RATIONAL ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY OF GROUP III COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA PATIENTS

Ya. O. Dziublyk

Abstract

The *aim* of the study was to evaluate the clinical and economical effectiveness of differentiated antibacterial therapy of group III community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) patients.

Materials and methods. 243 patients, admitted to the hospital with CAP were randomized in three groups in 1:1:1 ratio. All patients received sequential antibacterial therapy with i.v. amoxicillin/clavulanate or ceftriaxone in combination with oral azithromycin or i.v. levofloxacin alone switched to oral amoxicillin/clavulanate, cefuroxime axetil or levofloxacin, respectively, after initial improvement in 3–4 days. A comparative effectiveness analysis was performed based on clinical, laboratory and economic data.

Results. Treatment outcomes in all subgroups of patients were similar: in 1st subgroup the cure rate was (80,2 \pm 4,4) %, improvement — in (12,4 \pm 3,7) % of patients; in 2nd and 3rd subgroups the cure/improvement rates were (76,5 \pm 4,7)/(14,9 \pm 4,0) %) and (83,9 \pm 4,1)/(11,2 \pm 3,5) %, respectively (p > 0,05).

Conclusion. A sequential antibiotic therapy with amoxicillin/clavulanate, ceftriaxone/cefuroxime axetil in combination with azithromycin or levofloxacin is recommended in clinical group III CAP patients.

Key words: community-acquired pneumonia, antibiotics, effectiveness of treatment, cost

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Yaroslav A. Dziublyk National institute of phthisiology and pulmonology named after F. G. Yanovskyi NAMS of Ukraine Senior research assistant, PhD 10, M. Amosova str., Kyiv, 03680, Ukraine Tel/fax: 380442752004, dzublik@yahoo.com