



# NEUMONÍA ADQUIRIDA EN LA COMUNIDAD... UN ENFOQUE PRÁCTICO

Centro de Investigaciones Microbiológicas del Cesar

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Inicio

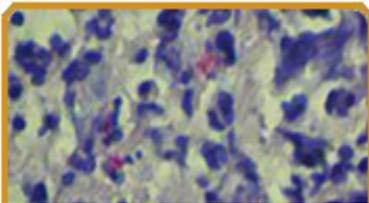
Sobre nosotros

Servicios

Estamos ubicados

Queremos escucharte

Infórmese



En el **Centro de Investigaciones Microbiológicas del Cesar CIMCE**, brindamos atención especializada a pacientes con enfermedades infecciosas como: VIH/SIDA, tuberculosis, enfermedades tropicales, osteomielitis crónica, enfermedades por micobacterias, infecciones del viajero, infección urinaria recurrente, enfermedades de transmisión sexual, etcétera; además, contamos con servicios de laboratorio microbiológico automatizado para apoyar al médico en el diagnóstico, monitoreo y pronóstico de enfermedades infecciosas.

Prestamos servicios de asesoraría a comités de vigilancia y control epidemiológico de infecciones intrahospitalarias. Para las instituciones que no cuentan con un servicio de infectología ofrecemos interconsultas de pacientes hospitalizados.

Contamos con servicios de vacunación como método eficaz en la prevención de ciertas enfermedades infecciosas.

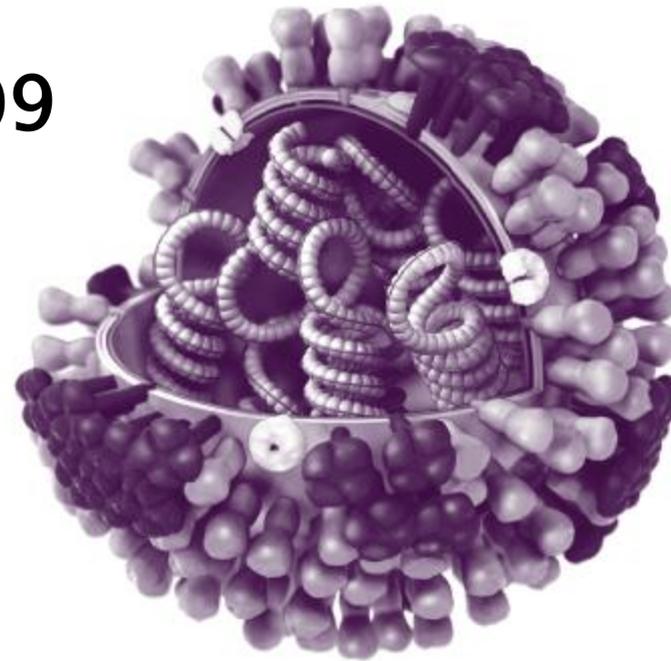


# Pandemia: AH1N1 2009



## Antiviral Agents for the Treatment and Chemoprophylaxis of Influenza

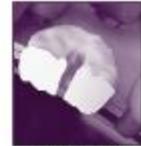
Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)



Hemagglutinin



Neuraminidase



M2 Ion Channel



10 Agosto 2010

# Guidelines for the management of adult lower respiratory tract infections - Full version

2011

M. Woodhead<sup>1</sup>, F. Blasi<sup>2</sup>, S. Ewig<sup>3</sup>, J. Garau<sup>4</sup>, G. Huchon<sup>5</sup>, M. Ieven<sup>6</sup>, A. Ortqvist<sup>7</sup>, T. Schaberg<sup>8</sup>, A. Torres<sup>9</sup>, G. van der Heijden<sup>10</sup>, R. Read<sup>11</sup> and T. J. M. Verheij<sup>12</sup> Joint Taskforce of the European Respiratory Society and European Society for Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

## British Thoracic Society guidelines for the management of community acquired pneumonia in adults: update 2009

2009

W S Lim, S V Baudouin, R C George, A T Hill, C Jamieson, I Le Jeune, J T Macfarlane, R C Read, H J Roberts, M L Levy, M Wani, M A Woodhead, Pneumonia Guidelines Committee of the BTS Standards of Care Committee

## Infectious Diseases Society of America/American Thoracic Society Consensus Guidelines on the Management of Community-Acquired Pneumonia in Adults

2007

Lionel A. Mandell,<sup>1,a</sup> Richard G. Wunderink,<sup>2,a</sup> Antonio Anzueto,<sup>3,4</sup> John G. Bartlett,<sup>7</sup> G. Douglas Campbell,<sup>8</sup> Nathan C. Dean,<sup>9,10</sup> Scott F. Dowell,<sup>11</sup> Thomas M. File, Jr.<sup>12,13</sup> Daniel M. Musher,<sup>5,6</sup> Michael S. Niederman,<sup>14,15</sup> Antonio Torres,<sup>16</sup> and Cynthia G. Whitney<sup>11</sup>

