Ambulant erworbene Pneumonie



Günter Weiss

Universitätsklinik für Innere Medizin II Infektiologie, Immunologie, Rheumatologie, Pneumologie Medizinische Universität, Innsbruck



Pneumonie	Ort des Erwerbs	Immunstatus
ambulant erworben (community-acquired pneumonia, ambulant erworbene Pneumonie)	außerhalb des Krankenhauses	immunkompetent
nosokomial erworben (hospital-acquired pneumonia, HAP)	im Krankenhaus (> 48 h nach Krankenhausaufnahme)	immunkompetent
unter Immunsuppression (pneumonia in the immunosuppressed host)	außerhalb des Krankenhauses oder im Krankenhaus erworben	schwere Immunsupression

Typische Konditionen mit schwerer Immi	unsuppression
,	hile) suppression (z.B. systemische Steroide)
 3) Transplantation solider Organe 4) Stammzelltransplantation 5) HIV-Infektion bzw. AIDS 6) Antikörpermangelsyndrome 7) Angeleggene begrenntation 	Diabetes Dialyse—schwere NI Cirrhosis hepatis (Child B/C) Herzinsuffizienz-CMP
7) Angeborene Immundefekte	Onkolog. Erkrankung Hohes Alter- Immunosenescence

Ewig et al. S3 Leitlinie CAP 2016

Ambulant erworbene Pneumonie (CAP)

Inzidenz: ca. 200-500 Pneumonien/100 000 Einwohner pro Jahr

Personen über 65 a $> 1000/100\ 000\ (1\%/a)$

davon ca. 25% - 80 % (v.a. über 65a) Hospitalisierungen

Mortalität: bei hospitalisierten Pat. 5-20%

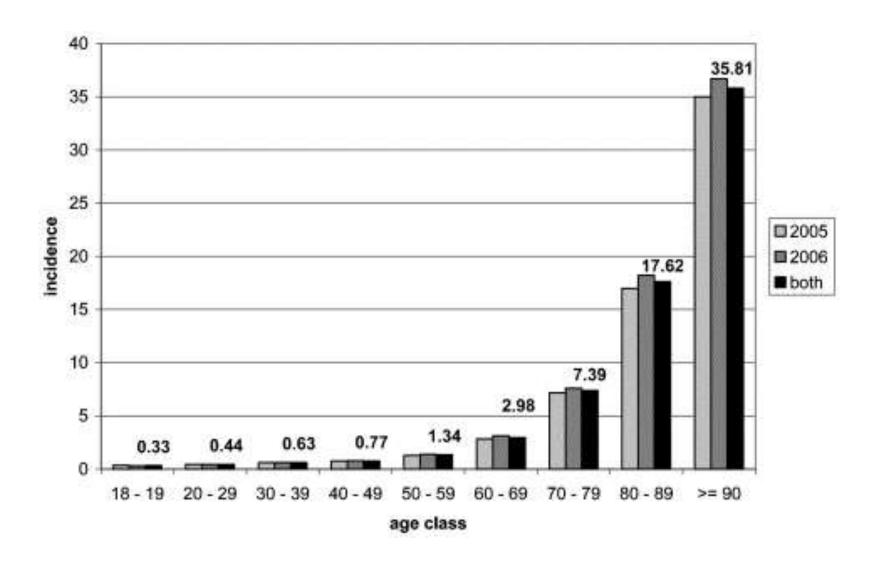
bei nicht hospitalisierten Pat < 1-2 %

Häufigste tödlich verlaufende Infektionskrankheit in A



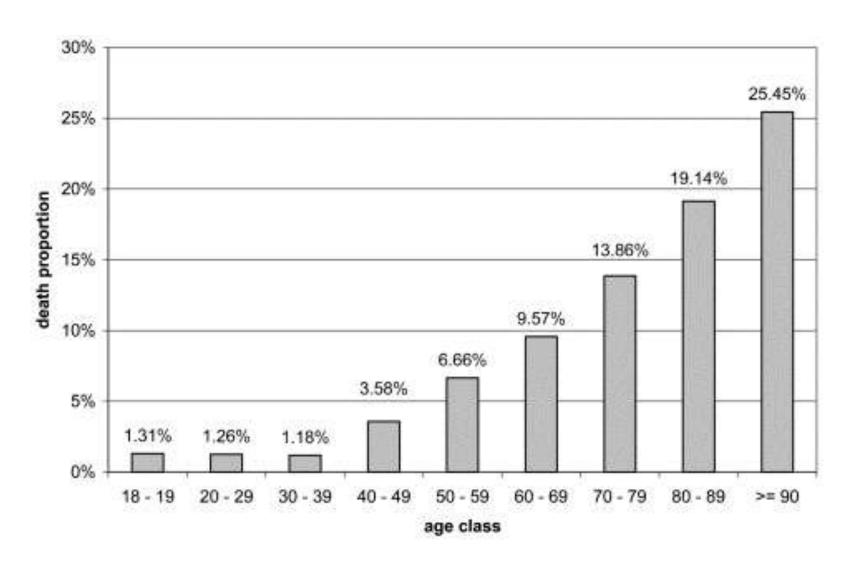


Inzidenz hospitalisierungspflichtiger Pneumonien /1000 Einwohner/Jahr in D



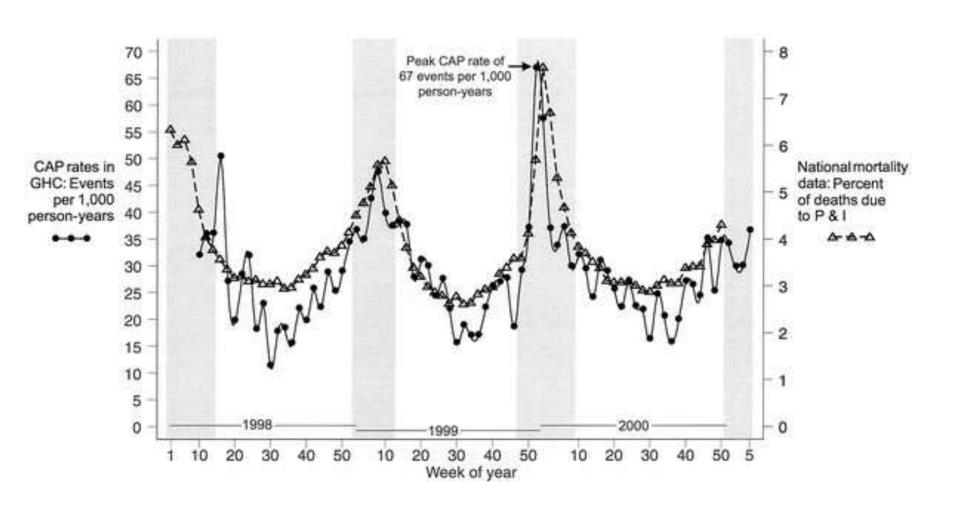
Ewig et al. Thorax 2009

Pneumonieassoz. Mortalität in D



Ewig et al. Thorax 2009

Saisonale Verteilung der CAP-Häufung-Coinzidenz mit Zunahme der Mortalität



Österr. retrospektive CAP Studie Mortalität

		Alter					
		< (65	>=	65		
		Z	%	Ν	%		
Tod im KH	Ja	29	5,0%	170	12,7%		
	Nein	552	95,0%	1166	87,3%		

Der Anteil der im Krankenhaus verstorbenen Patienten ist in der älteren Gruppe signifikant höher (Chi² p < 0.001).

Mortalität nach Pflegestufe

				Pfle	ege		
		,	1	2	2		3
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Tod im KH	Ja	16	2,7%	68	10,2%	110	18,1%
	Nei n	587	97,3%	600	89,8%	498	81,9%

Der Anteil der im Krankenhaus verstorbenen Patienten steigt mit der Pflegestufe signifikant an (Chi² p < 0.001).

Mortalität und Pflegeheim

		kommt aus einem Pflegeheim				
		J	а	Ne	ein	
		N	%	N	%	
Tod im KH	Ja	51	16,9%	144	9,2%	
	Nein	251	83,1%	1427	90,8%	

Häufigste Erreger bei CAP

Streptococcus pneumoniae (30-70%)

Hämophilus influenzae (häufiger bei SP Geimpften und Pat. mit Lungen-KH-Forstner et al. J Infect. 2016)

Staph. Aureus

Enterobacteriaceae seltener (K. pneum, E.coli bei HI, DM P. aerug. bei COPD, Bronch-T)

Mykoplasmen Chlamydien? Legionellen

Viren (Rhino, RS, Adeno, Parainfl., Influenza, Boca, MP..)

Frequency of pathogens of CAP in Germany according to data from CAPNETZ. --D

Table 1 Frequency of pathogens of CAP in Germany according to data from CAPNETZ.

Frequency Pathogen

very frequent (40 - 50 %)

S. pneumoniae

frequent (5 - 10 %)

H. influenzae

M. pneumoniae

Enterobacteriaceae (GNEB)

Respiratory viruses: RS-Virus,

adenovirus, influenzavirus

rare (< 5 %) Legionella spp.

S. aureus

P. aeruginosa

C. pneumoniae

about 20 - 25 % etiology unknown

c G. Weiss Hoeffken et al.- Pneumologie 2010

Molekularbiologisch nachgewiesene Erreger- Pathogene?

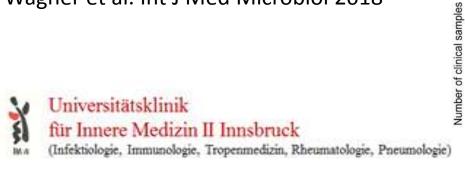
Table 2. Pathogen Detection in Patients With Community-Acquired Pneumonia Using Molecular Methods (n = 323)

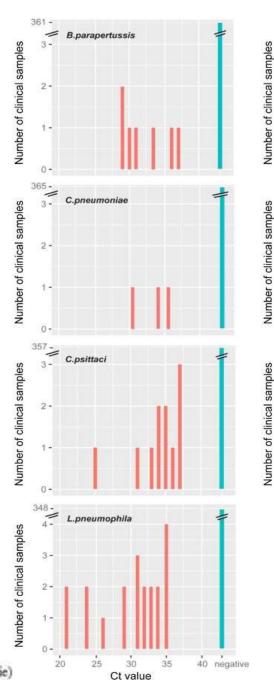
Pathogen	N (%)
Bacteria	
Any bacteria	262 (81.1)
With ≥10 ⁵ CFU/mL cutoff where quantified	231 (71.5)
Haemophilus influenzae	130 (40.2)
Streptococcus pneumoniae	115 (35.6)
Moraxella catarrhalis	44 (13.6)
Escherichia coli	37 (11.5)
Staphylococcus aureus	33 (10.2)
Klebsiella pneumoniae	13 (4.0)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	9 (2.8)
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	6 (1.9)
Acinetobacter baumannii	3 (0.9)
Legionella pneumophila	3 (0.9)
Non-pneumophila Legionella spp.	3 (0.9)
Chlamydophila psittaci	2 (0.6)
Chlamydophila pneumoniae	0 (0)

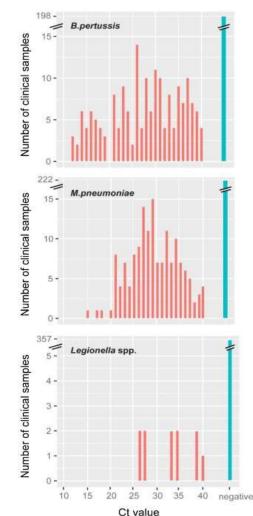
Virus	
Any virus	98 (30.3)
Rhinovirus	41 (12.7)
Influenza	23 (7.1)
A	16 (5.0)
В	7 (2.2)
Parainfluenza virus	11 (3.4)
PIV-1	3 (0.9)
PIV-2	6 (1.9)
PIV-3	2 (0.6)
Coronavirus	9 (2.8)
HCoV-OC43	6 (1.9)
HCoV-NL63	2 (0.6)
HCoV-229E	1 (0.3)
HCoV-HKU1	0 (0)
Adenovirus	7 (2.2)
Respiratory syncytial virus	4 (1.2)
Human metapneumovirus	3 (0.9)
Any pathogen ^a	280 (86.7)
With ≥10 ⁵ CFU/mL cutoff for bacteria where quantified	263 (81.1)

Retrospective study, 368 clinical respiratory specimens, obtained from patients suffering from atypical pneumonia that have been tested negative for the presence of common agents of pneumonia by culture and viral PCR,

