



Pneumonie aigue communautaire

Donia BOUZID

MCU-PH Urgences Bichat, APHP

université Paris Cité



F-Xavier LESCURE

PU-PH SMIT Bichat, APHP

université Paris Cité



HEALTHY
LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT

Low rate Migration of microbiota

Lungs are continuously exposed to microbiota via subclinical aspiration of pharyngeal microbiota and periodic inhalation of airborne viruses.

High rate Elimination of microbiota

Mechanisms of microbial clearance ensure that relatively few bacteria persist and reproduce in the lungs.

Alveolar macrophages and airway epithelial cells: sense microbiota and modulate host immunity

Mucociliary action: augmented by periodic cough, transports microbes towards the pharynx

ALVEOLUS

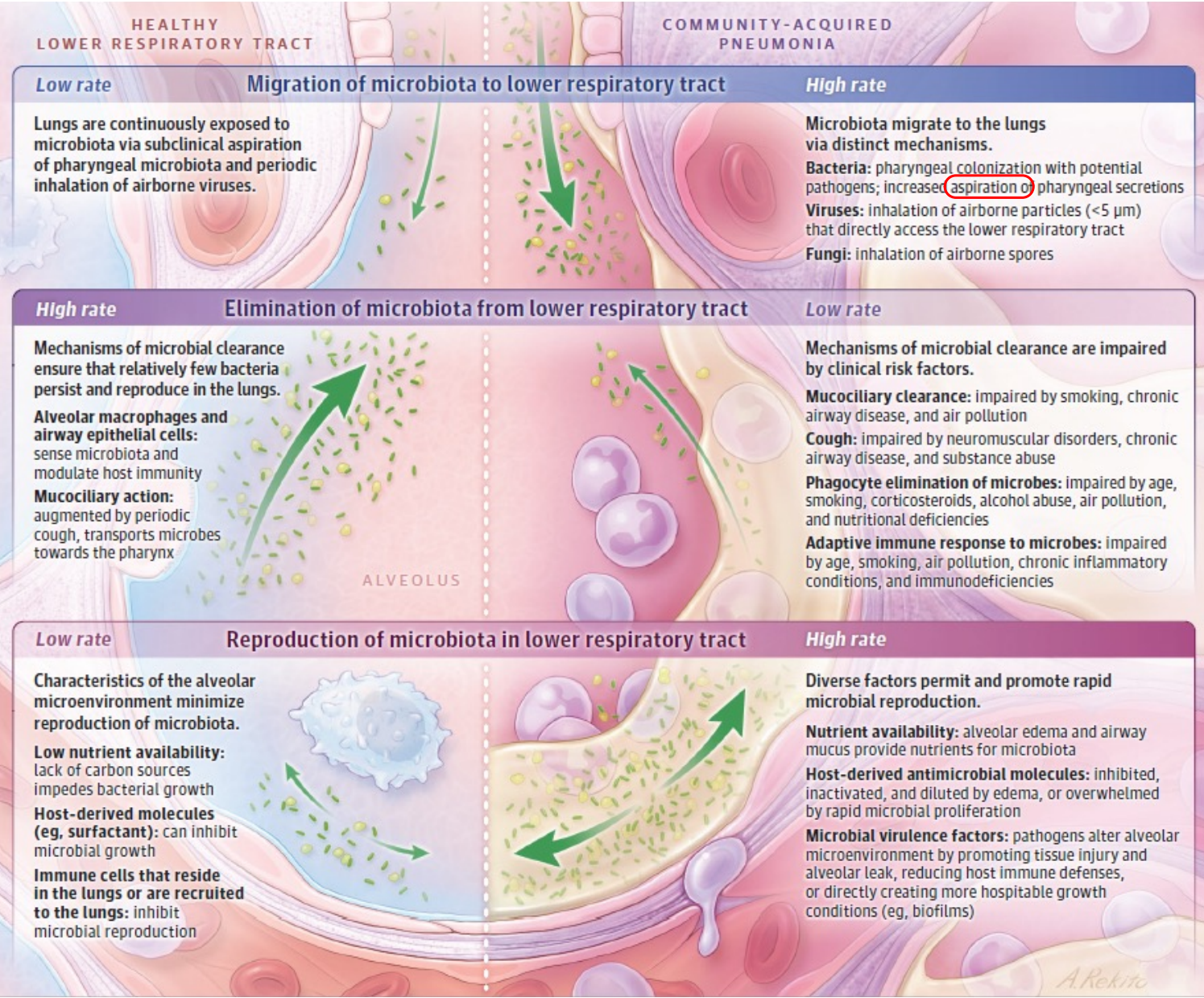
Low rate Reproduction of microbiota

Characteristics of the alveolar microenvironment minimize reproduction of microbiota.

Low nutrient availability: lack of carbon sources impedes bacterial growth

Host-derived molecules (eg, surfactant): can inhibit microbial growth

Immune cells that reside in the lungs or are recruited to the lungs: inhibit microbial reproduction



Community-acquired pneumonia occurs when

- increased migration,
- Impaired elimination, and
- enhanced microbial reproduction

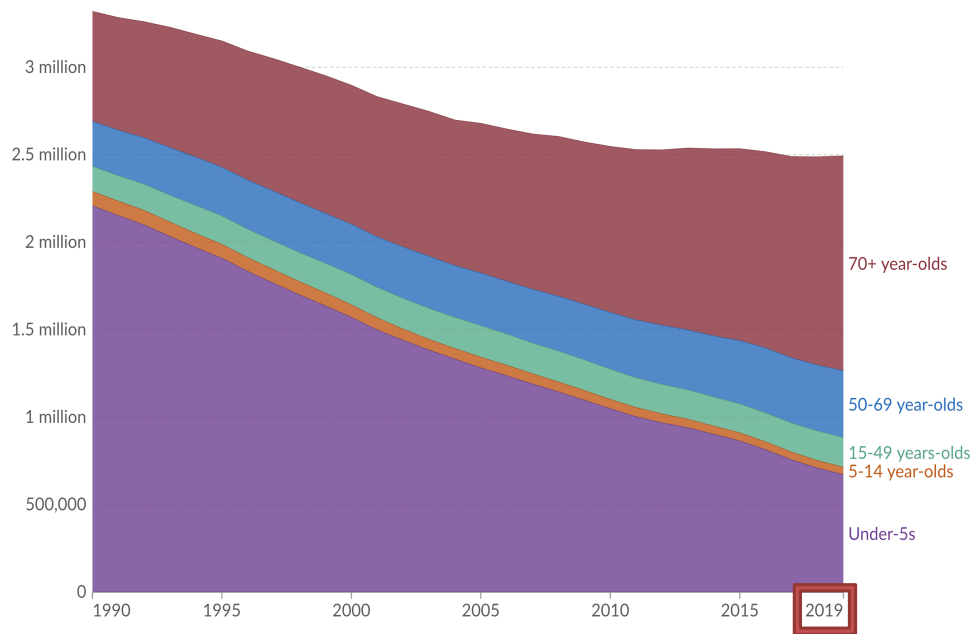
together result in the emergence and outgrowth of a dominant pathogen, associated with host inflammation and tissue injury.

Chapitre 1: Epidémiologie des 20 dernières années

Deaths from pneumonia, by age, World, 1990 to 2019

The estimated annual number of deaths from pneumonia¹ and other lower respiratory infections.

