

## ESITI CLINICI: UN IMPEGNO ED UNA RESPONSABILITÀ CONDIVISI



10° CONGRESSO NAZIONALE SIFaCT

24-26 novembre 2022  
Centro congressi Fontana di Trevi  
Roma

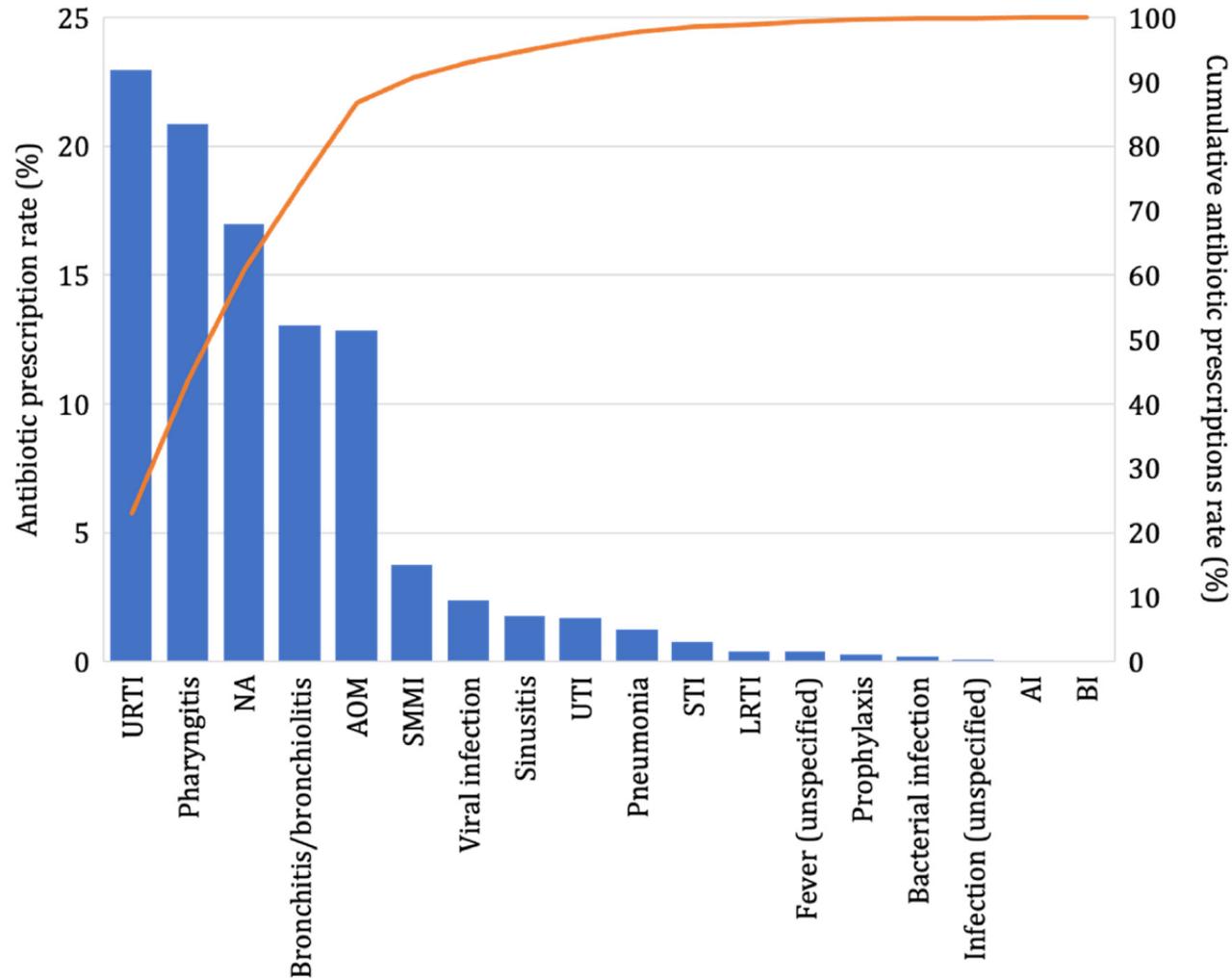
- PECULIARITÀ DELL'ANTIBIOTICOTERAPIA NEI PAZIENTI PEDIATRICI
- ANTONIO CLAVENNA

- ✓ Qual è la peculiarità della terapia antibiotica in età pediatrica?
- ✓ C'è una peculiarità?

# Antibiotici controindicati in età pediatrica

Classe/farmaco	Rischio
Chinolonic	Artropatia (in modelli animali)
Tetracicline (<12 anni)	Colorazione dentaria permanente
Cotrimoxazolo (<6 settimane)	Kernittero
Cloramfenicolo (cautela nei neonati)	Gray baby syndrome

# Per cosa sono prescritti gli antibiotici ai bambini?



# Quale antibiotico?

Clinical Usefulness

Rational use of antibiotics for the management of children's respiratory tract infections in the ambulatory setting: an evidence-based consensus by the Italian Society of Preventive and Social Pediatrics

Elena Chiappini<sup>1,\*</sup>, Rachele Mazzantini<sup>1</sup>, Eugenia Bruzzese<sup>2</sup>, Annalisa Capuano<sup>3</sup>, Maria Colombo<sup>4</sup>, Claudio Cricelli<sup>5</sup>, Giuseppe Di Mauro<sup>6</sup>, Susanna Esposito<sup>7</sup>, Filippo Festini<sup>1</sup>, Alfredo Guarino<sup>2</sup>, Vito Leonardo Miniello<sup>8</sup>, Nicola Principi<sup>7</sup>, Paola Marchisio<sup>7</sup>, Concetta Rafaniello<sup>3</sup>, Francesco Rossi<sup>3</sup>, Liberata Sportiello<sup>3</sup>, Francesco Tancredi<sup>9</sup>, Elisabetta Venturini<sup>1</sup>, Luisa Galli<sup>1</sup>, Maurizio de Martino<sup>1</sup>

