (27)
Hypertension — no./total no. (%)	90/110 (82)	79/106 (75)
Modified Rankin scale score of 0 before stroke — no. (%)	85 (77)	89 (83)
NIHSS score†		
Median (IQR)	20 (15–29)	19 (12–30)
Distribution — no. (%)		
6–20	66 (60)	61 (57)
>20	44 (40)	46 (43)
Median systolic blood pressure at hospital arrival (IQR) — mm Hg‡	157 (138–175)	152 (138–166)
Median glucose level at hospital arrival (IQR) — mmol/liter§	8.0 (6.4–9.9)	7.6 (6.0–10.2)
Intravenous thrombolysis — no. (%)	15 (14)	23 (21)
Imaging characteristics		
Median PC-ASPECTS (IQR)¶	8 (7–10)	8 (7–10)
Median Pons-Midbrain Index (IQR)‖	1 (0–2)	1 (0–2)
Basilar-artery occlusion site — no./total no. (%)**		
Proximal basilar artery	53/107 (50)	45/105 (43)
Middle basilar artery	40/107 (37)	37/105 (35)
Distal basilar artery	13/107 (12)	23/105 (22)
Workflow times		
Distribution — no. (%)		
6–12 hr	64 (58)	71 (66)
>12 hr	46 (42)	36 (34)
Median duration (IQR) — min		
From stroke onset to randomization	664 (512–861)	662 (492–838)
From stroke onset to revascularization††	790 (626–1000)	NA
From hospital admission to groin puncture‡‡	153 (99–235)	NA
From groin puncture to revascularization§§	85 (59–129)	NA

\* Plus–minus values are means ±SD. IQR denotes interquartile range, and NA not applicable.

† Scores on the National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) range from 0 to 42, with higher scores indicating more severe neurologic deficits.

‡ Data were missing for one patient in the thrombectomy group.

§ Data were missing for 11 patients in the thrombectomy group and for 13 in the control group. To convert the values for glucose to milligrams per deciliter, divide by 0.05551.

¶ The posterior circulation Acute Stroke Prognosis Early CT Score (PC-ASPECTS) is a measure of the extent of posterior circulation early cerebral ischemia. Scores range from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating fewer early ischemic changes. Shown are values as assessed by the core laboratory. Scores were not available for four patients in the thrombectomy group.

‖ The Pons-Midbrain Index, a measure of the extent of early cerebral ischemia in the pons and midbrain, ranges from 0 (absence of early cerebral ischemia in the midbrain and pons) to 8 (>50% early cerebral ischemia on both sides in these brain-stem territories); 1 point is attributed to infarction of less than 50%, and 2 points to infarction of 50% or more on one side of the pons or midbrain. Scores were not available for four patients in the thrombectomy group.

(Table S4). A total of 22 patients were included in the primary analysis. The mean age was 72.5 years (range, 45 to 84 years). Of the 22 patients, 12 (55%) were female and 10 (45%) were male. The mean time from stroke onset to randomization was 12.5 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours). The mean time from randomization to thrombectomy was 4.5 hours (range, 3 to 10 hours). The mean time from stroke onset to thrombectomy was 17 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours). The mean time from stroke onset to randomization was 12.5 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours). The mean time from randomization to thrombectomy was 4.5 hours (range, 3 to 10 hours). The mean time from stroke onset to thrombectomy was 17 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours).

The primary analysis included 106 patients who were included in the primary analysis. The mean age was 72.5 years (range, 45 to 84 years). Of the 106 patients, 55 (52%) were female and 51 (48%) were male. The mean time from stroke onset to randomization was 12.5 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours). The mean time from randomization to thrombectomy was 4.5 hours (range, 3 to 10 hours). The mean time from stroke onset to thrombectomy was 17 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours).

The secondary analysis included 110 patients who were included in the secondary analysis. The mean age was 72.5 years (range, 45 to 84 years). Of the 110 patients, 55 (50%) were female and 55 (50%) were male. The mean time from stroke onset to randomization was 12.5 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours). The mean time from randomization to thrombectomy was 4.5 hours (range, 3 to 10 hours). The mean time from stroke onset to thrombectomy was 17 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours).