Our World
in Data



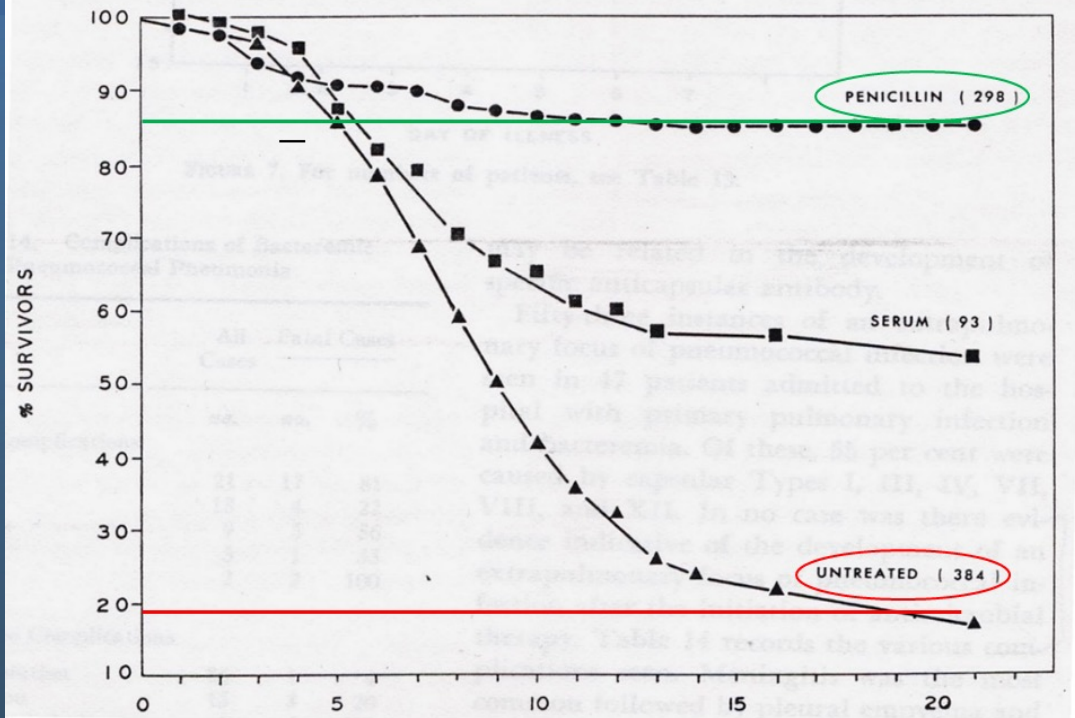
Data source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)

OurWorldInData.org/pneumonia | CC BY

1. **Pneumonia:** Pneumonia describes a condition of the inflammation of the lungs, specifically in the alveoli, which are millions of tiny air sacs that help us take in oxygen. In pneumonia, these alveoli become filled with pus and fluid, which makes breathing painful and reduces our ability to take in oxygen from the air we breathe and exhale carbon dioxide. Pneumonia can develop from a range of different infections, which are caused by different pathogens, including viruses, bacteria, and fungi. This includes, for example, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, influenza (flu), respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), COVID-19, and more. Estimates of pneumonia globally tend to be based on a clinical definition of the condition, because of a lack of diagnosis and testing. The clinical definition refers to when people develop symptoms including fast breathing and coughing, and may include other lower respiratory tract infections. Read more on our page on Pneumonia.

Bactériémies pneumococques


EFFECT OF THERAPY ON % SURVIVAL IN PNEUMOCOCCAL BACTEREMIA



Austrian R and Gold J, Ann of Intern Med 1964

WORLD PNEUMONIA DAY

12 NOVEMBER 2023

EVERY  **13**
SECONDS
SOMEONE DIES FROM
PNEUMONIA IN THE WORLD

world
pneumonia
day

THE MORE PEOPLE KNOW ABOUT
PNEUMONIA, THE SAFER EVERYONE WILL BE.
AWARENESS AND EDUCATION
ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF
PNEUMONIA PREVENTION

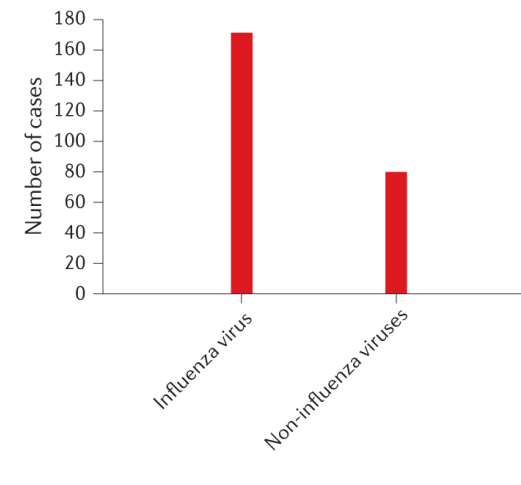
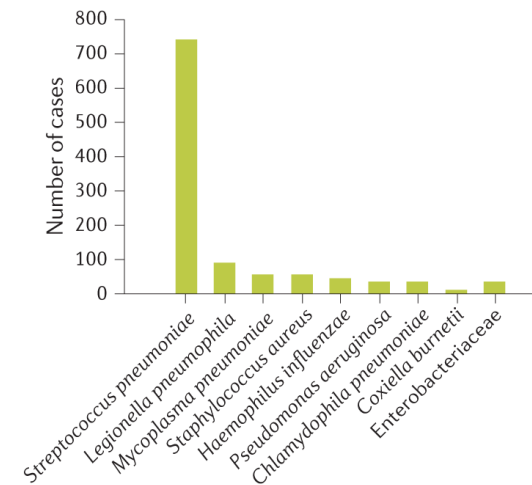
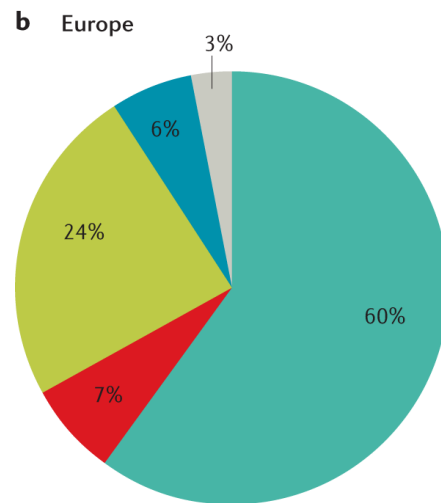
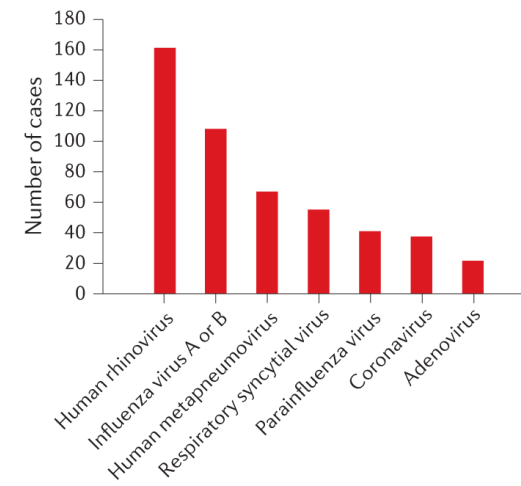
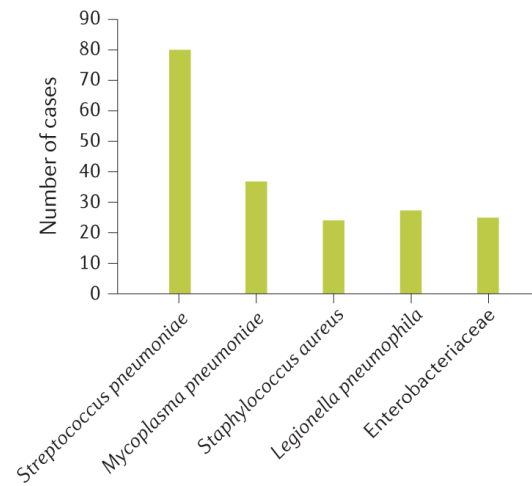
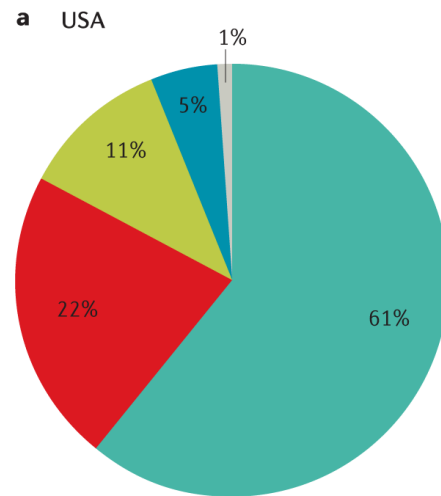


world
pneumonia
day



www.NEUMOAI.ORG/INICIO/NEUMONIA

“Streptococcus pneumoniae est la principale cause de PAC et son incidence est estimée à un adulte sur mille par an.” ECDC



Torres, et al. Pneumonia. Nat Rev Dis Primers (2021)

Étiologie de la pneumonie acquise dans la communauté (PAC) dans la population adulte aux États-Unis et en Europe de 2010 à 2012 et entre 2003 et 2014.

2002-2004, cela vous rappelle
quoi ?

