

Stewarding Respiratory Tract Infections

Zahra Kassamali Escobar, PharmD, BCPS
UW Medicine | Valley Medical Center
zescobar@uw.edu

February 6, 2018

This presentation is intended for educational use only, and does not in any way constitute medical consultation or advice related to any specific patient.

What duration of therapy is appropriate for treating community acquired pneumonia?

- 3-5 days
- 5-7 days
- 7-10 days
- 10-14 days

What drives duration of therapy?

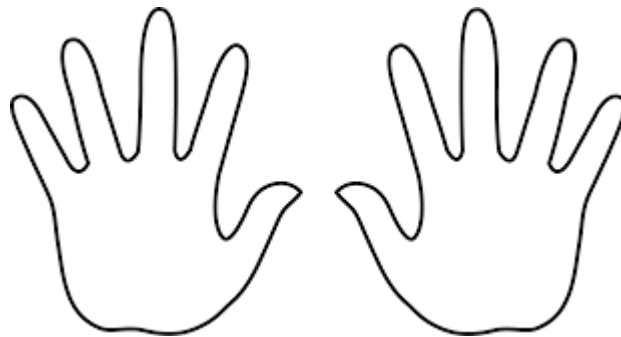
History, the Solar System, and a Human hand



Constantine

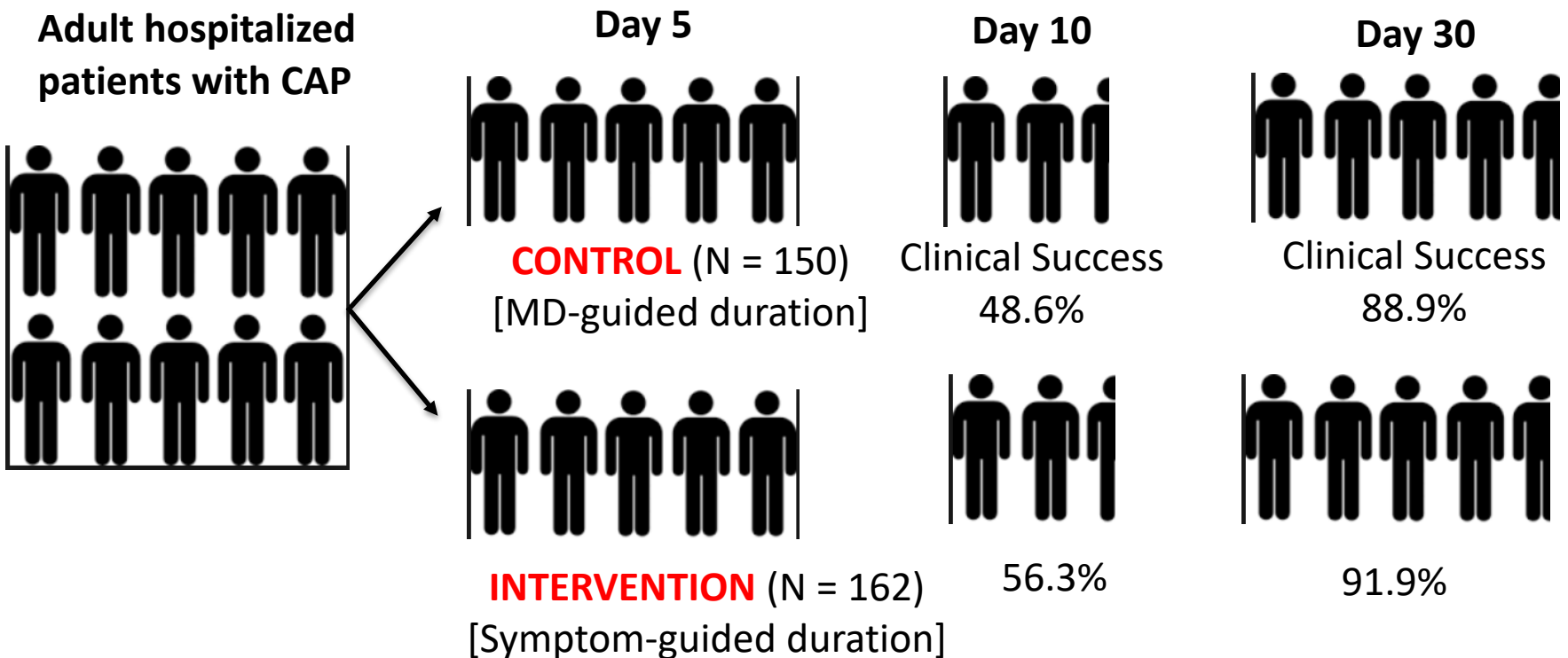
- Babylonians held the number 7 in mystical significance
- Ancient Chinese and Japanese based 7-day cycles on celestial bodies (Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus and Saturn)
- Judaism, the world was created in 7 days