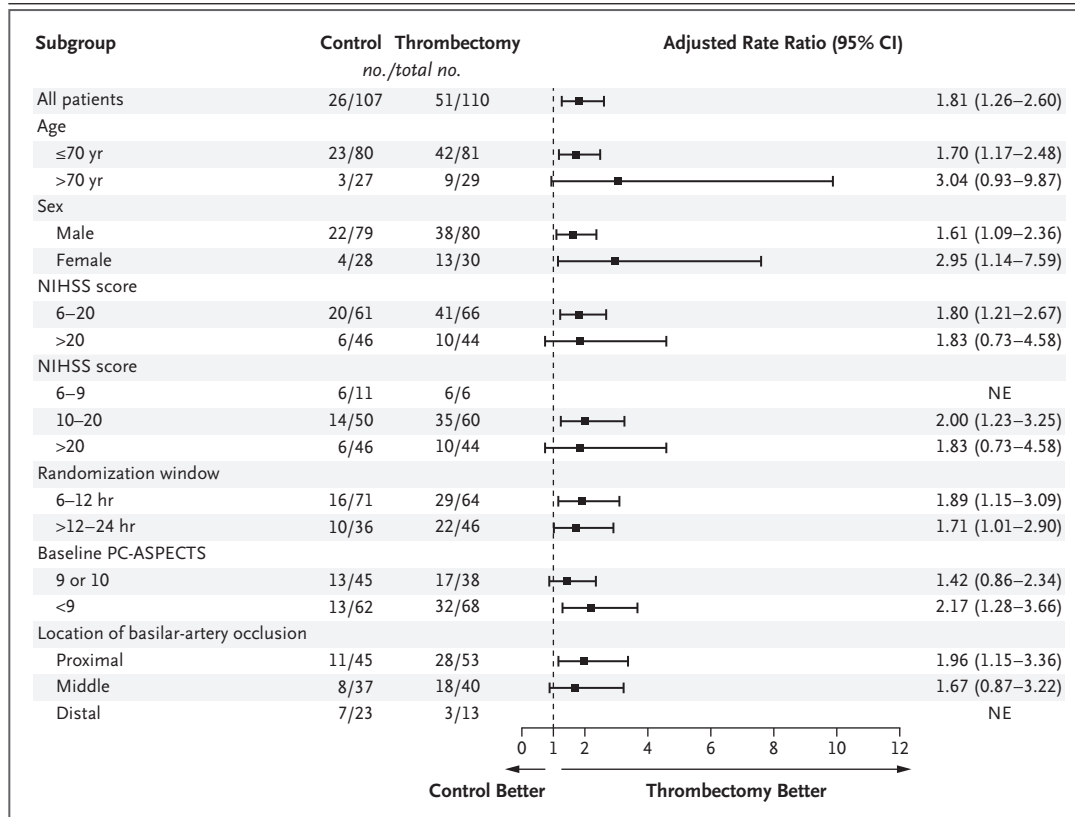
The tertiary analysis included 110 patients who were included in the tertiary analysis. The mean age was 72.5 years (range, 45 to 84 years). Of the 110 patients, 55 (50%) were female and 55 (50%) were male. The mean time from stroke onset to randomization was 12.5 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours). The mean time from randomization to thrombectomy was 4.5 hours (range, 3 to 10 hours). The mean time from stroke onset to thrombectomy was 17 hours (range, 6 to 24 hours).





