Respiratory Tract: Acute Bacterial Sinusitis

Clinical and Therapeutic Algorithm	RISK FACTORS	RECOMMENDED REGIMENS
 1a. Antibiotics are indicated if the patient has <u>ANY</u> of the following: Symptoms lasting ≥ 10 days without clinical improvement OR Severe symptoms at onset lasting ≥ 3 days [Fever (≥ 102 °F), severe facial pain, or purulent discharge] OR New onset fever, severe headache, or increase nasal discharge after 5-6 days following initial improvement 1b. If the patient does not meet this criteria likely viral and self-limiting. May provide symptom relief. Reduce nasal symptoms: topical or nasal decongestants, intranasal corticosteroids, intranasal saline 2. If no improvement after 3 to 5 days of antibiotic therapy switch to an alternative agent from a different antibiotic class 	Presence of Risk Factors for Antibiotic Resistance: • Age > 65 • Antibiotics within last 30 days • Hospitalization within last 5 days • Immuno- compromised OR • Fever > 102°F with signs of systemic illness	Initial Empiric Antibiotic Therapy: Amoxicillin/clavulanate PO: CrCl > 30 ml/min: 2000/125 mg [‡] Q12H CrCl 10 – 29 ml/min: 875/125 mg Q12H CrCl < 10 ml/min: 2000/125 [‡] mg Q24H Alternatives*: Moxifloxacin 400 mg PO Q24H Treat for 7 to 10 days
	None of the above risk factors for antibiotic resistance <u>AND</u> No fever or signs of systemic illness	No risk for Antibiotic Resistance: Amoxicillin/clavulanate PO: CrCl > 30 ml/min: 875/125 mg Q12H CrCl 10–29 ml/min: 500/125 mg Q12H CrCl < 10 ml/min: 875/125 mg Q24H Alternatives*: Doxycycline 100 mg PO Q12H Treat for 5 to 7 days

CrCl= creatinine clearance; H= hour(s); PO= by mouth; Q= every

Pharmacy does not carry amoxicillin/clavulanate 2000/125 mg tablets. Order 875/125 mg tablets of amoxicillin/clavulanate AND 1000 mg tablets of amoxicillin (here is it is a construction of a construction of

(total amoxicillin/clavulanate = 1,875/125 mg per dose).

*Macrolides, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and 2nd or 3rd generation cephalosporins are not recommended due to increasing rates of antimicrobial resistance.

References:

1. Chow AW, Benninger MS, Brook I, et al. IDSA clinical practice guideline for acute bacterial rhinosinusitis in children and adults. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2012; 54:e72.