AD 321: 7-day week is formally codified by the Romans



Symptom-guided duration

Adult hospitalized patients with CAP



INTERVENTION, antibiotics stopped if:

Afebrile x48h AND ≤ 1 CAP-associated sign of clinical instability:

[SBP < 90 | HR > 100 | RR > 24 | O₂ Sat < 90% | PaO₂ < 60 on RA]

Symptom-guided duration, some caveats

- 30% of subjects in the intervention received >5 days of antibiotic therapy
- Excluded patients living in a nursing home or prior hospital stay within 14 days prior to admit
- Excluded immunosuppressed patients
- No differences in LOS or length or days of IV antibiotic
- 80% of antibiotics selected were fluoroquinolones

From Publication to Patient

Sticky Notes to Physicians

[Comment](#)

MD, IV fluids order was for 1 liter which is complete. Would you like to d/c the order now? Thank you, nursing.

2/1- Dr. Yuan, suggest d/c antibiotics after tomorrow's dose (2/2). Will have completed 5 days of abx which is non-inferior to longer duration for mild-moderate CAP. JAMA Int Med. 2016 Sep; 176(9): 1257-65. Thank you- Kevin S, PharmD x5636

Last edited by Kevin Stock, PharmD on 02/01/18 at 1206

[View All](#)

3-step pathway to reduce duration of antibiotics and length of stay in patients with CAP

✓ **Early Mobilization**

- During 1st 24h of hospitalization

✓ **IV to PO Antibiotic**

- Clinically improved, vital signs stable, tolerate oral

✓ **Predefined criteria for hospital discharge**

- Baseline mental status & adequate oxygenation on room air

Table 2. Outcomes for Study Patients by Treatment Group

Event	3-Step Critical Pathway Group (n = 200)	Usual Care Group (n = 201)	Difference (95% CI) ^a	P Value ^b
Primary end point: LOS, median (IQR), d				
Overall	3.9 (2.79 to 5.75)	6.0 (4.75 to 8.83)	-2.1 (-2.7 to -1.7)	<.001
IDIBELL—Hospital Universitari de Bellvitge	4.0 (2.83 to 5.75)	6.0 (4.62 to 8.88)	-2.0 (-2.7 to -1.3)	<.001
SCIAS—Hospital de Barcelona	3.7 (2.71 to 5.67)	6.3 (4.87 to 8.71)	-2.6 (-3.2 to -1.7)	<.001
Secondary end points				
Length of intravenous antibiotic therapy, median (IQR), d	2.0 (2.0 to 3.0)	4.0 (2.0 to 6.0)	-2.0 (-2.0 to -1.0)	<.001
Adverse drug reactions, No. (%)	9 (4.5)	32 (15.9)	-11.4 (-17.2 to -5.6)	<.001
Phlebitis	8 (4.0)	21 (10.4)	-6.4 (-11.5 to -1.4)	.02
Skin eruption	0	2 (1.0)	-1.0 (-2.4 to 0.4)	.50
Vomiting/diarrhea	0	4 (2.0)	-2.0 (-3.9 to -0.1)	.12
Allergy	1 (0.5)	1 (0.5)	0 (-1.4 to 1.4)	>.99
Transaminitis	0	3 (1.5)	-1.5 (-3.2 to 0.2)	.25
Medical complications, No. (%)	40 (20.0)	49 (24.4)	-4.4 (-12.6 to 3.8)	.34
Empyema	3 (1.5)	6 (3.0)	-1.5 (-4.4 to 1.4)	.50
Cardiac complication ^c	8 (4.0)	16 (8.0)	-4.0 (-8.6 to 0.7)	.14
Respiratory failure	15 (7.5)	8 (4.0)	3.5 (-1.0 to 8.1)	.14
Acute confusion	7 (3.5)	8 (4.0)	-0.5 (-4.2 to 3.2)	>.99
Renal failure	7 (3.5)	8 (4.0)	-0.5 (-4.2 to 3.2)	>.99
Nosocomial infection	2 (1.0)	3 (1.5)	-0.5 (-2.7 to 1.7)	>.99
Severe hyperglycemia	3 (1.5)	9 (4.5)	-3.0 (-6.3 to 0.3)	.14
Shock	2 (1.0)	3 (1.5)	-0.5 (-2.7 to 1.7)	>.99
Subsequent hospital admission (<30 d), No. (%) ^d	18 (9.1)	15 (7.5)	1.6 (-3.8 to 7.1)	.59
Overall case-fatality rate (<30 d), No. (%)	4 (2.0)	2 (1.0)	1.0 (-1.4 to 3.4)	.45