## Sore throat (acute): antimicrobial prescribing

NICE guideline

Published: 26 January 2018

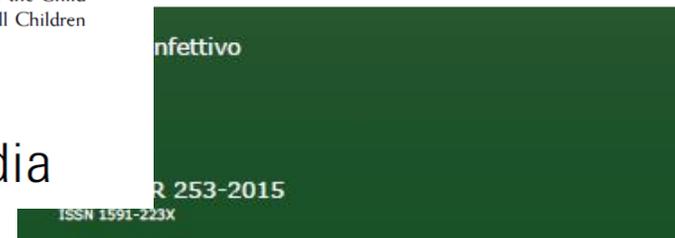
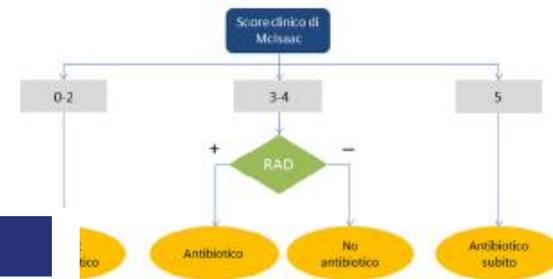
[nice.org.uk/guidance/ng84](http://nice.org.uk/guidance/ng84)



Organizational Principles to Guide and Define the Child Health Care System and/or Improve the Health of all Children

CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE

## The Diagnosis and Management of Acute Otitis Media



# Antibiotico di prima scelta

Patologia	Antibiotico di prima scelta
Faringotonsillite acuta	<b>Amoxicillina</b> 50 mg/kg/die in 2 dosi giornaliere per 10 giorni
Otite Media acuta	<b>Amoxicillina</b> 80-90 mg/kg/die in 2-3 dosi giornaliere per 5-10 giorni
Polmonite acquisita in comunità	<b>Amoxicillina</b> (o ampicillina e.v.) 50-90 mg/kg/die in 3 dosi giornaliere per 7-10 giorni
Rinosinusite acuta	Amoxicillina/acido clavulanico alla dose di 80-90 mg/kg/die per 3 volte al giorno per 7 giorni

# No antibiotico!

- ✓ Rinite acuta
- ✓ Laringotracheite acuta
- ✓ Laringite ipoglottica
- ✓ Bronchiolite
- ✓ Asma bronchiale
- ✓ Influenza e ILI

# Quale durata della terapia?

## Health Technology Assessment

Volume 25 • Issue 60 • November 2021

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### Amoxicillin duration and dose for community-acquired pneumonia in children: the CAP-IT factorial non-inferiority RCT

Sam Barratt, Julia A Bielicki, David Dunn, Saul N Faust, Adam Finn, Lynda Harper, Pauline Jackson, Mark D Lyttle, Colin VE Powell, Louise Rogers, Damian Roland, Wolfgang Stöhr, Kate Sturgeon, Elia Vitale, Mandy Wan, Diana M Gibb and Mike Sharland  
on behalf of the CAP-IT Trial Team and the PERUKI and GAPRUKI Networks

European Journal of Pediatrics (2022) 181:3795–3804  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00431-022-04603-8>

REVIEW



### Shorter versus longer duration of Amoxicillin-based treatment for pediatric patients with community-acquired pneumonia: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Isabela R. Marques<sup>1</sup> · Izabela P. Calvi<sup>2</sup> · Sara A. Cruz<sup>2</sup> · Luana M. F. Sanchez<sup>3</sup> · Isis F. Baroni<sup>4</sup> · Christi Oommen<sup>5</sup> · Eduardo M. H. Padrao<sup>5</sup> · Paula C. Mari<sup>6</sup>

JAMA Pediatrics | [Original Investigation](#)

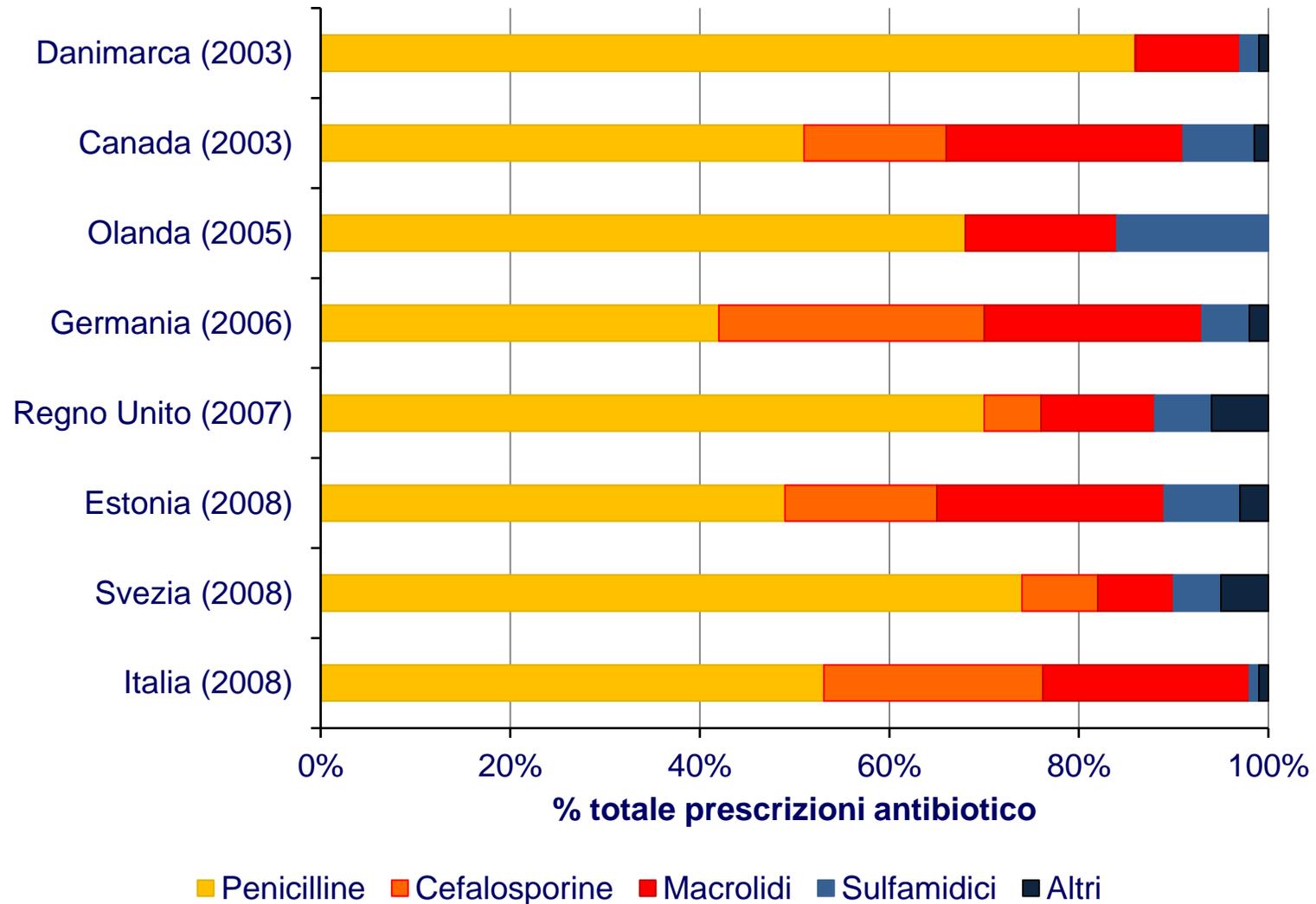
### Short- vs Standard-Course Outpatient Antibiotic Therapy for Community-Acquired Pneumonia in Children The SCOUT-CAP Randomized Clinical Trial

