Forename:	St Helens and Knowsley		
Last name:	Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust		
Hospital No:	COMMUNITY ACQUIRED		
Date of birth:	PNEUMONIA (CAP) BUNDLE		
DIAGNOSIS			
CAP □ HAP □ Aspiration □ (Other		
CURE CAP® BUNDLE FOR ALL CONFIRMED	COMMUNITY ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA		
Chest X-Ray			
 CXR performed and reviewed within 4 hours of admission CXR changes compatible with pneumonia 			
Urgent Oxygen assessment			
Document Oxygen Saturation at time of admission Arterial Blood Gases done (see indications below) All critically ill patients including all patients with sepsis Unexpected or inappropriate hypoxaemia (SpO ₂ < 94%) Deteriorating Oxygen saturation or increasing breathlessness Any patient at risk of hypercapnic respiratory failure who comes in breathless PRESCRIBE Oxygen on EPMA according to guidelines Y □ N/A □			
Record CURB65 Score			
Confusion (AMT < 8) Urea > 7mmol/L Respiratory Rate > 30 Systolic BP < 90 or Diastolic BP ≤ 60 Age > 65	CURB65 Score =		
*For all patients, the CURB65 score should be interpreted in conjunction with clinical judgement. CURB65 alone can be misleading in terms of severity for patients younger than 65. <i>Treat as severe if patient likely to have post-influenza CAP</i> .			
CURB65 4 - 5: should be considered for transfer to critical care unit if for escalation			
CURB65 2: Respiratory Virtual Ward via SWISS Nurse bleep 7107 / CareFlow)			
CURB 65 0-1: should be considered for Discharge			
Early Antibiotics and Microbiology samples			
 Take Blood cultures prior to antibiotics for patients with CURB65 ≥ 2 Prescribe 1st doses of antibiotics as STAT according to Trust Microbiology guidance Subsequent antibiotic prescribed indicating review / stop date Collect microbiological samples according to severity of CAP 			

Low severity	Moderate severity	High severity
CURB65= 0-1	CURB65= 2	CURB65= 3-5
Sputum sample Pleural fluid if present	 Sputum sample Blood cultures Urine for Pneumococcal Antigen Urine for Legionella antigen if relevant history present Pleural fluid if present 	 Sputum sample Blood cultures Urine for Pneumococcal and Legionella Antigen Pleural fluid if present BAL only if suggested by Respiratory team

Discuss with a microbiologist where there is a history of anaphylactic reaction to penicillin/Cephalosporins.

Avoid recently used antibiotics.

Add flucloxacillin if Staphylococcus aureus suspected e.g. in influenza or measles

Oral switch:

Route of administration should be reviewed every 24 hours.

Switch to oral route when the patient has been afebrile for 24 hours, shows signs of clinical improvement and oral intake is satisfactory.

Base the choice of oral antibiotic on culture results, if available. If no positive culture results, change to the oral formulation.

For IV cefuroxime, switch to oral doxycycline. Note: Cefaclor must not be used unless an organism which is sensitive to this has been isolated as Cefaclor has poor activity against Haemophilus influenzae.

Treatment duration:

5-7 days but 2-3 weeks may be necessary for patients with S. aureus, Gram negative or legionella pneumonia.

Please refer to full Trust Micro Guidelines on the intranet for further information

Counsel regarding Smoking Cessation

- Document patient's smoking status (audited by Trust)
- · Offer nicotine replacement therapy
- Consider dual NRT if smoking >10/day
- Refer to <u>smoking cessation services on this link</u> (page 17)



Arrange Follow-Up

- Request repeat CXR in 6-8 weeks time
- Refer to Post-Pneumonia clinic via this link
- Ask GP to review patient for *Pneumococcal vaccine* if aged 65 years or over

Patient Information		
British Lung Foundation Pneumonia Information leaflet provided		Υ□
NAME	DATE	
BLEEP	SIGNATURE	