

Update in Pediatric Infectious Disease Guidelines 2016



**KAMOLWISH LAOPRASOPWATTANA
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
PRINCE OF SONGKLA UNIVERSITY**

Guidelines/Recommendation



Practice Guideline for the Management of Candidiasis: 2016
(Clin Infect Dis 2016; 62: 409-417)

Use of Procalcitonin Assays to Predict Serious Bacterial Infection in Young Febrile Infants (JAMA Pediatr 2016 ;170:62-9)

Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International Guidelines for Management of Sepsis and Septic Shock: 2016 (Crit Care Med 2017;45:486-552)

Childhood skin and soft tissue infections: new discoveries and guidelines regarding the management of bacterial soft tissue infections, molluscum contagiosum, and warts.
(Curr Opin Pediatr 2016;28:250-7)

Antibiotic duration and timing of the switch from intravenous to oral route for bacterial infections in children: systematic review and guidelines (Lancet Infect Dis 2016;16:e139-52)

2017 Infectious Diseases Society of America's Clinical Practice Guidelines for Healthcare-Associated Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia and Meningitis.
(Clin Infect Dis 2017 Feb 14. doi: 10.1093/cid/ciw861)

มีข้อจำกัดในการ
ใช้ในประเทศ
ไทย

ไม่มีข้อจำกัด

Candidemia



| Nonneutropenic | Nonneutropenic |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Echinocandin Lipid AmB (3–5 mg/kg daily): alternative | Same |
| Fluconazole: 1) not critically ill 2) had no prior azole exposure | Same |
| Dilated ophthalmological examination within the first week after diagnosis | within the first week after recovery from neutropenia |
| Follow-up blood cultures every day or every other day to establish the time point at which candidemia has been cleared | Same |
| Duration of therapy is 2 weeks after documented clearance of <i>Candida</i> from the bloodstream | Same |
| SOURCES; CRBSI: remove CVC | GI |

Candidemia in Neonatal Candidiasis



| Recommendations | Levels |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| AmB deoxycholate, 1 mg/kg daily Fluconazole, 12 mg/kg in patients who have not been on fluconazole prophylaxis | <i>strong; moderate-quality</i> |
| Lipid formulation AmB, 3–5 mg/kg daily, is an alternative, but should be used with caution, particularly in UTI | <i>Weak; low-quality</i> |
| Echinocandins should be used with caution and generally limited to salvage therapy | <i>Weak; low-quality</i> |
| LP and a dilated retinal examination are recommended if cultures positive for <i>Candida</i> spp from blood and/or urine | <i>strong; low-quality</i> |
| CT or ultrasound imaging of the genitourinary tract, liver, and spleen should be performed if blood cultures are persistently positive for <i>Candida</i> spp | <i>strong; low-quality</i> |

Prophylaxis in the NICU Setting



| Recommendations | Levels |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| In nurseries with high rates (>10%) of invasive candidiasis, intravenous or oral fluconazole prophylaxis, 3–6 mg/kg twice weekly for 6 weeks, in neonates with birth weights <1000 g is recommended | <i>strong; high-quality</i> |
| Oral nystatin, 100 000 units 3 times daily for 6 weeks, is an alternative to fluconazole in neonates with birth weights <1500 g in situations in which availability or resistance preclude the use of fluconazole | <i>Weak; low-quality</i> |