

Analysis of antibiotic usage for viral community-acquired pneumonia in adults

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Abstract The rationale for the antibiotic treatment of viral community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) in adults was analyzed to develop a clinical reference standard for this condition. Clinical data from 166 patients diagnosed with viral pneumonia across 14 hospitals in Beijing from November 2010 to December 2017 were collected. The indications for medications were evaluated, and the rationale for the use of antibiotics was analyzed. A total of 163 (98.3%) patients with viral pneumonia were treated with antibiotics. A combination of C-reactive protein (CRP) and procalcitonin (PCT) was used as markers to analyze the possible indications for antibiotic use. With threshold levels set at 0.25 µg/L for PCT and 20 mg/L for CRP, the rate of unreasonable use of antibiotics was 55.2%. By contrast, at a CRP level threshold of 60 mg/L, the rate of antibiotic misuse was 77.3%. A total of 39 of the 163 (23.9%) patients did not meet the guidelines for drug selection for viral CAP in adults. The unreasonable use of antibacterial drugs for the treatment of viral CAP in adults is a serious concern. Clinicians must reduce the unnecessary use of antibiotics.

Keywords adult; antibiotic; viral pneumonia

Introduction

Community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) is a common infectious disease with a significant mortality rate. Although various microbial infections are associated with this disease, the importance of viruses has received substantial attention. A virus is detected in 15% to 34.9% of patients with adult CAP and normal immune function [1–4]. Viral pneumonia accounts for 23% of all cases of adult CAP [5]. The influenza virus is the causative agent in 38.2% of patients diagnosed with viral pneumonia. Other common viruses include the parainfluenza virus (16.0%), the rhinovirus (15.6%), the adenovirus (15.3%), the human metapneumovirus (5.3%), and respiratory syncytial virus and enterovirus (less than 5%) [3]. Almost all patients with CAP, including viral pneumonia, are treated with antibiotics probably due to the diagnostic difficulties involving most viral infections, the lack of clinical insight into viral

pneumonia, and inadequate knowledge of the indications for the use of antimicrobial agents in CAP. However, standard guidelines do not specify whether antibiotics should be used for the treatment of viral pneumonia. Therefore, the use of antibiotics in this condition may be unwarranted.

This study aimed to analyze the rationale for the use of antibiotics in 166 patients diagnosed with viral pneumonia and provide a clinical reference standard for its treatment.

Methods

Case source

Clinical data from 166 patients diagnosed with viral pneumonia across 14 hospitals in Beijing from November 2010 through December 2017 were collected.

Inclusion/exclusion criteria

The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) patients ≥ 14 years of age and meeting the diagnostic criteria for

Received July 11, 2019; accepted November 2, 2019

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pneumonia stipulated by the “Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Community-Acquired Pneumonia in Adults in China” [6]; (2) patients with clinical features of viral pneumonia, including fever with respiratory symptoms and with or without dyspnea (respiratory rate $> 30/\text{min}$); normal or low white blood cell count with or without thrombocytopenia; and unilateral or bilateral chest CT findings of multiple or diffuse, patchy, or ground glass infiltrates (with or without consolidation) [7]; and (3) patients with a positive virus test.

The exclusion criteria were as follows: (1) patients with clear evidence of bacterial infection and atypical pathogen infection, such as *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, and *Chlamydia*; (2) patients with procalcitonin (PCT) level $\geq 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$; (3) patients with known or suspected active tuberculosis; (4) patients with HIV infection, agranulocytosis, or organ transplantation and patients undergoing chemotherapy; or (5) patients meeting the diagnostic criteria for severe pneumonia (CURB-65 ≥ 3) stated in the “Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Community-Acquired Pneumonia in Adults in China” [6].

Outcome measurements

The baseline characteristics, including patient’s age and gender, were collected. Clinical information, laboratory tests, and imaging results were documented. The treatment with specific antibiotics was also recorded. The rate of unreasonable antibiotic use was calculated by dividing the number of patients who actually received antibiotics by the number of patients who were indicated for antibiotic intervention.

Parameters that warranted the use of antibiotics were (1) $0.25 \mu\text{g/L} \leq \text{PCT} < 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ regardless of CRP results; and (2) $\text{PCT} < 0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$ (or no result) but $\text{CRP} \geq 20 \text{ mg/L}$ (or 60 mg/L) [7].