**Table 2. (Continued.)**

- \*\* Scores on the Barthel Index range from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating good performance of daily living activities. A score between 95 and 100 indicates no disability that interferes with daily activities. Included in this analysis were patients who were alive at 90 days.
- †† Patency was defined as a score of 2 or 3 on the Arterial Occlusive Lesion scale, which ranges from 0 (complete occlusion) to 3 (complete recanalization and restoration of the target artery). Data for follow-up angiography were not available for 57 patients because of clinical instability or death.
- ‡‡ The EuroQoL Group 5-Dimension 3-Level (EQ-5D-3L) patient-reported questionnaire is a standardized instrument for the measurement of health status. Scores range from -0.149 to 1.00, with higher scores indicating better quality of life. Data were available for 68 patients in the thrombectomy group and for 52 in the control group.
- §§ Reperfusion on digital subtraction angiography was defined as a modified TIC1 grade of 2b or 3. A modified TIC1 reperfusion grade of 2b or higher indicates antegrade reperfusion of more than half the ischemic territory of the previously occluded target artery.<sup>13</sup> Nine angiographic images were missing or could not be assessed for modified TIC1 because of poor image quality.
- ¶¶ Symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage was defined as parenchymal hemorrhage type 2 on follow-up imaging and neurologic worsening of at least 4 points on the NIHSS, according to the Safe Implementation of Thrombolysis in Stroke–Monitoring Study (SITS-MOST) criteria, or any symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage and neurologic worsening of at least 4 points on the NIHSS, according to the second European–Australasian Acute Stroke Study (ECASS II) criteria. Follow-up scans were unavailable because of clinical instability or death in 8 patients in the thrombectomy group and in 19 in the control group. The risk ratios are presented as unadjusted values because of non-convergence in the adjusted analysis.



**Figure 3. Subgroup Analyses of a Modified Rankin Scale Score of 0 to 3 at 90 Days (Primary Outcome).**

Scores on National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) range from 0 to 42, with higher scores indicating greater neurologic deficits. The posterior circulation Acute Stroke Prognosis Early CT Score (PC-ASPECTS) is a 10-point grading system that measures the extent of posterior circulation early cerebral ischemia; scores ranges from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating fewer early ischemic changes. The adjusted rate ratio in subgroups of patients with a baseline NIHSS score of 6 to 9 and with distal basilar-artery occlusion could not be estimated (NE) because of limited sample sizes. The trial was not powered for and had no prespecified correction for multiple comparisons for a definitive analysis of subgroups.

SAFETY OUTCOMES

The incidence of ... (accidents ... ECASS II ...)

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DISCUSSION

Ours is a ... The 95% confidence interval ...

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... S ... ed b a a t (2016YFC1301502) f t e C e e Na t a M ... f S c e e a d T e c . . D c ... e f ... ded b t e a t a e a a b e t t e f e e f t a t c e a t N E J M . . A d a a t a a e d e d b t e a t a a a b e t t e f e e f t a t c e a t N E J M . .