Pathway to Practice: The Devil is in the Implementation Details

Imagine if, for the cost of a single sheet of paper and the effort required to place it in the patient's medical chart, you could reduce length of stay by 2 days and save up to \$4600 per patient yet have no impact on readmission rate. One might think a deal with the devil had been struck...."

Antimicrobial Stewardship Hotline: 310-267-7567 www.asp.mednet.ucla.edu Email: asp@ucla.edu

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS



Benefits of Oral Therapy

- Equally as effective as IV
- Shortened length of stay
- Fewer bloodstream infections
- Reduction in administration and preparation time
- Decreased drug cost

Which Agents?

- Ciprofloxacin
- Levofloxacin
- Fluconazole
- Metronidazole
- Clindamycin
- TMP/SMX
- Doxycycline
- Linezolid

When to Transition?

- Functional GI tract
- Stable vital signs
- WBC normalizing

Which Infections?

- Respiratory tract infections
- Urinary tract infections including pyelonephritis
- Skin and soft tissue infections
- Intra-abdominal infections

How to transition?

Transitioning the same drug is easy:

- e.g. Levofloxacin IV → Levofloxacin PO
- Exception: Clindamycin 600 mg IV → 300 mg PO

Other options:

- Piperacillin/Tazobactam (Zosyn)
 - Ciprofloxacin + Clindamycin
 - Ciprofloxacin + Amoxicillin/Clavulanate
 - Levofloxacin + Metronidazole

Call the Antimicrobial Stewardship Program Hotline with questions about transitions to oral therapy at x7-7567

