

## REMAP-CAP

Randomized, Embedded,  
Multifactorial Adaptive Platform  
trial for Community-Acquired  
Pneumonia

### Domain-Specific Appendix: ANTIBIOTIC DOMAIN

# REMAP-CAP: Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial Adaptive Platform trial for Community-Acquired Pneumonia

---

Antibiotic Domain-Specific Appendix Version 2 dated 12 December 2017

**Summary**

In this domain of the REMAP-CAP trial, participants with community-acquired pneumonia admitted to participating intensive care units will be randomized to receive one of up to 5 antibiotic interventions depending on availability and acceptability:

- Ceftriaxone + Macrolide
- Moxifloxacin or Levofloxacin
- Piperacillin-tazobactam + Macrolide
- Ceftaroline + Macrolide
- Amoxicillin-clavulanate + Macrolide

At this participating site the following interventions have been selected within this domain:

<b>Beta-lactam and Macrolide Options</b>		
<b><i>Beta-Lactam interventions for this site</i></b>		<b><i>Combined with one IV macrolide option and one enteral option chosen by site</i></b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Ceftriaxone	<i>One of beta-lactam interventions (randomized) combined with an Intravenous (IV) option and an enteral macrolide option</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> IV Azithromycin
<input type="checkbox"/> Piperacillin-tazobactam		<input type="checkbox"/> IV Clarithromycin
<input type="checkbox"/> Ceftaroline		<input type="checkbox"/> IV Erythromycin
<input type="checkbox"/> Amoxicillin-clavulanate		<input type="checkbox"/> No IV preparation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Enteral Azithromycin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Enteral Clarithromycin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Enteral Roxithromycin
		<input type="checkbox"/> No Enteral preparation
<b>Respiratory Fluroquinolone Options</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Moxifloxacin	<i>Fluroquinolone options chosen by site (randomized)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Levofloxacin		

<b>REMAP-CAP: Antibiotic Domain Summary</b>	
Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceftriaxone + Macrolide</li> <li>• Moxifloxacin or Levofloxacin</li> <li>• Piperacillin-tazobactam + Macrolide</li> <li>• Ceftaroline + Macrolide</li> <li>• Amoxicillin-clavulanate + Macrolide</li> </ul>
Strata	Analysis and Response Adaptive Randomization are by strata (shock) to allow for strata-by-intervention interaction
Evaluable Interactions	Intervention-intervention interactions will be evaluated between beta-lactam antibiotic interventions in this domain and interventions in the Macrolide Duration Domain; and between all interventions in this domain and the Corticosteroid Domain.
Timing of Reveal	Randomization with Immediate Reveal of allocation and Initiation
Inclusions	Inclusion criteria are the same as the REMAP see Core Protocol Section 7.4.1
Domain-Specific Exclusions	<p>Patients will be excluded from this domain if they have any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Received more than 48 hours of intravenous antibiotic treatment for this index illness</li> <li>• More than 24 hours has elapsed since ICU admission</li> <li>• Known hypersensitivity to all of the study drugs in the site randomization schedule</li> <li>• A specific antibiotic choice is indicated, for example:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Suspected or proven concomitant infection such as meningitis</li> <li>○ Suspected or proven infection with resistant bacteria where agents being trialed would not be expected to be active. This includes cystic fibrosis, bronchiectasis or other chronic suppurative lung disease where infection with <i>Pseudomonas</i> may be suspected but does not include patients with suspected methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infection (<a href="#">see MRSA below</a>).</li> <li>○ Febrile neutropenia or significant immunosuppression (including organ or bone marrow transplantation, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Infection with CD4 cell count &lt;200 cells/μL, systemic immunosuppressive, systemic corticosteroids comprising prednisolone, or equivalent, ≥20mg/day for &gt; 4 preceding weeks).</li> <li>○ Suspected melioidosis (tropical sites during melioidosis season – <a href="#">see melioidosis below</a>)</li> <li>○ Chronic pneumonia (more than 2-weeks of symptoms) or where non-bacterial pneumonia is suspected (including fungal pneumonia, tuberculosis)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The treating clinician believes that participation in the domain would not be in the best interests of the patient</li> </ul>
Intervention-Specific Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known non-serious hypersensitivity to penicillins will result in exclusion from receiving interventions that include piperacillin and amoxicillin</li> <li>• Known non-serious hypersensitivity to cephalosporins will result in exclusion from receiving interventions that include ceftriaxone and ceftaroline</li> <li>• Known serious hypersensitivity to beta-lactams, including penicillins or cephalosporins, will result in exclusion from interventions that include piperacillin, amoxicillin, ceftriaxone, and ceftaroline.</li> <li>• Known hypersensitivity to moxifloxacin or levofloxacin will result in exclusion from moxifloxacin or levofloxacin intervention</li> <li>• Known serious hypersensitivity to the macrolide will result in exclusion from interventions that include piperacillin, amoxicillin, ceftriaxone, and ceftaroline.</li> <li>• Known or suspected pregnancy will result in exclusion from moxifloxacin or levofloxacin and ceftaroline interventions. It is normal clinical practice that women admitted who are in an age group in which pregnancy is possible will have a pregnancy test conducted. The results of such tests will be used to determine interpretation of this exclusion criteria.</li> </ul>