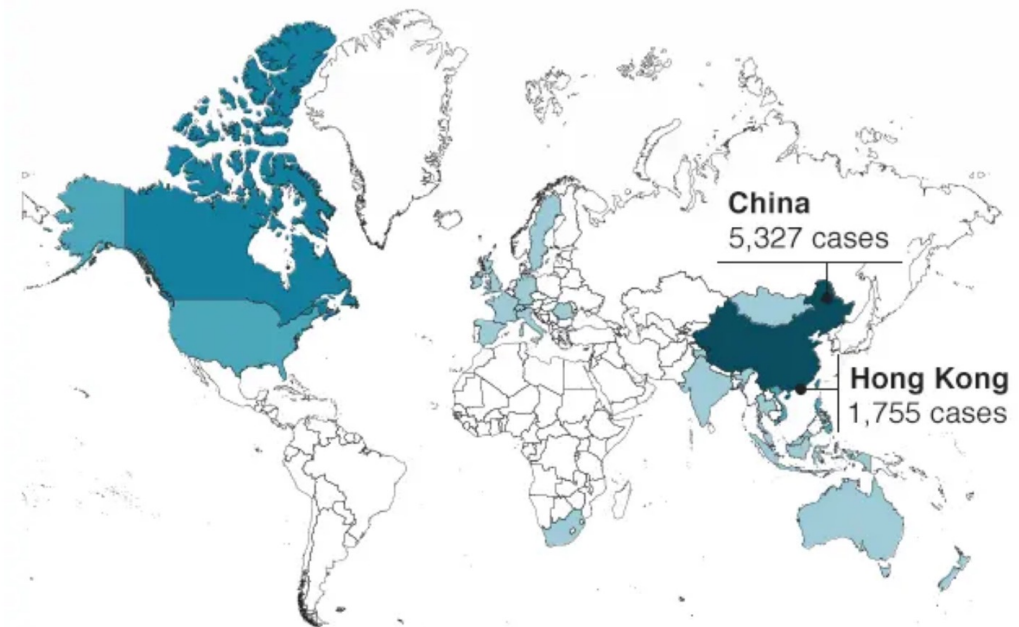
SARS-CoV-1

- L'épidémie qui a débuté en Chine fin 2002 s'est propagée dans le monde entier en 2003, avec plus de 8 000 cas et près de 800 décès.
- Le taux de mortalité global était d'environ 14 à 15 %.

Spread of Sars epidemic in 2002-3

Number of probable cases Nov 2002-Jul 2003

0-9 10-99 100-999 1,000-5,327



2006, cela vous dit quelque chose?

Le H5N1 est le sous-type le plus virulent d'une longue liste de virus aviaires hautement pathogènes apparus ces dernières années.

La moitié des cas sont survenus chez des personnes âgées de moins de 20 ans ; 90 % des cas sont survenus chez des personnes âgées de moins de 40 ans.

Le taux de létalité global était de 56 %.



Bird flu

Preparing for the pandemic p785

Oily fish and omega 3 fatty acids p790, p792

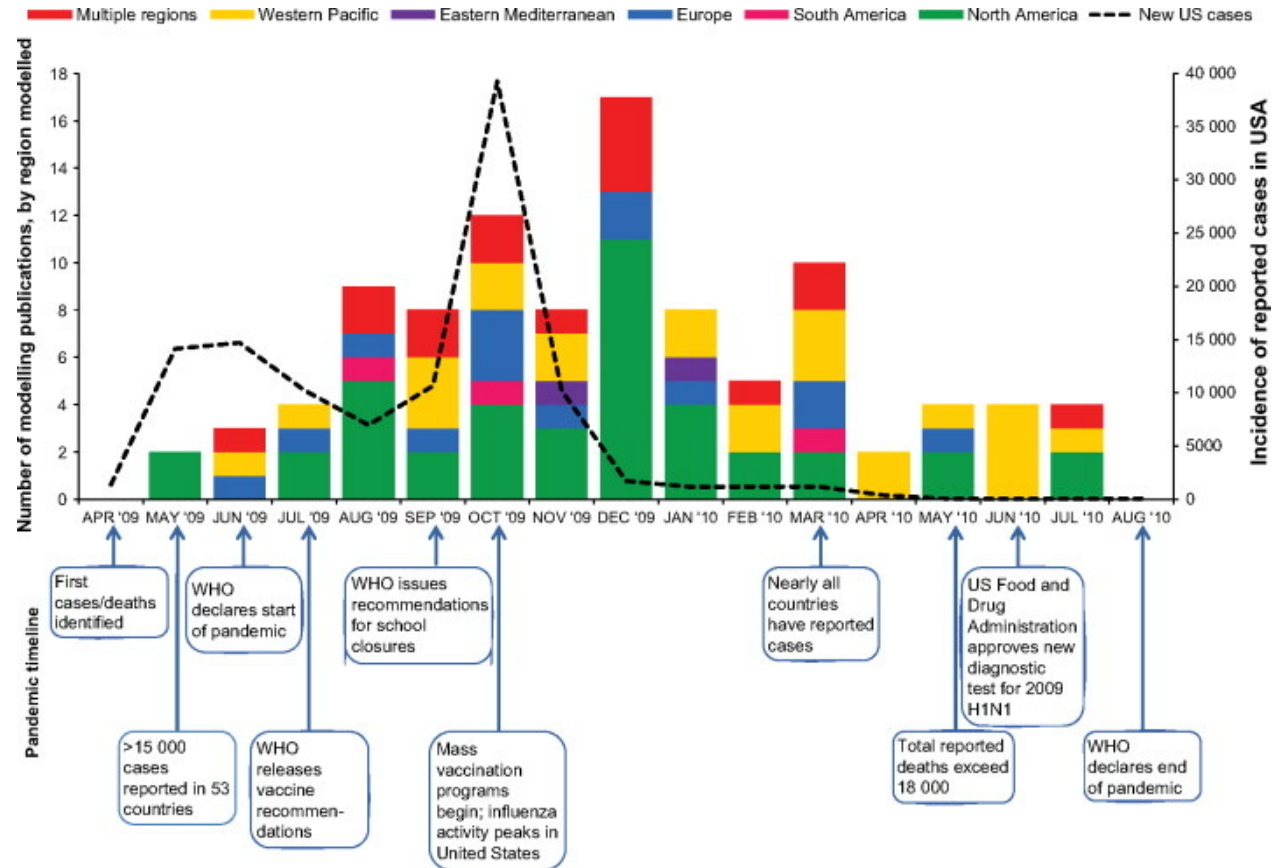
Better ways of managing severe dementia p741, p756

NHS job cuts p743

Controlling asthma in adults p707

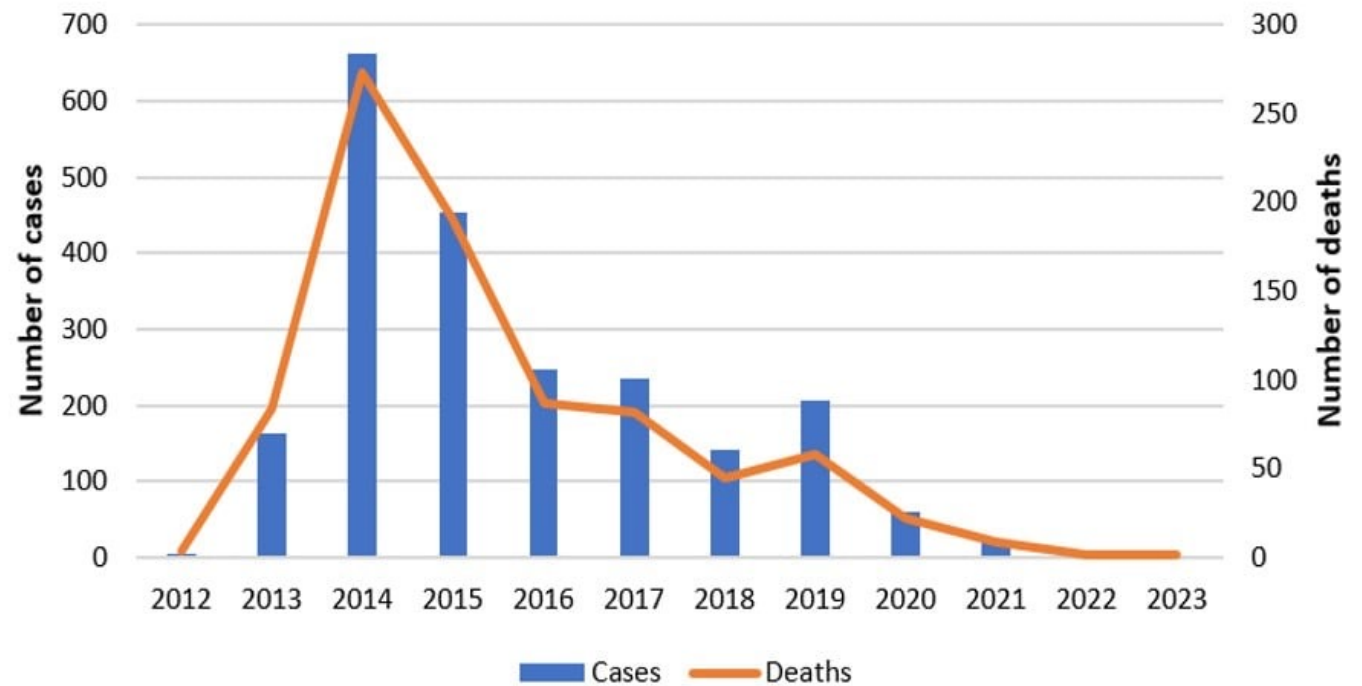
2009?