# Epidemiología



## ▶ **Incidencia:**

- 5–11 por 1000 adultos año
- Hasta 34 por 1000 en >70 años

## ▶ **Necesidad de Hospitalización:**

- 22–42% adultos
- En UCI 1–10%

## ▶ **Mortalidad:**

- Ambulatorio 1%
- Hospitalizado 5–14%
- UCI 30%

## ▶ **Promedio de hospitalización:**

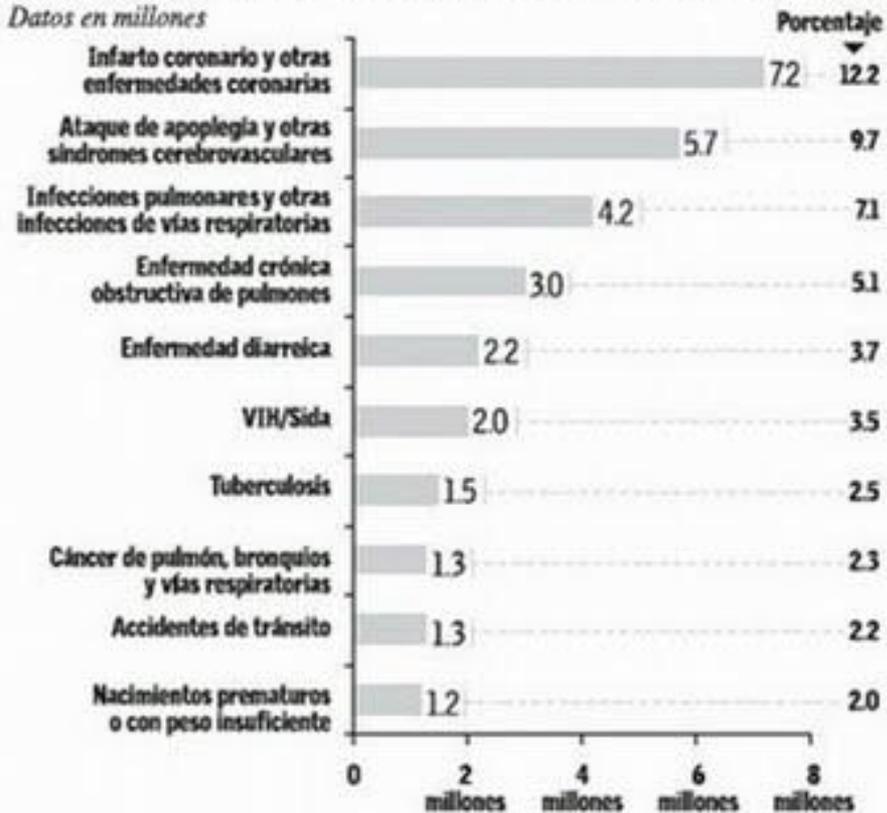
- 5,8 días < 65 años
- 7,8 días > 65 años

# Carga de la neumonía en la comunidad

**Cuadro #1**

## Principales causas de muerte en el mundo para 2010

*Datos en millones*



# Definiciones

- ▶ **NAC:** Infección del espacio alveolar que se desarrolla en un paciente ambulatorio o dentro de las primeras 48 horas de admitido.
- ▶ **Neumonía asociada al cuidado de la salud: (HCAP)** subgrupo de pacientes con NAC que tienen factores de riesgo para microorganismos comúnmente encontrados en NN (Bacilos Gram Negativos)

# Riesgo para infección por bacilos gram negativos



## ► Factores de riesgo para HCAP

- Hospitalización en últimos 3 meses
- Uso de antibióticos en últimos 3 meses
- Residente en hogar geriátrico
- Hemodiálisis
- Clínica de Heridas
- Home care
- Quimioterapia ambulatoria

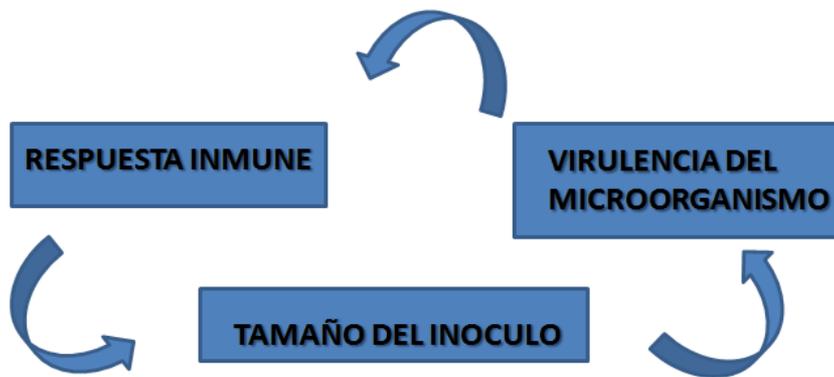
## ► Factores de riesgo para *P. aeruginosa*

- Uso crónico de esteroides (> 10 mg día por > 2 sem)
- Enfermedad pulmonar estructural severa (VEF1 < 30%)
- Bronquiectasias
- Terapia antibiótica Reciente o frecuente (> 4 año)
- Hospitalización reciente (< 3 meses)
- Infección por HIV avanzada

- ▶ **NN**: Neumonía que inicia después de las 48 horas de hospitalización y que no se encontraba en incubación al ingreso al hospital, o aquella dx antes de los 7 días del alta.
  - **Temprana o tardía** (4 día)
  - **Asociada a la Ventilación**: 48h post intubación

# Patogénesis

- ▶ **Micro aspiración**
- ▶ **Inhalación**



- ▶ **Edad**
- ▶ **Reflejo de tos y Depuración mucociliar**
- ▶ **Respuesta inmune local, humoral y celular**
- ▶ **Alcohol – Cigarrillo**
- ▶ **Comorbilidades**
- ▶ **Injuria pulmonar**

# Etiología

**Table 2** Studies of community acquired pneumonia (CAP) conducted in the UK

	Where managed		
	Community	Hospital	Intensive care unit
	1 study* (n = 236)	5 studies† (n = 1137)	4 studies‡ (n = 185)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	36.0 (29.9 to 42.1)	39 (36.1 to 41.8)	21.6 (15.9 to 28.3)
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	10.2 (6.3 to 14.0)	5.2 (4.0 to 6.6)	3.8 (1.5 to 7.6)
<i>Legionella</i> spp	0.4 (0.01 to 2.3)	3.6 (2.6 to 4.9)	17.8 (12.6 to 24.1)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	0.8 (0.1 to 3.0)	1.9 (1.2 to 2.9)	8.7 (5.0 to 13.7)
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i>	?	1.9 (0.6 to 4.3)	?
Gram-negative enteric bacilli	1.3 (0.3 to 3.7)	1.0 (0.5 to 1.7)	1.6 (0.3 to 4.7)
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	1.3 (0.3 to 3.7)	10.8 (9.0 to 12.6)	2.7 (0.9 to 6.2)
<i>Chlamydophila pneumoniae</i>	? (?)	13.1 (9.1 to 17.2)	? (?)
<i>Chlamydophila psittaci</i>	1.3 (0.3 to 3.7)	2.6 (1.7 to 3.6)	2.2 (0.6 to 5.4)
<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>	0 (0 to 1.6)	1.2 (0.7 to 2.1)	0 (0 to 2.0)
All viruses	13.1 (8.8 to 17.4)	12.8 (10.8 to 14.7)	9.7 (5.9 to 14.9)
Influenza A and B	8.1 (4.9 to 12.3)	10.7 (8.9 to 12.5)	5.4 (2.6 to 9.7)
Mixed	11.0 (7.0 to 15.0)	14.2 (12.2 to 16.3)	6.0 (3.0 to 10.4)
Other	1.7 (0.5 to 4.3)	2 (1.3 to 3)	4.9 (2.3 to 9.0)
None	45.3 (39.0 to 51.7)	30.8 (28.1 to 33.5)	32.4 (25.7 to 39.7)

