



# Antibiotics Why and Why Not 2018

Pediatric and Pregnancy Regimens and Lyme Disease

## Acute pharyngitis – Pediatric regimen

Antibiotic	Pediatric Regimen (Acute pharyngitis)	Cost per kg per day
Penicillin V <sup>1</sup>	25-50 mg/kg/day divided TID or QID (maximum 3000 mg/day)	\$0.03-0.09
Amoxicillin <sup>2</sup>	50 mg/kg/day divided once daily or BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.05
Cefprozil <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/kg/day divided BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.14
Cefuroxime <sup>4</sup>	20 mg/kg/day divided BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.15
Clarithromycin <sup>5</sup>	15 mg/kg/day divided BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.12
<b>Duration of therapy is 10 days for all regimens</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Penicillin V preferred 1st line (narrow spectrum, safe and low cost). No documented resistance to GAS.

<sup>2</sup> Amoxicillin broader spectrum than required, but option in children where palatable liquid preferred.

<sup>3</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line option if patient **has NOT experienced a previous IgE mediated reaction** to amoxicillin.

<sup>4</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line option if patient **has experienced an IgE mediated amoxicillin reaction**.

<sup>5</sup> Alternatives in patients unable to take  $\beta$ -lactams. Increased GAS resistance to clindamycin and macrolides. Concerns with adverse effects (e.g. *C. difficile* with clindamycin).

## Acute Rhino-sinusitis - Pediatric regimen

Antibiotic	Pediatric Regimen (acute rhino-sinusitis)	Cost per kg per day
Amoxicillin	45-90 mg/kg/day Divided <b>TID</b> (maximum 3000 mg/day)	\$0.10 - \$0.19
Amox/Clav <sup>1</sup> 80mg/ml 7:1 formulation only	Amoxicillin 45-60 mg/kg/day divided TID	\$0.19 - \$0.25
Cefprozil <sup>2</sup>	15-30 mg/kg/day Divided Q12-24H (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.11- 0.21
Cefuroxime <sup>3</sup>	30 mg/kg/day Divided BID	\$0.23
Clarithromycin <sup>4</sup>	15 mg/kg/day Divided BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.12
<b>Duration of therapy is 10-14 days for all regimens</b>		

<sup>1</sup>For fever > 39° or treatment failure with amoxicillin (symptoms not resolved after 3-5 days)

<sup>2</sup>1<sup>st</sup> line option if patient **has NOT experienced a previous IgE mediated reaction** to amoxicillin.

<sup>3</sup>1<sup>st</sup> line option if patient **has experienced an IgE mediated amoxicillin reaction**.

<sup>4</sup> A macrolide is recommended if history is suggestive of a delayed, severe, non-IgE mediated hypersensitivity reaction to a  $\beta$ -lactam

## Community acquired pneumonia – Pediatric regimen

Antibiotic	Pediatric (Age > 3 mon) Regimen (Outpatient CAP)	Cost per kg per day
Amoxicillin	45-90 <sup>1</sup> mg/kg/day Divided <b>TID</b> (maximum 4000 mg/day)	\$0.09 - 0.19
Cefprozil <sup>2</sup>	15-30 mg/kg/day Divided once daily to BID (maximum 1000 mg /day)	\$0.11- 0.21
Clarithromycin <sup>3</sup>	15 mg/kg/day Divided BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.12
<b>Duration of therapy is 7 to 10 days for all regimens</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Use higher dose (75-90 mg/kg/day) if patient has any of the following risk factors for resistant *S. pneumoniae*: Unimmunized or incompletely immunized; Daycare attendance; Use of antibiotics in the preceding 3 months; Failure of initial treatment.

<sup>2</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line option if patient **has NOT experienced a previous IgE mediated reaction** to amoxicillin. Neither cefprozil nor clarithromycin cover *S pneumoniae* as well as amoxicillin and cefprozil does not cover *C. pneumoniae* and *M. pneumoniae*

<sup>3</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line option for patients with IgE mediated penicillin allergy. A macrolide is also recommended if history is suggestive of a delayed, severe, non-IgE mediated hypersensitivity reaction to a  $\beta$ -lactam. (*S. pneumoniae* is increasingly becoming resistant to macrolides but they do cover *C. pneumoniae* and *M. pneumoniae*.)