“Entre 151 700 à 575 400 personnes dans le monde sont décédées des suites d'une infection par le virus (H1N1)pdm09 au cours de la première année de circulation du virus.” CDC



2012-2013?

« Pour la période allant du 13 septembre 2012 au 12 août 2023, le nombre total de cas d'infection par le MERS-CoV confirmés en laboratoire et notifiés à l'OMS à l'échelle mondiale s'établit à 2605, dont 937 décès associés (taux de létalité de 36 %). » OMS

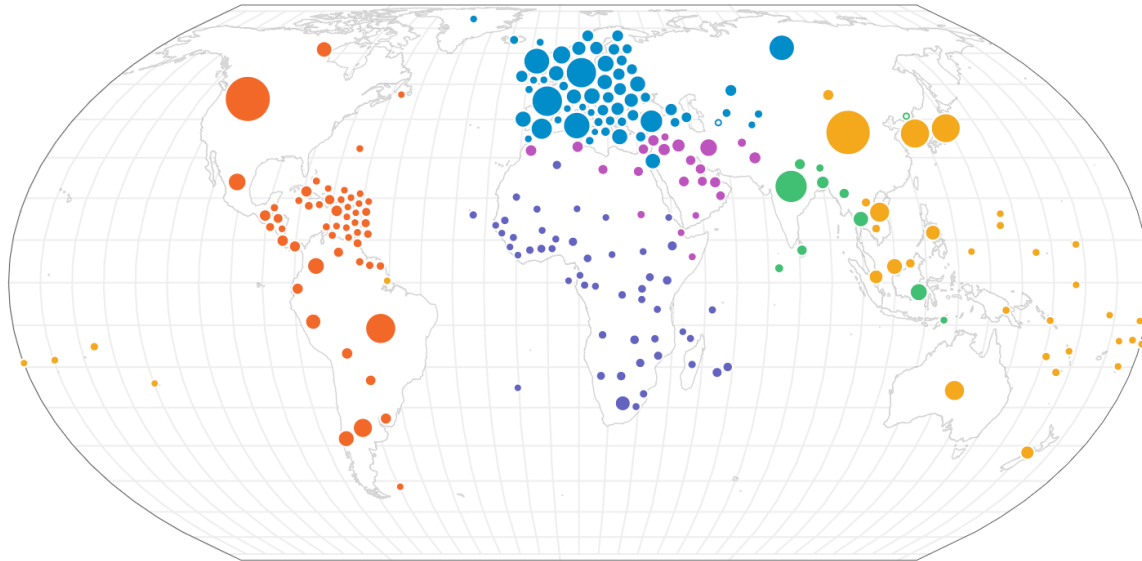


Courbe épidémique des cas et des décès dus au MERS-CoV notifiés en Arabie saoudite entre 2012 et le 12 août 2023 (OMS)

2019?
Easy 😊

Number of COVID-19 cases reported to WHO (cumulative total)

World



WHO Regions

- Africa
- Americas
- Eastern Mediterranean
- Europe
- South-East Asia
- Western Pacific

774,771,942

Reported COVID-19 cases

25 February 2024

Number of COVID-19 cases reported to WHO (cumulative total)

World

Country Cases

United States of America	103.4m	<div style="width: 103.4%;"></div>
China	99.3m	<div style="width: 99.3%;"></div>
India	45m	<div style="width: 45%;"></div>
France	39m	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>
Germany	38.4m	<div style="width: 38.4%;"></div>
Brazil	37.5m	<div style="width: 37.5%;"></div>
Republic of Korea	34.6m	<div style="width: 34.6%;"></div>

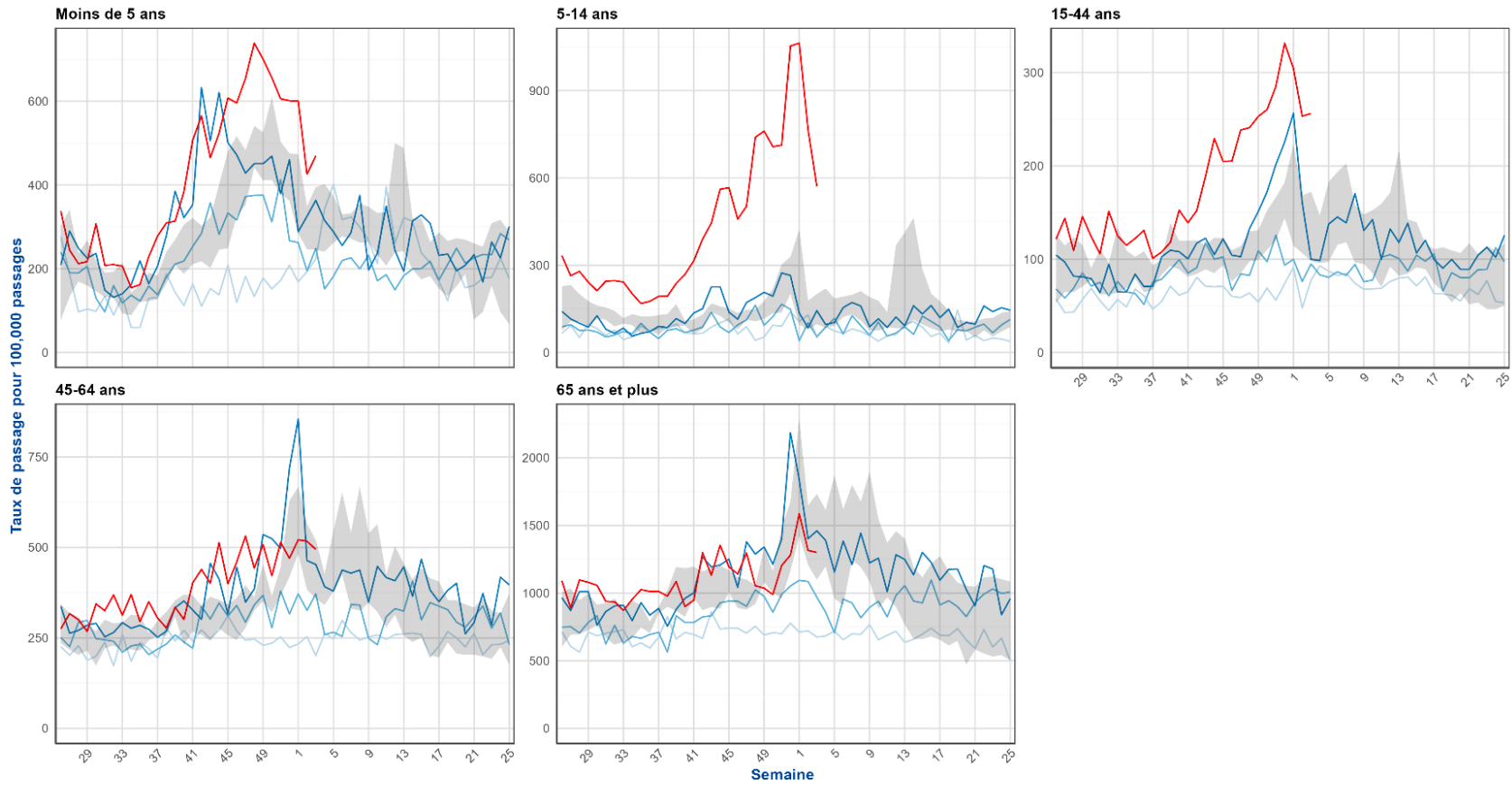
Show less

2023

Un peu d'innovation ?