**TABLE 2. Aetiology of community-acquired pneumonia in the community (%). (Blank boxes indicate organism not sought)**

Reference	n	SP	HI	LP	MC	SA	GNEB	MP	CS	CPne	CPsi	CB	Virus	Influenza
Almirall <i>et al.</i> [100]	105	12.4	0	2.9		0	0	7.6	15.2	15.2	0	0	11.4	0
Almirall <i>et al.</i> [31]	232	11.6	0.4	2.2		0	0.4	3.9		9.5	0	2.2	14.2	8.2
Beovic <i>et al.</i> [101]	109	13.8	3.6	1.8	2.7	0.9		24.8		21.1	0.9			
Berntsson <i>et al.</i> [102]	54	9.3	11.1	0		–	–	37.0	3.7	–	3.7	0	13.0	7.4
Blanquer <i>et al.</i> [103]	48	12.5	0	12.5		0	0	12.5	–	–	0	0	20.8	14.6
BTS <i>et al.</i> [104]	67	6.0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0					28.0	10.0
Dulake and Selkon [105]	36	19.0	14.0			0	0	2.0				0	2	2
Foy <i>et al.</i> [106]	2256	12.0						20.0					25.0	8.0
Holm <i>et al.</i> [95]	48	15	4	0	0	2	0	8		0			13	4
Jokinen <i>et al.</i> [42]	304	41	4		3			10	12	10	1		9	2
Marrie <i>et al.</i> [49]	149							22.8		10.7		2.7		2.7
Marrie <i>et al.</i> [107]	507	5.9	4.9					15		12				
Melbye <i>et al.</i> [108]	36	11.1	0	0		–	–	13.9		8.3	0	–	33.3	19.4
Michetti <i>et al.</i> [52]	119	0	0	3.4		0	0	32.8	16.0	6.7	9.2	0	5.9	3.4
Miyashita <i>et al.</i> [109]	106	12.3	4.7		1.9	0.9		27.4					1.9	
Wattanatham <i>et al.</i> [25]	98	13.3	1	8.2				29.6		36.7				
Woodhead <i>et al.</i> [110]	236	36.0	10.0	0.5	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			0	13.0	8.0
Range		0–36	0–14	0–13	0–3	0–1	0–1	1–33	1–16	7–37	0–9	0–3	2–33	0–19

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)*; CPne, *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae*; CPsi, *Chlamydomphila psittaci*; CB, *Coxiella burnetii*.

**TABLE 3.** Aetiology of community-acquired pneumonia in adults admitted to hospital (%). (Blank boxes indicate organism not sought)