APPENDIX

T h e a t t ' f a e a d a c a d e c d e e e a e a f : T d G . J , M . D . , C h a t L , M . D . , L f e W , M . D . , C h a e W , M . D . , J a C h e , M . D . , C h a c h J a , M . D . , Z h a S i , M . D . , Z e G a , M . D . , C f e S , M . D . , W e b C h e , M . D . , Y a P e , M . D . , C h e Y a , M . D . , M W e , M . D . , T L , M . D . , L W e , M . D . , G d X a , M . D . , H a Y a , M . D . , M R e , M . D . , J a a D a , M . D . , X f e L , M . D . , P h . D . , Q . Y a , M . D . , Y . L . , M . D . , Q f e Z h , M . D . , W a c h a S h , M . D . , Q Z h , M . D . , X a b L , M . D . , Z a G , M . D . , Q Y a , M . D . , C h e b e H . , P h . D . , W e b Z h a , M . D . , Q f e M a , M . D . , Y . L . , Z h a , M . D . , L J a , M . D . , H . Z . , Z h a , M . D . , D a d S . L e b e r d , M . D . , H L a , M . D . , A t t t P . J a d i a , M . D . , P h . D . , C h a W e , M . D . , S c t t B P h . D . , L a f Z h , M . D . , H a e Y e , M . D . , M a c R b , M . D . , M e C h a , M . D . , H a S , M . D . , J C h e , M . D . , P h . D . , a d X J , M . D . , P h . D . T e a t t ' a f f a t a e a f : t e D e a t e t f N e e ( T . G . J . , J a C h e , L . J . , H . Z . , X . J . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e - ( C . L . , L . W . , C . W . , W . Z . , Q . M . , Y . Z . , H . S . ) , t e S t r e C e e ( C . L . ) , t e D e a t e t f B e e e c M e d c e ( J . D . ) , a d t e C e e f E d e c e - B a e d M e d c e ( C . H . ) , X a H . a , a d t e D e a t e t f R a d , B e C h a a H . a ( Q . Y . ) , C a a M e d c a U e , a d P e U e C c a R e e a c h I t e e , P e U e F H . a ( C . Y . ) , B e , t e D e a t e t f N e , B a C e a H . a f I e M a M e d c a U e ( C . J . ) , B a , t e D e a t e t f N e , t e D e a t e t f N e , t e D e a t e t f N e e ' L b e a t A ( P L A ) , W ( Z . S . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e , C e a H . a f S i e O F e d , D ( Z . G . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e , L a c h e T h d P e e ' H . a , L a c h e ( C . S . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e , Z h a t t . A f f a e d H . a f B a M e d c a U e , Z h a t t . ( W . C . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e e , t e F t P e e ' H . a f C h a t t , C h a t t . ( Y . P . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e e , T a H a t H . a ( M . W . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e e , B h a H . a f B e U e ( W . S . ) , a d t e D e a t e t f N e e , T a T e d a H . a ( Z . G . ) , T a , t e D e a t e t f N e , N a S e c d P e e ' H . a , N a ( T . L . ) , t e D e a t e t f R a d , L a C e a H . a f Z h e U e , L a ( L . W . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e a d t e C c a R e e a c h C e e f N e c d - e a e , S e c d A f f a e d H . a f S c h U e , S t t . ( G . X . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e e , A f f a e d H . a f G t t . M e d c a U e , G a ( H . Y . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e , S h a t a B e C H . a , S h a t a ( M . R . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e ( X . L . ) , a d t e D e a t e t f C c a C a e M e d c e , D a a a d S a t t c d ( Y . L . ) , A f f a e d J H . a , M e d c a S c i t f N a U e , N a , t e D e a t e t f N e , X a H . a a d S e c d A f f a e d H . a , A M e d c a U e ( T h d M a M e d c a U e ) , C h a t t ( Q . Y . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e e , 985 t t H . a f t e P L A , T a a ( Q f e Z h ) , t e D e a t e t f N e , L P e e ' H . a , L ( Q Z h ) , t e D e a t e t f N e , S b e P e e ' H . a , Y a t t ( X . L . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e , Y a t a H . a f S h a d F t M e d c a U e , Y a a ( H . L . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e , N a a C e a H . a f X a M e d c a U e , N a a ( C . W . ) , t e C e b a c a C e e , H e a P c a P e e ' H . a , Z h e t t . ( L . Z . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e e , H . a f B a a P e e ' H . a , S h e t t e ( H . Y . ) , a d t e D e a t e t f N e , X ' a N . 3 H . a , X ' a ( M . C . ) , a C h a ; C e U e H e a t c a e a d C e M e d c a S c i t f R a U e ( T . G . J . ) , C a d e , N J ; t e D e a t e t f N e a d C e e e S t r e C e e , D a d G e f f e S c i t f M e d c e , U e t f C a f a , L A e e , L A e e ( D . S . L . ) , t e D e a t e t f N e e , B a N e - c a I t t e , P h e , A Z ( A . P . J . ) ; A a B a t t c , M e e , N C ( S . B . ) ; t e S t r e U t H . a V a d H e b , B a c e a ( M . R . ) , a d t e D e a t e t f N e , P t t b I t t e f B a D d e a d R e c e , U e t f P t t b M e d c a C e e a d V e a A f f a P t t b t t H e a t C a e S e , G e a t c R e e a c h E d c a t a d C c a C e e , P t t b t t ( J C h e ) .

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