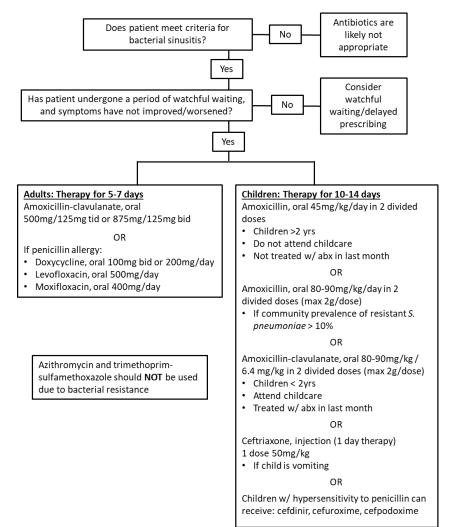




Appropriate Prescribing Guidelines in the Outpatient Setting: Upper Respiratory Infections and Acute Sinusitis

TREATMENT^{2,3,4}

NOTE: Viral URIS *never* need antibiotics and using them puts patients at risk for side effects and adverse events without offering any benefit. This is a matter of patient safety. Most cases of sinusitis improve without antibiotics, even if they do have a bacterial etiology.



EPIDEMIOLOGY/ETIOLOGY

- 3 most common etiologies are viral: rhinovirus, seasonal coronavirus, influenza
- Rarely (~2% of cases), viral URIs will lead to secondary bacterial infections, mostly with *S. pneumoniae*, *H. influenzae*, *M. catarrhalis*

DIAGNOSIS¹

- Cultures are generally *not* appropriate
- Clinically, a bacterial sinusitis diagnosis can be established if symptoms are
 - Persistent: > 10 days w/o improvement
 - Worsening: after initial improvement
 - Severe: 3-4 days of fever, facial pain or swelling
- Viral and bacterial infections cannot be distinguished based on the color of discharge/sputum

Learn more about antibiotic stewardship practices and prescribing guidelines at https://hip.phila.gov/HAIAR/IP-C

References:

- 1. Sinus Infection (Sinusitis). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention <u>https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/sinus-infection.html</u>. Published August 17, 2019.
- 2. Chow AW et al. IDSA clinical practice guideline for acute bacterial rhinosinusitis in children and adults. *Clin Infect Dis*, Volume 54, Issue 8, 15 April 2012, Pages 372-e112. doi: <u>https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/cis370</u>
- 3. Rosenfeld RM et al. Clinical practice guideline (update): Adult sinusitis. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*, Volume 152, Issue 2_suppl, 1 April 2015, Pages S1-S39. doi: https://doi.org/10.1177/0194599815572097
- 4. Wald et al. Clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of acute bacterial sinusitis in children aged 1 to 18 years. Peds, Volume 132, Issue 1, July 2013, Pages e262-e280. doi: <u>https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2013-1071</u>