Derek J. Williams, MD, MPH; C. Buddy Creech, MD, MPH; Emmanuel B. Walter, MD, MPH; Judith M. Martin, MD; Jeffrey S. Gerber, MD, PhD; Jason G. Newland, MD, MSCE; Lee Howard, MD; Meghan E. Hofto, MD, MPH; Mary A. Staat, MD, MPH; Randolph E. Oler, MS; Bonifride Tuyishimire, PhD; Thomas M. Conrad, MS, PhD; Marina S. Lee, PhD; Varduhi Ghazaryan, MD, MPH; Melinda M Pettigrew, PhD; Vance G. Fowler Jr, MD, MHS; Henry F. Chambers, MD; Theoklis E. Zaoutis, MD, MSCE; Scott Evans, PhD; W. Charles Huskins, MD, MSc; and The DMID 14-0079 Study Team

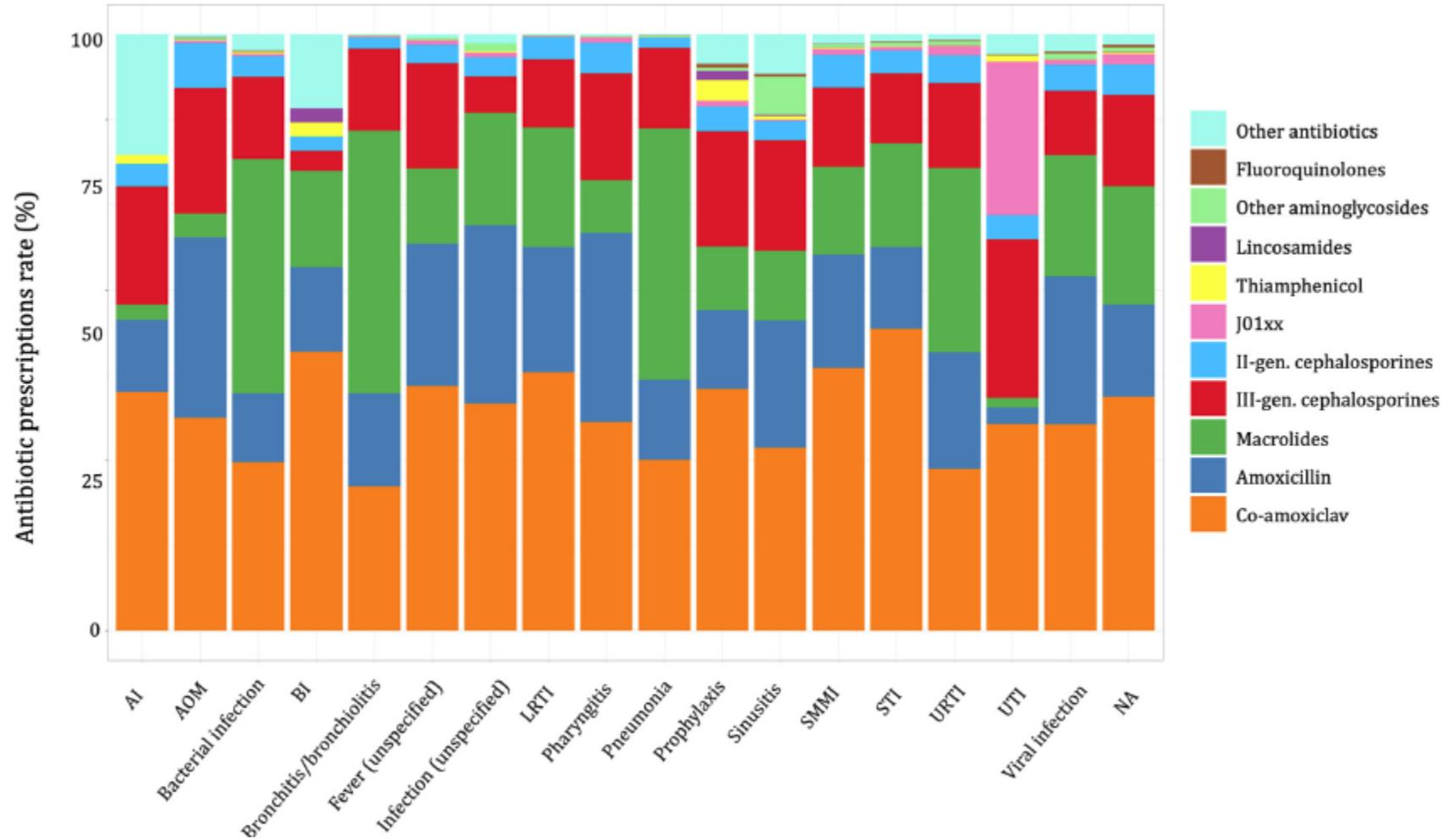
# La peculiarità italiana (non solo pediatrica)