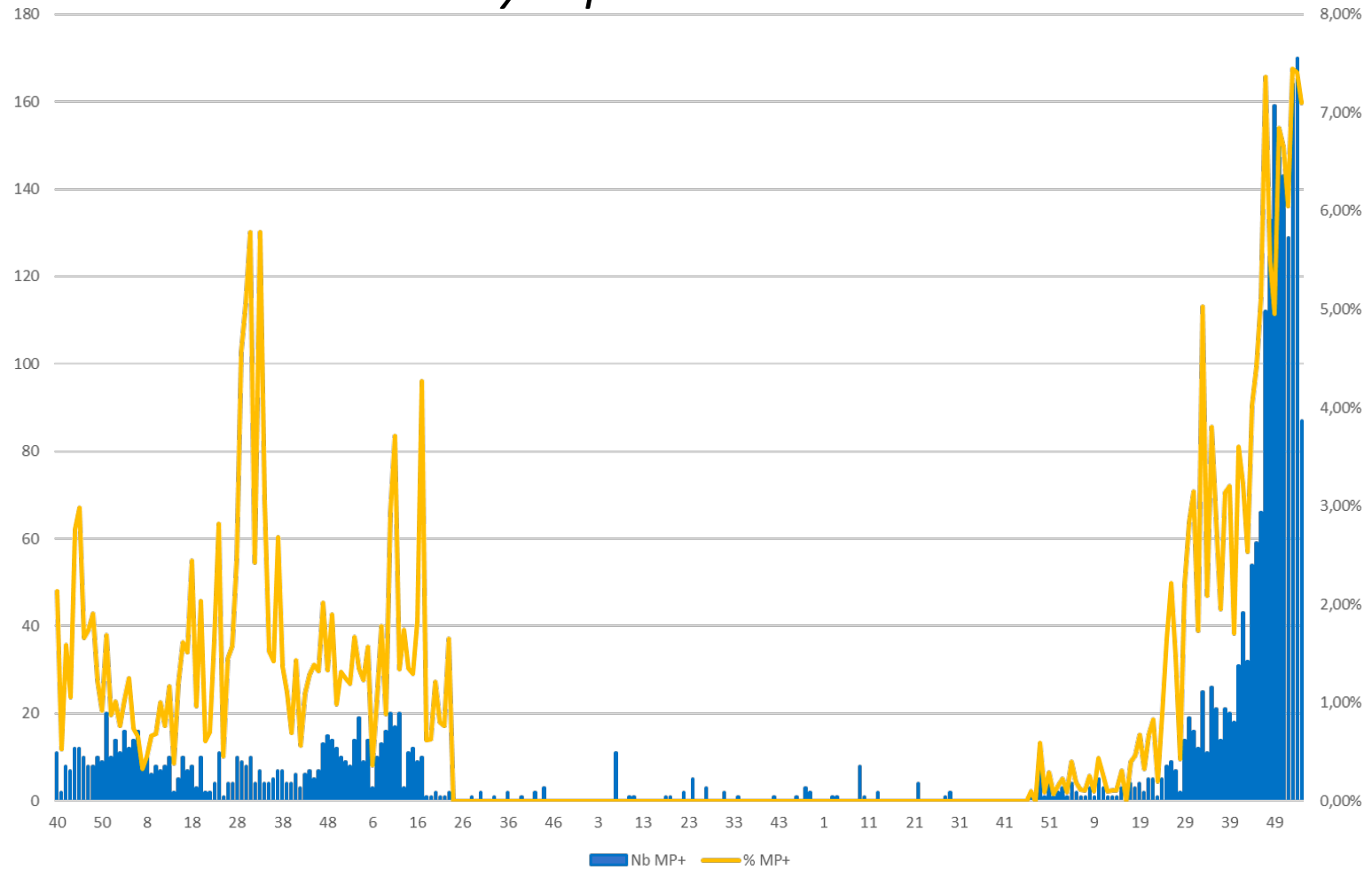
Taux de passage aux urgences pour Pneumopathies Bactériennes par classe d'âge
 Min-Max Saison 2015/2016-2019/2020 et saison 2020-2021 à 2023-2024

Saison de surveillance — 2020-2021 — 2021-2022 — 2022-2023 — 2023-2024



Echelle des ordonnées libre, Données OSCOUR

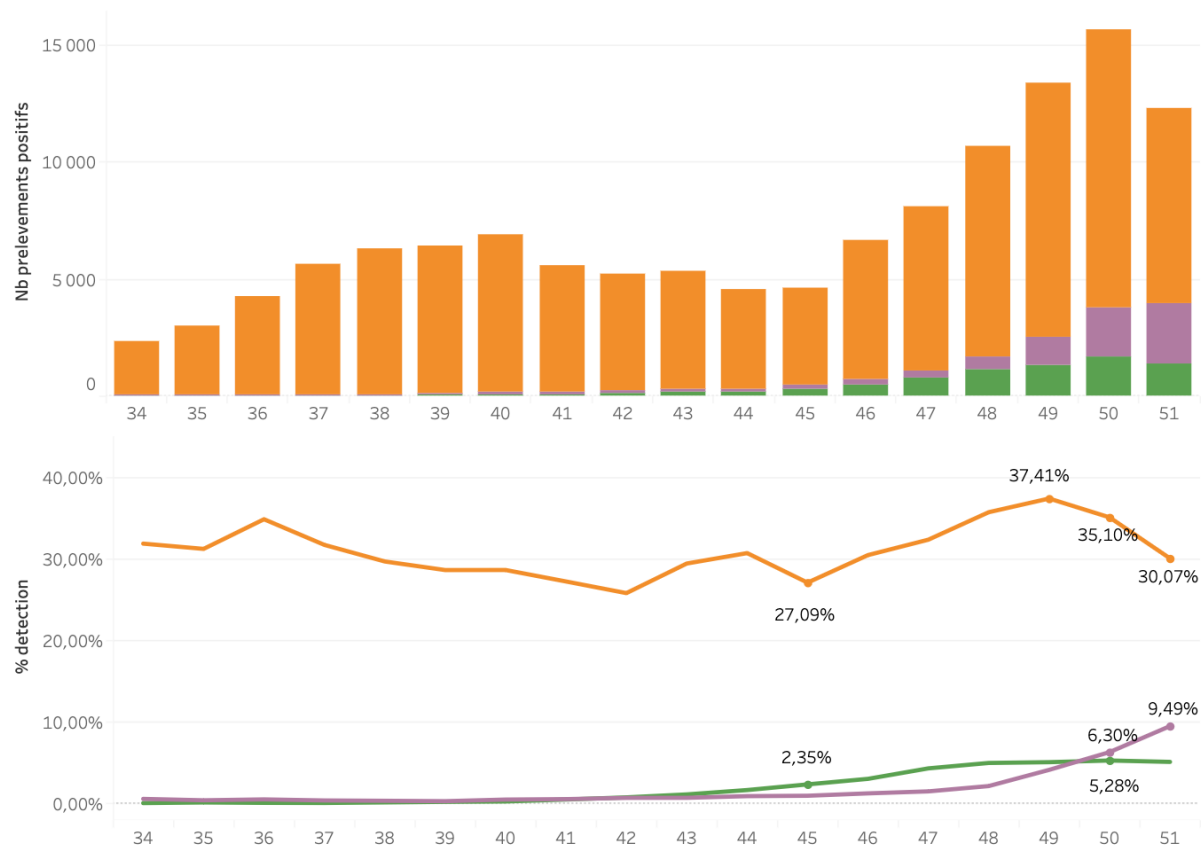
Mycoplasmе Pnemoniae




2023

Virus

- Covid
- Grippe
- VRS



A close-up photograph of a laboratory setting. In the foreground, a multi-well plate is visible, with a pipette tip positioned above one of the wells. The background is slightly blurred, showing a person wearing a lab coat and safety glasses, looking intently at the work. The overall scene conveys a sense of precision and scientific inquiry.

Chapitre 2: Quid des tests microbiologiques

Les hémocultures

- “Les hémocultures sont d'une utilité limitée dans les pneumonies communautaires non sévères, bien qu'elles soient systématiquement recommandées pour les pneumonies communautaires sévères ou les pneumonies associées aux soins de santé, en raison d'un risque de bactériémie perçu comme plus élevé, en particulier avec les organismes multirésistants.”
- Les patients atteints de PAC chez qui des hémocultures ont été pratiquées avaient 1,97 % de chances (15 patients sur 760) de voir leur traitement modifié en fonction des résultats de l'hémoculture.

Campbell et al., CHEST (2003)



Les antigénuries

La sensibilité et la spécificité poolée de l'antigénurie pneumocoque calculées étaient respectivement de 0,66 (IC à 95 % : 0,62 à 0,69) et de 0,90 (IC à 95 % : 0,85 à 0,93).

