

Community-acquired pneumonia for Adult in ward

Is the patient at increased risk for MRSA or Pseudomonas

MRSA and Pseudomonas risk factors

Vancomycin+ Cefepime+ Levofloxacin

Pseudomonas risk factors only

Cefepime+ Levofloxacin

MRSA risk factors only

combination anti-pneumococcal beta-lactam or Fluoroquinolone containing regimen

No MRSA or Pseudomonas risk factors

combination anti-pneumococcal beta-lactam regimen or Fluoroquinolone

MRSA Risk factor

- septic shock
 - respiratory failure requiring mechanical ventilation
 - Known MRSA colonization or Prior MRSA infection
 - Detection of gram-positive cocci in clusters on a good-quality sputum Gram stain
 - Hospitalization with receipt of IV antibiotics in the prior 3 months
 - Recent influenza-like illness
 - Necrotizing or cavitary pneumonia
 - presence of empyema
 - Risk factors for MRSA colonization
1. End-stage kidney disease
 2. Crowded living conditions (eg, incarceration) Injection drug use
 3. Contact sports participation
 4. Men who have sex with men

Pseudomonas Risk factors

- gram-negative bacilli seen on a good-quality sputum Gram stain
- Known colonization or infection with pseudomonas
- Hospitalization with receipt of IV antibiotics in the prior 3 months
- structural lung abnormalities (eg, bronchiectasis)
- frequent COPD exacerbation requiring frequent glucocorticoid or antibiotic use

combination beta-lactam (preferred)

Dose the patient have a contraindication to macrolide

yes

Vancomycin+ Ceftriaxone+ Doxycycline

No

Vancomycin+ Ceftriaxone+ Azithromycin

Fluoroquinolone containing regimen

Vancomycin+ levofloxacin

combination beta-lactam containing regimen (preferred)

Dose the patient have a contraindication to macrolide

Yes

Ceftriaxone+ Doxycycline

Fluoroquinolone based regimen

levofloxacin

No

Ceftriaxone+ Azithromycin