Wagner et al. Int J Med Microbiol 2018







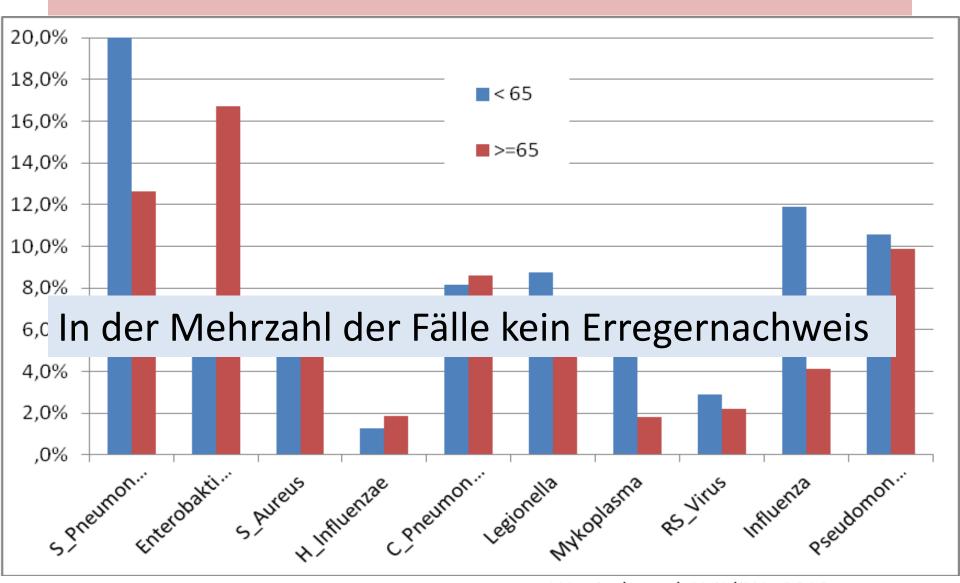
Erregerspektrum bei älteren Patienten mit (H)CAP

TABLE 5. Microorganisms isolated in hospitalized elderly patients with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) (%). (Blank boxes indicate organism not sought)

Reference	n	Patients	SP	HI	LP	MC	SA	GNEB	MP	CS	СВ	Virus	Influenza	Aspiration
El-Solh et al. [36]	57	≥80 years	14	7	9	4	7	17		2		2	2	
El-Solh et al. [36]	47	Home ≥80 years	9	2	0	2	29	20		0		0		
Fernandez-Sabé et al. [149]	305	Nursing Home ≥80 years Home	23	5	Ŀ			3	0.7	0.3	0	8		10
Flamaing 2003 [66]	165	≥80 years Home & Nursing Home	3.6				1.2	4.2	0.6			30.9	26.1	
Gutierrez et al. [21]	136	≥75 years Home	19.1	0.7	1.5	0	0	6.6	2.2	3.7		3.7	2.2	
Huang et al. [123] Jokinen et al. [42]	126	≥60 years ≥60 years Home	2.4 48	14.3	0.8	0.8	2.4	12.7	7.1	6.3		12	0	
Riquelme et al. [150]	101	≥65 years Home	18.8		3	1		3		8.9	5.9			
Saito et al. [26]	114	≥65 years Home	28.	20.2	2.6	3.5	3.5	7.9	1.8	9.6	0.9	13.2		
Zalacain 2003 [151]	503	≥65 years Home & Nursing Home	19.5	5.4	3.8	0.6	1.6	4.4	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.2	0.6	
Range		Florite & Hursing Florite	2-48	2-20	0-9	0-4	7-29	3-20	0-7	2-13	0-6	0-31	0-26	

SP, Streptococcus pneumoniae; HI, Haemophilus influenzae; LP, Legionella pneumophila; MC, Moraxella catarrhalis; SA, Staphylococcus aureus; GNEB, Gram-negative enteric bacilli; MP, Mycoplasma pneumoniae; CS, Chlamydia species (all); CB, Coxiella burnetii.

Spezielle Erreger nach Altersgruppe



Pneumonie/ Risikofaktoren

- * Störung des Schluckaktes (Apoplex), Regurg., Z.n. chir. Oropharynx, Bewußtseinsstörung Anaerobier/S. aur.
- * DM, Nierenversagen, schwere Traumata Staph. Aureus
- * C2-Anamnese, DM Klebsiellen
- * strukturelle Lungenerkrankung Pseudomonas
- * Kortison, Immunsuppr., schwere DM, Häm. System-EK Legionellen, Pilz?
- * Immunsuppression, HIV, C2

Mykobakterien

Pneumonie-Klinik

Husten, Fieber, oft anfangs wenig Auswurf

Schwere Allgemeinsymptome; Schmerzen (Pleuritis)

Hypotonie, Tachypnoe, Dyspnoe,

Verwirrtheit, Tachykardie, NSTEMI, SIRS

mitunter rapider KH-Beginn--aus völliger Gesundheit-Fieber bis 40°C-- verdächtig für bakt. Erreger (Strept,Staph)

auch protrahierter Verlauf: oft atyp.- Erreger oder Viruspneumonie mit § G. Weiss akterieller Infektion

Diagnose

Auskultation:-diskutierter diagnostischer Wert;

DD: Pneumonie-Akute Bronchitis oft schwierig

"Eindringtiefe" bis 5 cm;

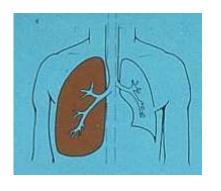
falsch neg. Befund bei großem Thorax, Emphysem, mangelnder Kooperation; <u>atyp. Erreger</u> (man hört oft wenig-sieht viel -Rö)

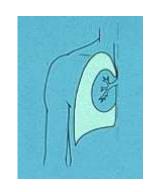
Röntgen: "GOLDSTANDARD"!?

aber: Röntgen hinkt oft nach!!

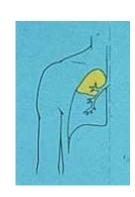
- -anfangs mitunter Rö. neg oder "Peribronchitis" (auch Immunsuppr.)
- -Vergleich: Rö-CT: nur in 83% im CT gesicherte Pneumonie auch im Rö gesehen

bei Mykoplasmen/Viren: oft "interstitielles" Bild









	Überblähung	Pneumothorax	Erguß	Konsolidation
Perk.	hypersonor	hypersonor	gedämpft	gedämpft
Ausk.	↓	•	↓	↑
Broncho- phonie		↓	↓	†
Stimm- fremitus	↓	↓	↓	†
		c G. Weiss		



Diff.-Diagnostik: Viren versus Bakterien

* Blutbild: Leukozytose selten bei Viren (Ausnahme Herpesviren)
normale Leuko bei einigen Bakterien (Tbc, Mykoplasmen)
Leukozytose: Bakterien (Strepto, Staph, Legionellen)

CAVE. VIELE RAUCHER HABEN MILDE LEUKOZYTOSE!

Leukozytose unter Kortsiontherapie!

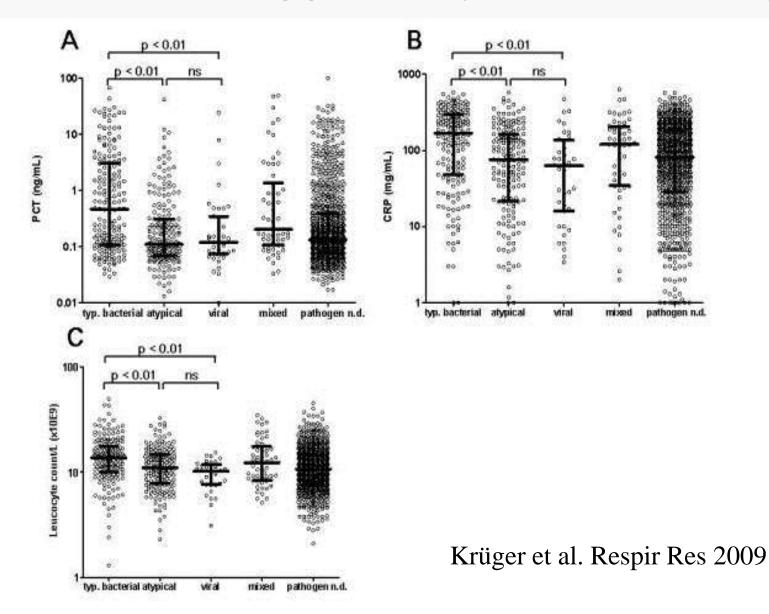
* C-reaktives Protein: niedrig bei Viren (cave akuter Beginn bakt. Infekte/ aber bereits Leukozytose)

moderat bei Mykoplasmen bzw. bei alten Patienten

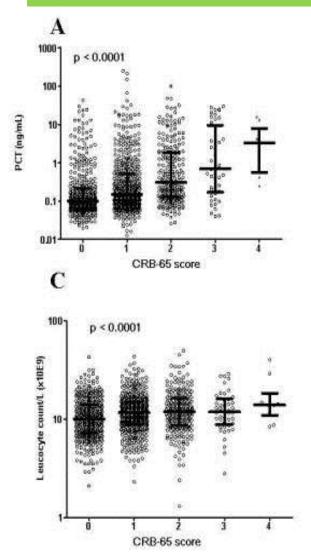
hoch bei Bakterien, Legionellen;

AKTUPHASE-REAKTION nimmt im Alter ab!

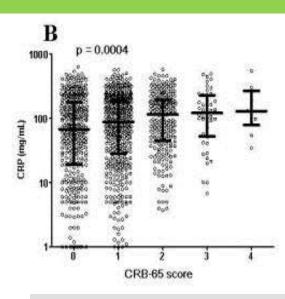
Leukocyten, CRP und PCT bei Pneumoniepatienten bei Aufnahme in Abhängigkeit des später isolierten Erregers



Inflammationsparameter und Krankheitsschwere bei Pneumonie



Krüger et al. Respir Res 2009

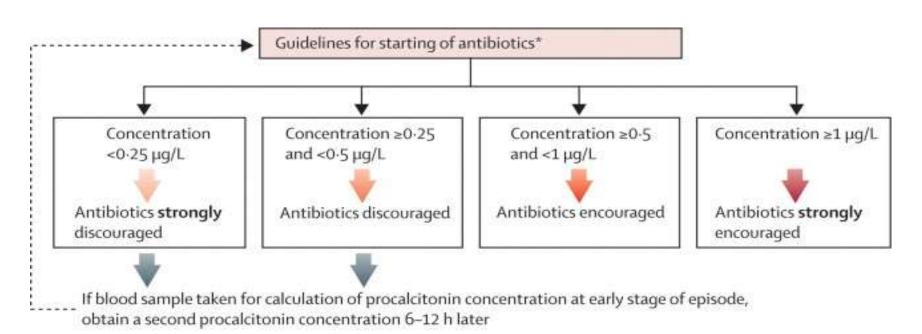


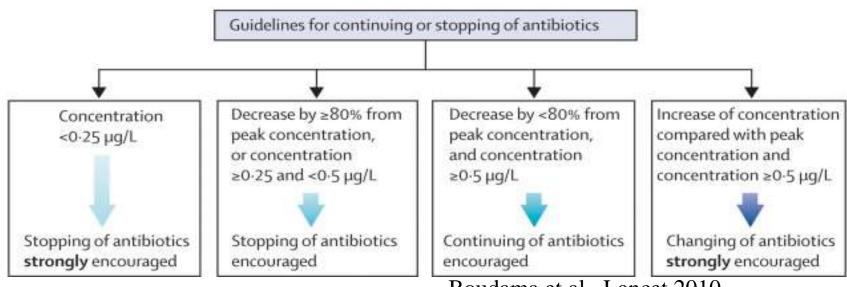
CRB-65 score consists of four variables: confusion

respiratory rate ≥ 30/min

systolic blood pressure < 90 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure ≤ 60 mmHg

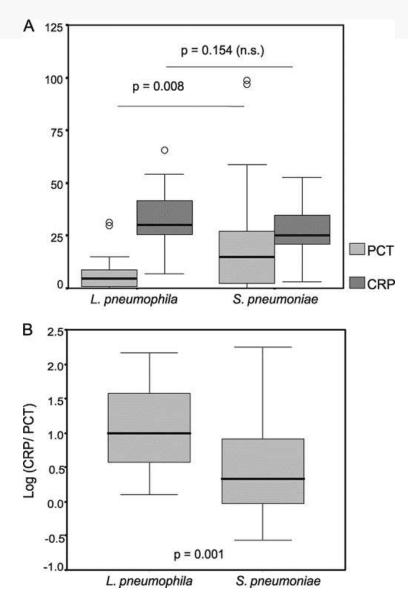
age \geq 65 years





Boudama et al . Lancet 2010

CAVE: Bei L. pneum. Infektion ist PCT oft normal



Mikrobiologische Diagnoseverfahren

- * Gram-Färbungen/Z-N vor Ort (induziertes
- Sputum/Punktat/Blut) meist auf KH beschränkt (v.a. NI)
- * mikrobiologische Kulturen vor Beginn der AB-Therapie!!!
 - BK! (bei hohem Fieber, CRP)-prognostische Signifikanz
- Sputum!?--frgl. klinischer Wert- wichtig für Epidem./Resistenzstatistik
- Ergebnisdauer 2 Tage; >50% produzieren kein Sputum bei Aufnahme!
 - für Initialtherapie nicht relevant!!-aber für Therapiemodifikation praktisches Problem: PROBENTRANSPORT und –Abnahme
- * **Schnelltests**: Streptokokken Ag, <u>Legionellen Ag im Harn</u>; Influenza in der Saison (PCR!),
- * **Serologie/PCR**: bei V.a. atyp. Egreger + Q-Fieber; für Viren wenig relevant! Allerdings AK-Antworten oft verzögert Sensitivität 30-60%

Erreger bei Pneumonie

		N	%
Erreger	Ja	487	24,9%
	Nein	884	45,2%
	nicht untersucht	585	29,9%
	Gesamt	1956	100,0%

Pneumonie: Therapie ist (fast) immer empirisch

Diagnostik abhängig von Krankheitsschwere:

BK abnehmen—prognostische Signifikanz!

evt. Schnelltests– falls verfügbar; Legionellen, Streptokokken Ag; Influenza;

	Outpatient	Inpatient, low severity	Inpatient, no ICU, moderate severity	Inpatient, ICU, high severity
Sputum culture	None routinely	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blood culture	None routinely	None routinely	Yes	Yes
Legionella urinary antigen	None routinely	None routinely	Yes	Yes
Pneumococcal urinary antigen	None routinely	None routinely	Yes	Yes
Invasive respiratory tract sample culture	None routinely	None routinely	None routinely	Yes
Others	None routinely	None routinely	None routinely	Yes*

Prina et al . Lancet 2015

Figure 1: Microbiological investigations

ICU=intensive care unit. *Others indicates fungal, tuberculosis cultures, PCR, specific serology, lung biopsy.