Reference	n	SP	HI	LP	SA	MC	GNEB	PA	MP	CS	CPne	CPsi	CB	Virus	Influenza
Angeles Marcos et al. [23]	198	29.3	5.1	3.0	2.5	0	2.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0	1.0	23.2	8.1
Arancibia et al. [111]	559	13.8	5.0	5.2			10.7	7.0	1.8	9.5	7.7	0.2	1.6	2.8	
Aubertin et al. [112]	274	12.4	3.3	10.6	2.2	0.0	2.9		8.8	–	–	2.6	0.7	2.6	0.0
Ausina et al. [113]	207	39.1	1.0	6.3	0.5	0.0	2.9		16.9	–	–	6.3	2.4	3.9	2.4
Berntsson et al. [114]	127	54.3	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0		14.2	–	–	2.4	0.0	18.1	12.6
Blanquer et al. [103]	462	14.7	1.9	13.9	1.7	0.0	3.2		3.5	–	–	0.2	0.6	13.0	7.8
Blasi et al. [33]	207	7.7	2.4	4.8	3.9	1.0	5.3		8.2	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0	–	–
Bohte et al. [34]	334	26.9	7.8	2.4	1.2	1.5	3.3		5.7	–	–	–	0.3	8.1	4.2
BTS [104]	453	34.0	5.7	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.9		17.9	–	–	2.9	1.1	7.1	7.1
Burman et al. [115]	196	32.1	4.6	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.0		8.7	–	–	3.1	0.0	21.9	8.7
Charles et al. [116]	885	14	5	3	1	1	2	2	9	2				15	8
de Roux et al. [22]	338	41	14.5	10				12						18	12
Ewig et al. [19]	204	19	6	5	2	1	6.5	4	2	10.5	10		3	3	
Falco et al. [117]	400	21.0	3.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	2.0		2.3	–	–	2.8	0.0	–	–
Falguera et al. [118]	660	34	2	5	2		3		9	16	11	1	4	5	4
Garbino et al. [119]	318	12.6	6	4.4	1.6	1.6			7.5		5.3				
GarciaVidal et al. [58]	1634	26	7	7			<1	1	1	2	7	1	1	<1	<1
Ginesu et al. [37]	520	10.8					32.9		0.4					0.9	
Gomez et al. [38]	342	12.6	5.6	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.0		3.2	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	–	–
Gutierrez et al. [120]	493 <sup>a</sup>	16.8	1.8	4.3	0.4	0.2	3.2	2.2	7.7	6.1			0.4	4.1	2.8
Holmberg [121]	147	46.9	9.5	2.7	0.7	2.0	0.0		5.4	–	–	1.4	0.0	10.9	10.2
Hone et al. [122]	50	20.0	16.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	2.0		4.0	–	–	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0
Huang et al. [123]	389 <sup>b</sup>	3.1	20.6	0.5	1.5	0.3	6.2		10.8		4.4				
Jennings et al. [27]	304	31	11	4	2				3					31	10
Johansson et al. [18]	184	38	5	1	2	4			8					29	8
Johnstone et al. [67]	193	7	1	<1	1	2	3		2		2	0	0	15	4
Leesik et al. [124]	439	10.5	1.1		2.0	5.7	18.0	3.2	3.0		2.5				
Levy et al. [125]	116	25.9	11.2	4.3	2.6	0.9	6.9		3.4	–	–	0.9	0.0	4.3	–
Logrosino et al. [46]	613	5.9	3.6	2.8	1.1	0.8	3.9		3.3		4.2	–	–	3.1	–
Lorente et al. [47]	114	35.1	0.9	1.8	2.6	0.0	2.6		9.6		1.8	–	0.9	–	–
Macfarlane et al. [126]	127	75.6	3.1	15.0	2.4	0.0	0.8		2.4	–	–	5.5	0.8	8.7	5.5
Marrie et al. [127]	539										2.2–8.1				
McNabb et al. [128]	80	50.0	6.3	1.3	3.8	0.0	1.3		0.0	–	–	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3
Menendez et al. [51]	184	23.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6		14.1		0.5	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.6
Michetti et al. [52]	60	8.3	6.7	11.7	1.7		1.7		3.3	8.3	6.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7
Miyashita et al. [109]	400	26.3	13	1.5	3.3	3.5	4	2	9.3			1.3	0.5	3	
Ortqvist et al. [129]	277	46.2	3.6	3.6	0.7	1.1	1.4		9.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	15.5	2.5
Ostergaard and Andersen 1993 [130]	254	13.8	6.3	3.1	0.4	0.8	2.0		3.9	–	–	1.2	0.0	–	–
Pareja et al. [131]	165	7.3	1.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	27.3		10.3	–	–	1.2	10.9	18.2	13.3
Ruf et al. [132]	442	15.4	2.5	3.8	2.7	0.0	2.5		9.3	–	–	3.2	0.0	8.8	4.1
Ruiz et al. [54]	395	16.5	6.3	4.3	1.8	1.0	6.3		3.3		3.8	0.5	2.8	9.9	5.8
Saito et al. [26]	232 <sup>c</sup>	24.6	18.5	3.9	3.4	2.2	1.7	0.4	5.2	8.7	6.5	2.2	0.9	16.4	
Schneeberger et al. [133]	159	11.3	10.6	2.5	3.8	3.8		8.2	12		3				
Socan et al. [55]	211	5.7	0.9	2.8	0.5	0.0	1.9		5.7		18.0	0.9	0.5	24.2	–
Sohn et al. [134]	126	13.5	0.8	2.4	0.8		12.5	3.1	6.3	7.1	7.1	0			
Song et al. [28]	955	12	6	1	2	1	6	3	6		6				
Sopena et al. [56]	330	20.3	2.1	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.3		1.5		15.8	0.0	1.2	–	–
Steinhoff et al. [57]	237	8.6					5.1		6.3		7.7			6.3	
Wattanatham et al. [25]	147	22.4	2.7	5.4	3.4		17.7	0.7	6.8		16.3				
White et al. [135]	210	11.4	1.9	1.4	3.8	0.0	1.4		14.3	–	–	1.4	2.9	14.8	12.4
Range		3–76	1–21	1–14	0–4	0–4	0–33	0–12	0–18	0–16	0–18	0–6	0–11	1–24	0–13

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

<sup>a</sup>26.8% were outpatients.

<sup>b</sup>36.2% were outpatients.

<sup>c</sup>16% were outpatients.



**TABLE 4. Aetiology of community-acquired pneumonia in adults admitted to an ICU (%). (Blank boxes indicate organism not sought)**

Reference	n	SP	HI	LP	SA	GNEB	MP	CS	CPsi	CB	Virus	Influenza
Alkhayer <i>et al.</i> [136]	18	16.7	0	11.1	5.6	0	0		5.6	0	16.7	0
Almirall <i>et al.</i> [137]	58	17.2	1.7	8.6	0	6.9	0		1.7	0	1.75	–
BTS [138]	60	18.3	11.7	11.7	5	3.3	6.7	0	0	0	8.3	5.0
El Solh <i>et al.</i> [36]	57	14	7	9	7	14						2
Gowardman and Trent [39]	32	18.4			9.2	11.6						
Hirani and Macfarlane 1997 [41]	57	17.5	0	15.8	12.3	1.8	0		5.3	0	10.5	8.8
Leroy <i>et al.</i> [139]	299	26.8	8.7	0	19.1	15.1	0.7	1.7		0	–	–
Moine <i>et al.</i> [140]	132	32.6	10.6	3.0	3.8	10.6	0.8		0.8	1.5	5.35	1.5
Olaechea <i>et al.</i> [53]	262	11.5	3.8	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.1		1.5	0	1.95	–
Ortqvist <i>et al.</i> [141]	53	17.0	1.0	9.0	0	7.0	0	2.0		0	0	
Pachon <i>et al.</i> [142]	67	17.9	3.0	10.4	1.5	6.0	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.5
Paganin <i>et al.</i> [143]	112	42.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	26.8						
Rello <i>et al.</i> [144]	58	22.4	0	13.8	0	8.6	0	0	0	0	1.75	1.7
Rello <i>et al.</i> [145]	204	20.1	5.3	11.2	2.4	5.8	0.9					
Sorensen <i>et al.</i> [146]	36	33.3	8.33	8.3	8.3	2.8	0	0	0	0	13.9	2.8
Torres <i>et al.</i> [147]	92	15.2	0	14.1	1.1	9.8	6.5	0	0	0	–	–
Woodhead <i>et al.</i> [148]	50	32	0	30.0	10	0	2	0	0	0	8.0	4.0
Range		12–43	0–12	0–30	0–19	0–27	0–7	0–2	0–6	0–2	0–17	0–9

