Stewie Shares Monthly Antimicrobial Memo: May 2022

What should you know about ear infections?

As a Parent

As d Prescriber 2

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Acute Otitis Media is a medical term for an ear infection. It is an infection in the middle ear caused by bacteria or viruses. It can cause fever, ear pain or drainage, or irritability.

What is Acute **Otitis Media** (AOM)?

Diagnosis requires a **middle ear** effusion with one of the following: moderate/ severe bulging of tympanic membrane (TM), new onset otorrhea, or mild bulging & 48 hours of otalgia or intense erythema of TM. Click <u>here</u> for images.

No! If you child meets criteria, antibiotics may not be needed to get better. This is called "Watchful Waiting." You may get a prescription to fill only if there is no improvement in 2-3 days.

Are antibiotics always necessary?

For certain patients, wait to prescribe antibiotics as they may improve without them ("Watchful Waiting"). You can provide a prescription with instructions to fill if not better in 2-3 days. Click here for more information on who qualifies.

Amoxicillin or Augmentin are effective in treating bacteria causing ear infections. Other antibiotics, like cefdinir, are used if patients have an allergy to amoxicillin. Acetaminophen or ibuprofen can help with symptoms.

If your child **isn't improving and is NOT on an antibiotic**, call the provider or fill the prescription as instructed. If your child is taking an antibiotic, call the provider as another antibiotic may be needed.

Want to learn more about ear infections? Click here to find more information.

If prescribed, what antibiotics should be used?

What to do if the child isn't improving in 2-3 days?

Where can I find helpful resources?

High dose amoxicillin has excellent coverage of *S. pneumoniae* & is first-line. Augmentin is initially used if amoxicillin was used in the past 30 days or if concomitant conjunctivitis. It adds H. influenzae & M. catarrhalis coverage. Duration varies by age (5-10 days).

Use Augmentin if patient failed amoxicillin treatment. IM ceftriaxone can be used if patient failed Augmentin. **Cefdinir is not recommended after** treatment failure as it does not provide additional S. pneumoniae coverage.

For more information on diagnosis and treatment of AOM, check out the **Outpatient Antibiotic** Handbook located <u>here</u>. Click <u>here</u> for resources for talking to families.





Guest author, Dr. Eddie Lyon is a fellow in the division of Infectious Diseases. He works at the Adele Hall campus in both the inpatient and outpatient settings. He is passionate about patient education. He loves being outside with his wife, son, and daughter!

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