We analysed the effectiveness and safety of outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy (OPAT) in acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) in patients admitted to home hospitalisation units (HHU)” Ponce González et al (2017).

Abstract:

AIM: We analysed the effectiveness and safety of outpatient parenteral antibiotic therapy (OPAT) in acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) in patients admitted to home hospitalisation units (HHU).

METHODS: Retrospective multicentre study of patients with AECOPD included in the Spanish OPAT Registry during 2 years period.

RESULTS: Twenty-seven hospitals included 562 episodes in 361 patients diagnosed COPD GOLD III-IV. The most frequently isolated pathogen was Pseudomonas aeruginosa (38%) and the most frequently used antibiotic was piperacillin-tazobactam (20%). The effectiveness of OPAT defined as the rate of improvement or recovery was 93.4%. The safety of OPAT defined as no adverse drug events and no infectious or catheter-related complications was 89.3%.
Moreover, the risk of hospital readmission was not greater in patients with AECOPD aged >80 years. No differences in the effectiveness or safety were observed when OPAT was administered by patients and/or caregivers.

CONCLUSION: Patients with AECOPD who require parenteral antimicrobial therapy can be managed effectively and safely in HHU, avoiding hospital stays, readmissions and complications.

Reference:


Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM