

Respiratory Tract Infections



INFECTION	MOST LIKELY ORGANISMS	THERAPY CATEGORY	ANTIMICROBIALS	COMMENTS
PNEUMONIA - less than 4 weeks of age - community-acquired	Group B strep <i>Enterobacteriales</i> Respiratory viruses <i>B. pertussis</i> <i>P. jirovecii</i> (if immunosuppression considered)	First line	Ampicillin IV: Lexicomp dosages + Gentamicin* IV: Lexicomp dosages OR If meningitis suspected, replace gentamicin by: Cefotaxime IV Lexicomp dosages	Antibiotics should ideally be initiated after blood, urine and CSF cultures have been sent. * Refer to Protocol for the Use and Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Aminoglycosides at the Montreal Children's Hospital (MCH)
PNEUMONIA 1-3 months of age - community-acquired	Respiratory viruses Strep <i>pneumoniae</i> Group A strep <i>Staph aureus</i> <i>H. influenzae</i> Group B strep <i>C. pneumoniae</i> (especially if afebrile) <i>B. pertussis</i> <i>P. jirovecii</i> (if immunosuppression considered)	First line	Outpatient: Amoxicillin 90 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 4 g/DAY) Inpatient: Ampicillin 50 mg/kg/dose IV q6h (max. 2 g/dose) If suspected sepsis/meningitis, use instead: Ceftriaxone IV (refer to respective sections)	Antibiotics should only be administered if there are epidemiologic and/or clinical reasons to suspect a bacterial etiology.
		Penicillin allergy	Outpatient: Cefuroxime axetil 15 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max. 500 mg/dose) Inpatient:	

			Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)	
PNEUMONIA (MILD) - more than 3 months of age - mild (outpatient) - community-acquired	Respiratory viruses Strep <i>pneumoniae</i> Group A strep <i>Staph aureus</i> <i>H. influenzae</i> Atypicals (<i>M. pneumoniae</i> <i>C. pneumoniae</i>) in school-aged children and adolescents	First line	Amoxicillin 90 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 4 g/DAY) OR If antibiotic use in last 30 days or unimmunized against <i>H. influenzae</i> type b, use instead: Amoxicillin-clavulanate 90 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 4 g/DAY)* If clinical picture most compatible with atypical pneumonia**: Clarithromycin 7.5 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max. 500 mg/dose) OR Azithromycin 10 mg/kg/dose PO once on day 1 (max. 500 mg/dose), then 5 mg/kg/dose PO q24h on days 2-5 (max. 250 mg/dose)	Unless clinical evaluation and/or radiographic signs are strongly suggestive of a bacterial etiology, antimicrobial therapy is not routinely required for preschool-aged children because viral pathogens are responsible for the great majority of clinical disease. *Other option: Amoxicillin 45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h + Amoxicillin-clavulanate 45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 4 g (amox)/DAY) **Lab testing for <i>M. pneumoniae</i> and <i>C. pneumoniae</i> by PCR can be considered.
		Penicillin allergy	Cefuroxime axetil 15 mg/kg/dose PO q12h (max. 500 mg/dose)	
PNEUMONIA (MODERATE)	Respiratory viruses Strep <i>pneumoniae</i>	First line	Ampicillin 50 mg/kg/dose IV q6h (max. 2 g/dose)	*Lab testing for <i>M. pneumoniae</i> and <i>C. pneumoniae</i> by nasopharyngeal PCR

- more than 3 months of age - moderate (requiring hospitalization) - community-acquired	Group A strep <i>Staph aureus</i> Atypicals (<i>M. pneumoniae</i> <i>C. pneumoniae</i>)		If suspicion of atypical organism*, ADD: Azithromycin 10 mg/kg/dose PO/IV once on day 1 (max. 500 mg/dose), then 5 mg/kg/dose PO/IV q24h on days 2-5 (max. 250 mg/dose) During influenza season, ADD: Oseltamivir PO (refer to MCH formulary for dosing)	can be considered.
		Penicillin allergy	Ceftriaxone 50 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)	
PNEUMONIA (SEVERE) - more than 3 months of age - severe (respiratory failure and/or septic shock) - community-acquired	Strep <i>pneumoniae</i> Group A strep <i>Staph aureus</i> Atypicals (<i>M. pneumoniae</i> <i>C. pneumoniae</i>) in school-aged children and adolescents	First line	Ceftriaxone 50-100 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose) AND Azithromycin 10 mg/kg/dose PO/IV once on day 1 (max. 500 mg/dose), then 5 mg/kg/dose PO/IV q24h on days 2-5 (max. 250 mg/dose) If suspicion of <i>Staph aureus</i> (based on clinical, laboratory and/or imaging findings)*, ADD: Vancomycin ** 15 mg/kg/dose IV q6h OR Clindamycin 40 mg/kg/DAY PO/IV DIVIDED q8h (max. 900 mg/dose IV and 600 mg/dose PO) During influenza season,	Lab testing for <i>M. pneumoniae</i> and <i>C. pneumoniae</i> by nasopharyngeal PCR can be considered. *After having obtained nasal and throat (or perianal) swabs for MRSA screening. ** Refer to the Guidelines for the prescription and the therapeutic drug monitoring of vancomycin at the Montreal Children's Hospital