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

# Colombia...



	n/% Dx	SP	MP	HI	SA	PA	LP	Influenza
Montufar – Vélez 2005-2006	134/41%	14.9	11,6	4,7	4,7	3,1	1,2	13,4
Caballero 2006-2007	138/44%	16		5,2	2,1		2,9	2,7

# Evaluación de la severidad



- ▶ Sitio de cuidado
  - Ambulatoria
  - Hospitalización en pisos
  - Hospitalización en urgencias
- ▶ Predictor de mortalidad
- ▶ Tratamiento antimicrobiano

# CURB-65

- ▶ Conciencia
- ▶ BUN >20
- ▶ FR >30
- ▶ TA <90/60
- ▶ Edad >65 a

No de variables	Riesgo de muerte %	Sitio de cuidado
0	0,7	Ambulatorio
1	2,1	Ambulatorio
2	9,2	Hospitalizado
3	14	Hospitalizado
4	40	UCI
5	57	UCI

# PSI (Pneumonia Severity Index) o PORTCE

Pneumonia severity index: scoring system for pneumonia mortality prediction

Patient characteristics	Points
<b>Demographic factor</b>	
Age	
Male	Years of age
Female	Years of age – 10
Nursing home resident	10
<b>Comorbid illness</b>	
Neoplastic disease	30
Liver disease	20
Congestive heart failure	10
Cerebrovascular disease	10
Renal disease	10
<b>Physical examination finding</b>	
Altered mental status	20
Respiratory rate > 30	20
Systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg	20
Temperature <35°C or >40°C	15
Pulse > 125 beats/min	10
<b>Laboratory or radiographic finding</b>	
Arterial pH <7.35	30
Blood urea nitrogen > 30 mg/dL	20
Sodium <130 mEq/L	20
Glucose >250 mg/dL	10
Hematocrit <30%	10
Arterial pO <sub>2</sub> <60 mm Hg	10
Pleural effusion	10

<b>Clasificación</b>	<b>Puntaje</b>	<b>Riesgo de muerte % 30 d</b>	<b>Sitio de cuidado</b>
I		0,1%	Ambulatorio
II	<70	0,6%	Ambulatorio
III	70-90	0,9%	Hospitalizado
IV	90-130	9,3%	Hospitalizado
V	>130	27%	UCI

# Otros

- ▶ IDSA /ATS
- ▶ SMART-COP (Australiano)
- ▶ Biomarcadores: Procalcitonina

← → ↻ www.mdcalc.com

Welcome to the new MDCalc! Please let me know if you find problems with the contact button at the right. Need the [original site page?](#)

Calculations must be re-checked and should not be used alone to guide patient care nor should they substitute for clinical judgment.

**MD + CALC**

Contact  
FAQ  
Disclaimer

**Emergency**  
Intensive Care  
Internal Medicine  
Surgery/Trauma  
Renal/Electrolytes  
Cardiology  
Pediatrics  
Neuro  
GI  
General

**The New MDCalc!**

Welcome, welcome!

**the NNT**

- A-a O2 Gradient
- ABCD2 Score for TIA
- Absolute Neutrophil Count (ANC)
- Absolute Reticulocyte Count (Reticulocyte Index)
- Anion Gap
- BMI and Body Surface Area (BSA)
- Calcium Correction for Hypoalbuminemia
- CHA2DS2-VASc Score for Atrial Fibrillation Stroke Risk
- Child-Pugh Score for Cirrhosis Mortality
- Creatinine Clearance (Cockcroft-Gault Equation)
- CSF WBC Correction for RBCs
- CURB-65 Severity Score for Community-Acquired Pneumonia
- Estimated Average Glucose (eAG) From A1C
- Fractional Excretion of Sodium (FENa)
- HAS-BLED Score for Major Bleeding Risk
- Hepatic Encephalopathy Grades/Stages
- Light's Criteria for Exudative Effusions
- Maddrey's Discriminant Function for Alcoholic Hepatitis
- Maintenance Fluids Calculations
- Phenytoin/Dilantin Correction for Albumin or Renal Failure
- PSI/PORT Score: Pneumonia Severity Index for Adult CAP
- Ranson's Criteria for Pancreatitis Mortality
- Serum Osmolality/Osmolality Gap
- SIRS, Sepsis, and Septic Shock Criteria
- Sodium Correction for Hyperglycemia
- Stool Osmolar/Osmotic Gap
- Wells' Criteria for DVT
- Wells' Criteria for Pulmonary Embolism / PE

Estimates mortality for patients with pneumonia using demographic, lab, and radiographic data.



<http://www.mdcalc.com>

<http://pda.ahrq.gov/clinic/psi/psi.htm>

**PSI/PORT Score: Pneumonia Severity Index for Adult CAP**

Estimates mortality for patients with pneumonia using demographic, lab, and radiographic data.

<b>Age</b>	<input type="text" value=""/> years old 1 point per year
<b>Female?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> -10
<b>Nursing home resident?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +10
<b>Neoplastic disease history?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +30
<b>Liver disease?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +20
<b>CHF?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +10
<b>Cerebrovascular disease?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +10
<b>Renal disease?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +10
<b>Altered mental status?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +20
<b>Respiratory rate &gt; 29?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +20
<b>Systolic blood pressure &lt; 90?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +20
<b>Temperature &lt; 35C (95F) or &gt; 39.9C (103.8F)?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +15
<b>Pulse &gt; 124?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +10
<b>pH &lt; 7.35?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Yes</b> +30

<http://www.mdcalc.com>

<http://pda.ahrq.gov/clinic/psi/psi.htm>

← → ↻ pda.ahrq.gov/clinic/psi/psifin.asp

## Pneumonia Severity Index Results

Class : IV  
 Score : 106  
 Mortality : 9.5%

### Pneumonia Severity Index

Risk	Class	Score	Mortality
Low	I	< 51	0.1%
Low	II	51 - 70	0.6%
Low	III	71 - 90	0.9%
Medium	IV	90 - 130	9.5%
High	V	> 130	26.7%