- ✓ Prevalenza di prescrizione di antibiotici 2-3 volte maggiore di altre nazioni europee (p.es. Olanda, UK, Danimarca...)
- ✓ Differenze inter- e intra-regionali
- ✓ Sud > Nord

# La peculiarità italiana

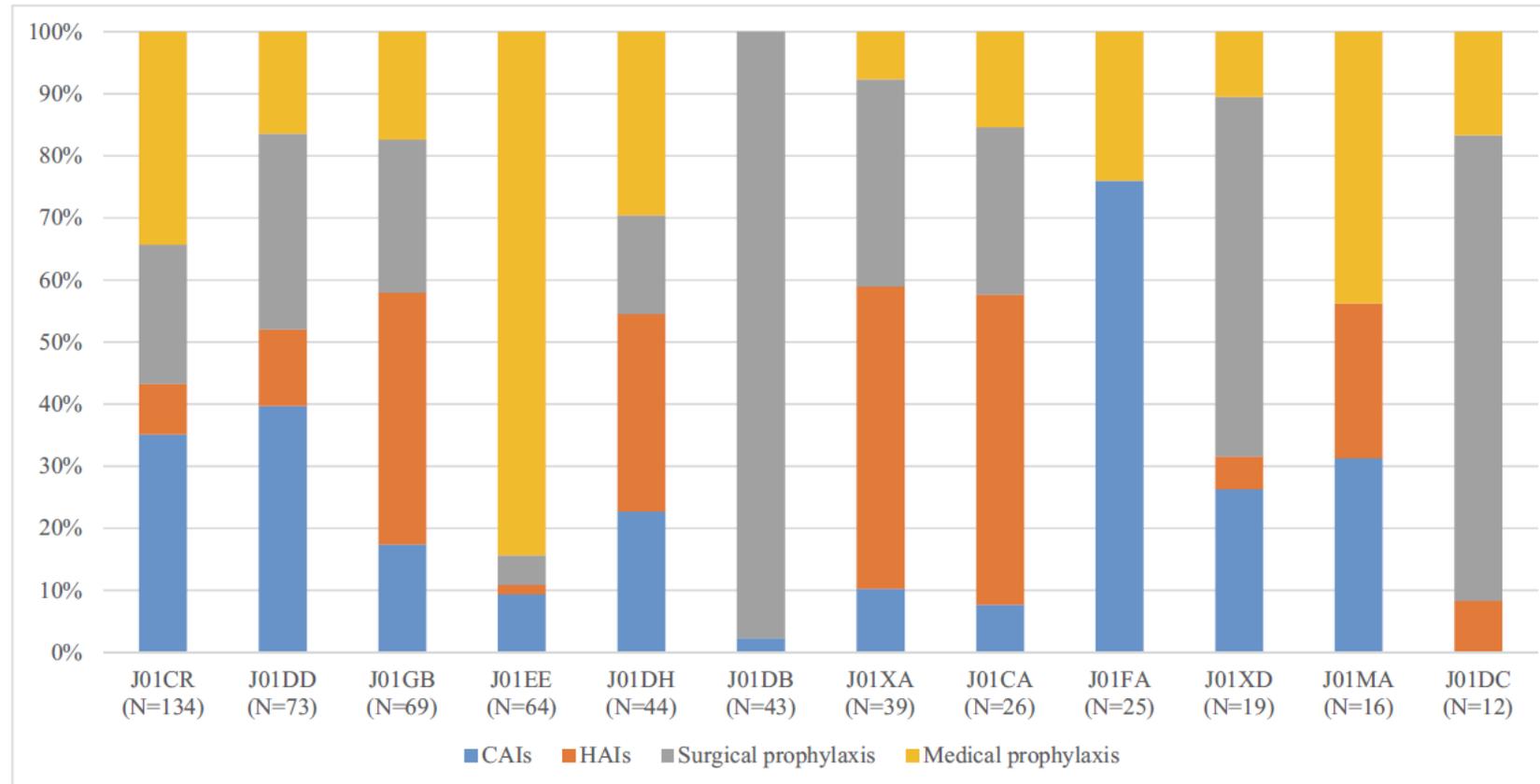


# Dalle linee guida alla pratica (ambulatorio pediatria)



# Dalle linee guida alla pratica (ospedale)

- Prevalenza uso antibiotici: 47% (380/810)
- 217/380 (57%) per profilassi medica/chirurgica
- Prevalenza ↑ post intervento chirurgico (64 vs 40%)