Pneumonie-Klinik

Husten, Fieber, oft anfangs wenig Auswurf Schwere Allgemeinsymptome; Schmerzen (Pleuritis) Hypotonie, Tachypnoe, Dyspnoe, Sepsis

mitunter rapider KH-Beginn--aus völliger Gesundheit-Fieber bis 40°C-- verdächtig für bakt. Erreger (Strept,Staph)

auch protrahierter Verlauf: oft atyp.- Erreger oder Viruspneumonie mit seksbakterieller Infektion

Fallbeschreibung:

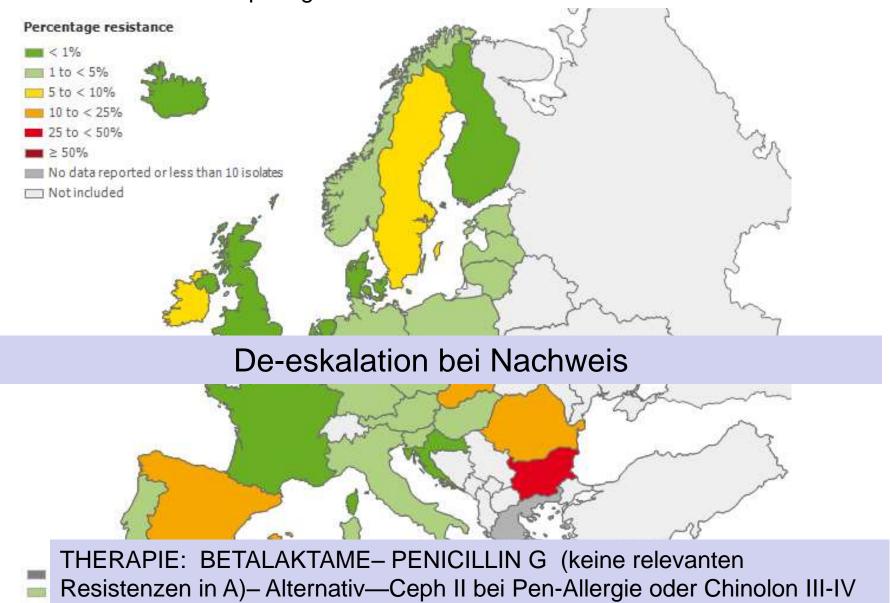
Pat. 28a, bisher gesund, plötzlich Fieber bis 41°C, Schüttelfrost, schwere Krankheitsgefühl, Husten

Labor: CRP 42 mg/dL, Leuko 29.000

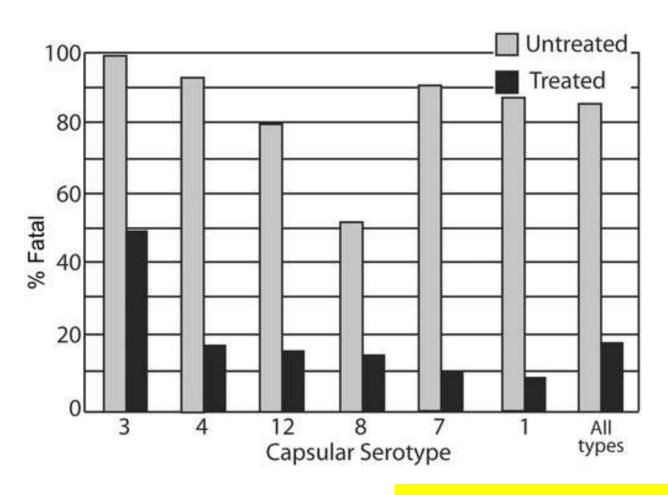
Rö: Lobärpneumonie

Vermutungsdiagnose: Strept. pneum.

Proportion of Penicillins Resistant (R) Streptococcus pneumoniae Isolates in Participating Countries in 2014



Sterblichkeit an schwerer Lungenentzündung mit Pneumokokken mit ("treated") und ohne ("untreated") Antibiotikatherapie



Austrian et al Ann Intern Med 1964

c. G. Weiss

Predictive and prognostic factors in patients with bloodculture-positive community-acquired pneumococcal pneumonia

prospective, observational study from 1996 to 2013.

Of a total of 917 patients with pneumococcal CAP, 362 had blood-culture-positive pneumococcal pneumonia (BCPPP; 39%).

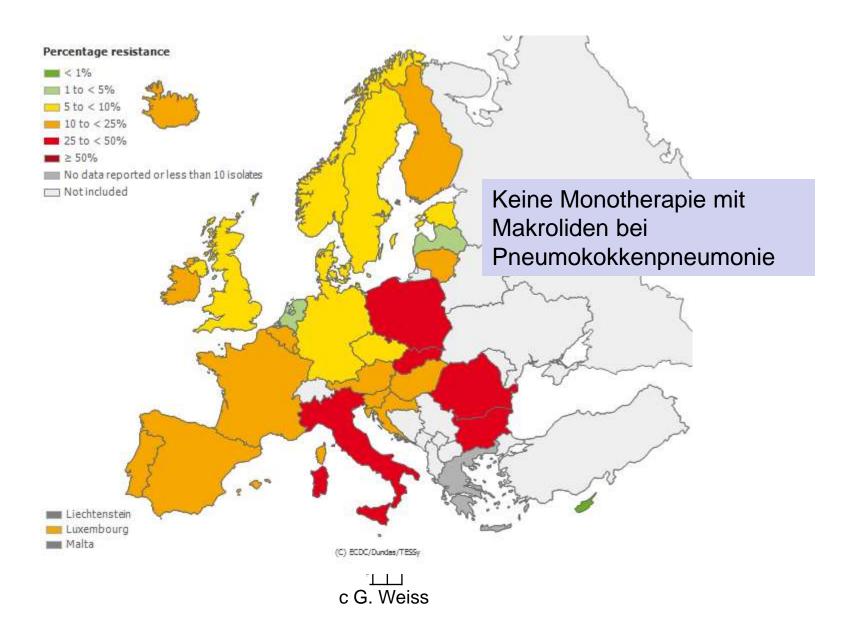
High C-reactive protein (CRP) (≥20 mg·dL⁻¹), pleural effusion and multilobar involvement were independently associated with bacteraemic CAP.

Despite the clinical differences, BCPPP showed **similar outcomes** to blood-culture-negative pneumococcal pneumonia (BCNPP).

Amaro et al. ERJ 2016

G. Weiss

Proportion of Macrolides Resistant (R+I) Streptococcus pneumoniae Isolates in Participating Countries in 2014

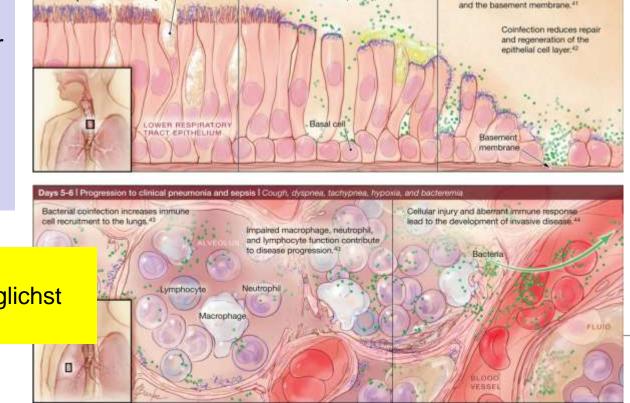


Pathogenesis of Bacterial Coinfection in Influenza

Protrahierter
Krankheitsverlauf mit Husten
und subfebrilen
Temperaturen oder
durchgemachte Influenza

Fieberanstieg nach einigen Tagen, Verschlechterung der respiratorischen Situation

v.a. bakterielle Superinfektion- meist oropharyng. Flora



Viral binding and entry is mediated

by hemagalutinin on the viral surface.

The virus enters epithelial

cells by endocytosis and

undergoes replication.

Pathogenic bacteria are aspirated from the

exposed by viral cleavage of sialic acids.30

nasopharynx and bind to sites on the cell surface

Mucociliary dysfunction impairs

clearance of bacteria from the

lower respiratory, tract. In

Days 2-41 Peak viral shedding; bacterial exposure and early coinfection 1 Fever, cough, myalgias, headache, malai

Goblet cell

Bacteria

Virus progeny bud from the apical cell surface

leavage of sialic acid

Surface glycoprotein

epithelial cell layer exposes additional

bacterial binding sites on basal cells

Virus-induced disruption of the

Hemagglutinin

and are released after viral neuraminida

cleaves cell-surface stalic acids

Day 1 I Influenza virus exposure and infection I Asymptomatic

Influenza virus

Virus on

ciliated cells

Virus propagates along the epithelial cell

layer to the lower airway, inducing cellular

dysfunction, damage, and cell death.30

INFLUENZA:

Neuraminidasehemmer möglichst innerhalb von 24 Stunden

JAMA. 2013;309(3):275-282.

Neuraminidase-Inhibitoren—bei Hospitalisierung auch später Beginn indiziert

Observationsstudien

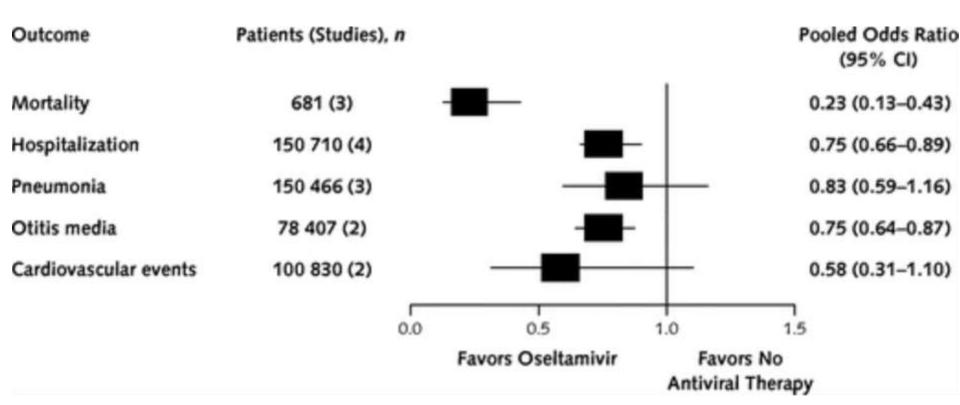
- 327 Patienten in Kanada (mittleres Alter 77a); 71% behandelt; red. Mortalität (OR 0.21; P=0.03) *CID 45; 1568; 2007*
- keine Effekt auf Mortalität bei brasilianischen Patienten mit Infl.A/H1N1v MMWR Oct 2009
- Hongkong: 356 hospitalisierte Pat, 70.2 J—Mortalitätsreduktion (OR 0,26; p=0.001)

 CID 46:1323; 2008
- Thailand, 445 hosp. Patienten, 22 J, Oseltamivir-Mortalitäts-reduktion (OR 0,11, CI 0.04-035) *PLOS One 2009; 4; e6051*
- bei intensivpflichtigen Patienten in Mexiko (n=58, 44J) nach Ausschluß der Frühmortalität (innerhalb von 48h)— Reduktion der Mortalität durch Behandlung

 JAMA 302,1880; 2009
- USA-neue Grippe. Oseltamivirbehandlung innerhalb von 2 Tagen—weniger ICU Aufnahme und Mortalität (p< 0.05) als mit später Behandlung

 **NEJM 361; 1935; 2009

Random-effects meta-analysis of oral oseltamivir versus no antiviral therapy based on studies that provided adjusted effect measures.



Fallbeschreibung:

Pat. 35a, Fieber bis 37,5-39°C, Husten und Auswurf seit einigen Tagen;

Labor: CRP 6 mg/dL, Leuko 9.000;

Röntgen: Bronchopneumonie

Vermutungsdiagnose: atypische Pneumonie (Mykoplasmen, Viren,...)

Inzidenz der atypischen Pneumonien bei CAP

Table 1. Incidence of atypical pathogens in community-acquired pneumonia (CAP).

Measure	Globally	North America	Europe	Latin America	Asia and/or Africa
	,				
No. of patients with CAP	4337	3302	501	331	203
No. of patients with atypical organisms	975	724	140	71	40
Incidence, %					
Atypical organisms	22	22	28	21	20
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	12	11	15	13	12
Chylamydia pneumoniae	7	8	7	? 6	5
Legionella pneumophila	5	4	9	3	6

NOTE. Data are from specimens obtained in 1996–2004. Adapted from [33], with permission from the American Thoracic Society.