**Hospitalization is recommended for class IV and V.  
 Class III should be based on clinical judgement.**

[Return to Pneumonia Severity Index Calculator](#)



# Neumonía severa



**Table 4. Criteria for severe community-acquired pneumonia.**

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Minor criteria<sup>a</sup>

Respiratory rate<sup>b</sup>  $\geq 30$  breaths/min

PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> ratio<sup>b</sup>  $\leq 250$

Multilobar infiltrates

Confusion/disorientation

Uremia (BUN level,  $\geq 20$  mg/dL)

Leukopenia<sup>c</sup> (WBC count,  $< 4000$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>)

Thrombocytopenia (platelet count,  $< 100,000$  cells/mm<sup>3</sup>)

Hypothermia (core temperature,  $< 36^\circ\text{C}$ )

Hypotension requiring aggressive fluid resuscitation

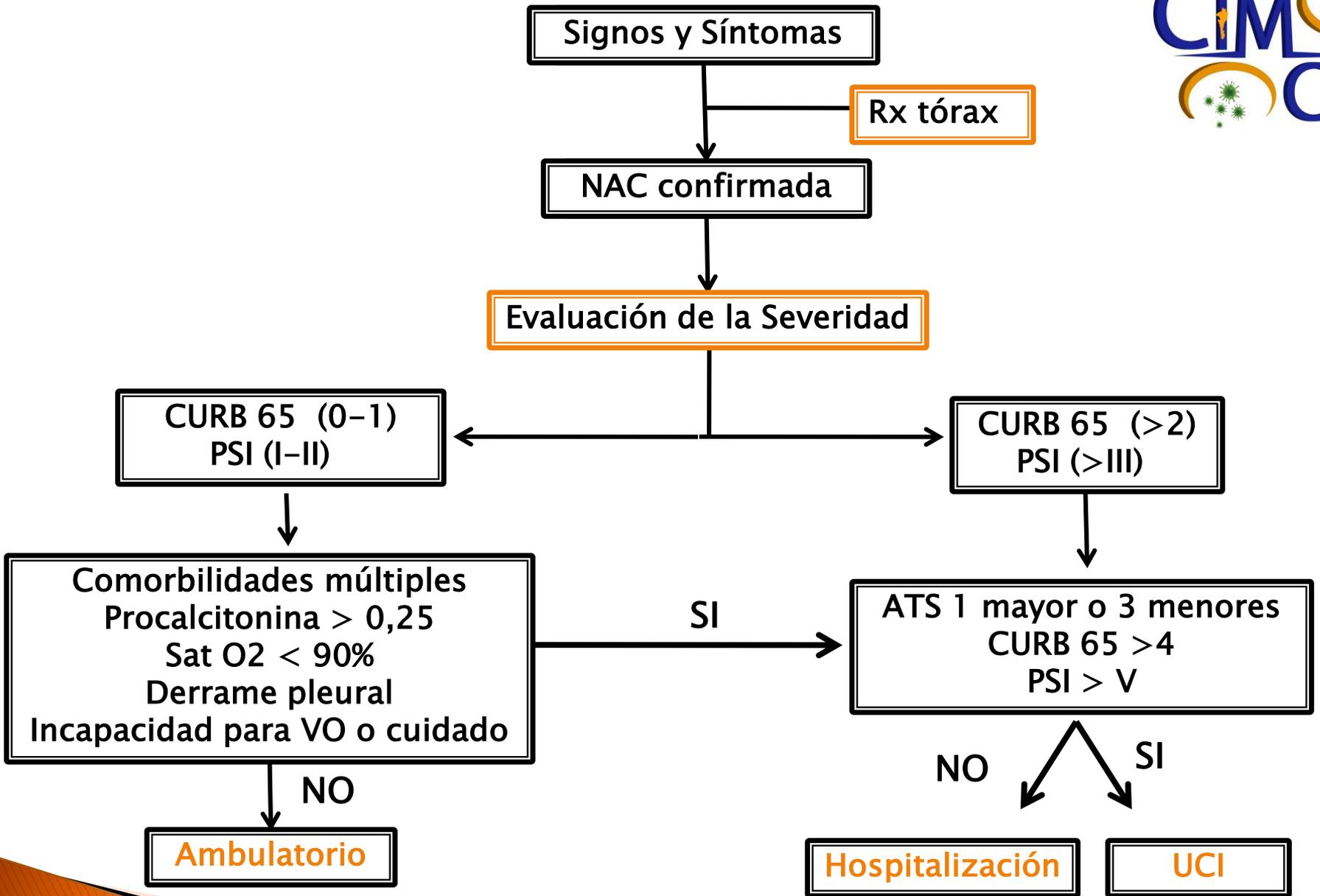
Major criteria

Invasive mechanical ventilation

Septic shock with the need for vasopressors

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- ▶ **IDSA ATS: 1**  
mayor o  $\geq 3$   
menores
- ▶ **CURB-65  $\geq 4$**
- ▶ **PSI  $\geq V$**



# Tratamiento

- ▶ Diagnostico microbiológico
- ▶ Clasifique la severidad de la enfermedad
- ▶ Descarte neumonía asociada al cuidado de la salud (HCAP)
- ▶ Evalué factores de riesgo para infección *por P aeruginosa*.