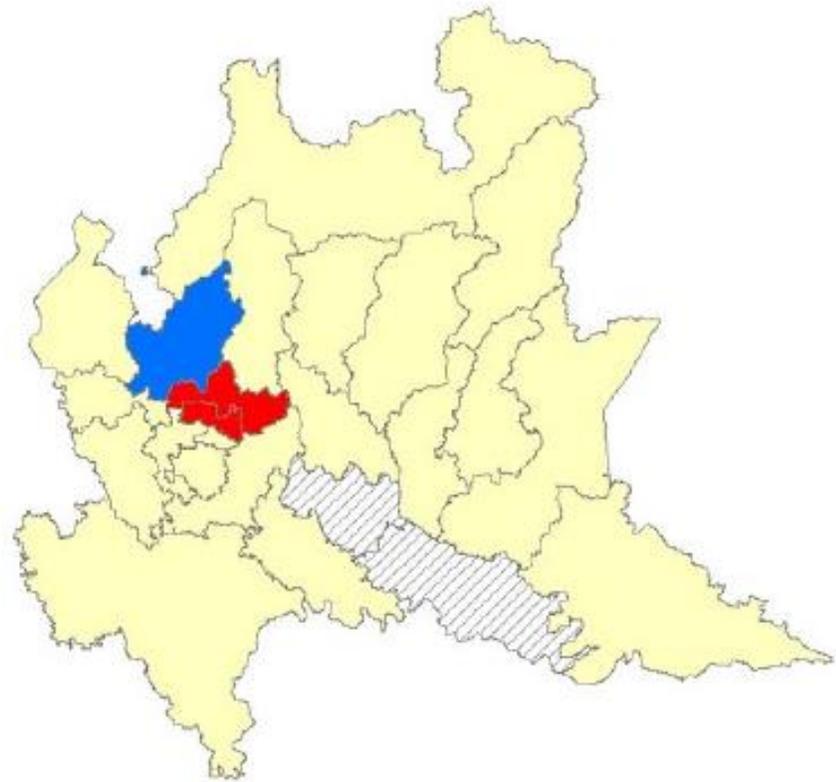
# Qualità della prescrizione di antibiotici

- **424.280 bambini** con prescrizione indice (PI) di antibiotico (i.e. non preceduta da altre prescrizioni/ricoveri/accessi in PS nei 2 mesi precedenti) seguiti per 6 mesi
- **23,6%** dei casi ha ricevuto **amoxicillina** come PI (range tra ASST: 7,9-46,3%)
- **12,1%** ha ricevuto **cefalosporine e/o macrolidi in tutti gli episodi** infettivi

# Qualità della prescrizione di antibiotici

- Il **12,8%** dei pediatri ha prescritto amoxicillina a più del 50% dei bambini con PI (nuovo episodio)
- Il 54% dei pediatri ha prescritto cefalosporine e/o macrolidi in tutti gli episodi infettivi a meno del 10% degli assistiti trattati con antibiotici
- L'**11,3%** dei pediatri aveva un profilo prescrittivo degli antibiotici aderente ai criteri di qualità

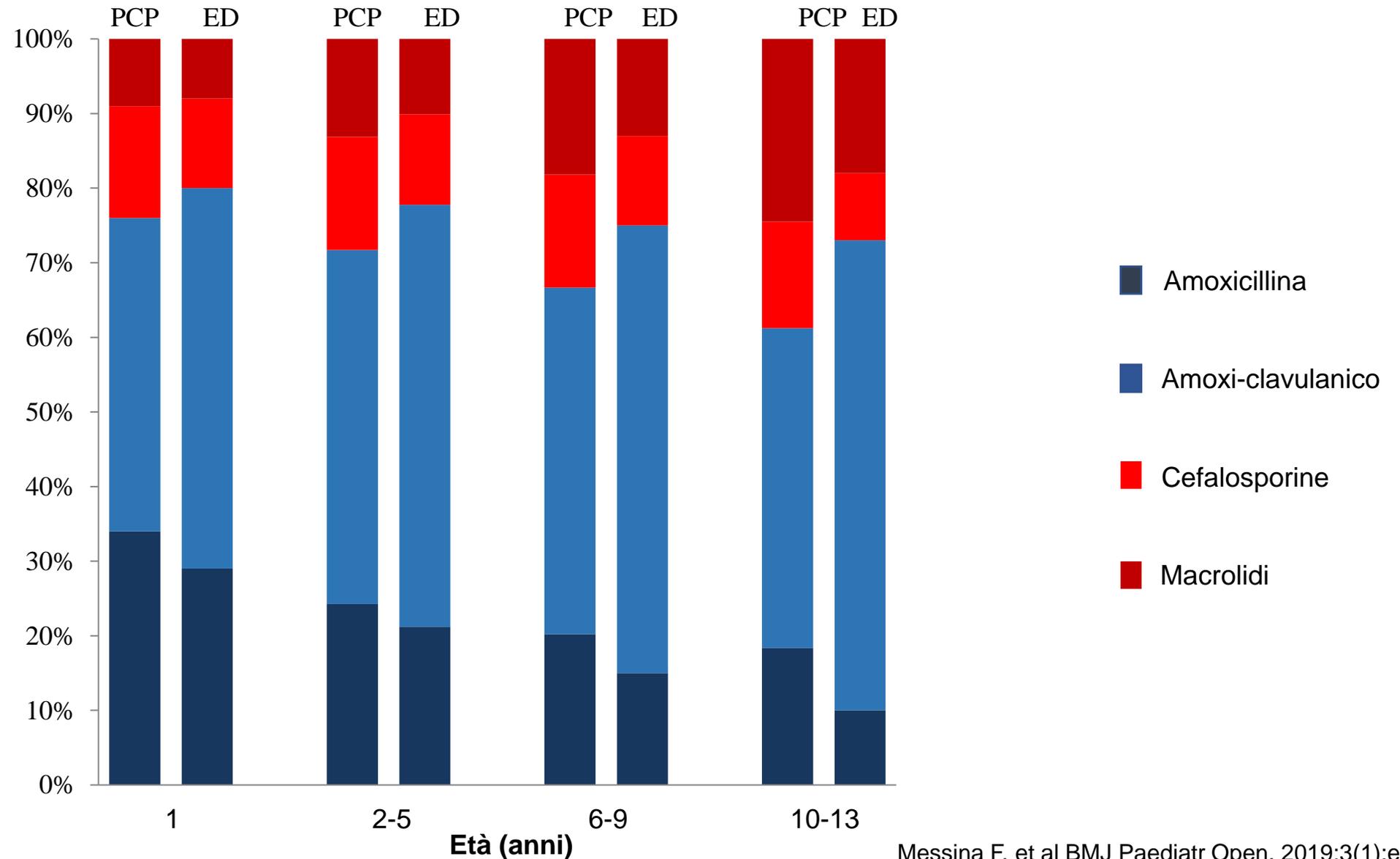
# Qualità della prescrizione di antibiotici



