Clinical Outcome
resolved antihistamines, drug discontinuation
resolved
2
Microbiology by Diagnosis
MSSA

- Percentages were used for efficacy and safety data
- Patients age

A retrospective review of clinical databases and medical records of 20 Infectious Disease
There is an increasing number of peds being treated through OPAT, however, data on
admitted to POICs over a 2-year time period with respect to utilization of intravenous
OPAT guidelines similar to those available for adults are still needed.

- 42 peds (66%) had prior hospitalization, 22 (33.3%) had none and 16 (25%) having 1. Forty-two peds (66%) had prior hospitalization,

- Adverse events occurred in 19 peds (30%) and included diarrhea (n=5), itching (n=4),

Conclusion:

- Results:

- Overall mean length of therapy: 21 days (range, 1 to 56 days).

- Duration of OPAT was longest for joint infections (33 days) and osteomyelitis (28

- 64 peds received 80 antimicrobials:

- IV drug discontinuation and/or alterations occurred in 7 peds due to

- *; Other (n=1, each): empyema, endocarditis, mastoiditis, pancreatitis, urinary tract

- Pathogens isolated were 55% gram-positive aerobes, 23% gram-

- Clinical signs/symptoms resolved, no additional antimicrobial therapy needed

- Antibiotics were started empirically, based on clinical signs and symptoms, gram stain,

- There is an increasing number of peds being treated through OPAT, however, data on

- at the time of therapy completion.

- There were a low number of co-morbidities (average: < 1 co-

- One third of study population received OPAT without prior

- There were no treatment failures or deaths in this population. All patients completed therapy.

- Clinical success was achieved with 64 peds (100%) with 50

- Adverse events remained low and treatments were well-tolerated in this population.

- Using various OPAT regimens was a safe and effective option. The incidence of adverse

- Intravenous therapy received in POIC between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2014

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Clinical Signs and Symptoms

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