

ENT Infections



INFECTION	MOST LIKELY ORGANISMS	THERAPY CATEGORY	ANTIMICROBIALS	COMMENTS
ACUTE OTITIS MEDIA • less than 3 months • community-acquired	<i>Strep pneumoniae</i> <i>M. catarrhalis</i> <i>H. influenzae</i> Group A strep Group B strep <i>Enterobacterales</i>	First line	Cefotaxime 50 mg/kg/dose IV q6-8h (max. 2 g/dose) (refer to Lexicomp for neonatal doses) OR Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)*	Pediatric ENT and ID consultations suggested. Full septic work-up should be done in neonates. *If ceftriaxone use is considered in a neonate, a baseline bilirubin must be obtained and followed closely. If hyperbilirubinemia arises on ceftriaxone, consideration for an alternative agent (e.g. cefotaxime) should be made
ACUTE OTITIS MEDIA • 3 months and above • community-acquired	<i>Strep pneumoniae</i> <i>M. catarrhalis</i> <i>H. influenzae</i> Group A strep	First line	Amoxicillin 80-90 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q12h (max. 4 g/DAY) If antibiotic use in last 30 days or purulent conjunctivitis: Amoxicillin-clavulanate 90 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q12h (max. 3 g/DAY)* If unable to tolerate oral fluids and/or vomiting and/or failed 2nd line therapy (amoxicillin-clavulanate): Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV/IM q24h (max. 1 g/dose)	Watchful waiting without antibiotics for 48 hours is an option in children 6 months and older with a non-severe presentation (mild otalgia for less than 48 hours, fever less than 39 °C and absence of tympanic membrane perforation) and reliable caregivers. *Other option: Amoxicillin 45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q12h + Amoxicillin-clavulanate 45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q12h

		Penicillin allergy	Cefuroxime axetil 15 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max. 500 mg/dose) If unable to tolerate oral fluids and/or vomiting and/or failed 2nd line therapy: Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV/IM q24h (max. 1 g/dose)	(max. 3 g (amox))/DAY) Duration: - Less than 2 years: 10 days 2 years and above: - non-severe: 5-7 days - severe: 10 days If ceftriaxone used: 1 dose may be sufficient if rapid symptomatic improvement; 3 doses required if failure of 2nd line oral therapy
ACUTE MASTOIDITIS - no intracranial extension - community-acquired	<i>Strep pneumoniae</i> <i>M. catarrhalis</i> <i>H. influenzae</i> Group A strep <i>Staph aureus</i>	First line	Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)	Duration: 4 weeks - initial phase intravenous until clinically improved - step down to PO antibiotic to complete course
		Penicillin allergy	same	
ACUTE BACTERIAL SINUSITIS community-acquired	<i>Strep pneumoniae</i> <i>M. catarrhalis</i> <i>H. influenzae</i> Group A strep	First line	Amoxicillin 80-90 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q12h (max. 4 g/DAY) If antibiotic use in last 30 days: Amoxicillin-clavulanate 90 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 4 g (amox))/DAY)*	*Other option: Amoxicillin 45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h AND Amoxicillin-clavulanate 45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 4 g (amox))/DAY) Duration: 10-14 days
		Penicillin allergy	Cefuroxime axetil 15 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max. 500 mg/dose)	

ACUTE CERVICAL LYMPHADENITIS community-acquired	<i>Staph aureus</i> Group A strep Anaerobes (if poor oral hygiene)	First line	Mild-moderate: Cephalexin 50-100 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 4 g/ DAY) OR if suspected odontogenic source: Amoxicillin-clavulanate 40-45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 1500 mg/DAY) <u>Severe or Inpatient:</u> Cefazolin 50 mg/kg/DAY IV DIVIDED q8h (max. 2g/dose) OR If suspected odontogenic source: Amoxicillin-clavulanate 25 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1000 mg/dose) <u>Ambulatory (via Pediatric Day Center) – ONLY IF</u> unable to take/tolerate oral antibiotic and not meeting criteria for hospitalization: Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)	
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		Penicillin allergy	Mild-moderate: Cefuroxime axetil 15 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max. 500 mg/dose) OR if suspected odontogenic source: Clindamycin 40 mg/kg/DAY IV/PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 900 mg/dose IV and 600 mg/dose PO) Severe: <u>Inpatient:</u> Cefazolin 50 mg/kg/DAY IV DIVIDED q8h (max. 2 g/dose) If suspected odontogenic source, ADD: Clindamycin 40 mg/kg/DAY IV/PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 900 mg/dose IV and 600 mg/dose PO) <u>Ambulatory (via Pediatric Day Center)</u> – ONLY IF unable to take/tolerate oral antibiotic and not meeting criteria for hospitalization: Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)	
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BACTERIAL TRACHEITIS community-acquired	<i>Staph aureus</i> GAS <i>Strep pneumoniae</i> <i>H. influenzae</i>	First line	Amoxicillin-clavulanate 25 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1000 mg/dose)	
		Penicillin allergy	Cefuroxime 50 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1500 mg /dose)	
EPIGLOTTITIS community-acquired	<i>H. influenzae</i> <i>Strep pneumoniae</i> <i>Staph aureus</i> GAS	First line	Amoxicillin-clavulanate 25 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1000 mg/dose) AND If MRSA is suspected: Vancomycin* 15 mg/kg/dose IV q6h	* Refer to the Guidelines for the prescription and the therapeutic drug monitoring of vancomycin at the Montreal Children's Hospital
		Penicillin allergy	Ceftriaxone 75 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)	
PARAPHARYNGEAL/RETROPHARYNGEAL INFECTIONS community-acquired	<i>Staph aureus</i> GAS Anaerobes	First line	Amoxicillin-clavulanate 25 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1000 mg/dose) If severe/life-threatening (e.g. concomitant sepsis, septic shock, airway compromise), use instead: Piperacillin-tazobactam 240-300 mg/kg/DAY IV DIVIDED q6-8h (max. 4 g/dose)	
		Penicillin allergy	Cefazolin 50 mg/kg/DAY IV DIVIDED q8h (max. 2 g/dose) AND Clindamycin 40 mg/kg/DAY IV/PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 900 mg/dose IV and 600 mg/dose PO) If severe/life-threatening (e.g. concomitant sepsis, septic shock, airway compromise), use	

			instead: Meropenem 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 2 g/dose)	
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REFERENCES:

Empiric Antimicrobial Therapy Guide: Version 9, May 2025