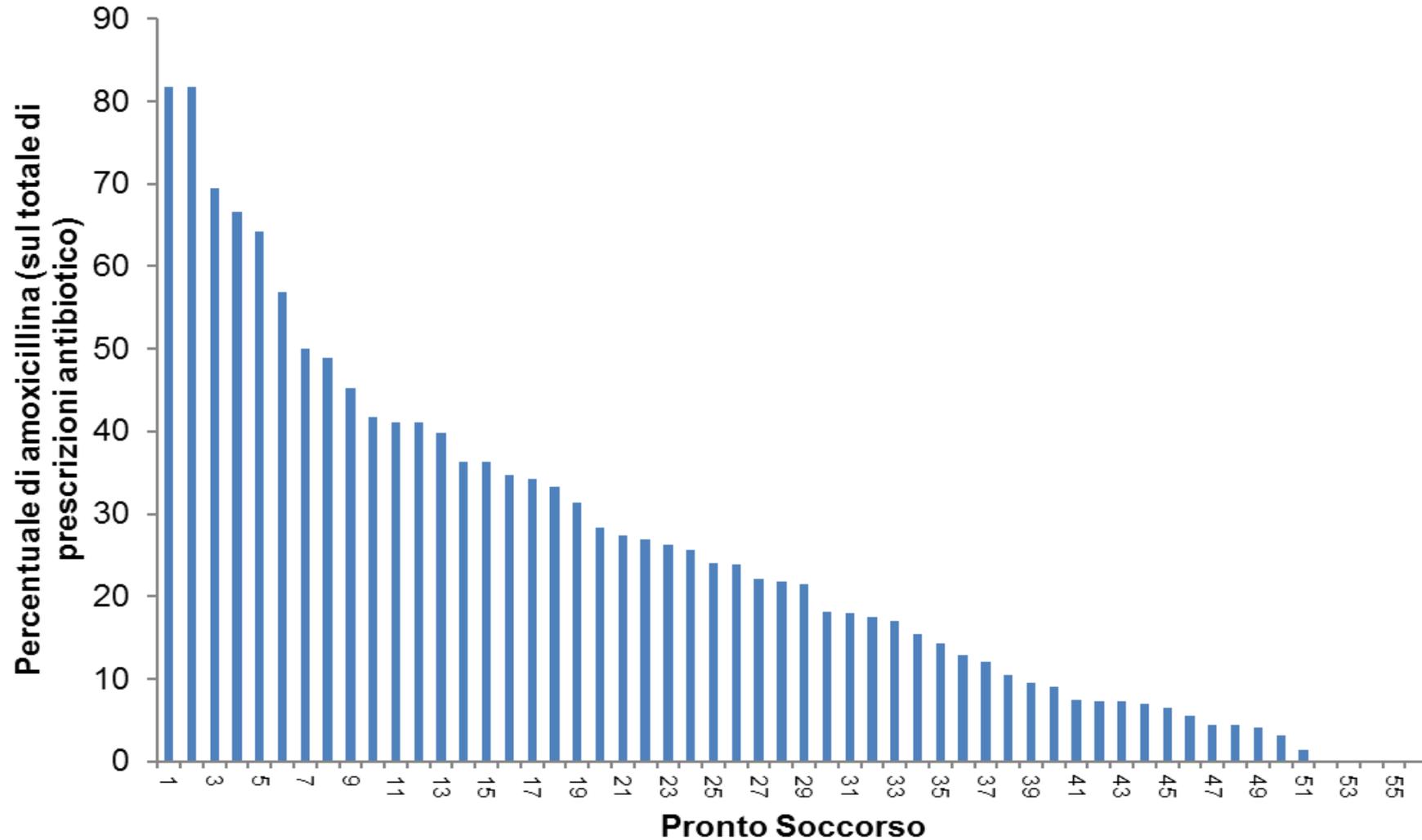
**Table 3** Paediatricians characteristics and their association with reaching the target for both the A and B quality indicators (adequate quality)

Paediatricians characteristics		Paediatricians (%)	
		Adequate quality*	p Value†
Type of prescriber	Low prescriber	19.2	<0.001
	Mean prescriber	10.8	
	High prescriber	5.8	
Sex	Female	9.8	<0.001
	Male	15.6	
Age (years)	≤44	4.7	<0.001
	45–59	11.4	
	≥60	17.0	
Number of patients	Low≤645	8.2	0.031
	Mean 646–1076	12.9	
	High≥1077	7.1	
Area of residence	Urban area at north of Milan‡	39.5	<0.001
	Other areas of the region	8.2	