Results

A total of 166 patients, including 90 (54.2%) males and 76 (45.8%) females, with viral pneumonia met the inclusion criteria. The patients’ age ranged from 14 years to 97 years, with a median age of 52.0 (33.8–71.0) years. Thus, the study included 53 (31.9%) young (14–40 years), 62 (37.4%) middle-aged (41–64 years), and 51 (30.7%) elderly (≥ 65 years) patients.

All of the cases included were noncritical and had no evidence of pathogenic infection caused by bacteria, *Mycoplasma*, or other pathogens. The viruses detected in the current study are listed in Table 1. The majority of the patients (92.8%) were infected with at least one type of virus, and the influenza virus was the most common virus detected. Each patient’s condition was assessed using the

CURB-65 score. All patients belonged to either low- (164 cases) or intermediate-risk (2 cases) categories. Antibacterial drugs were used in 163 out of 166 patients (98.2%). If no difference was found in the clinical outcomes between patients who use and those who do not use antibiotics, the irrational use of antimicrobials may be proven. However, given that only three patients in this study did not use antibiotics, comparing the effects of antibiotics on prognosis was statistically impossible.

Only 64 (39.3%) of the 163 patients who were treated with antibiotics underwent the PCT test. Among these patients, 55 (33.8%) had a $\text{PCT} < 0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$ and 9 (5.5%) had a $\text{PCT} \geq 0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$ but $< 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$. Among all of the patients, 132 (81.0%) were tested for C-reactive protein (CRP); 64 (39.3%) cases showed $< 20 \text{ mg/L}$ CRP, 36 (22.1%) cases showed $\geq 20 \text{ mg/L}$ but $< 60 \text{ mg/L}$ CRP, and 32 (19.6%) cases showed $\geq 60 \text{ mg/L}$ CRP. At threshold values of $0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$ for PCT and 20 mg/L for CRP, the rate of unreasonable use of antibiotics was 55.2%, whereas at threshold value of 60 mg/L for CRP, the rate of unreasonable use of antibiotics was 77.3% (Table 2).

A total of 114 (70.0%) patients were exposed to only a single type of antibiotic, and 69 (42.3%) were administered with quinolones. Four patients did not meet the guidelines for the specific antibiotic used (Table 3).

A total of 48 (29.4%) and 1 (0.6%) patients were treated with two and three antibiotics, respectively. Quinolone-based drugs were used to treat 33 (20.2%) patients, 21 (12.9%) of which were exposed to combined treatment with β -lactam/enzyme inhibitors. Thirty-five patients did not meet the guidelines for the specific antibiotic used (Table 4).

Discussion

In addition to the clinical manifestations and the pulmonary X-ray findings, the diagnosis of viral pneumonia relies on the detection or culture of viral nucleic acids or viral antigens in the upper (e.g., nasopharyngeal aspirates) and the lower (e.g., sputum) respiratory specimens. The virus is isolated, or the double serum IgG is increased by four times or more. At least 26 viruses are associated with viral CAP.

Viral pneumonia, which often occurs in children under the age of five years or in individuals older than 65 years, usually occurs as seasonal outbreaks [8]. Almost 50% of CAP cases among young children are attributed to viruses [9,10]. The incidence of viral pneumonia in adults has been underestimated but is quite common. The incidence of CAP in adults due to a viral etiology is 23% [5]. In our study, viral pneumonia in adults occurred in all age groups, and the proportions of young and middle-aged patients were higher than that of elderly patients.

Simple viral pneumonia does not require antibiotic

Table 1 Viruses detected in the study

Number of viruses	Number of patients	Percentage	Viruses	Number of patients	Percentage
1	154	92.8%	Influenza virus	87	52.4%
			Adenovirus	22	13.3%
			Rhinovirus	16	9.6%
			Parainfluenza virus	10	6.0%
			Human metapneumovirus	9	5.4%
			Respiratory syncytial virus	9	5.4%
			Human coronavirus	1	0.6%
2	9	5.4%	Influenza virus + parainfluenza virus	4	2.4%
			Influenza virus + human coronavirus	2	1.2%
			Influenza virus + adenovirus	2	1.2%
			Parainfluenza virus + human metapneumovirus	1	0.6%
3	3	1.8%	Rhinovirus + respiratory syncytial virus + adenovirus	2	1.2%
			Influenza virus + adenovirus + parainfluenza virus	1	0.6%
Total	166	100.0%		166	100.0%

