

만성폐쇄성폐질환의 급성 세균성 악화에 대한 항생제 치료법

Antibiotics in the Treatment of Acute Exacerbation of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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Abstract

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the fourth leading cause of death in the United States, and is projected to rank fifth in 2020 as a worldwide burden of disease. It accounts for approximately 500,000 hospitalizations for exacerbations each year. According to a nationwide survey in Korea, the prevalence of COPD is 7.7%. New definitions of acute COPD exacerbation have been suggested, but the one used by Anthonisen is still widely accepted. It requires the presence of one or more of the following findings: increase in sputum purulence, increase in sputum volume, and worsening of dyspnea. The etiology of the exacerbations is mainly infectious. Patients experiencing COPD exacerbations with clinical signs of airway infection may benefit from antibiotic treatment. Antibiotic use has been shown to be beneficial, especially for patients with severe exacerbation. When initiating empirical antibiotic treatment physicians should always take account of any guidance issued by their local microbiologists. Antibiotic choices for patients with uncomplicated COPD include an advanced macrolide (azithromycin or clarithromycin), a ketolide (telithromycin), a cephalosporin (cefuroxime, cefpodoxime, or cefdinir) or doxycycline. In patients with complicated COPD, antibiotic choices include a new fluoroquinolone (moxifloxacin, gemifloxacin, gatifloxacin, or levofloxacin) or amoxicillin clavulanate. If *Pseudomonas* and other *Enterobacteriaceae* species are suspected, a combination therapy should be considered. When the initial empiric antimicrobial therapy fails, it would be appropriate to reevaluate the patient to confirm the diagnosis, to consider sputum studies to ascertain for resistant or difficult - to - treat pathogens, and to treat with an alternative agent with a better in vitro microbiologic efficacy.

Keywords : Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
Acute exacerbation; Antibiotics

(Chronic
Obstructive Pulmonary
Disease, COPD)

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2001

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- (Tracheobronchial infection)
- (Air pollution)
- (Pneumonia)
- (Pulmonary embolism)
- (Pneumothorax)
- (Rib fractures/chest trauma)
- (Inappropriate use of sedatives)
 - (narcotics, beta - blocking agents)
- (Right and/or left heart failure)
- (arrhythmias)

Aspen Lung Conference

386

2.

Bacteria

Nontypeable Haemophilus influenzae

Moraxella catarrhalis

Streptococcus pneumoniae

Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Enterobacteriaceae

Haemophilus parainfluenzae

Virus

Rhinovirus (common cold)

Influenza

Parainfluenza

Coronavirus

Adenovirus

Respiratory syncytial virus

Atypical bacteria

Chlamydia pneumoniae

Mycoplasma pneumoniae (rare)

Legionella

(ATS/ERS)

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(1).

가

(simple)

(complicated)

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X -

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(FEV1)

50%

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가 (3).

(complicated)

(5).

3. (ATS/ERS Guideline)

Level :

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- Amoxicillin, ampicillin
- Cephalosporin (cefprozil, cefuroxime, cefdinir)
- Doxycycline
- Macrolides (azithromycin, clarithromycin, dirithromycin, roxithromycin)

- Amoxicillin/clavulanate
- Respiratory fluoroquinolones (gatifloxacin, levofloxacin and moxifloxacin)

Level :

(가).

- Amoxicillin/clavulanate
- Respiratory fluoroquinolones (gatifloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin)
- Pseudomonas spp.* *Enterobacteriaceae spp.*

가

Level :

- Amoxicillin/clavulanate
- Respiratory fluoroquinolones (gatifloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin)
- Pseudomonas spp.* *Enterobacteriaceae spp.*

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levofloxacin)

amoxicillin

clavulanate

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(1
30%),

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*P. aeruginosa**Enterobacteriaceae species*가가 . *P.**aeruginosa* *Enterobacteriaceae*
*species*가

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ciprofloxacin

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advanced macrolide

(azithromycin, clarithromycin), ketolide (telithro-

mycin), cephalosporin (cefuroxime, cefprozil, cefdinir)

doxycycline . Amoxicillin

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H. influenzae *Mo-**raxella catarrhalis*