# Prescrizione di antibiotici: cure primarie vs PS

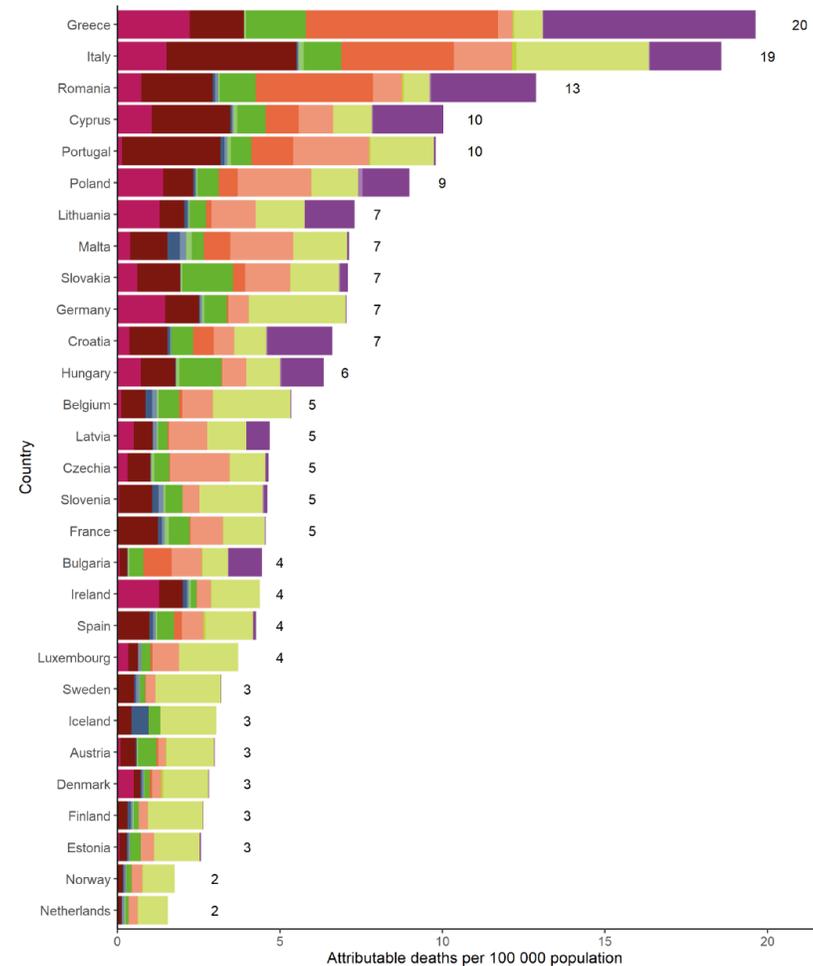


# Prescrizione di ATB per faringotonsillite

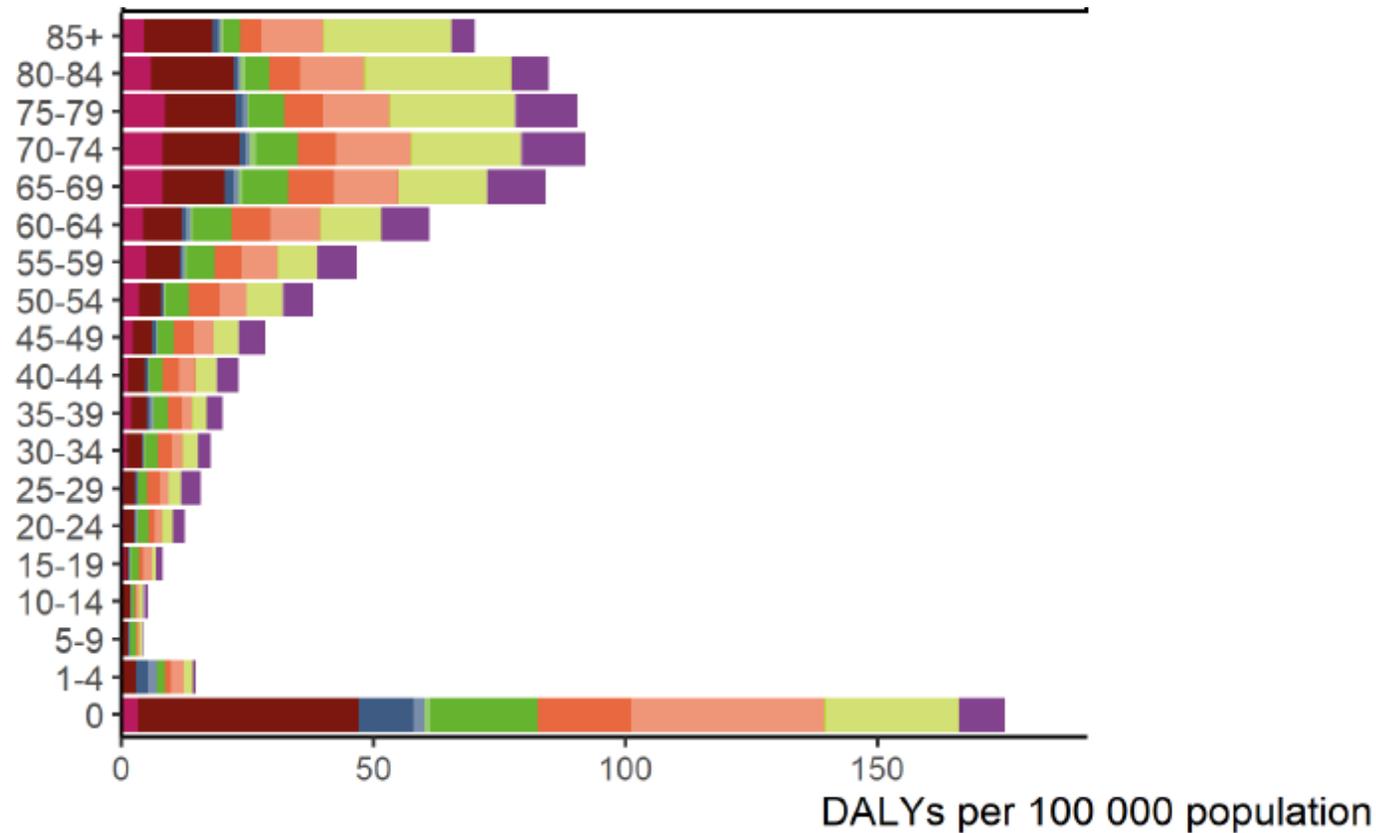


# Mortalità attribuibile alle infezioni resistenti

**Figure 5. Estimations of the burden of infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria presented as attributable deaths per 100 000 population by country\*, EU/EEA, 2020**



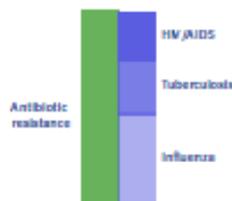
# Il carico delle infezioni resistenti per età



# Antibiotic resistance: a growing threat to human health

Antibiotic resistance is the ability of bacteria to combat the action of one or more antibiotics. Bacteria, not humans or animals, become antibiotic-resistant.

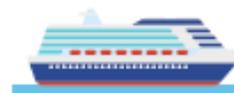
In Europe, the health impact of antibiotic resistant infections is comparable to that of influenza, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS combined.



More than  
**35000** deaths

Every day, more than 35,000 people die from antibiotic-resistant infections in the European Union, Ireland and Norway. This is equivalent to one motorist in passenger air traffic per day.