Table 2 Inflammatory index

Index	PCT<0.25	0.25≤PCT<0.5	No PCT	Total
CRP<20	22	5	37	64
20≤CRP<60	17	0	19	36
CRP≥60	13	4	15	32
No CRP	3	0	28	31
Total	55	9	99	163

The two following biochemical scenarios were defined as warranting the use of antibiotics: (1) $0.25 \mu\text{g/L} \leq \text{PCT} < 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ regardless of CRP results; (2) $\text{PCT} < 0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$ (or no result) but $\text{CRP} \geq 20 \text{ mg/L}$ (or 60 mg/L).
CRP, C-reactive protein; PCT, procalcitonin.

Table 3 Single-drug regimens

Drug category	Patients with underlying diseases or elderly patients	Young adults without underlying diseases
Quinolones	29	40
Cepharmycin	10	2
Macrolides	4	5
Cephalosporins	5	6
β-lactam/enzyme inhibitors	7	3
Carbapenem	3	0

Macrolides are not recommended to be used alone in patients with underlying diseases or in elderly patients [6].

treatment. Hence, the features of CAP must be distinguished with a viral etiology, and sound clinical judgment must be exercised for the use of antibiotics in clinical practice. The clinical symptoms of bacterial and viral pneumonia are variable and overlapping. Although no well-defined clinical or imaging features are available to distinguish between these two entities, they can be

differentiated using biomarkers. Increased CRP and PCT levels are highly suggestive of bacterial infection [11]. Varying levels of serum PCT can be used to distinguish bacterial pneumonia from viral pneumonia, with the highest sensitivity (55%) at a threshold of $0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$. When the threshold of serum PCT is $\geq 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$, the positive and negative predictive values for bacterial infection are 73.7% and 91.5%, respectively [12]. However, using this threshold of PCT as a guideline for antibiotic use comes with a caveat. In China, a consensus among experts indicates that a local infection may occur at $\text{PCT} \geq 0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$ and $< 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$, warranting the use of antibiotics [13]. At $\text{PCT} < 0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$, the use of antibiotics is not recommended. At $\text{PCT} > 0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$, antibiotic use is encouraged, and at $\text{PCT} > 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$, antibiotic use is strongly recommended. The standards used to regulate the antibiotic treatment for CAP can reduce drug use and modulate the course of treatment without increasing patient morbidity [14,15]. When the CRP threshold is considered as 20 mg/L , the sensitivity

Table 4 Combination therapy

Drug category	Patients with underlying diseases or elderly patients	Young adults without underlying diseases
Macrolides + cephamycin	2	0
Macrolides + penicillin	0	1
Macrolides + β -lactam/enzyme inhibitors	1	4
Macrolides + cephalosporins	1	5
Quinolones + β -lactam/enzyme inhibitors	2	19
Quinolones + cephamycin	2	3
Quinolones + cephalosporins	0	6
Quinolones + aminoglycosides	0	1
β -lactam/enzyme inhibitors + cephamycin	1	0
Macrolides + cephalosporins + aminoglycosides	1	0

The three following cases did not meet the guidelines: (1) combination of drugs based on quinolones; (2) combination of β -lactam/enzyme inhibitors with cephalosporin; and (3) combination of three antibiotics.

and specificity for the detection of bacterial infection is 86% and 67%, respectively [16]. Ruuskanen *et al.* suggested that patients with bacterial pneumonia frequently have acute disease onset, high fever, high white blood cell counts, CRP > 60 mg/L, PCT > 0.5 μ g/L, and consolidations in the chest image study. Antibiotic treatments are recommended for these patients [7]. In the current study, all of the patients had no typical sign of bacterial pneumonia in the lung X-ray examination. All of them had at least one positive virus test result in respiratory specimens, and no positive result for bacteria and atypical pathogen, such as *Mycoplasma*, *Chlamydia*, *Streptococcus*, and *Legionella*. No exacerbation occurred in the later stage, and no patient died. As a retrospective study, only 132 (81.0%) of the patients in this group had CRP results, and 64 (39.3%) had PCT results. The rate of antibiotic use in 166 patients with viral pneumonia was 98.2%, and no evidence of other pathogens, such as bacteria or *Mycoplasma*, was observed. When a combination of inflammatory biomarkers, such as PCT and CRP, was used to guide antibiotic treatment (namely, $0.25 \mu\text{g/L} \leq \text{PCT} < 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$ or $\text{PCT} < 0.25 \mu\text{g/L}$ (or no results) but $\text{CRP} \geq 20 \text{ mg/L}$ (or 60 mg/L)) as an indication for medication, the rate of unreasonable use of antibiotics was 55.2% under a CRP threshold of 20 mg/L. However, at a CRP threshold set at 60 mg/L, the rate of unreasonable use was 77.3%. In terms of the specific antibiotic used, 39 (23.9%) patients did not meet the guidelines for the specific antibiotics they were given. Given that the clinical symptoms of this group of patients meet the symptoms of viral pneumonia and have positive results of respiratory virus detection, in the