Yasuo et al, *BMJ Open* (2022)

	Multivariable OR (95% CI)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (n = 81)	
Male sex	0.69 (0.43–1.09)
Age ≥65	1.04 (0.61–1.77)
Failure of outpatient antibiotics	0.67 (0.36–1.26)
Fever (>38°C)	1.50 (0.93–2.42)
Hyponatremia	1.81 (0.96–3.41)
ICU admission	1.29 (0.75–2.24)
Pneumonia Severity Index risk class ≥IV	1.46 (0.84–2.55)
Empiric broad spectrum antibiotics	1.16 (0.70–1.94)
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i> (n = 32)	
Recent travel	2.18 (0.99–4.76)
Fever (>38°C)	3.21 (1.56–6.60)
Hyponatremia	7.44 (3.5–15.67)
Diarrhea	2.88 (1.39–5.95)

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ICU, intensive care unit; OR, odds ratio.

Multivariable Models for Predicting Positive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Legionella pneumophila* Urinary Antigen Tests

Bellew et al *CID* (2019)

L'ECBC

Recommandé si patient hospitalisé:

1. Avec PAC sévère (**recommandation forte, qualité de preuves très faible**) ; ou

2.

a. Traitement empiriquement contre le SARM ou *P. aeruginosa* (recommandation forte, qualité de preuves très faible) ; ou

b. Notion d'infection par le SARM ou *P. aeruginosa*, en particulier ceux qui ont déjà eu une infection des voies respiratoires (recommandation conditionnelle, qualité de preuves très faible) ; ou

c. Notion d'hospitalisation avec administration d'antibiotiques par voie parentérale, que ce soit pendant l'hospitalisation ou non, au cours des 90 derniers jours (recommandation conditionnelle, qualité de preuves très faible).



Metlay JP, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of adults with community-acquired pneumonia. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine. 2019

JAMA Internal Medicine | [Original Investigation](#) | LESS IS MORE

Clinical Outcomes of Rapid Respiratory Virus Testing in Emergency Departments

A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Tilman Schober, MD; Kimberly Wong, MD; Gaëlle DeLisle, MScPH; Chelsea Caya, MScPH;
Nathan J. Brendish, MBBS, PhD; Tristan W. Clark, MD; Nandini Dendukuri, PhD; Quynh Doan, MD, PhD;
Patricia S. Fontela, MD, PhD; Genevieve C. Gore, MLIS; Patricia Li, MD, MSc; Allison J. McGeer, MD;
Kim Chloe Noël, MSc; Joan L. Robinson, MD; Eva Suartha, MD, PhD; Jesse Papenburg, MD, MSc

Et la PCR ?

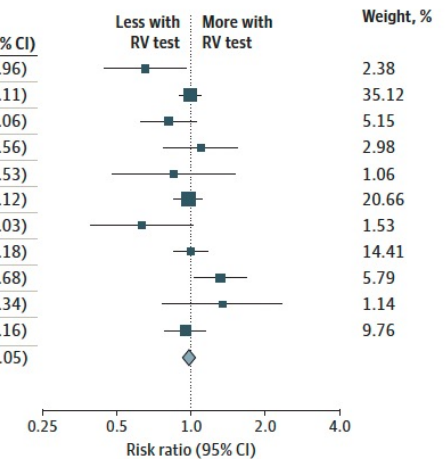
Mars 2024

- Pas d'association entre le testing respiratoire et la prescription d'antibiotique

- Pas d'association entre les testings respiratoires et la durée de séjour

A RV test

Study	RV test		Control		Risk ratio (95% CI)
	Antibiotic	Total	Antibiotic	Total	
Bonner et al, ²⁰ 2003	34	193	53	198	0.66 (0.45-0.96)
Esposito et al, ²³ 2003	296	478	296	479	1.00 (0.91-1.11)
Iyer et al, ¹⁷ 2006	77	345	97	355	0.82 (0.63-1.06)
Poehling et al, ¹⁸ 2006	43	135	49	170	1.11 (0.79-1.56)
Doan et al, ²² 2009	16	89	23	110	0.86 (0.48-1.53)
Brendish et al, ²¹ 2017	101	133	113	146	0.98 (0.86-1.12)
May et al, ²⁵ 2019	20	93	33	98	0.64 (0.40-1.03)
Bouzid et al, ¹⁶ 2021	160	275	115	199	1.01 (0.86-1.18)
Rao et al, ²⁶ 2021	115	452	88	456	1.32 (1.03-1.68)
Bibby et al, ¹⁵ 2022	23	184	22	237	1.35 (0.78-2.34)
Mattila et al, ²⁴ 2022	226	829	118	414	0.96 (0.79-1.16)
Random-effects model: $I^2=0.03\%$; $\tau^2=0$					0.99 (0.93-1.05)



Association entre realisation de la PCR et la prescription d'antibiotiques

Micro-organisme	Manifestations extrapulmonaires	
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurologiques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Méningo-encéphalite – Syndrome de Guillain-Barré – Myélite transverse – Autres: AVC, hémiplégié, ataxie cérébelleuse, névrite optique, polyradiculopathie, polyneuropathie périphérique • Hématologiques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Infracinique: agglutinines froides sériques et/ou réticulocytose – Maladie des agglutinines froides: anémie hémolytique auto-immune, hémoglobinémie, hémoglobinurie • Gastro-intestinale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hépatite cholestatique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dermatologiques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Syndrome de Stevens-Johnson – Erythème polymorphe • Musculo-squelettiques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Arthrite réactionnelle – Arthrite septique • Cardiovasculaires (rares) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Myocardite – Péricardite – Endocardite sur valves prothétiques • Rénales (rares) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Glomérulonéphrite aiguë – Néphropathie à IgA – Néphrite tubulo-interstitielle
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastro-intestinales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Symptomatologie: nausées, vomissements, diarrhées – Pancréatite – Péritonite • Neurologiques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Encéphalopathie – Myélite transverse – Ataxie cérébelleuse – Polyneuropathie périphérique • Métaboliques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hyponatrémie – Hypophosphatémie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiovasculaires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bradycardie relative – Myocardite – Péricardite – Endocardite sur valve prothétique • Musculo-squelettiques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rhabdomyolyse • Hématologique (rare) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Purpura thrombotique thrombocytopénique • Rénale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pyélonéphrite
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurologique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Méningite • Musculo-squelettiques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Arthrite réactionnelle – Arthrite septique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastro-intestinales <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Perturbation des tests hépatiques – Péritonite • ...
<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musculo-squelettique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Arthrite réactionnelle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rénale (rare) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Glomérulonéphrite aiguë
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurologique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Méningo-encéphalite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musculo-squelettique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Arthrite septique
Virus (influenza, para-influenza, virus respiratoire syncytial, adénovirus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neurologiques <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Méningo-encéphalite – Syndrome de Guillain-Barré 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musculo-squelettique <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rhabdomyolyse • ...

Chapitre 3: Quid de l'imagerie

TDM thoracique

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Early Chest Computed Tomography Scan to Assist Diagnosis and Guide Treatment Decision for Suspected Community-acquired Pneumonia

Yann-Erick Claessens¹, Marie-Pierre Debray², Florence Tubach³, Anne-Laure Brun⁴, Blandine Rammaert⁵, Pierre Hausfater⁶, Jean-Marc Naccache⁷, Patrick Ray⁸, Christophe Choquet⁹, Marie-France Carette¹⁰, Charles Mayaud⁷, Catherine Lepout¹¹, and Xavier Duval¹²

- Claessens et al. ont rapporté que chez 319 patients consultant le service des urgences pour une suspicion de PAC, un scanner thoracique précoce a modifié la probabilité de la maladie pour 100 patients (31%).



ORIGINAL ARTICLE
IMAGING



CrossMark

Low-dose computed tomography for the diagnosis of pneumonia in elderly patients: a prospective, interventional cohort study

Virginie Prendki¹, Max Scheffler², Benedikt Huttner³, Nicolas Garin^{4,5}, François Herrmann⁶, Jean-Paul Janssens⁷, Christophe Marti⁸, Sebastian Carballo⁹, Xavier Roux¹, Christine Serratrice¹, Jacques Serratrice⁴, Thomas Agoritsas⁴, Christoph D. Becker², Laurent Kaiser³, Sarah Rosset-Zufferey⁴, Valérie Soutier⁴, Arnaud Perrier⁴, Jean-Luc Reny¹, Xavier Montet² and Jérôme Stirnemann⁴

- Prendki et al. ont rapporté que chez 200 patients âgés suspects de pneumonie, la tomodensitométrie à faible dose (LDCT) a modifié le niveau de probabilité de pneumonie chez 54 patients (27 %).