<p>Outcome measures</p>	<p>Primary REMAP endpoint: all-cause mortality at 90 days.                      Secondary REMAP endpoints refer to Core Protocol Section 7.6.2                      Secondary Domain-specific endpoints (during index hospitalization censored 90 days from the date of enrollment):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multi-resistant organisms (MRO) colonization/infection: Isolation of multi-drug resistant (MDR) bacteria from clinical or screening specimens including vancomycin resistant enterococci (VRE), methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA), extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing enterobacteriaceae, carbapenem resistant enterobacteriaceae (CRE).</li> <li>2. <i>C. difficile</i> illness based on detection from feces using current standard of care diagnostics used at site</li> <li>3. Serious adverse event (SAE) as defined in CORE protocol</li> </ol>
-------------------------	---

SUPERSEDED

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1.</b>	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>PROTOCOL APPENDIX STRUCTURE</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>ANTIBIOTIC DOMAIN-SPECIFIC APPENDIX VERSION</b> .....	<b>10</b>
3.1.	Version history .....	10
<b>4.</b>	<b>ANTIBIOTIC DOMAIN GOVERNANCE</b> .....	<b>10</b>
4.1.	Domain members.....	10
4.2.	Contact Details.....	11
<b>5.</b>	<b>ANTIBIOTIC DOMAIN-SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP AUTHORIZATION</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE</b> .....	<b>12</b>
6.1.	Domain definition .....	12
6.2.	Domain-specific background.....	12
6.2.1.	Microbiology of CAP.....	12
6.2.2.	Guidelines recommend a number of different antibiotic treatment options .....	14
6.2.3.	There is a diversity of antibiotics used in clinical practice .....	16
6.2.4.	New antibiotics may be more effective but data are limited. ....	16
6.2.5.	Both the efficacy as well as adverse effects of antibiotics need to be considered ..	17
6.2.6.	All antibiotics used in CAP have a well-established safety profile.....	17
6.2.7.	Transition from empiric to targeted antibiotic therapy.....	17
<b>7.</b>	<b>DOMAIN OBJECTIVES</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>TRIAL DESIGN</b> .....	<b>19</b>
8.1.	Population.....	19
8.2.	Eligibility criteria.....	19
8.2.1.	Exclusion criteria from this domain .....	19
8.2.2.	Exclusions from individual interventions .....	20
8.3.	Interventions.....	21
8.3.1.	Antibiotic interventions .....	21
8.3.2.	Recommended antibiotic dosing .....	22
8.3.3.	Timing of initiation of antibiotics .....	23
8.3.4.	Duration of administration of antibiotics .....	23
8.4.	Concomitant care.....	23