absence of evidence of bacterial infection, these patients may have unreasonable use of antibacterial drugs. This finding suggests that antibiotics were not indicated for nearly a quarter of all patients, and the specific antibiotics given were not warranted.

Several factors contributed to the unreasonable use of antibacterial drugs for the treatment of viral pneumonia. Clinicians lack sufficient knowledge of viral pneumonia or the indications for antibiotic use in this condition. CAP guidelines do not mention the mode of antibiotic use in viral pneumonia. Furthermore, respiratory viruses other than the influenza virus are often difficult to detect or diagnose clearly. Hence, empirical anti-infective treatment leads to an increase in the unreasonable use of antibiotics. Although the diagnostic techniques for detection of influenza virus are relatively common, more than 97% of patients with influenza viral pneumonia are treated with antibacterial drugs in the absence of evidence of bacterial infection, which is clearly an unreasonable approach. Among the patients analyzed in this study, 99 (60.7%) did not undergo the PCT test, which is a diagnostic and prognostic indicator and one of the parameters guiding the judicious use of antibiotics and differential diagnosis of bacterial and viral infections. The clinical ignorance of this indicator may be one of the reasons for the irrational use of drugs. Therefore, patients diagnosed with CAP must be evaluated for PCT, which facilitates the assessment of the clinical condition and plays a guiding role in differential diagnosis.

Our study has several limitations. Only a limited number of patients were recruited in the study mainly due to our strict inclusion and exclusion criteria (for example, positive viral test, age limitation, and immune status). Data related to comorbidities, which may influence the selection of antibiotics, were not included. Patients with severe pneumonia (CURB-65 ≥ 3) were excluded because this group of patients frequently received antibiotics due to their critical clinical condition. Therefore, our study results cannot be generalized to patients with high-risk viral pneumonia. Antibiotic usage in patients were only reviewed, but the clinical outcomes or adverse events among patients treated with or without antibiotics were not investigated. These issues should be addressed in future studies.

The results of this study are intended to remind clinicians who make decisions on the usage of antibiotics with CAP to investigate for further clues, such as purulent cough, rust stains, elevated peripheral blood leukocytes and neutrophils, significantly elevated CRP (e.g., > 40 mg/L), and PCT of > 0.25 μ g/L. If no evidence of positive results of bacteriological test is obtained, results suggest no bacterial infection. Thus, further virologic tests should be implemented to aid in clinical decision-making.

Conclusions

The unreasonable use of antibacterial drugs for the treatment of viral pneumonia is a serious concern. Clinicians should increase their knowledge base about this disease and strictly adhere to the indications for the rational use of antibacterial drugs in the management of viral pneumonia.

Acknowledgements

We thank the 14 hospitals for their support and collaboration with case information. We also thank the International Science Editing for editing this manuscript. This work was supported by the Key Medical Specialty Program of Sailing Plans organized by Beijing Municipal Administration of Hospitals (No. ZYLX201602); the study on new treatment methods for non-influenza virus pneumonia organized by Beijing Municipal Science and Technology Commission (No. D151100002115002); the National Science and Technology Major Project, subtopic 2; and the New Technology and Project on Intervention and Elimination of Cytokine Storm and Secondary Infection in Acute Severe Respiratory Infectious Diseases (No. 2017ZX10204401002).

Compliance with ethics guidelines

Rongmeng Jiang, Bing Han, Chang Dou, Fei Zhou, Bin Cao, and Xingwang Li declare that they have no conflict of interest. All procedures followed were in accordance with the ethical standards of the responsible committee on human experimentation (institutional and national) and with the *Helsinki Declaration* of 1975, as revised in 2000 (5). Informed consent was obtained from all patients for being included in the study.

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