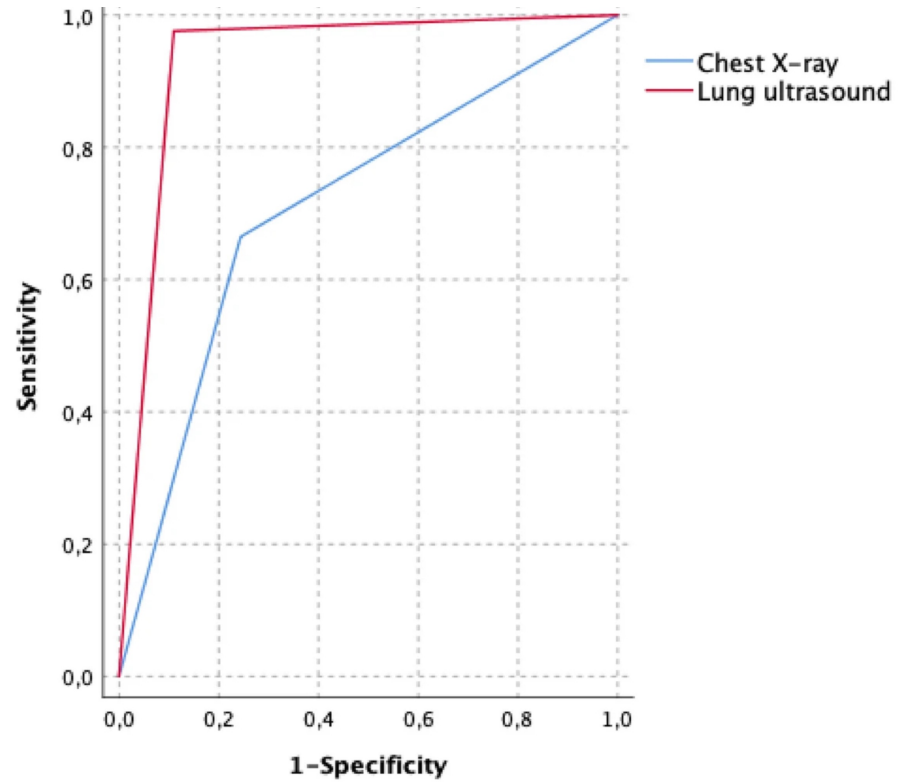
Echo thoracique

Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 23 August 2021

Lung ultrasound may support internal medicine physicians in predicting the diagnosis, bacterial etiology and favorable outcome of community-acquired pneumonia

[Filippo Mearelli](#) , [Chiara Casarsa](#), [Alessandro Trapani](#), [Pierlanfranco D'agaro](#), [Cristina Moras](#), [Francesca Spagnol](#), [Federica Pellicori](#), [Alessio Nunnari](#), [Alice Massolin](#), [Giulia Barbati](#) & [Gianni Biolo](#)

Scientific Reports 11, Article number: 17016 (2021) | [Cite this article](#)





Chapitre 4: Et le traitement

Pneumonie aiguë communautaire

1) Terrain à risque :

- Age > 65 ans
- Immunodépression
- Comorbidités significatives (insuffisance cardiaque, maladie cérébro-vasculaire, insuffisance rénale chronique, diabète non équilibré, cirrhose ou hépatopathie chronique, éthylisme chronique, drépanocytose, antécédent de pneumonie bactérienne)
- Hospitalisation dans l'année, vie en institution
- Isolement social, risque d'inobservance

Au moins un critère = hospitalisation

2) Signes de gravité :

- CRB-65 : Confusion, FR \geq 30/minute, PAs < 90 mmHg ou PAd \leq 60 mmHg, âge \geq 65 ans
- Autres signes : FC > 120/minute, cyanose, tirage, marbrures

Au moins un critère = hospitalisation

Signe de mauvaise tolérance = avis réanimateur

Type d'infection	Contexte	Traitement
Pneumonie Aiguë Communautaire (PAC) ambulatoire du sujet jeune (< 65 ans) sans terrain à risque	Pas de signes de gravité Pas de terrain à risque	AMOXICILLINE Si allergie : PRISTINAMYCINE Si échec à 48h : changement pour PRISTINAMYCINE
PAC ambulatoire du sujet jeune (< 65 ans) avec éléments en faveur d'une infection à germes atypiques	Pas de signes de gravité Pas de terrain à risque <i>Début progressif</i> <i>Symptômes extra-pulmonaires</i> <i>Syndrome interstitiel radiologique</i> <i>PNN et CRP peu élevés</i>	PRISTINAMYCINE ou AZITHROMYCINE
PAC hospitalisée hors soins intensifs du sujet jeune (< 65 ans) sans terrain à risque	Pas de signes de gravité Pas de terrain à risque	AMOXICILLINE Si allergie : PRISTINAMYCINE

PAC hospitalisée hors soins intensifs du sujet âgé (≥ 65 ans) ou avec terrain à risque quel que soit l'âge	Pas de signes de gravité Terrain à risque	AMOXICILLINE-ACIDE CLAVULANIQUE ou C3G IV Si allergie : LEVOFLOXACINE
PAC hospitalisée en soins intensifs ou avec signes de gravité	Signes de gravité	C3G IV + SPIRAMYCINE Si allergie : avis spécialisé
Cas particulier : suspicion d'inhalation	Pas de signes de gravité	AMOXICILLINE-ACIDE CLAVULANIQUE
	Signes de gravité	C3G IV + SPIRAMYCINE + METRONIDAZOLE
Cas particulier : légionellose confirmée		Avis spécialisé

Bronchite

Type d'infection	Contexte	Traitement
Bronchite aiguë sur poumon sain	<i>Virus</i>	Pas d'antibiotique
Exacerbation de BPCO	<p>GOLD I ou II VEMS 50-100%</p> <p>GOLD III ou IV VEMS < 50% Dyspnée dans les activités quotidiennes à l'état basal, > 2 exacerbations par an, O2 ou ventilation à domicile, corticoïdes au long cours, ATCD de séjour en réanimation pour exacerbation, autres comorbidités sévères</p> <p>et Majoration de la purulence des crachats, aggravation rapide des symptômes</p> <p><i>H. influenzae, M. catarrhalis</i> +/- entérobactéries</p>	<p>Pas d'antibiotique</p> <p>AMOXICILLINE-ACIDE CLAVULANIQUE</p> <p>Si allergie : PRISTINAMYCINE ou LEVOFLOXACINE</p> <p>Durée 5 jours</p>

Quelle durée d'antibiothérapie ?

Durées de traitement :

Amélioration clinique à J3 : durée **5 jours**

Pas d'amélioration à J3 : durée **7 jours** maximum +/- avis spécialisé

Pneumonie hospitalisée en réanimation : durée **7 jours** si amélioration clinique

Open access

Original research

BMJ Open Optimal duration of antibiotic treatment for community-acquired pneumonia in adults: a systematic review and duration-effect meta-analysis



Yuki Furukawa ^{1,2}, Yan Luo,³ Satoshi Funada,^{4,5} Akira Onishi,⁶ Edoardo Ostinelli,⁷ Tasnim Hamza,⁸ Toshi A Furukawa ⁹, Yuki Kataoka ^{10,11}

Table 2 Primary and secondary outcomes for 3, 5, 7 and 10-day treatment

Outcome		Treatment duration (days)							
		3		5		7		10	
Clinical improvement on day 15	OR	1.44	(1.01–2.05)	1.21	(0.90–1.63)	1.05	(0.74–1.50)	1.00	
	Rate	75%	(68–81%)	72%	(66–78%)	69%	(61–76%)	68%	
All-cause mortality	OR	1.11	(0.28–4.35)	0.93	(0.34–2.58)	0.84	(0.23–3.09)	1.00	
	Rate	3%	(1–11%)	3%	(1–7%)	2%	(1–8%)	3%	
Serious adverse events	OR	0.73	(0.27–1.96)	0.80	(0.51–1.24)	0.86	(0.40–1.85)	1.00	
	Rate	15%	(6–31%)	16%	(11–22%)	17%	(9–30%)	19%	
Clinical improvement on day 30	OR	1.24	(0.86–1.78)	1.16	(0.82–1.63)	1.09	(0.74–1.60)	1.00	
	Rate	81%	(74–86%)	80%	(74–85%)	79%	(73–84%)	77%	

Et les corticoïdes ?