References are available in the document at <http://www.medicine.dal.ca/departments/core-units/cpd/programs/academic-detailing-service.html>

Costs listed are wholesale costs in Nova Scotia accessed online from MckESSON Canada in October 2018.

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**Acute Otitis Media**

Antibiotic	Pediatric Regimen (Acute otitis media)	Cost per kg per day
Amoxicillin <sup>1</sup>	45-60 mg/kg/day Divided TID	\$0.10
	75-90 mg/kg/day Divided BID (maximum 3000 mg/day)	\$0.19
Amox/Clav <sup>2</sup> 80mg/ml 7:1 formulation	Amoxicillin 45-60 mg/kg/day divided TID	\$0.19 - \$0.25
Cefprozil <sup>3</sup>	30 mg/kg/day Divided BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.21
Cefuroxime <sup>4</sup>	30 mg/kg/day Divided BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.23
Clarithromycin <sup>5</sup>	15 mg/kg/day Divided BID (maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.12
Ceftriaxone	50 mg/kg/day IM or IV once daily x 3 days (reserve for emergency)	Cost varies
<b>Duration of therapy: 5 days for children ≥ 2 years old 10 days for children &lt; 2 years old; frequent recurrent AOM; perforation; or failed initially</b>		

<sup>1</sup> For known or suspected drug-resistant *S. pneumoniae* (recent (< 3 months) exposure to antibiotics, attends day care or unimmunized or incompletely immunized) high dose amoxicillin should be considered: 80-90 mg/kg/day divided BID or TID; Max 4 gm/day.

<sup>2</sup> For patients who have failed therapy with amoxicillin (symptomatic after 2-3 days of treatment).

<sup>3</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line option if patient **has NOT experienced a previous IgE mediated reaction** to amoxicillin.

<sup>4</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line option if patient **has experienced an IgE mediated amoxicillin reaction**.

<sup>5</sup> A macrolide is recommended if history is suggestive of a delayed, severe, non-IgE mediated hypersensitivity reaction to a β- lactam.

**Acute uncomplicated cystitis (empiric outpatient therapy) – Pediatric regimen**

Antibiotic	Pediatric (> 2 months) EMPIRIC Regimen (Acute uncomplicated cystitis)	Cost per kg per day
Cephalexin	50mg/kg/day divided QID (maximum 4000 mg/day)	\$0.64
Cefixime <sup>1</sup>	8 mg/kg/day once daily (maximum 400mg/day)	\$0.19
Amoxicillin <sup>2</sup>	50mg/kg/day divided TID (maximum 3000 mg/day)	\$0.05
TMP/SMX <sup>1</sup>	8mg/kg/day divided BID Dose based on TMP component (maximum 160 mg TMP per single dose)	\$0.20
<b>Recommended duration of therapy 5 to 7 days</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Option if history of penicillin allergy (IgE mediated)

<sup>2</sup> Only use empirically if *Enterococcus* suspected as there are high rate of resistance with *E. coli* and poor activity vs *Klebsiella*



**Acute uncomplicated cystitis (empiric outpatient therapy) – Pregnant women**

Antibiotic	Pregnant Women Regimen (Acute uncomplicated cystitis)	Cost per course
Cephalexin	500mg QID x 7 days	\$12.60
Nitrofurantoin <sup>1,3</sup> Monohydrate/macrocrystals	100mg BID X 5 days <b>(DO NOT USE In Late 3<sup>rd</sup> Trimester)</b>	\$7.86
Amoxicillin <sup>2</sup>	500mg TID x 7 days	\$7.18
TMP/SMX <sup>3</sup>	1 DS tab BID x 3 days <b>(DO NOT USE in 1<sup>st</sup> OR 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester)</b>	\$0.73

<sup>1</sup> Nitrofurantoin should not be used in patients with CrCl < 30 ml/min.

<sup>2</sup> Should not be used empirically as high resistance rates with *E.coli* and no activity against *Klebsiella*.

<sup>3</sup> Option for patients with penicillin allergy.