# NAC ambulatorio



NAC ambulatorio	
<b>Sin comorbilidades ni F de riesgo para <i>S. pneumoniae</i> MR</b>	Macrolido Doxiciclina
<b>Comorbilidades o riesgo de <i>S. pneumoniae</i> MR</b>	Fluoroquinolona respiratoria B lactamico a altas dosis + macrolico o Doxiciclina B lactamico con inhibidor + macrolido o Doxiciclina

# NAC ambulatorio



NAC ambulatorio	
AMX	500 mg TID
Claritromicina	500 mg BID
Doxiciclina	100 mg BID

# NAC ambulatorio

## CURB-65: 0-1 / PSI: I-II

### NAC ambulatorio RECOMENDACION

<b>Sin comorbilidades</b>	AMX 1 g vo cada 8 horas $\pm$ doxiciclina 100 mg vo cada 12 horas Claritromicina 500 mg vo cada 12 horas
<b>Con Comorbilidades</b>	Sultamicilina 350 mg vo cada 8 horas $\pm$ doxiciclina 100 mg vo cada 12 horas

# NAC Hospitalización (no severa)

NAC Hospitalizado No UCI	
Fluoroquinolona respiratoria	Levofloxacin o moxifloxacin
B-lactamico mas macrolido o doxiciclina	Cefotaxime, Ceftriaxona, Amp/sulb

# NAC Hospitalización (no severa)

NAC Hospitalizado	
Amoxicilina 500 IV TID + Claritromicina 500 mg IV BID Penicilina C+ Claritromicina 500 mg IV BID	Levofloxacin Moxifloxacin

# NAC no severa (Hospitalizado)

Aminopenicillin  $\pm$  macrolide<sup>a,b</sup>

Aminopenicillin/ $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitor<sup>a</sup>  $\pm$  macrolide<sup>b</sup>

Non-antipseudomonal cephalosporin

Cefotaxime or ceftriaxone  $\pm$  macrolide<sup>b</sup>

Levofloxacin<sup>a</sup>

Moxifloxacin<sup>a,c</sup>

Penicillin G  $\pm$  macrolide

---

<sup>a</sup>Can be applied as sequential treatment using the same drug.

<sup>b</sup>New macrolides preferred to erythromycin.

<sup>c</sup>Within the fluoroquinolones, moxifloxacin has the highest antipneumococcal activity.

In patients at risk of **GNEB**, particularly strains with **ESBL**, but without risk (or after exclusion of) of *P. aeruginosa*, ertapenem may be used.

# NAC no severa (Hospitalizado)

## CURB-65: 2-3 / PSI: III-IV

- ▶ Sin FR para *P. aeruginosa*
  - Amp/sub 1,5 a 3 g IV cada 6 horas  $\pm$  Doxiciclina 100 mg vo cada 12 horas
- ▶ Con FR para *P. aeruginosa*
  - Pip/taz 4,5 g IV cada 6 horas  $\pm$  Doxiciclina 100 mg vo cada 12 horas
  - Cefepime 2 gramos IV cada 8 horas  $\pm$  Doxiciclina 100 mg vo cada 12 horas

# NAC severa o que amerite UCI

NAC Severa (UCI)	
Sin F de riesgo para <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	B lactamico mas macrolido o quinolona
	Cefotaxime, Ceftriaxona, Amp/sulb Levofloxacinina o moxifloxacinina
Con riesgo de <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	Pip/taz, Cefepime, Carbapenem + Cipro o levo B lactamico + Ag + macrolido

# NAC severa o que amerite UCI

NAC Severa	
Amoxi/clav 1.2g IV TID + Claritro 500 mg IV BID Si sospecha Legionella considerar Levo	Pen C + Levo 500 mg IV BID o Cipro 400 mg IV BID Cefuroxime o Ceftriaxona o Cefotaxime + Claritromicina

# NAC severa o que amerite UCI



No risk factors for *P. aeruginosa*

Non-antipseudomonal cephalosporin III + macrolide<sup>a</sup>

or

moxifloxacin or levofloxacin ± non-antipseudomonal cephalosporin III

Risk factors for *P. aeruginosa*

Antipseudomonal cephalosporin<sup>b</sup> or acylureidopenicillin/ $\beta$ -lactamase inhibitor or carbapenem (meropenem preferred, up to 6 g possible, 3 × 2 in 3-h infusion)

**PLUS**

Ciprofloxacin<sup>c</sup> OR

**PLUS**

Macrolide<sup>a</sup> + aminoglycoside (gentamicin, tobramycin or amikacin)

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<sup>a</sup>New macrolides preferred to erythromycin.

<sup>b</sup>Ceftazidime has to be combined with penicillin G for coverage of *S. pneumoniae*.

<sup>c</sup>Levofloxacin 750 mg/24 h or 500 mg twice daily is an alternative and also covers Gram-positive bacteria if treatment is empirical.

# NAC severa o que amerite UCI

## CURB-65: 4-5 / PSI: V / ATS



- ▶ Sin FR para *P. aeruginosa*
  - AMP/SUB 3 g IV cada 6 horas + Claritromicina 500 mg IV cada 12 horas + Oseltamivir 75 mg VO cada 12 horas
- ▶ Con FR para *P. aeruginosa*
  - PIP/TAZ 4,5 g IV cada 6 horas o cefepime 2 gramos IV cada 8 horas + Claritromicina 500 mg IV cada 12 horas + Oseltamivir 75 mg VO cada 12 horas

# Neumonía asociada al cuidado de la salud HCAP



- ▶ Pip/Taz 4,5 g IV cada 6 horas
- ▶ Cefepime 2 gramos IV cada 8 horas

+

- ▶ Claritromicina 500 mg IV cada 12 horas
- ▶ Oseltamivir 75 mg Vo cada 12 horas

# Oseltamivir

- ▶ Neumonía severa o que amerite UCI
- ▶ Mujeres embarazadas o en puerperio temprano
- ▶ Paciente con clínica sugestiva de influenza o criterios epidemiológicos para sospecharla