2024 FOCUSED UPDATE

Guidelines on Use of Corticosteroids in Sepsis, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, and Community Acquired Pneumonia

Society of
Critical Care Medicine
The Intensive Care Professionals

Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP)



Strong Recommendation For



Moderate Certainty of Evidence



3A. We recommend administering corticosteroids to adult patients hospitalized with severe bacterial CAP.*

No Recommendation Made
For explanation, see Full 2024 Focused Update Guidelines linked below.

3B. We make no recommendation for administering corticosteroids for adult patients hospitalized with less severe bacterial CAP.*



*Scan or click the QR code for the Full 2024 Focused Update Guidelines to learn more about:

- Severe CAP definitions
- Common corticosteroid regimens
- Recommendation rationales, evidence summaries, and special considerations

Treatment	Treatment recommendations	Evidence summary ^b	Additional considerations or best practices
Antibacterial therapy			
Empirical therapy	<p>Outpatient: amoxicillin or doxycycline alone. If comorbidities (eg, chronic lung disease or asplenia): amoxicillin/clavulanate or oral cephalosporin (ie, cefpodoxime or cefuroxime) and macrolide or doxycycline (respiratory fluoroquinolone if confirmed allergy).</p> <p>Inpatient, nonsevere: β-lactam (eg, ampicillin + sulbactam or ceftriaxone) + macrolide. Respiratory fluoroquinolone only if confirmed allergy.</p> <p>Inpatient, severe: β-lactam (eg, ampicillin + sulbactam or ceftriaxone) + macrolide. If unable to tolerate macrolide, replace with respiratory fluoroquinolone.</p>	<p>Little evidence supporting superiority of one regimen over another.</p> <p>Outpatient: multiple RCTs have not shown evidence of superiority of one therapy over another.⁷⁹</p> <p>Inpatient CAP: multiple systematic reviews found <u>no difference</u> in clinical outcomes between different regimens.⁸⁰⁻⁸⁸ <u>Mortality may be higher with β-lactam + fluoroquinolone combination (compared with β-lactam \pm macrolide).</u>^{81,89}</p> <p>Inpatient, severe: addition of macrolide associated with earlier clinical response and potentially <u>lower mortality</u>.^{71,72}</p>	<p>Given risk of resistance and harm with fluoroquinolone use, recommend against empirical fluoroquinolone use when alternative available.⁴⁶ Penicillin allergy is <u>overreported</u> and wanes. Patients with a <u>low-risk allergy</u> history (eg, family history only, reaction >10 y ago or unknown, nonallergic symptoms) can be listed as having no allergy or can have an amoxicillin challenge.⁹⁰ Best trial evidence supports oral clarithromycin for severe CAP,⁷¹ although it has not been directly compared with azithromycin. Data supporting addition of a macrolide to β-lactam for nonsevere inpatient CAP are mixed.</p>

Treatment	Treatment recommendations	Evidence summary ^b	Additional considerations or best practices
Anti-MRSA coverage	<p>Outpatient: no anti-MRSA therapy recommended.</p> <p>Inpatient, nonsevere: only if prior respiratory isolation of MRSA or if risk factors and culture results return positive for MRSA.</p> <p>Inpatient, severe: with prior respiratory isolation of MRSA or recent hospitalization with parenteral antibacterial medications.</p> <p>When needed, use vancomycin or linezolid.</p>	<p>In an observational study, higher mortality, kidney injury, <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> infection, vancomycin-resistant <i>Enterococcus</i> infection, and secondary gram-negative rod infections with anti-MRSA therapy, a finding consistent across subgroups (eg, severity).⁷⁶</p>	<p>Avoid anti-MRSA therapy for most patients. If MRSA coverage added, obtain MRSA via nasal swab and stop therapy if result is negative.</p>
Antipseudomonal (and other potentially multidrug-resistant nonfermenting gram-negative bacilli)	<p>Outpatient: no coverage recommended.</p> <p>Inpatient, nonsevere: only if prior respiratory isolation of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> or if risk factors and culture result returns positive.</p> <p>Inpatient, severe: with prior respiratory isolation of <i>P aeruginosa</i> or recent hospitalization with parenteral antibacterial medications.</p> <p>When needed, <u>cefepime</u> may be preferable to piperacillin-tazobactam.⁹¹ Alternative agents: ceftazidime, imipenem, or meropenem.</p>	<p>In observational cohort studies, use of piperacillin-tazobactam (and other antianaerobic regimens) was associated with higher mortality and longer duration of organ failure.^{74,75,91}</p>	<p>Avoid antipseudomonal therapy for most patients. If started, obtain blood and respiratory cultures, and discontinue in 48 h unless positive.</p>

<p>Antibacterial duration</p>	<p>Outpatient: 3 d.</p> <p>Inpatient (including non-ICU severe CAP): 3 d if stable by day 3⁹²; 5 d if stable by day 5.⁹³ At least 7 d if MRSA, <i>Pseudomonas</i>. Longer durations for complications (eg, empyema) or unusual pathogens (eg, fungi).</p> <p>ICU CAP: patients admitted to intensive care excluded from duration clinical trials.⁹²</p> <p>Stability criteria: 3-d stability requires patients meet all of the following stability criteria by day 3: afebrile (≤ 37.8 °C), heart rate < 100/min, respiratory rate < 24/min, no hypoxemia (ie, $SpO_2 \geq 90\%$ or $PaO_2 \geq 60$ mm Hg), and systolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mm Hg⁹²; 5-d stability requires patients be afebrile plus ≤ 1 sign of instability by day 5.⁹²</p>	<p>Outpatient: 1-d azithromycin has clinical cure similar to that of 7- to 10-d duration.^{94,95}</p> <p>Inpatient, nonsevere: 3-5 d (depending on time to stability) noninferior to longer durations.^{92,93,96-98}</p> <p>ICU CAP: no studies found.</p>	<p>Prescribe only minimum necessary therapy; observational studies found excessive duration linked to harm^{97,99} and appropriately short courses safe up to 1 y later.¹⁰⁰ For hospitalized patients, $\approx 50\%$ will be stable by day 3. Up to 90% will be stable by day 5.¹⁰¹ Patients not stable by days 3-5 should be evaluated for alternative diagnoses or noncovered pathogens.</p>
<p>Transition to oral antibacterial medications</p>	<p>Transition to oral antibacterial medications as soon as the patient is improving and able to tolerate oral therapy.³</p> <p>Recommended options for patients without an identified organism^{46,102}:</p> <p>amoxicillin/clavulanate 500 mg/125 mg orally 3 times a day or 875-2000 mg/125 mg orally twice daily; cefpodoxime 200 mg orally twice daily; cefuroxime 500 mg orally twice daily; amoxicillin 1 g orally 3 times a day; plus total 1500 mg azithromycin (including any parenteral doses).</p>	<p>Automatic transition to oral therapy (in nonsevere CAP) can reduce IV and total antibacterial therapy, cost, and LOS.^{46,103,104} Quicker de-escalation (to narrower antibacterial medications [eg, amoxicillin]) may be associated with less development of antibacterial resistance.¹⁰⁵</p>	<p>IV therapy places patients at risk of IV-related harm while increasing cost of care.</p>

Treatment	Treatment recommendations	Evidence summary ^b	Additional considerations or best practices
Other treatment			
Steroids	<p>Outpatient: no steroids.</p> <p>Inpatient, nonsevere: no steroids.</p> <p>Inpatient, severe^c: steroids (eg, hydrocortisone 200 mg/d)¹⁰⁶ within 24 h of meeting severity criteria.</p>	<p>Outpatient: no studies found.</p> <p>Inpatient, nonsevere: steroids reduce LOS but increase hyperglycemia. No difference in mortality.^{107,108}</p> <p>Inpatient, mixed severity: data mixed but benefit driven by more severe subgroups.¹⁰⁹⁻¹¹³</p> <p>Inpatient, severe: steroids reduce mortality, need for mechanical ventilation,^c vasopressor use, and hospital or ICU LOS^{106,114-120}; adverse events not increased by steroids.^{115,121}</p>	<p>Patients may require steroids for other pulmonary (eg, asthma, COPD) or disease indications (eg, COVID-19). Patients with influenza pneumonia were excluded from clinical trials owing to concern steroids could be harmful.</p>

Chapitre 5: Nouvelles reco de la SPILF

- Incorporation de la PCR multiplex pour les patients hospitalisés
- ECBC uniquement si notion de pyo
- Place du scanner thoracique
- Réduction de la durée des antibiotiques