**Skin and Soft Tissue Infection – Pediatric regimen**

**Impetigo in children**

- A **topical antibiotic is preferred** for impetigo that is limited and localized (i.e. 2-3 small areas).
  - Mupirocin 2% (Bactroban) ointment applied TID (**\$17/30g tube**, McKESSON)
  - Fusidic acid 2% (Fucidin) ointment applied TID-QID (**\$24/30g tube**, McKESSON)
- Wash lesions with soap and water to help gently remove crusts
- Situations indicating the need for a different diagnosis and/or treatment (e.g. oral antibiotics) include:
  - Limited or localized infection unresponsive to topical antibiotic after 24-48 hours
  - Recurrent or widespread infection (numerous or large lesions)

Antibiotic	Pediatric Regimen (SSTI)	Cost per kg per day
Cephalexin <sup>1</sup>	50 mg/kg/day Divided QID Maximum 4000 mg/day	\$0.57
TMP/SMX <sup>4,5</sup>	8-12mg/kg/day Divided BID Based on trimethoprim component	\$0.20 – 0.30
Clindamycin <sup>6</sup>	20 mg/kg/day Divided TID Maximum 1800 mg/day	\$0.27
<b>Duration of therapy 5 days if mild and quick response, otherwise 7-10 days</b>		

<sup>1</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line empiric therapy for GAS and MSSA

<sup>4</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line empiric therapy for Community acquired- methicillin resistant *S. aureus* (CA-MRSA)  
MSSA if penicillin allergy (IgE mediated) or severe non-IgE mediated reaction to penicillin

<sup>5</sup> Does not cover GAS

<sup>6</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> line empiric therapy for GAS if unable to take any  $\beta$ -lactam



### Lyme Disease

- For further managing details, please refer to
  - The Nova Scotia statement  
[https://novascotia.ca/dhw/cdpc/documents/statement\\_for\\_managing\\_LD.pdf](https://novascotia.ca/dhw/cdpc/documents/statement_for_managing_LD.pdf)
  - The Isaak Walton Killam Health Centre's Spectrum app <http://www.spectrum.md/iwk/>.

#### Guidelines for treatment of early localized Lyme disease (OFF LABEL USE)

ADULTS (IDSA)		
Manifestation	Antibiotic	Cost per day
Erythema migrans or early disseminated disease, including Bell's palsy, but <b>without</b> other CNS involvement	• Doxycycline 100 mg po BID x 14-21 days (contraindicated in pregnancy)	\$1.17
	• Amoxicillin 500 mg po TID x 14-21 days	\$1.02
	• For penicillin allergy Cefuroxime 500 mg po BID x 14-21 days	\$2.86
CHILDREN 8 years and older (SPECTRUM)		
Early localized disease Cutaneous disease- Erythema migrans (single or multiple) only	• Doxycycline 4.4 mg/kg/day po divided BID x 10 days. Round dose to nearest 25 mg (1/4 tablet) (maximum 200 mg/day) For isolated facial palsy, give for 14 days	\$0.59
CHILDREN less than 8 YEARS (SPECTRUM)		
Early localized disease Cutaneous disease- Erythema migrans (single or multiple) only	• Amoxicillin 50 mg/kg/day, po divided TID x 14 days (maximum 1500 mg/day)	\$0.05
	• For penicillin allergy Cefuroxime 30 mg/kg/day, po divided BID x 14 days (Maximum 1000 mg/day)	\$0.23

- In Nova Scotia, **antibiotic prophylaxis** is generally not recommended after a tick bite. It may be offered to individuals who meet all of the following criteria:
  - Attached tick reliably identified as *I. scapularis*
  - Tick is estimated to have been attached for > 36 hours on the basis of the degree of engorgement or by certainty about time of tick attachment
  - Prophylaxis can be started within 72 hours of tick removal
  - Local rate of *B. burgdorferi* infection in ticks is > 20% (Currently not reported in Nova Scotia)
  - Doxycycline is not contraindicated

#### Prophylaxis for Lyme Disease (CCDR 2014)

Antibiotic	Prophylaxis adults and children ≥ 8 years Lyme Disease	Cost
Doxycycline	Adults: 200 mg for 1 dose Children: 4.4 mg/kg maximum dose of 200 mg (Round dose to nearest 25 mg (1/4 tablet))	\$0.59
<b>Contraindicated in pregnancy and children &lt; 8 years old</b>		