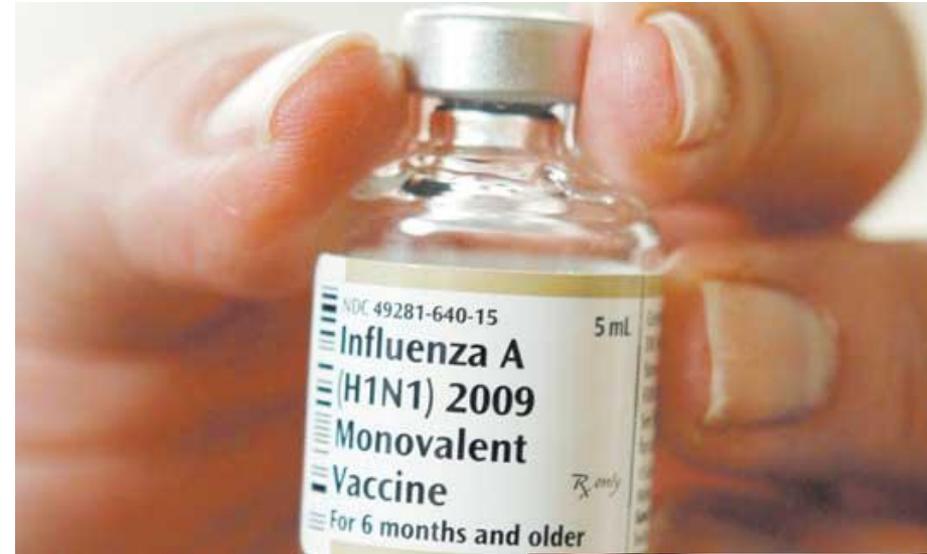
**Enfermedad aguda, usualmente febril asociada a cefalea, mialgia, tos y dolor faríngeo.**

## Para recordar...

- ▶ Duración de la terapia en total < 8 días
- ▶ Considerar cambio a tto oral después del 3 día de tto si > 48 horas afebril
- ▶ PCR: Falta de caída a la mitad al día 3-4  
incremento en el riesgo de muerte 4 veces

# Prevención

- ▶ **Vacuna contra influenza**
  - > 65 años
  - Enfermedad cardiaca, pulmonar, renal, hemoglobinopatias
  - Mujeres embarazadas  $\geq$  2 trimestre
  - Institucionalizados
  - Trabajadores de la salud



**Recommended composition of influenza virus vaccines for use in the  
2012 southern hemisphere influenza season**

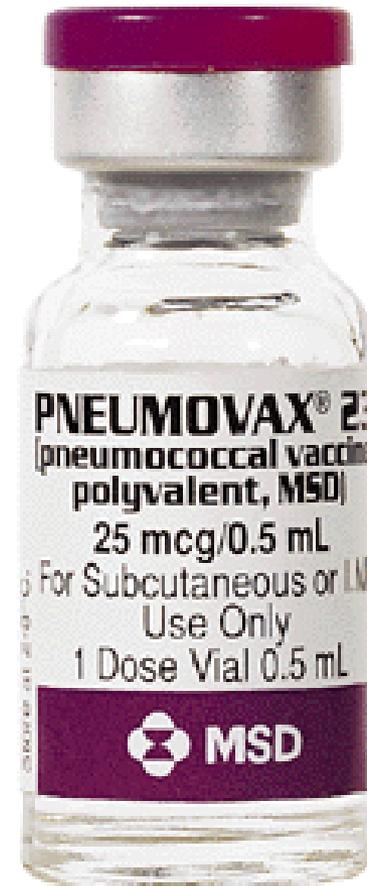
**September 2011**

Country, area	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Argentina	*H3	*H1(pdm09), *H3,*B	*H3	**H1(pdm09), **H3,*B	***H1(pdm09), ***H3,***B	***H1(pdm09), ***H3,**B	***H1(pdm09), ***H3,**B	**H1(pdm09)
Barbados	*H3	*B						
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	*H1(pdm09), *H3	*H3	*H3	***H3	*H1(pdm09), ***H3	**H1(pdm09), **H3,**B	**H1(pdm09), **H3,**B	*H1(pdm09), *H3
Brazil	*H3,*B	*H3,*B	*H3	*H3,*B	*H1(pdm09), **H3,**B	*H1(pdm09), **H3,**B	*H1(pdm09), *H3,*B	*B
Canada	***H1(pdm09), ***H3,***B	***H1(pdm09), ***H3,***B	**H1(pdm09), **H3,***B	*H1(pdm09), *H3,*B	*H1(pdm09), *H3,**B	*H3,*B	*H3	
Chile					*H1(pdm09), *H3	**H1(pdm09), **H3,**B	**H1(pdm09), **H3,**B	**H1(pdm09), **H3,**B
Colombia	*B	*H1(pdm09),*B	*H1(pdm09),*H 3	*H1(pdm09),** H3	**H1(pdm09),** H3	**H1(pdm09)	**H1(pdm09)	

It is recommended that the following viruses be used for influenza vaccines in the 2012

- Influenza season (southern hemisphere):
  - A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)pdm09–like virus;
  - A/Perth/16/2009 (H3N2)–like virus
  - B/Brisbane/60/2008–like virus

# Vacunas no conjugadas contra pneumococo



**Updated Recommendations for Prevention of Invasive  
Pneumococcal Disease Among Adults Using the 23-Valent  
Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine (PPSV23)**

Adultos >65 a

Adultos < 65 a si:

- Fumadores, Asmáticos
- ICC, EPOC, Anemia cell falciformes, Dm, Alcoholismo, Cirrosis, fistula de LCR o implantes cocleares.
- Inmunosupresión: HIV, trasplante, malignidad hematológica, Ca solido, S. nefrotico, esplenectomía.

- Inmunosupresión: HIV, trasplante, malignidad hematológica, Ca solido, S. nefrotico, esplenectomía.
- Residentes hogares geriátricos
- Revacunación restringida
  - Hiporespuesta a revacunación (intervalo de 5 años)

# Vacuna conjugadas contra pneumococo



# Indicación de PCV13

- Inmunización activa para la prevención de enfermedad neumococcica en adultos  $\geq 50$  a causada por *S. pneumoniae* serotipos 1, 3, 4, 5, 6A, 6B, 7F, 9V, 14, 18C, 19A, 19F y 23F
- Inclusive aquellos que recibieron PPV23
  - ▶ Dosis única

# Conclusiones

- ▶ El uso de métodos sistemáticos en la evaluación de la gravedad de la NAC facilita la toma de decisiones.
- ▶ Para la elección de la terapia antimicrobiana se debe Clasificar a los pacientes según el riesgo de mortalidad y el riesgo de infección por Bacilos Gram Negativos resistentes
- ▶ Es necesario contar con nuevos métodos que permitan el dx etiológico en NAC graves (Ag urinario para legionella y pneumococo?)