8.4.1.	Implications of allocation status for eligibility in other domains.....	24
8.5.	Endpoints .....	24
8.5.1.	Primary endpoint .....	24
8.5.2.	Secondary endpoints .....	24
<b>9.</b>	<b>TRIAL CONDUCT .....</b>	<b>25</b>
9.1.	Microbiology .....	25
9.1.1.	Clinical data collection .....	25
9.2.	Criteria for discontinuation.....	25
9.3.	Blinding .....	25
9.3.1.	Blinding .....	25
9.3.2.	Unblinding.....	26
<b>10.</b>	<b>STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS .....</b>	<b>26</b>
10.1.	Domain-specific stopping rules.....	26
10.2.	Strata.....	26
10.3.	Timing of revealing of randomization status .....	26
10.4.	Interactions with interventions in other domains .....	26
10.5.	Post-trial sub-groups.....	26
<b>11.</b>	<b>ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS .....</b>	<b>27</b>
11.1.	Data Safety and Monitoring Board .....	27
11.2.	Potential domain-specific adverse events .....	27
11.3.	Domain-specific consent issues .....	28
<b>12.</b>	<b>GOVERNANCE ISSUES .....</b>	<b>28</b>
12.1.	Funding of domain .....	28
12.2.	Funding of domain interventions.....	28
12.3.	Domain-specific declarations of interest .....	29
<b>13.</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>30</b>

## TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1: Distribution of identified pathogens in hospitalized patients with CAP in selected studies ..	13
Table 2: Empiric antibiotic treatments recommendations for patients with severe pneumonia (without risk factors for pseudomonas) requiring intensive care .....	14
Table 3: Minimum doses of antibiotics, by eGFR.....	22
Table 4: Organisms of interest as baseline or outcome measures.....	24

SUPERSEDED

## 1. ABBREVIATIONS

ATS	American Thoracic Society
CAP	Community Acquired Pneumonia
<i>C. difficile</i>	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>
CVVHF	Continuous Venovenous Hemofiltration
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CRE	Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriaceae
DSA	Domain-Specific Appendix
DSWG	Domain-Specific Working Group
DSMB	Data Safety and Monitoring Board
eGFR	estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate
ESBL	Extended Spectrum Beta-Lactamase
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IDSA	Infectious Diseases Society of America
ISIG	International Statistics Interest Group
ITSC	International Trial Steering Committee
IV	Intravenous
MDR	Multi-Drug Resistance
MRO	Multi-Resistant Organisms
MRSA	Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus
RCT	Randomized Controlled Trial
REMAP	Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial Adaptive Platform trial
REMAP-CAP	Randomized, Embedded, Multifactorial, Adaptive Platform trial for Community-Acquired Pneumonia
RAR	Response Adaptive Randomization
RSA	Region-Specific Appendix
RSV	Respiratory Syncytial Virus
SAE	Serious Adverse Event
Severe CAP	Severe Community-Acquired Pneumonia
VRE	Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci



## 2. PROTOCOL APPENDIX STRUCTURE

The structure of this protocol is different to that used for conventional trials because this trial is highly adaptive and the description of these adaptations is better understood and specified using a 'modular' protocol design. While, all adaptations are pre-specified, the structure of the protocol is designed to allow the trial to evolve over time, for example by the introduction of new domains or interventions or both (see glossary, Section 1.2 Core Protocol for definitions of these terms) and commencement of the trial in new geographical regions.

The protocol has multiple modules, in brief, comprising a Core Protocol (overview and design features of the study), a Statistical Analysis Appendix (details of the current statistical analysis plan and models) and Simulations Appendix (details of the current simulations of the REMAP), multiple Domain-Specific Appendices (DSA) (detailing all interventions currently being studied in each domain), and multiple Regions-Specific Appendices (RSA) (detailing regional management and governance).

The Core Protocol contains all information that is generic to the trial, irrespective of the regional location in which the trial is conducted and the domains or interventions that are being tested. The Core Protocol may be amended but it is anticipated that such amendments will be infrequent.