Bartlett; CID 2008:47

Mykoplasma pneumoniae-Krankheitsbilder

- Pneumonie, Tracheobronchitis, Pharyngitis
- bei ambulant erworbene Pneumonien (ca. 10-15%) bei Jugendlichen und Kindern deutlich höherer Anteil (bis 40%)
- "Epidemien"—Häufung alle 4-7 Jahre— v.a Spätsommer/Herbst
- Tröpfcheninfektion-enger Kontakt!
- mitunter Keimpersistenz
- Begleitphänomene—über Bildung von Kälteagglutininen
 - Raynaud Symptomatik, hämolyt. Anämie, ITP, Erythema exsudativum multiforme (laut Literatur bis 7% ???)

Myokarditis, Arthralgien

Mykoplasmenpneumonie

bei über 50% multilobuläre, interstitielle Infiltrate; v.a. Unterlappen

AUSKULTATIONSBEFUNDE oft negativ, Epidemien, jüngere Patienten!

Raynaud's Phänomen bei Mykoplasmen Infektionen

Chlamydia pneumophila



E, elementary body; om, outer membrane; R, reticulate body; arrowhead, small electron-dense bodies of undetermined function

obligat intrazelluläre Erreger- einzigartiger Entwicklungszyklus:

* Elamantanleämanahan laurn staffrusahaalaletier anthaltan I DC

Als wirkliches Pathogen umstritten- evt. innocent bye-stander, impact auf Microflora/-biota/- lokale Immunität

- * Aufnahme über rezeptorabh. Endozytose in Wirtszelle
- * innerhalb von 8 h entstehen metabolisch aktive Retikularkörperchenrasche Vermehrung innerhalb der Vakuloen (bis 1000)
- * aus RK entstehen dann wieder EK Ruptur der Wirtszelle EK in Nachbarzellen

Chlamydia psittaci

Klinik: asymptomatisch unspezifische grippale Verläufe und schwerste Pneumonien:

- Pulmonale Verläufe:
 - Rö: interstitielle Infiltrate
- systemische Verläufe
 - Plötzliches Fieber,
 Dyspnoe, Husten,
 pleuritische Schmerzen,
 Myalgien, Arthralgien,
 Hepatomegalie
 - Endo-, Myocarditis,
 Exantheme, Pancreatitis,
 Hepatitis, Thrombosen,
 meningeale Zeichen
 - Unbehandelt oft letal

AB zur Therapie der CAP mit intrazellulären/atypischen Erregern

Substanzen	Gram-pos	Gram-neg	atyp. Erreger	
Makrolide (Clarithromycin, Erythromycin, Azithromycin, Roxithromycin)	+/++	(+)	++	
Neue Ketolide	++	+	++	
Tetracycline (Doxycyclin)	+/++	+	++	
Chinolone II-IV (Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, Moxifloxacin)	+/++	++	++	
BETALAKTAME	SIND WIRI	KSUNGSLO	os	

A. S. männl. 40a

Leitsymptom: Durchfall, Fieber bis 41°C, Kollaps, Schwäche. Beginn vor 5 Tagen.

Anamnese: Pat. wird vom HA mit der Rettung bei Z.n. rez. Kollaps im Rahmen eines Infekts unklarer Genese an der NFA vorgestellt, seit sechs Tagen Infektionssymptomatik ("glasige Augen, Schweißausbrüche,", Husten), nunmehr mit Diarrhoe in den letzten 2-3 Tagen/Nächten,

Prämedikation: keine

Bek. Vorerkrankungen: It. Pat. keine wesentlichen,

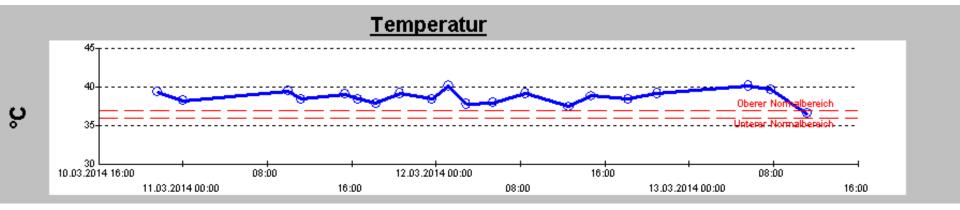
Nikotinabusus

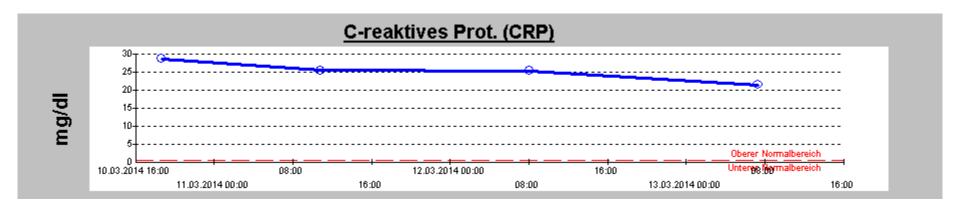
```
20.7 \text{ G/I} \quad (4.0 - 10.0) \quad () => 
Leukozyten
                           4.88 T/1 ( 4.40 - 5.90 ) (* )
Erythrozyten
                           153 g/l ( 130 - 177 ) ( * )
Hämoglobin
Hämatokrit
                            0.428 1/1 (0.400 - 0.520) (*)
Thrombozyten
                           224 \, \text{G/l}
                                     ( 150 - 380 ) (* )
Differentialblutbild:
Segmentkern. Neutrophile
                           92.3 %
                                      (46.0 - 66.0) ()->
                                      (20.0 - 40.0) < -()
                           4.5 %
Lymphozyten
Monozyten
                           3.0 %
                                      ( 2.0 - 10.0 ) (* )
                                      (1.0 - 5.0) < -()
Eosinophile
                           0.1 %
Basophile
                           0.1 %
                                      (0.0 - 1.0) (*
```

Autoimmun/Infektion:

C-reaktives Prot. (CRP) 39.21 mg/dl (0.00 - 0.70)+ ()=> Procalcitonin 0.52 ug/l (0.00 - 0.50)+ ()->

```
Harnstoff
                            60.3 mg/dl ( 18.0 - 55.0 ) (
                           2.41 mg/dl (0.67 - 1.17) (
Creatinin (enzym.-IDMS)
eGFR (MDRD-IDMS)
                           28 ml/min/1,73m<sup>2</sup>
Natrium
                           128 mmol/l ( 133 - 145 ) <-( )
                           4.2 mmol/l ( 3.3 - 4.5 ) ( *)
Kalium
Bilirubin gesamt
                           0.93 mg/dl ( 0.00 - 1.28 ) ( *)
GOT (ASAT)
                           34 U/I
                                    ( 10 - 50 ) ( *)
GPT (ALAT)
                           26 U/I ( 10 - 50 ) ( * )
Gamma-GT
                           33 U/I ( 10 - 71 ) (*
Creatinkinase (CK)
                           575 U/I ( 38 - 190 ) ( )->
                           73 U/I
                                    ( 40 - 130 ) (* )
Alkalische Phosphatase
Lactat-Dehydrogenase(LDH) 184 U/I
                                     ( 100 - 250 ) ( * )
```





Infektionsserologie:

Legionella p. Serotyp 1 Ag
Streptococcus pneumoniae Ag

positiv negativ

Antibiotic selection for Legionella infection in adults

Antimicrobial agent	Dosing*
Macrolides	•
Azithromycin	1 g for the first dose, then 500 mg orally or intravenously¶ every 24 hours
Clarithromycin	500 mg orally or intravenously [∆] every 12 hours
Quinolones	·
Levofloxacin	750 mg orally or intravenously every 24 hours
Ciprofloxacin	400 mg intravenously every 8 hours
	750 mg orally every 12 hours
Ofloxacin	400 mg orally or intravenously every 12 hours
Moxifloxacin	400 mg orally every 24 hours
Tetracyclines	
Doxycycline	100 mg orally or intravenously every 12 hours
Minocycline	100 mg orally or intravenously every 12 hours
Tetracycline	500 mg orally or intravenously every 6 hours
Tigecycline	100 mg intravenously for the first dose, then 50 mg every 12 hours thereafter
Other	
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	160 mg (of the trimethoprim component) intravenously every 8 hours

^{*} Doses based on clinical experience and not on controlled trials.



[¶] Intravenous form not available in some countries.

Legionellen Therapie

Table 1. Comparison of the clinical outcome for patients with Legionella pneumonia treated with either levofloxacin or macrolides.

	Fine score ≤3 Fine score ≥4 All patients		ts	S								
/ariable	Macrolide (n = 54)	Lvfx (n = 114)	Р	IR (95% CI)	Macrolide ^a (n = 11)	Lvfx (n = 29)	Р	IR (95% CI)	Macrolide (n = 65)	Lvfx (n = 143)	Р	IR (95% CI
Duration of fever, mean days (95% CI)	4.7 (4.1–5.3)	4.5 (4.1–4.9)	.5		4.2 (2-6.4)	4.2 (3.2–5.2)	.9	esc.	4.6 (4-5.2)	4.4 (4-4.8)	.5	54465
experienced complications	0	0	***	2444	3 (27.2)	1 (3.4)	.02	9 (0.8–79.3)	3 (4.6)	1 (0.6)	.08	7.6 (0.6–55.9)
Experienced cure	54 (100)	114 (100)	656	***	11 (100)	28 (96.5)	.5	1.0 (0.5-2.0)	65 (100)	142 (99.3)	.4	1.0 (0.7-1.3)
Experienced side effects	8 (14.8)	12 (10.5)	.4	1.4 (0.5-3.1)	2 (18)	3 (10.3)	.6	1.7 (0.2-7.5)	10 (15.3)	15 (10.4)	.3	1.4 (0.6-2.8)
Hospital stay, mean days (95% CI)	4.3 (3–5.6)	4 (3.7–4.3)	.6	111	11.3 (5.9–16.7)	5.5 (4.5–6.5)	.04	. The	7.2 (4.6–9.8)	4.4 (4.1–4.7)	.03	Talle

NOTE. Data are no. (%) of patients, unless otherwise indicated. IR, incidence ratio. Lvfx, levofloxacin.

allerdings ohne Rifampicin-Kombination!?

Clin Infect Dis. 2005 Mar 15;40(6):800-6.

^a All patients were treated with clarithromycin.

Kombinationstherapie Rifampicin plus Levofloxacin=kein Effekt

Table 2. Clinical response of patients treated with either levofloxacin and rifampicin or levofloxacin alone.

Variable	Lvfx and rifampicin (n = 45)	Lvfx alone $(n = 45)$	P	IR (95% CI)
Duration of fever, mean days (95% CI)	5.7 (4.7–6.7)	4.3 (3.7–4.9)	.03	
Experienced cure	45 (100)	44 (97.7)	.3	1.0 (0.67–1.54)
Experienced complications	6 (13.3)	0 (0)	.01	
Experienced side effects	9 (20)	5 (11)	.2	1.8 (0.60–5.37)
Hospital stay, mean days (95% CI)	8.9 (6.9–10.9)	5.4 (6.7–6.1)	.002	

NOTE. Data are no. (%) of patients, unless otherwise indicated. IR, incidence ratio; Lvfx, levofloxacin.

Clin Infect Dis. 2005 Mar 15;40(6):800-6.

Makrolide plus Rifampicin—Benefit??—Studien?

bei Immunosuppression: Makrolide + Chinolone empfohlen—Evidenz?

CG. WEISS

Makrolide plus Rifampicin

Observational cohort study of 32 patients with confirmed *Legionella* pneumonia

11 received clarithromycin monotherapy

21 received combination therapy of clarithromycin with rifampicin.

Both groups had similar baseline characteristics and all patients were cured. Patients who received rifampicin had a 50% longer length of stay (P = 0.035) and a trend towards higher bilirubin levels (P = 0.053). Length of stay was directly correlated with the duration of rifampicin treatment (P = 0.001).

Combination therapy of clarithromycin and rifampicin had no additional benefit compared with clarithromycin monotherapy.

Grau et al. Int J AA 2006

LEGIONELLEN-THERAPIE: Levofloxacin / Moxifloxacin oder Azithomycin/Clariythromycin i.v.

KLINISCHE Verdachtsdiagnose!!!

typisch? atypisch? oder typisch atypisch? oder vielleicht doch atypisch typisch?

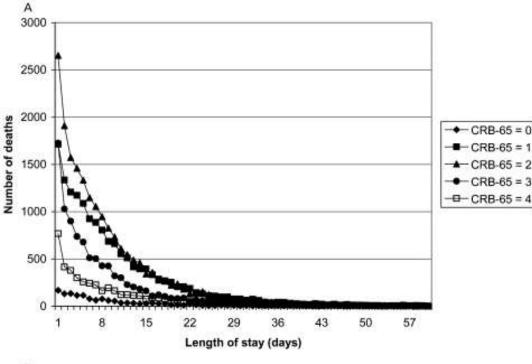
THERAPIE EMPIRISCH- PRÄEMPTIV?

Kriterien: Klinik, Patientendisposition, Infektionsort, Erfahrung, Röntgen, Labor, Vortherapie, lokale Epidemiologie...