			ADD: Oseltamivir PO <i>(refer to MCH formulary for dosing)</i>	
		Penicillin allergy	Same	
COMPLICATED PNEUMONIA - parapneumonic effusion - empyema - community-acquired	<i>S. pneumoniae</i> Group A strep <i>Staph aureus</i> Atypicals (<i>M. pneumoniae</i> , <i>C. pneumoniae</i>)	First line	Ceftriaxone 75-100 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose) If suspicion of atypical organism*, ADD: Azithromycin 10 mg/kg/dose PO/IV once on day 1 (max. 500 mg/dose), then 5 mg/kg/dose PO/IV q24h on days 2-5 (max. 250 mg/dose) If suspicion of <i>Staph aureus</i> (based on clinical, laboratory and/or imaging findings)**, ADD: Vancomycin*** 15 mg/kg/dose IV q6h	*Lab testing for <i>M. pneumoniae</i> and <i>C. pneumoniae</i> by nasopharyngeal PCR can be considered. ** After having obtained nasal and throat (or perianal) swabs for MRSA screening. *** Refer to the Guidelines for the prescription and the therapeutic drug monitoring of vancomycin at the Montreal Children's Hospital
		Penicillin allergy	Same	
ASPIRATION PNEUMONIA community-acquired	Polymicrobial (oral aerobes and anaerobes)	First line	Outpatient: Amoxicillin-clavulanate 90 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 4 g/DAY)* Inpatient: Amoxicillin-clavulanate 25 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1000 mg/dose) If suspected or known colonization with resistant gram-negative	Antibiotics not recommended if early symptoms of chemical pneumonitis only. *Other option: Amoxicillin 45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h AND Amoxicillin-clavulanate 45 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h

			rods or <i>Pseudomonas</i> , use instead: Piperacillin-Tazobactam 80-100 mg/kg/dose IV q6h (max. 16 g/DAY) (refer to MCH formulary)	(max. 4 g (amox)/DAY)
		Penicillin allergy	Outpatient: Clindamycin 20-40 mg/kg/DAY PO DIVIDED q8h (max. 600 mg/dose) Inpatient: Same OR If suspected or known colonization with <i>Pseudomonas</i> , use instead: Meropenem 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 2 g/dose)	
LUNG ABCESS • community-acquired	Staph <i>aureus</i> Group A strep Strep <i>pneumoniae</i> Oral aerobes and anaerobes (if secondary to aspiration)	First line	Secondary to complicated community- acquired pneumonia (empyema): Ceftriaxone 75-100 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose) OR Cannot exclude aspiration or other etiologies: Amoxicillin-clavulanate 25 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1 g/dose) If suspicion of MRSA, ADD*: Vancomycin** 15 mg/kg/dose IV q6h	*After having obtained nasal and throat (or perianal) swabs for MRSA screening. ** Refer to the Guidelines for the prescription and the therapeutic drug monitoring of vancomycin at the Montreal Children's Hospital
		Penicillin allergy	Ceftriaxone 75-100 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)	

			If suspicion of MRSA, ADD*: Vancomycin** 15 mg/kg/dose IV q6h	
PNEUMONIA (HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED) INCLUDING: - aspiration pneumonia in hospitalized patient - ventilator-associated pneumonia (patients in PICU and NICU)	Staph <i>aureus</i> <i>Enterobacteriales</i> <i>Pseudomonas</i> <i>A. baumannii</i>	First line	Piperacillin-tazobactam 100 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 4 g/dose) Refer to MCH formulary for neonatal dosages If severe, replace by: Meropenem 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 2 g/dose) Refer to MCH formulary for neonatal dosages	
		Penicillin allergy	Meropenem 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 2 g/dose)	
SICKLE CELL ACUTE CHEST CRISIS	Strep <i>pneumoniae</i> Staph <i>aureus</i> Group A strep Atypicals (M. <i>pneumoniae</i> <i>C. pneumoniae</i>)	First line	Cefotaxime 50 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 2 g/dose) AND Azithromycin 10 mg/kg/dose PO/IV once on day 1 (max. 500 mg/dose), then 5 mg/kg/dose PO/IV q24h on days 2-5 (max. 250 mg/dose)	
		Penicillin allergy	Same	
INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESS	Influenza A, B	First line	Oseltamivir PO: Lexicomp dosages If cannot tolerate or absorb oseltamivir, or if oseltamivir resistance suspected in lab-confirmed influenza infection, consult pediatric ID	Treatment is required only for high-risk patients or those requiring hospitalization due to influenza. Discontinue if nasopharyngeal viral PCR negative for influenza. Duration: 5 days

REFERENCES:

Empiric Antimicrobial Therapy Guide: Version 9, May2025