Practice Guidance for Judicious Use of Antibiotics

In the well-appearing patient, antibiotics are not the answer.

Community-Acquired Pneumonia (CAP) – Adults

Outpatient treatment of adults not HIV-infected or immunocompromised

CLINICAL CONSIDERATIONS

CAP should be suspected in patients with newlyacquired lower respiratory tract symptoms (cough, sputum production, or dyspnea) especially if accompanied by fever, altered breath sounds, and rales. A CXR is required to make the diagnosis.

The initial site of care is the single most important decision made by clinicians during an episode of CAP. This decision involves 3 steps: 1) assessment of any preexisting conditions that compromise the safety of home care; 2) calculation of the CURB-65 (see page 35); and 3) clinical judgement.

A significant number of treatment failures have been documented for *Streptococcus pneunomiae* resistant to macrolides.

Fluoroquinolones should be used for outpatients only when the patient has failed first-line therapy, has known allergy to first-line agents, or where highly resistant pneumococcus (penicillin MIC > 4 mcg/ml) is prevalent.

These guidelines were produced in collaboration with the Infectious Diseases Society of Oregon.

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MANAGEMENT OF OUTPATIENTS

Previously healthy, no recent (within 3 months) antibiotic therapy: 1) azithromycin, clarithromycin or doxycycline.

Antibiotics within past 3 months or comorbidities (COPD, diabetes, renal or congestive heart failure, malignancy): 1) azithromycin or clarithromycin, **plus** high dose amoxicillin, amoxicillin-clavulanate, cefdinir, cefpodoxime, cefprozil, or cefuroxime; 2) a respiratory fluoroquinolone alone.

Inpatients: 1) advanced macrolide plus a betalactam (cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ampicillin, or ampicillin-sulbactam); 2) respiratory fluoroquinolone.