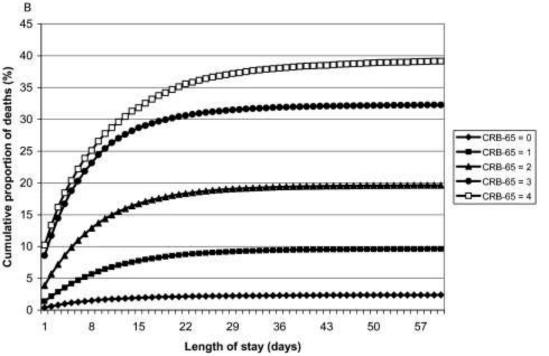
CRB 65 / CURB 65 - Score

Parameter	Beschreibung	Punkte
С	Confusion (Pat. örtlich oder zeitlich verwirrt, bzw. Test)	1
U	Urea (BUN > 19mg/dl)	1
R	Respiratory Rate (Atemfrequenz ≥ 30/min)	1
В	Blood Pressure (diast. ≤60 oder syst. <90mmHg)	1
65	Alter über 65 Jahre	1

Quelle: Lim WS et al, Thorax 2003



Mortalität in Abhängigkeit vom CRB-65 Score in D



Ewig et al. Thorax 2009

Neue SEPSIS Definition seit 2016—ersetzt SIRS

quickSOFA = Sequential [Sepsis related] Organ Failure Assessment Score

Verdacht/ Hinweis auf Infektion und

- •Verwirrtheit
- •systolischer Blutdruck ≤100 mmHg
- •Atemfrequenz >22/min

Wenn ein Patient ≥2 positive Komponenten des qSOFA aufweist, soll nach einem Organversagen gefahndet werden

Zeichen des Organsversagens

Akute Enzephalopathie: Eingeschränkte Vigilanz, Desorientiertheit, Unruhe, Delirium

Arterielle Hypotension; Schock: - Systolischer Blutdruck ≤90mmHg oder mittlerer arterieller Blutdruck ≤70mmHg Die Hypotonie besteht trotz adäquater Volumengabe und ist nicht durch eine andere Schockform zu erklären.

SCHOCKINDEX: HF/systol. RR > 1

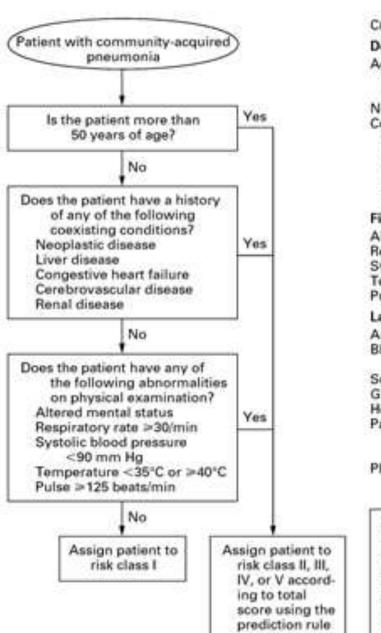
Relative oder absolute Thrombozytopenie

Arterielle Hypoxämie: PaO2 ≤10kPa (≤75mmHg). Eine manifeste Herz- oder Lungenerkrankung muss als Ursache der Hypoxämie ausgeschlossen sein.

Renale Dysfunktion: Eine Diurese von ≤ 0.5 ml/kg/h für min. 2 Stunden trotz ausreichender Volumensubstitution und/oder ein Anstieg des Serumkreatinins auf mehr als 2x.

Metabolische Azidose: Base Excess >-5 mmol/l oder eine Laktatkonzentration über 1,5x oberhalb des lokal üblichen Referenzbereiches.

Primäre orale AB-Therapie?-To be (admitted) or not to be!



CHARACTERISTIC	No. of Points
Demographic factors	ASSIGNED
Age	
Men	Age (in yr)
Women	Age (in yr)-10
Nursing home resident	+10
Coexisting illnesses	
Neoplastic disease	+30
Liver disease	+20
Congestive heart failure	+10
Cerebrovascular disease	+10
Renal disease	+10
Findings on physical examination	
Altered mental status	+20
Respiratory rate ≥30/min	+20
Systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg	+20
Temperature <35°C or ≥40°C	+15
Pulse ≥125 beats/min	+10
Laboratory and radiographic findings	
Arterial pH <7,35	+30
Blood urea nitrogen ≥30 mg/dl (11 mmol/liter)	+20
Sodium <130 mmol/liter	+20
Glucose ≥250 mg/dl (14 mmol/liter)	+10
Hematocrit <30%	+10
Partial pressure of	+10
arterial oxygen <60 mm Hg	
or oxygen saturation <90%	
Pleural effusion	+10

Stratifica	tion of Risk	Score	
Resk	BISK CLASS	Score	MORTALITY
Low	1	Based on algorithm	0.1%
Low	11	≈70	0.6%
Low	III	71-90	0.9%
Moderate	IV.	91-130	9.3%
High	V	>130	27.0%

Mortalität:

hospitalisierte Pat. 5-14%

nicht hospital. Patienten < 1%

NEJM, 2002

Zeichen der klinischen Stabilität	
Herzfrequenz	≤ 100/min
Atemfrequenz	≤ 24/min
Systolischer Blutdruck	≥ 90 mm Hg
Körpertemperatur	≤ 37,8 °C
Gesicherte Nahrungsaufnahme	oral oder sichere Zugänge
Bewusstseinszustand	Normal bzw. wiedererreichen des vorbestehenden Zustands bei ZNS-erkrankungen
Keine Hypoxämie	pO₂ ≥ 60 mmHg bzw. SaO₂ ≥ 90% unter Raumluft bzw. (bei Patienten mit Sauerstoffpflichtigkeit) unter Sauerstoffgabe

Tab. 9: Die definierten Zeichen der klinischen Stabilität [186].

S. Ewig et al. S3 Leitlinie Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pneumologie u. Beatmungsmedizin 2016

ÖGIT - CAP-Guide 2008

Tabelle 3: Antimikrobielle Therapie nach Risikostratifizierung

CRB-65	Setting	1. Wahl		Alternative	
0-1	ambulant	Amoxicillin Doxycyclin	3 x 1,0g p.o. 1 x 0,2 – 0.3g p.o.	Amoxicillin/ Clavulansäure Cefalexin Azithromycin Clarithromycin Josamycin Roxithromycin	3 x 1,0g p.o. 3 x 1,0g p.o. 1 x 0,5g p.o. über 3 Tage 2 x 0,5g p.o. 2 x 0,75g p.o. 2 x 0,3g p.o.
1	stationär (nicht CAP- bedingt)	Cefuroxim	3 x 1,5g i.v.	Amoxicillin/ Clavulansäure Ampicillin/ Sulbactam	3 x 2,2g i.v. 3 x 3,0g i.v.
2-3	stationär	Amoxicillin/ Clavulansäure Ampicillin/ Sulbactam Cefuroxim Cefotaxim Ceftriaxon	3 x 2,2g i.v. 3 x 3,0g i.v. 3 x 1,5g i.v. 3 x 2,0g i.v. 1 x 2,0 – 4,0g i.v.	Levofloxacin Moxifloxacin	1 x 0,75 – 2 x 0,5g i.v./p.o. 1 x 0,4g i.v./p.o.
4	stationär/ ICU	PLUS (Auswahl) Azithromycin Clarithromycin ODER	3 x 2,0g i.v. 1 x 1,5g i.v. ⁵ 2 x 0,5g i.v.	Piperacillin/ Tazobactam Cefepim Cefpirom PLUS (Auswahl)	3 x 4,5g i.v. 3 x 2,0g i.v. 3 x 2,0g i.v.

THERAPIE abhängig von Schwere der Erkrankung und Patientenrisiko

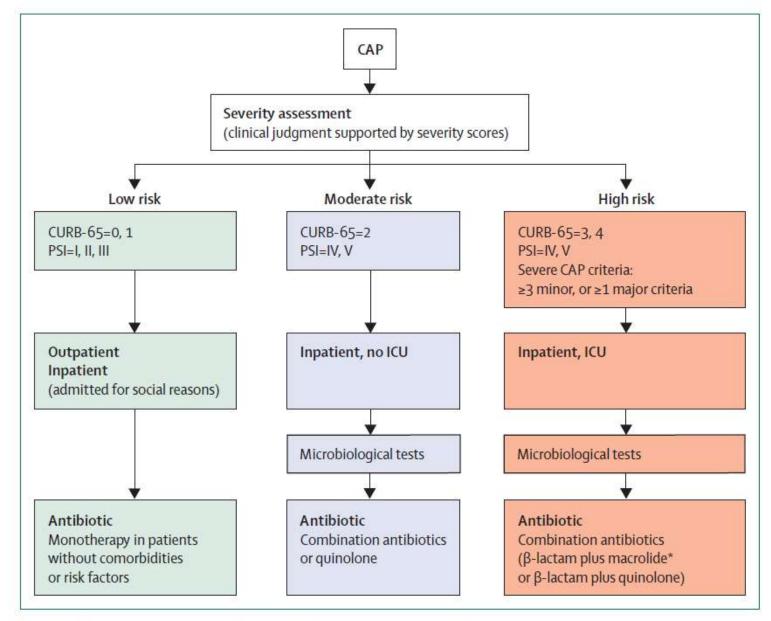
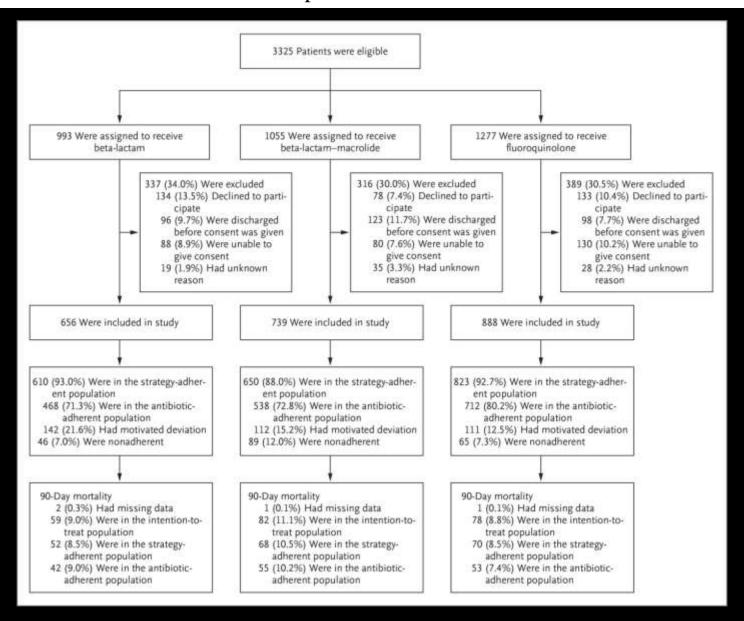


Figure 2: Acute management of the community-acquired pneumonia

CAP=community-acquired pneumonia. CURB-65=Confusion Urea Respiratory rate Blood pressure and age ≥65 year old score. PSI=Pneumonia Severity Index. ICU=intensive care unit. *Combination with macrolide is preferred.

Cluster-randomized, crossover trial with strategies rotated in 4-month periods for non-ICU patients with CAP



The median age of the patients was 70 years.

The **crude 90-day mortality** was 9.0% (for Betalactam only), 11.1% (Betalactam and Macrolides), and 8.8% (for Chinolons), respectively, during these strategy periods.

In the intention-to-treat analysis, the risk of death was higher by 1.9 percentage points (90% confidence interval [CI], -0.6 to 4.4) with the beta-lactam–macrolide strategy than with the beta-lactam strategy and lower by 0.6 percentage points (90% CI, -2.8 to 1.9) with the fluoroquinolone strategy than with the beta-lactam strategy. These results indicated noninferiority of the beta-lactam strategy.

The **median length of hospital stay was 6 days** for all strategies, and the median time to starting oral treatment was 3 days (interquartile range, 0 to 4) with the fluoroquinolone strategy and 4 days (interquartile range, 3 to 5) with the other strategies.

