ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA



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Background and Importance

Pneumonia is the main infectious complication in patients with mechanical ventilation. Early adequate empirical therapy is an important determinant of clinical outcome.

Aim and Objectives

To describe the antibiotic treatment of patients with ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) and evaluate whether it was appropriate according to the hospital protocols (choice of empirical treatment and duration).

Materials and Methods

- Observational, retrospective and multidisciplinary analysis in a tertiary hospital.
- All patients with VAP during a year were included.
- Variables collected: demographics, treatment, duration and clinical outcome (exitus or not).
- Descriptive statistical analysis.

Appropriate treatment was considered when piperacillin/tazobactam, cefepime or meropenem (+/- amikacin) were prescribed for 7-15 days, according to hospital protocols.

Results

Antibiotic treatments of 32 patients with VAP were analysed (81% men, mean age: 61 years old).

Choice of empirical treatment	 Appropriate treatment considering the identified pathogen in all patients. Empirical treatments (+/- amikacin): Piperacillin/tazobactam n=23 Cefepime n=2 Meropenem n=7
Duration	Average duration: 14 days (SD:9; median:11) → within the range stablished for VAP in the hospital protocols. • ≤ 15 days (n=23, 72%) • > 15 days (n=9, 28%)

Conclusion and Relevance

Empirical treatments for VAP were appropriated according to hospital protocols. Although in general length of treatment ranged between 7-15 days there were some exceptions in which this duration needed to be prolonged. An effort should be done to stablish shorter duration when possible.