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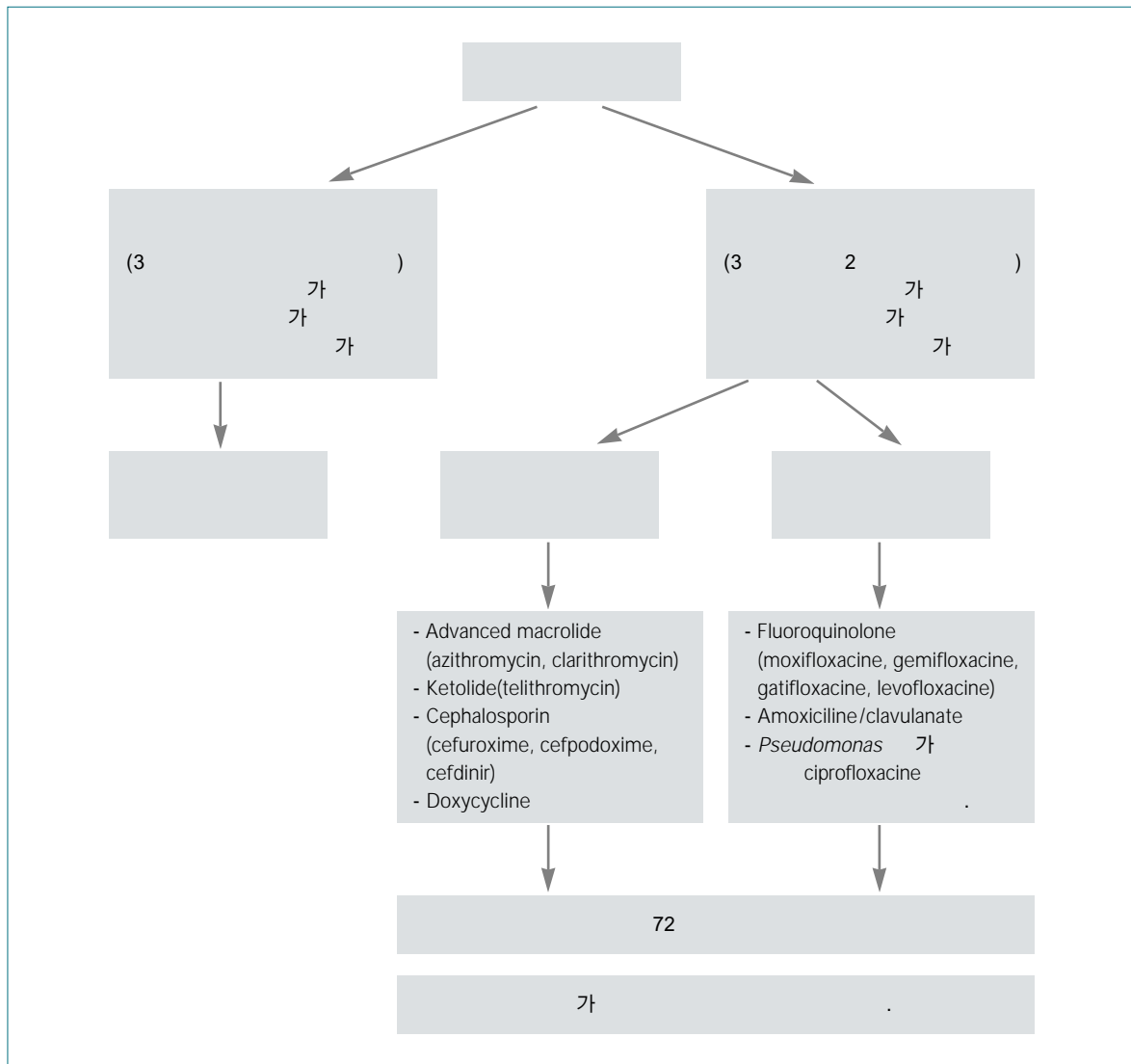
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fluoroquinolone

(moxifloxacin, gemifloxacin, gatifloxacin,



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