Let's
Go **PO**

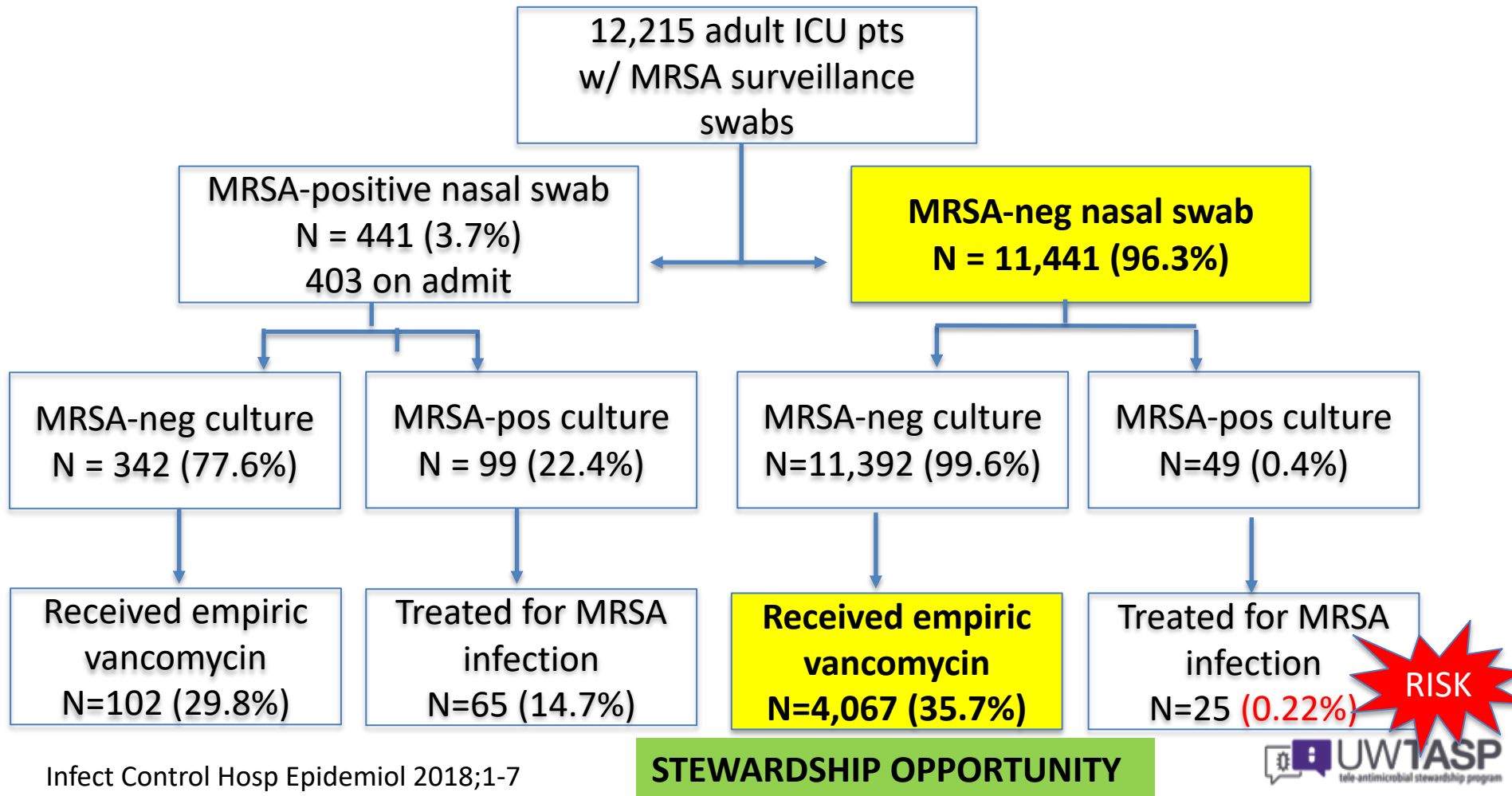
Transitional Antimicrobial Therapy



MRSA nasal swabs: *If it doesn't grow, just say no*



- Retrospective study x2 years, 6 ICUs in a single center



What duration of therapy is appropriate for treating community acquired pneumonia?

- 3-5 days



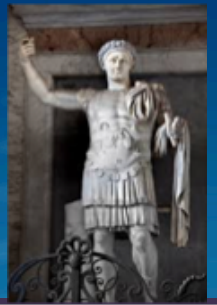
BUT....

Patient-specific factors may justify longer treatment durations

- 5-7 days
- 7-10 days
- 10-14 days

Duration of therapy:

Moving beyond Constantine, 1700 years in the making



- *Many signs and symptoms of bacterial infections result from the inflammatory response to the bacteria rather than the direct presence of viable bacteria. The persistence of symptoms for a few days does not necessarily mean that viable bacteria are still present.*

-Brad Spellberg, MD

The maturing antibiotic mantra: Shorter is *STILL* Better

My institution has procalcitonin testing

- Yes
- No. Considering getting it in the near future
- No. No plans to obtain this lab test
- Not sure