Figure 2. Studies Assessing Short-term Mortality for β-Lactam Plus Macrolide Combination Therapy or Respiratory Fluoroquinolone Monotherapy vs. β-Lactam Monotherapy for Patients Hospitalized With Community-Acquired Pneumonia

d Mortality d Mortality d Mortality	No. of Pasients 544 1139 312 561	No. (%) Who Died 45 (8.4) 104 (9.1) 25 (8.3) 48 (8.6)	No. of Patients 3430 3430 1740	242 (13.9)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) ² 0.71 (0.52-0.96) ⁶ 0.74 (0.60-0.92) ⁶ 0.42 (0.25-0.69)	Macrolide or Fluroquinotione Monocherapy	Favors B- Laciam Monocherapy
d Mortality d Mortality d Mortality	1139 312 561	104 (9.1) 26 (8.3)	3430 1740	511 (14.9) 242 (13.9)	0.74 (0.60-0.92) ⁵ 0.42 (0.25-0.69)		
d Mortality d Mortality	1139 312 561	104 (9.1) 26 (8.3)	3430 1740	511 (14.9) 242 (13.9)	0.74 (0.60-0.92) ⁵ 0.42 (0.25-0.69)		
d Mortality d Mortality	1139 312 561	104 (9.1) 26 (8.3)	3430 1740	511 (14.9) 242 (13.9)	0.74 (0.60-0.92) ⁵ 0.42 (0.25-0.69)		
d Mortality d Mortality	312	26 (8.3)	1740	242 (13.9)	0.42 (0.25-0.69)		
d Morsality	561						
d Morsality	561					_	line.
		48 (8.5)	1982	234 (11.8)	0.93 (0.62-1.41)	200	10.00
d Managhan							
d Mortality	870	89 (10.2)	1758	244 (13.9)	0.87 (0.63-1.19)		-11
ospital mortality	918	63 (6.9)	270	36 (13.3)	0.50 (0.31-0.81)		
d Mortality	782	21 (7.4)	169	37 (21.9)	0.69 (0.32-1.48)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
d Mortality	5063	138 (5.7)	4463	376 (8.4)	0.7 (0.6-0.9)	-8-	
of therapy mortality	330	19 (5.7)	452	73 (16.2)	0.37 (0.19-0.56)	1 (a - 1)	
d Mortality	946	42 (4.4)	908	78 (8.5)	1.04 (0.66-1.63)		
d in-hospital tality	3239	745 (23.0)	2001	536 (26.8)	0.72 (0.60-0.85)	-	
d Mortality	289	10 (3.4)	291	14 (4.8)	0.71 (0.32-1.59)	-	-8
d Mortality	565	NR	506	NR	1.37 (0.88-2.13)9	3	-
d Mortality	5045	318 (6.3)	4463	376 (8.4)	0.7 (0.6-0.9)	-	
of therapy mortality	363	33 (9.1)	452	73 (16.2)	0.59 (0.37-0.94)	-	Ě
io Mortality	365	NR	1703	NE	0.57 (0.35-0.92) ^b	-	i
d Mortality	665	NR	506	NR.	0.91 (0.58-1.42)9	-	-
0 0 0 0	Mortality Mortality of therapy mortality In-hospital ality Mortality	Mortality 782 Mortality 5063 of therapy mortality 330 Mortality 946 In-hospital 3239 ality Mortality 289 Mortality 566 Mortality 566 Mortality 363 of therapy mortality 363	Mortality 782 21 (7.4) Mortality 5063 338 (5.7) of therapy mortality 330 10 (5.7) Mortality 946 42 (4.4) In-hospital 3239 745 (23.0) ality Mortality 289 10 (3.4) Mortality 566 NR Mortality 566 NR Mortality 363 33 (9.1) of therapy mortality 363 NR	Mortality 282 21 (7.4) 169 Mortality 5963 338 (5.7) 4463 of therapy mortality 330 10 (5.7) 452 Mortality 946 42 (4.4) 908 In-hospital 3239 745 (23.0) 2001 ality Mortality 289 10 (3.4) 291 Mortality 566 NR 506 Mortality 5045 318 (6.3) 4463 of therapy mortality 363 33 (9.1) 452 Mortality 365 NR 1703	Mortality 282 21 (7.4) 169 37 (21.9) Mortality 5063 338 (5.7) 4463 376 (8.4) of therapy mortality 330 10 (5.7) 452 73 (16.2) Mortality 946 42 (4.4) 908 78 (8.6) In-hospital 3239 745 (23.0) 2001 536 (26.8) altry Mortality 289 10 (3.4) 291 14 (4.8) Mortality 566 NR 506 NR Mortality 5045 318 (6.3) 4463 376 (8.4) of therapy mortality 363 33 (9.1) 452 73 (16.2) of Mortality 365 NR 1703 NR	Mortality 282 21 (7.4) 169 37 (21.9) 0.69 (0.32-1.48) Mortality 5963 338 (5.7) 4463 376 (8.4) 0.7 (0.6-0.9) If therapy mortality 330 10 (5.7) 452 73 (16.2) 0.32 (0.19-0.56) Mortality 946 42 (4.4) 908 78 (8.6) 1.04 (0.66-1.63) In-hospital 3239 745 (23.0) 2001 536 (26.8) 0.72 (0.60-0.85) altry Mortality 289 10 (3.4) 291 14 (4.8) 0.71 (0.32-1.59) Mortality 566 NR 506 NR 1.37 (0.88-2.13) Mortality 5045 318 (6.3) 4463 376 (8.4) 0.7 (0.6-0.9) If therapy mortality 363 33 (9.1) 452 73 (16.2) 0.59 (0.37-0.94) Mortality 365 NR 1703 NR 0.57 (0.35-0.92) Mortality 665 NR 506 NR 0.91 (0.58-1.42) Mortality 665 NR 506 NR 0.91 (0.58-1.42)	Mortality 282 21 (7.4) 169 37 (21.9) 0.69 (0.32-1.48) Mortality 5063 338 (5.7) 4463 376 (8.4) 0.7 (0.6-0.9) If therapy mortality 330 10 (5.7) 452 73 (16.2) 0.32 (0.19-0.56) Mortality 946 42 (4.4) 908 78 (8.6) 1.04 (0.66-1.63) In-hospital 3239 745 (23.0) 2001 536 (26.8) 0.72 (0.60-0.85) altry Mortality 289 10 (3.4) 291 14 (4.8) 0.71 (0.32-1.59) Mortality 566 NR 506 NR 1.37 (0.88-2.13) Mortality 5045 318 (6.3) 4463 376 (8.4) 0.7 (0.6-0.9) If therapy mortality 363 33 (9.1) 452 73 (16.2) 0.59 (0.37-0.94) Mortality 365 NR 1703 NR 0.57 (0.35-0.92) Mortality 365 NR 1703 NR 0.57 (0.35-0.92)

Some values were estimated based on available data. NR indicates not reported: OR, odds ratio. ⁶ Data coffected in 1995.

^{*} Unless otherwise indicated.

^b Hazard ratio not adjusted OR.

E Data collected in 1993.

^{*}Data collected in 1997.

[†] Calculated using available data and is unadjusted.

Data are for subgroup with radiographically confirmed pneumonia.

Kombination bei ICU pflichtiger CAP

Initiale Verwendung von Antibiotika mit Wirkung gegen atypische Erreger—senkte signifikante die 30d Mortalität (OR 0.76)

KOMBINATIONSTHERAPIE bei allen CAP Patienten mit intensivpflichtiger Pneumonie

Amox/Clav plus Makrolid bzw. Ceph II plus Makrolid Allerdings kein Nachweis von atyp. Erregern?!

Positive Effekte von Makroliden möglicherweise auf nichtantibiotische Mechanismen— anti-inflamamtroische Aktivität, Hemmung der Toxinproduktion zurückzuführen

Beta-Lactame+ Makrolid versus Chinolone

	Macrolide/Beta-	Fluoroquie	olone		Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio M-H, Random, 95% CI		
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events Total		Weight			
Arnold 2009 [17]	44	456	20	354	10.0%	1.71 (1.03-2.84)		
Asadi 2012 [2]	22	265	209	2241	11.6%	0.89 (.58-1.36)	-	6
Blasi 2008 [18]	47	559	33	363	11.5%	0.92 (.60-1.41)	-	-
Dambrava 2008 [22]	7	370		83	2.2%	0.79 (.17-3.71)	-	
Frei 2003 [23]	17	872	17	649	7.7%	0.74 (.38-1.45)	-	-
Frei 2006 [24]	3	255	4	102	2.4%	0.30 (.07-1.32)	-	-
Lin 2007 [25]	0	24	1	26	0.6%	0.36 (.02-8.43)		_
Lodise 2007 [25]	14	240	19	227	7.7%	0.70 (.36-1.36)		-
Marass 2007 [27]	17	96	17	254	8.2%	2.65 (1.41-4.97)		-
Menendez 2005 [30]	22	534	9	214	6.6%	0.98 (.46-2.09)		-
Menendez 2012 [38]	43	1096		1792	11.7%	1.56 (1.04-2.36)		•
Partier 2005 [32]	7	175		174	4.1%	1.16 (.40-3.38)	_	-
Querol-Ribelles 2005 (3)	3] 25	209	15	250	8.4%	1.99 (1.08-3.68)		-
Reyes-Calzada 2007 [34]		244	15 0 6	11	0.8%	2.11 (.14-32.73)		-
Welte 2005 [36]	5	77	6	200	3.7%	2.16 (.68-6.89)		-
Zervos 2004 [37]	3	102	5.	110	2.7%	0.65 (.16-2.64)	-	
Total (95% CI)		5574		7050	100.0%	1.17 (.91-1.50)		•
Total events	297		408					
Heterogeneity: $t^{\dagger} = 0.09$		15 (P =)	03k / = 435	6		at a		
Test for overall effect: Z		1212 (AU) (10)	4017 Mile 554	9		0.01	0.1 ide/Beta-lactam	I 10 Fluoroquinolo

Figure 3. Guideline-concordant macrolide/beta-lactam therapy versus respiratory fluoroquinolone monotherapy and mortality (n = 16). Abbreviations: Cl, confidence interval; M-H, Mantel-Haenszel.

Therapiedauer

Patientenerwartung-Compliance

Kriterien für Zufriedenheit:

- * Konsultationsdauer beim Arzt länger als 10 Minuten
- * Antibiotikum mit kurzer Applikationsdauer (muß besser wirken!!)- Compliance besser
- * Pat. mit kurzer Behandlungsdauer zufriedener!-positive Bewertung der Therapie unabh. von Outcome

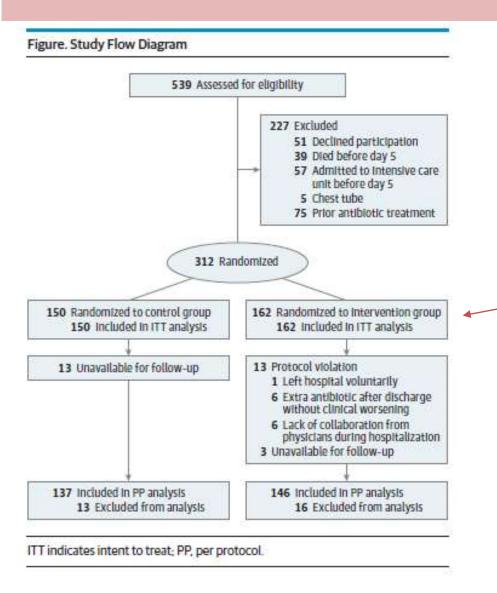
Table 1. Guidelines for the treatment of community-acquired pneumonia: duration of therapy.

Organization	Recommended duration of therapy
Infectious Diseases Society of America [1]	Streptococcus pneumoniae: Treat until afebrile for 72 h
	Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella species, anaerobes, and atypical pathogens: ≥2 weeks
Canadian Infectious Diseases Society and Canadian Thoracic Society [2]	1–2 weeks, depending on response of patient
American Thoracic Society [3]	S. pneumoniae and other bacteria: 7-10 days
	Atypical pathogens: May need 10-14 days
	With new antimicrobials: May shorten to 5-7 days for outpatients
British Thoracic Society [4]	Microbiologically undefined: 7–10 days
	Legionella species: 14–21 days
	Atypical pathogens: 14 days
	Pneumococci: 7 days
	Staphylococci or gram-negative enteric bacilli: 14-21 days

Clinical Infectious Diseases 2004;39:S159-S164

In über 50% kein Keim-wie lange dann?

Duration of antibiotic therapy in CAP



AB Therapie nach 5 Tagen beendet, wenn Temperatur unter 37,8°C für 48 h oder maximal 1 Zeichen klin. Instabilität

SAS statistical software for Windows, version 9.2 (SAS Institute Inc), or S-Plus 2000 (MathSoft Inc).

Table 2. Results	for the Primary	Study Outcomes
------------------	-----------------	----------------

Outcome	Control Group	Intervention Group	P Value
Intent-to-Treat Analysis			
Total No. of participants	150	162	
Clinical success, No. (%) ^a			
At day 10	71 (48.6)	90 (56.3)	.18
At day 30	132 (88.6)	147 (91.9)	.33
CAP symptom questionnaire score, mean (SD) ^b			
At day 5	24.7 (11.4)	27.2 (12.5)	.10
At day 10	18.6 (9.0)	17.9 (7.6)	.69
Per-Protocol Analysis			
Total No. of participants	137	146	
Clinical success, No. (%) ^a			
At day 10	67 (50.4)	86 (59.7)	.12
At day 30	126 (92.7)	136 (94.4)	.54
CAP symptom questionnaire score, mean (SD) ^b			
At day 5	24.3 (11.4)	26.6 (12.1)	.16
At day 10	18,1 (8.5)	17.6 (7.4)	.81

Abbreviation: CAP, community-acquired pneumonia.

was as follows: clinical success at day 10, 2.1%; clinical success at day 30, 1.0%; CAP symptom questionnaire score at day 5, 3.1%; and CAP symptom questionnaire score at day 10, 3.8%.

Percentages exclude patients with missing data. In the intent-to-treat population, the percentage of missing data for each variable was as follows: clinical success at day 10, 1.9%; clinical success at day 30, 0.9%; CAP symptom questionnaire score at day 5, 3.8%; and CAP symptom questionnaire score at day 10, 4.4%. In the per-protocol population, the percentage of missing data

b On the CAP symptom questionnaire, which is a specific and validated patient-reported outcome measure based on 18 items, higher scores indicated more severe CAP-related symptoms (range, O-90).