Antibiotic resistance is a silent pandemic and a growing threat to human health.



Over 70% of the health impact of antibiotic-resistant infections is already linked to healthcare-associated infections. This could be reduced through adequate infection prevention and control measures, as well as antibiotic stewardship in healthcare settings.

## Increasing burden

Resistance to antibiotics that are used as last line for treatment of infections, such as the carbapenems, has the highest health impact.

Between 2007 and 2013, the overall number of deaths caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria under study has increased.

For carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) and Acinetobacter spp., commonly causing healthcare-associated infections, the number of attributable deaths increased by approximately 30%.



## Solutions

There are six key areas to address this threat and ensure that antibiotic remains effective in the future:



Using antibiotics prudently, only when they are necessary.



Implementing good infection prevention and control practices, such as hand hygiene, screening for infection with antibiotic-resistant bacteria and isolating infected patients.



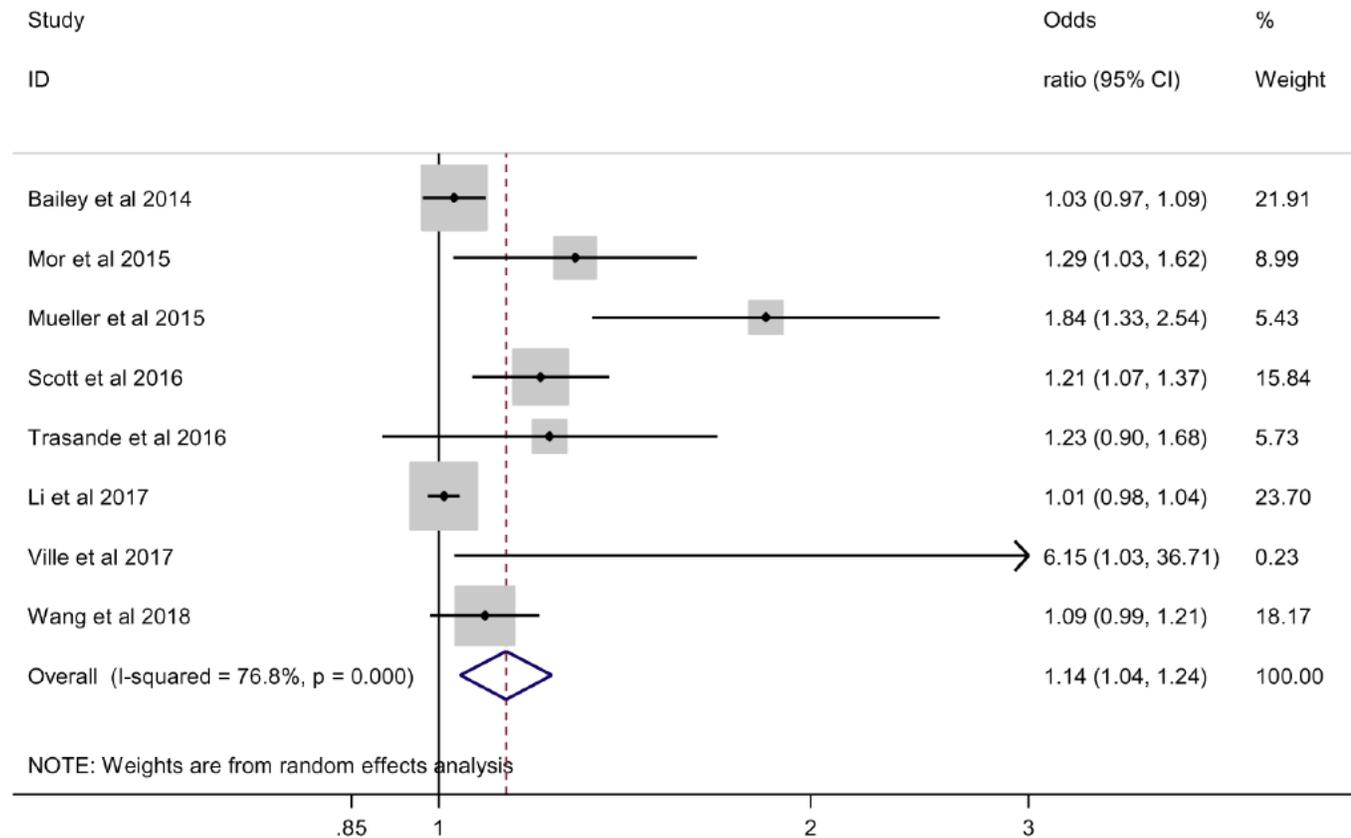
Promoting research and the development of novel antibiotics.

## Everyone is responsible

Everyone is responsible and can make a difference in addressing this growing threat to human health: patients, doctors, nurses, pharmacists, veterinarians, farmers, policy makers.



## Aumenta il rischio di obesità?



## Aumenta il rischio di asma?

Subgroup types	Number of studies(n)	Heterogeneity		Pooled OR (95%CI)
		$I^2$ (%)	P-value	
<b>Overall analysis</b>	52	97.4	<0.01	1.37 (1.29-1.45)
OR	38	95.6	<0.01	1.44 (1.31-1.59)
RR	3	99.5	<0.01	1.16 (0.85-1.59)
HR	11	95.0	<0.01	1.33 (1.21-1.46)

Subgroup types	Number of studies(n)	Heterogeneity		Pooled OR (95%CI)
		$I^2$ (%)	P-value	
<b>Antibiotic type</b>				
Penicillin	10	97.4	<0.01	1.33 (1.15-1.54)
Cephalosporin	11	98.0	<0.01	1.39 (1.20-1.62)
Macrolides	11	97.8	<0.01	1.56 (1.31-1.86)
<b>Antibiotic course</b>				
1-2	15	94.7	<0.01	1.29 (1.18-1.42)
3-4	14	97.8	<0.01	1.79 (1.49-2.14)
≥5	8	98.4	<0.01	1.79 (1.36-2.36)

# Grazie!



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