Table 3. Clinical Success Rates at Days 10 and 30 Among Different Severity Groups Defined by PSI Class^a No. (%) of Participants Control Group PSI Class Intervention Group P Value Clinical Success at Day 10 PSI classes I-III Intent to treat 41/86 (47.7) 58/101 (57.4) .18 Per protocol 39/80 (48.8) 58/94 (61.7) .09 PSI classes IV-V 30/60 (50) 32/59 (54.2) .64 Intent to treat Per protocol 28/53 (52.8) 28/50 (56) .75 Clinical Success at Day 30 PSI classes I-III 41 Intent to treat 83/88 (94.3) 93/102 (91.2) 29 Per protocol 80/82 (97.6) 89/95 (93.7) PSI classes IV-V 49/61 (80.3) 54/58 (93.1) .04 Intent to treat

47/49 (95.9)

.10

46/54 (85.2)

Per protocol

Autor	Pneumonie- Schweregrad	Protokoll	Stop-Empfehlung	Ergebnis
[269]	leicht, ambulant behandelt	PCT-Bestimmung an Tagen 1, kurzfristige Kontrolle binnen 6-24h sowie 4, 6, 8	Therapieende bei Spiegeln ≤ 0,25 µg/L	Mediane Verkürzung der Therapiedauer von 7 auf 5 Tage Kein Unterschied im Therapieergebnis
[270]	Leicht bis mittelschwer hospitalisiert	PCT-Bestimmung an Tagen 1, kurzfristige Kontrolle binnen 6-24 h sowie 4, 6, 8	Therapieende bei Spiegeln ≤ 0,25 µg/L Bei hohen Spiegeln Abfall ≥ 90%	Mediane Verkürzung der Therapiedauer von 12 auf 5 Tage Kein Unterschied im Therapieergebnis
[271]	Schwer	PCT-Bestimmung täglich	Therapieende bei Spiegeln < 0, 5 µg/L oder Spiegel Abfall > 80% des höchsten Spiegels	Verkürzung der Therapiedauer von 10,5 auf 5,5 Tage Kein Unterschied im Therapieergebnis

Tab. 15: Ergebnisse wichtiger Studien zur Biomarker-gesteuerten Bestimmung der Therapiedauer.

S. Ewig et al. S3 Leitlinie Deutsche Gesellschaft für Pneumologie u. Beatmungsmedizin 2016

Table 2. Short-course therapy for community-acquired pneumonia.

Reference	Regimen	Percentage of satisfactory clinical responses (no./total)
Socan [29] ^a	Azithromycin, 500-mg single dose on first day; 250 mg on days 2–5	80 (32/40) ^b
	Azithromycin, 500 mg/day for 3 days	88 (36/41)
O'Doherty and Muller [30]	Clarithromycin, 250 mg b.i.d. for 10 days	95 (84/88)°
	Azithromycin, 500 mg/day for 3 days	94 (83/88)
Schonwald et al. [31] ^a	Azithromycin, 1.5-g single dose	97.9 (47/48) ^d
	Azithromycin, 500 mg/day for 3 days	97.9 (47/48)
MASCOT [32]	Amoxicillin, 15 mg/kg po q8h:	
	for 3 days	79 (791/1000)°
	for 5 days	80 (798/1000)

N geeignet auch für Patienten mit Risikofaktoren?

Unterschiede in der Genese

Relapse? bei atypischen Erregern?/Pharmakokinetik

Komplikationen?

CID 2004

ete

Wer schnell hilft, hilft doppelt! Mortalitätsrisiken!

	Risk factor	Multivariate OR ^a (95% CI)	P
	Bronchopulmonary disease	0.74 (0.12–4.33)	.74
	Previous antibiotics	0.19 (0.02-2.24)	.18
	Malignancy	2.78 (0.64–11.97)	.16
	Chronic renal disease	1.35 (0.15–11.89)	.78
	Immunosuppression	0.63 (0.01-28.48)	.81
	Altered mentality	4.49 (0.93-21.65)	.06
	Systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg	0.84 (0.09–7.46)	.87
	Bacteremia	11.4 (3.17–41.3)	<.01
	Mechanical ventilation	12.1 (3.56–41.2)	<.01
	PSI class 4/5	0.9 ^b (0.27–3.15)	.90
	Penicillin resistance	1.42 (0.36–5.58)	.61
	Multidrug resistance	2.82 (0.70–11.38)	.14

NOTE. PSI, Pneumonia Severity Index.

Therapiebeginn rechtzeitig (Verzögerung um 12 Stunden erhöht OR für Mortalität um 7.7x (Chest 2002; 22:262)

^a Mutually adjusted for bronchopulmonary diseases, previous antibiotics, malignancy, chronic renal disease, immunosuppression, altered mentality, systolic blood

Figure 1. Studies Assessing Initiation of Antibiotic Therapy Within Various Time Thresholds and Short-term Mortality for Patients Hospitalized With Community-Acquired Pneumonia

		<time th="" thre<=""><th>shold</th><th>>Time Th</th><th>reshold</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></time>	shold	>Time Th	reshold			
Source .	Outcome	No. of Patients	No. (%) Who Died	No. of Patients	No. (%) Who Died	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Favors Earlier Treatment	Favors Less Early Treatment
hreshold evaluated <4 h			_			-7		P R
Houck et al, 15 2004	30-d Mortality	8388	973 (11.6)	5383	684 (12.7)	0.85 (0.76-0.95)	-	
Waterer et al,23 2006	In-hospital mortality	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.54 (0.20-1.19)		74
Lee et al, 24 2011	30-d Mortality	1619	107 (6.6)	443	34 (7.7)	0.74 (0.48-1.13)		Ø.
Simonetti et al, 22 2012	30-d Mortality	477	33 (6.9)	797	37 (4.6)	1.12 (0.38-3.33)	-	<u> </u>
hreshold evaluated <6 h				To Manager 1				
Lee et al,8 2014	30-d Mortality	1102555	122384 (11.1)	67 467	7421 (11.0)	0.95 (0.93-0.98)	8	
hreshold evaluated <8 h						1	İ	
Meehan et al. 13 1997	30-d Mortality	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.85 (0.75-0.96)	-	
Dedler et al, 14 2001	In-hospital mortality	809	NR	253	NR	1.69 (0.78-3.66)	4	
Arnold et al, 21 2007	in-hospital mortality	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.57 (0.44-0.74)		
Simonetti et al, 22 2012	30-d Mortality	1030	58 (5.6)	244	12 (4.9)	1.58 (0.64-3.88)	- 	-
						990	D.1 1.0 Adjusted OR	

Time threshold evaluated <4 h. Some values were estimated based on available data. NR indicates not reported; OR, odds ratio.

Therapie-begleitende Maßnahmen

- O2- Sonde
- Inhalation (NaCl Sole)
- Mukolytika, Expektorantien (keine kontrollierten Studien?!)
- -antiobstruktive Therapie (ß2-Mimetika, inhalative oder systemische Kortikoide,)
- Atemhilfen (CPAP; mechan. Ventilation)
- Schocktherapie

Ursachen für Therapieversagen

- * Falsche AB-Therapie bzw. zu niedrige MHC am Infektionsort, primäre oder sekundäre Keimresistenz (MRSA, ESBL, PA)
- * Mischinfektion/Superinfektion (Viren, nosokomiale Erreger)
- * Pulmonalembolie
- * Tuberkulose
- * Malignom
- * Autoimmunvaskulitis- ANCA+/-
- * Bronchiolitis obliterans mit organ. Pneumonie (BOOP-COP)
- * Pleuraempyem/Abszeß
- * Toxischer Lungenschaden (Chemotherapie, andere Medikamente, Noxen!)

Rezidivieriende Pneumonien

- Lokalisation: gleich oder wechselnd?
- Infektiös?
 - Tierexposition (Würmer, Katze, Vektoren)
 - Immunosuppression, Immundefekt
 - Auslandsaufenthalte (trop. Pilze?)
 - Aerolose (Legionellen..)
 - Kompliance bei Ab- Therapie?
- Autoimmunologisch (COP), IgE?, Eos?, Vaskulitis?, Immundefekt?
- Malignom

Komplikation-Abszeß

Ursachen: insuff. AB- Therapie

vorgeschädigte Lunge

resistente Keime (v.a. Staph!)

v.a. bei Gram-pos. Erregern!

Klinik: Protrahierter Verlauf oder Relapse, Fieber, B-Sympt., CRP

Abszeß

Meist polymikrobielle Infektion

(inkl. Anaerobier)-MRSA?

Kombi meist sinnvol

AB mit guter Penetration, Stabilität

bei niedrigem pH

z.B. AMP/BLI oder Ceph II + Metronidazol +/- Fosfo

Chinolon+ Clindamycin oder +/- Fucidin/Rif./Fosfo

Evaluierung hinsichtlich Notwendigkeit einer chirurg. Intervention

© G. Weiss

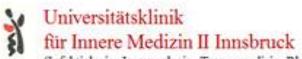
Anti-inflammatory treatment in CAP?

TABLE 2: Causes of overexuberant inflammatory responses during pneumococcal CAP.

Cause	Consequence
Excessive release of pneumolysin	Uncontrolled complement activation; hyperactivation of phagocytes and epithelial cells due to the noncytolytic, pore-forming actions of the toxin
Excessive release of bacterial cell-wall products (e.g., lipoteichoic acids and DNA), especially during chemotherapy with bactericidal agents	Sustained activation of various types of pathogen recognition receptors on/in cells of the innate immune system and epithelial cells, resulting in poorly regulated production of neutrophil-mobilising chemokines/cytokines
Poorly controlled formation of NETs with limited protective activity	Histone-mediated epithelial and endothelial toxicity, favouring extrapulmonary spread of the pneumococcus
Excessive release of cell-permeable, proinflammatory H_2O_2 by the pneumococcus	Uncontrolled activation of redox intracellular signalling mechanisms in cells of the innate and adaptive immune systems, as well as other cell types. The existence of this mechanism remains to be established

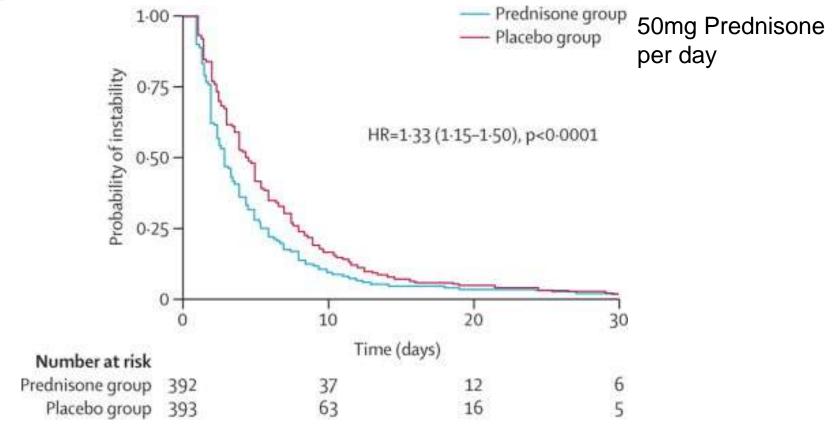
TABLE 3: Adjunctive anti-inflammatory therapies in CAP.

Type of adjunctive therapy	Current status					
Macrolide antibiotics	Recommended in current guidelines primarily for antimicrobial activity. The clinical relevance of anti-inflammatory activity remains to be conclusively established					
Corticosteroids	Remains controversial and is the subject of several ongoing randomised, prospective, controlled trials					
Statins	Show promise, but therapeutic efficacy of initiation at the time of diagnosis of CAP remains to be established					
cAMP-elevatory agents	Theoretically promising, although few safe and effective agents currently available; salbutamol found ineffective in the treatment of ALI					
NSAIDs	Of questionable value					





Adjunct prednisone therapy for patients with community-acquired pneumonia: a multicentre, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial



Kaplan-Meier-curve of time to clinical stability

Welche Patienten profitieren und welche nicht?

Pathogen- and antibiotic-specific effects of prednisone in community-acquired pneumonia

Sebastian A. Wirz^{1,7}, Claudine A. Blum^{2,3,7}, Philipp Schuetz³, Werner C. Albrich⁴, Christoph Noppen⁵, Beat Mueller⁶, Mirjam Christ-Crain^{2,7} and Philip E. Tarr^{1,7} for the STEP Study Group⁸

Exploratorische Analyse bei 726 Patienten mit Pneumonie und mikrobiol. PCR basierter Analyse hinsichtlich der Effekte von Prednison bei CAP

Wirz et al. ERJ 2016

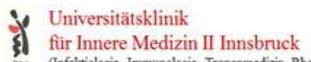




TABLE 2 Days to clinical stability according to microbiological diagnosis, antimicrobial treatment group, and initial procalcitonin level

	Prednisone	Placebo	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)		Prednisone	Placebo	Adjusted hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)	Interaction p-value
Microbiological subgroup								
Any pathogen (prednisone n=108; placebo n=113)	3.4 (2.0-7.0)	4.4 (2.4–8.0)	1.36 (1.03-1.80)	All others (prednisone n=254; placebo n=251)	2.6 (1.9-5.0)	4.5 (2.2–8.0)	1.63 (1.36–1.96)	0.26
Bacterial (prednisone n=78; placebo n=87)	3 (1.5–7.0)	4 (2.4–9.0)	1.54 (1.11–2.14)	All others (prednisone n=258; placebo n=245)	3 (2.0-5.0)	4.5 (2.3-7.5)	1.46 (1.22–1.75)	1
Pneumococcal (prednisone n=53; placebo n=53)	3.4 (1.5-8.5)	3.6 (2.0-5.9)	1.28 (0.85-1.94)	All others (prednisone n=250; placebo n=268)	3.0 (2.0-5.3)	5 (2.5-8.3)	1.60 (1.33–1.91)	0.14
Respiratory virus (prednisone n=40; placebo n=35)	4 (3.0-6.6)	4.4 [2.4-7]	1.21 (0.74–1.98)	All others (prednisone n=174; placebo n=183)	3.0 (2.0-5.4)	4.5 (2.3-8.0)	1.52 (1.22–1.89)	0.40
Influenza virus (prednisone n=11; placebo n=13)	4.0 (1.4-7.0)	5.0 (3.0-10.4)	4.50 (1.17–17.25)	All others (prednisone n=203; placebo n=205)	3.0 (2.0-5.5)	4.4 (2.3-7.5)	1.45 (1.18–1.77)	0.91
Antimicrobial subgroup								
β-lactam plus macrolide (prednisone n=205; placebo n=199)	3.0 (2.0-6.0)	5 (2.3-8.0)	1.52 (1.23–1.86)	All others (prednisone n=156; placebo n=162)	2.4 [1.4-4.9]	4 (2.0-7.0)	1.46 (1.16–1.83)	0.88
β-lactam only (prednisone n=103; placebo n=96)	2.0 (1.3-4.4)	3.0 (2.0-6.0)	1.28 (0.96–1.71)	All others (prednisone n=258; placebo n=265)	3.0 (2.0-6.0)	5.0 (2.4-8.4)	1.58 (1.32–1.89)	0.33
All other antibiotics (prednisone n=47; placebo n=62)	3.0 (1.4-6.0)	5.0 (3.0-9.0)	1.78 (1.18–2.69)	All others (prednisone n=314; placebo n=299)	3.0 (2.0-5.4)	4.3 (2.0-7.6)	1.42 (1.20–1.67)	0.44
Sensitivity analysis: ever received a macrolide (prednisone n=225; placebo n=234)	3.0 (2.0-6.0)	5.0 (2.0-8.4)	1.58 (1.30–1.92)	All others (prednisone n=136; placebo n=127)	2.0 (1.4–4.5)	3.4 (2.0-6.0)	1.31 (1.02–1.68)	0.98
Initial procalcitonin								
Above the median (prednisone n=141; placebo n=148)	2.6 [1.9-5.4]	4.5 (2.5-8.7)	1.75 (1.37–2.25)	Below the median (prednisone n=148; placebo n=158)	2.4 (1.5-4.5)	4.0 (2.0-7.0)	1.44 (1.14–1.82)	0.51
Fever at inclusion								
Temperature ≤37.8°C (prednisone n=226; placebo n=219)	2.5 (1.5-5.4)	4.0 (2.0-7.6)	1.27 (1.05–1.54)	Temperature >37.8°C (prednisone n=137; placebo n=144)	3.0 (2.0-5.5)	5.0 (3.0-8.4)	1.47 (1.15–1.86)	0.57

Data are presented as median (interquartile range), unless otherwise stated.





Prednison hat eher negativen Effekt bei SP Pneumonie

TABLE 4 Secondary outcomes in pa	tients with pn	eumococcal	. pneumonia				
Secondary endpoints	Pneumococca	il pneumonia		All of	thers		Interaction
	Prednisone Placebo (n=53) (n=53)		HR, OR or difference (95% CI)	Prednisone (n=250)	Placebo [n=268]	HR, OR or difference (95% CI)	p-valu e
Time to effective hospital discharge days	8.8 [0.4]	7.5 (5.5)	Unadjusted difference: 1,26 [-0.95-3.48] days; adjusted	8.0 (6.0)	9.0 [6.1]	Unadjusted difference: -1.02 [-2.07-0.03] days; adjusted	Unadjusted: 0.08; adjusted: 0.16
Persönliches	s Res	üme	e: Zurückha	altun	g be	i Kortison be	justed: 0.34; usted: 0.28
CAP; IN	1D: be	ei scł	hwere Obst	rukti	on, I	massiver	justed: 0.35; usted: 0.51
Inflammati	on?!;	; bei	V.a SPS/ ar	ndere	e Bak	kt.? nein	justed: 0.72; usted: 0.76
	r row games		1.20 [-1.42-3.82] days; adjusted difference: 1.13 [-1.37-3.62] days			-0.62 (-1.46-0.22) days; adjusted difference -0.70 [-1.53-0.13] days	justed: 0.10; adjusted: 0.13
Duration of intravenous antibiotic treatment days	73 (8.3)	5.6 (3.9)	Unadjusted difference: 1.74 [-0.81-4.29] days; adjusted difference: 1.62 [-0.84-4.08] days	5.2 [4.0]	6.4 (5.0)	Unadjusted difference: -1.14 [-1.950.34] days; adjusted difference: -1.25 [-2.090.41] days	Unadjusted: 0.01; adjusted: 0.01

Data are presented as median (interguartile range) and n [%], unless otherwise stated. CAP: community-acquired pneumonia; ICU: intensive care unit.





Efficacy of Clarithromycin-Naproxen-Oseltamivir Combination in the Treatment of Patients Hospitalized for Influenza A(H3N2) Infection: An Open-label Randomized, Controlled, Phase Ilb/III Trial.

Hung et al. 2018 CHEST 2017

Prospective open-label, randomized, controlled trial. Adult patients hospitalized for A(H3N2) influenza were randomly assigned to a 2-day combination of clarithromycin 500 mg, naproxen 200 mg, and oseltamivir 75 mg twice daily, followed by 3 days of oseltamivir or to oseltamivir 75 mg twice daily with placebo for 5 days.

217 patients, median age was 80 years, ten patients died during the 30-day follow-up.

The combination treatment was associated with lower 30-day mortality (P = .01), less frequent ICU admission (P = .009), and shorter hospital stay (P < .0001).

The virus titer and PSI (days 1-3; P < .01) were significantly lower in the combination treatment group.

Multivariate analysis showed that combination treatment was the only independent factor associated with lower 30-day mortality (OR, 0.06; 95% CI, 0.004-0.94; P = .04).





Premedication with Clarithromycin Is Effective against Secondary Bacterial Pneumonia during Influenza Virus Infection in a Pulmonary Emphysema Mouse Model

Tatsuhiko Harada, Yuji Ishimatsu, Atsuko Hara, Towako Morita, Shota Nakashima, Tomoyuki Kakugawa, Noriho Sakamoto, Kosuke Kosai, Koichi Izumikawa, Katsunori Yanagihara, Hiroshi Mukae, and Shigeru Kohno

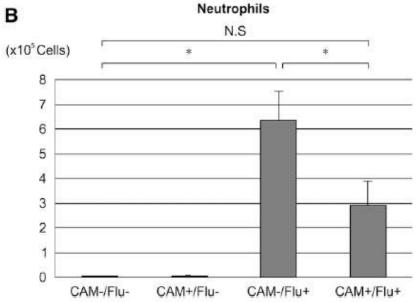
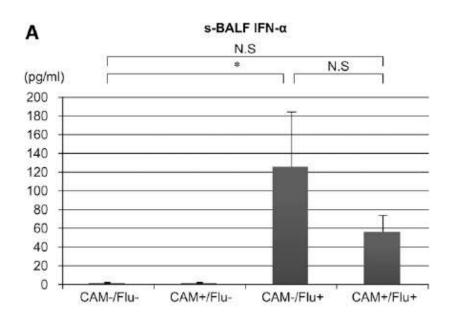


Fig. 7. Anti-inflammatory effect of CAM on BALF on the basis of the number of (A) total cells and (B) neutrophils in each group. Data are presented as means \pm S.E.; n = 5-9 mice. N.S., no significant difference between two groups; *P < 0.05, significant difference between two groups.







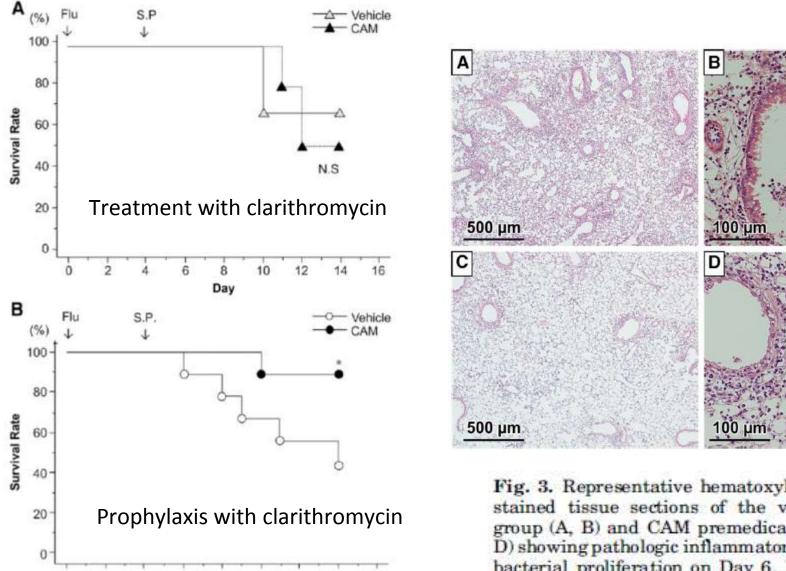


Fig. 3. Representative hematoxylin and eosinstained tissue sections of the vehicle control group (A, B) and CAM premedication group (C, D) showing pathologic inflammatory changes and bacterial proliferation on Day 6. Magnification: 40× (A, C) and 200× (B, D).



Day



WICHTIG: Interaktionen!!

Table 3. Incidence-Rate Ratio for Sudden Death from Cardiac Causes,
According to Use of CYP3A Inhibitors and Antibiotic Drugs.*

Drug Use	Person-Years		Incidence-Rate Ratio (95% CI)
	numbe	r	
Current use of CYP3A inhibitor			
Current use of erythromycin	194	3	5.35 (1.72–16.64)
Current use of amoxicillin	254	0	_
No current antibiotic use	36,518	116	0.93 (0.76-1.13)
Former use of CYP3A inhibitor			
Current use of erythromycin	236	0	_
Current use of amoxicillin	288	0	_
No current antibiotic use	38,187	107	0.97 (0.79–1.19)
No use of CYP3A inhibitor			
Current use of erythromycin	4,874	7	1.79 (0.85–3.76)
Current use of amoxicillin	6,304	8	1.48 (0.74–2.97)
No current antibiotic use	1,163,087	1235	1.00
No current antibiotic use	1,103,007	1233	1.00

^{*} Incidence-rate ratios were adjusted by Poisson regression for the following variables: calendar year; age, sex, and race; type of Medicaid enrollment; low frequency of outpatient medical encounters; score for the risk of cardiovascular disease; dose of antipsychotic and tricyclic antidepressant medications; and hospital admission or visit to the emergency department for noncardiovascular disease. The total number of person-years with current use of erythromycin in this table (5304) differs from the total in the study (5305) because of rounding. Incidence-rate ratios and 95 percent confidence intervals were calculated directly from the regression model. Patients with no use of a CYP3A inhibitor

V.a. Verapmil und Diltiazem

Ray ea, NEJM; 351:1089-1096, 2004

Richtige Therapie

Guidelines: nur Richtlinie-individuelle Entscheidung maßgebend!

Entscheidend: Klinisches Bild!!

- Symptombeginn, Fieber, Entzündungszeichen,
 Begleitsymptome, Infiltratlokalisation, einfache versus multiple, Lobarpnemonie versus interstitiell (Röntgen nur in 80% positiv!); ggf. Schnelltest—Leg, Streptokokken!
- Prä-disposition (DM, rezente AB-Gabe, Immunosuppression, Aspirationsneigung, Heim?)
- Lokale Resistenzlage!

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Verlauf: Fieber kann länger dauern (weitere Parameter:
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"Patientengefühl", RR, HF, CRP, Leuko!—Rö am Langsamsten!)

Therapierichtlinien

- * so rasch wie möglich
- * so hoch wie möglich
- * so kurz wie möglich (?)
- * so spezifisch wie möglich
- * follow up (48-72 Stunden)

Händewaschen –effektive Methode für zu Hause (z.B. reduziert Virusübertragung im Winter, reduziert Keimzahl auf Händen um 99-99,9%)



IMPFUNG!!

Influenza

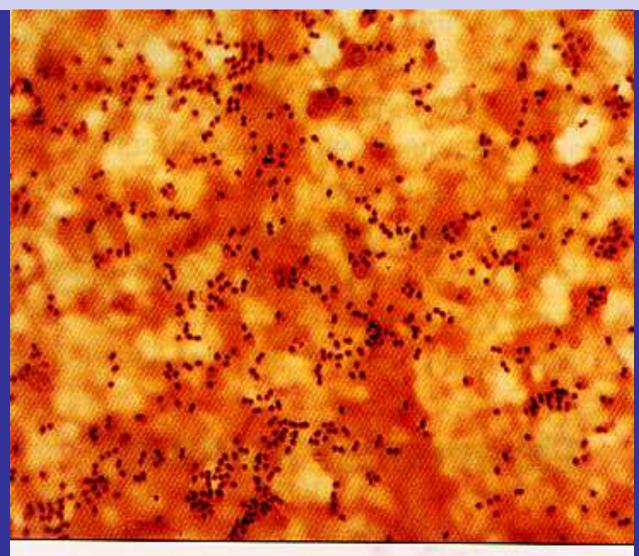
Pneumokokken

Rezidivierende Infektionen: Abklärung von Immundefekten (IgG Subklassenmangel– ggf. IgG Substituion)





DANKE



Pneumokokken in der Blutkultur