The Core Protocol does not contain information about the intervention(s), within each domain, because one of the trial adaptations is that domains and interventions will change over time. Information about interventions, within each domain, is covered in a DSA. These Appendices are anticipated to change over time, with removal and addition of options within an existing domain, at one level, and removal and addition of entire domains, at another level. Each modification to a DSA will be subject of a separate ethics application for approval.

The Core Protocol does not contain detailed information about the statistical analysis or simulations, because the analysis model will change overtime in accordance with the domain and intervention trial adaptations but this information is contained in the Statistical Analysis and Simulations Appendices. These Appendices are anticipated to change over time, as trial adaptations occur. Each modification will be subject to approval from the International Trial Steering Committee (ITSC) in conjunction with advice from the International Statistics Interest Group (ISIG) and the Data Safety and Monitoring Board (DSMB).

The Core Protocol also does not contain information that is specific to a particular region in which the trial is conducted, as the locations that participate in the trial are also anticipated to increase over time. Information that is specific to each region that conducts the trial is contained within a RSA. This includes information related to local management, governance, and ethical and regulatory aspects. It is planned that, within each region, only that region's RSA, and any subsequent modifications, will be submitted for ethical review in that region.

The current version of the Core Protocol, DSAs, RSAs and the Statistical Analysis Appendix is listed in the Protocol Summary and on the study website ([www.remapcap.org](http://www.remapcap.org)).

### **3. ANTIBIOTIC DOMAIN-SPECIFIC APPENDIX VERSION**

The version of the Antibiotic Domain-Specific Appendix is in this document's header and on the cover page.

#### ***3.1. Version history***

Version 1: Approved by the Antibiotic Domain-Specific Working Group (DSWG) on 18 November 2016

Version 1.1: Approved by the Antibiotic DSWG on 30 March 2017

Version 2: Approved by the Antibiotic DSWG on 12 December 2017

### **4. ANTIBIOTIC DOMAIN GOVERNANCE**

#### ***4.1. Domain members***

**Chair:**

Professor Allen Cheng

**Members:**

Professor Richard Beasley

Professor Marc Bonten

Dr. Lennie Derde

Dr. Robert Fowler

Associate Professor David Gattas

Associate Professor Peter Kruger  
Dr. Colin McArthur  
Dr. Steve McGloughlin  
Dr. Susan Morpeth  
Professor Alistair Nichol  
Ms. Genevieve O'Neill  
Professor David Paterson  
Associate Professor Gernot Rohde  
Professor Steve Webb

#### **4.2. Contact Details**


**Chair:**

Professor Allen Cheng  
Australian and New Zealand Intensive Care Research Centre  
Department of Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine  
School of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Monash University  
Level 3, 533 St Kilda Road  
Melbourne, Victoria, 3004  
AUSTRALIA  
Phone +61 3 9903 0343  
Fax +61 3 9903 0247  
Email [Allen.Cheng@monash.edu](mailto:Allen.Cheng@monash.edu)

#### **5. ANTIBIOTIC DOMAIN-SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP AUTHORIZATION**

The Antibiotic Domain-Specific Working Group (DSWG) have read the appendix and authorize it as the official Antibiotic Domain-Specific Appendix for the study entitled REMAP-CAP. Signed on behalf of the committee,

**Chair**  
Allen Cheng

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date 12<sup>th</sup> December 2017

## 6. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

### 6.1. Domain definition

This is a domain within REMAP-CAP to test the effectiveness of different empiric antibiotic treatments in patients with severe community-acquired pneumonia (severe CAP) who are admitted to an Intensive Care Unit (ICU).

### 6.2. Domain-specific background

Antibiotics are an essential component of therapy for all patients with suspected or proven community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). In patients with sepsis (including pneumonia) who have organ dysfunction the International Surviving Sepsis Campaign Guidelines recommend initiation of antibiotics within 60 minutes of presentation. (Dellinger et al., 2013)

#### 6.2.1. Microbiology of CAP

In the majority of cases of CAP, no microbiological diagnosis is made. (Charles et al., 2008) In patients in whom a microbiological diagnosis is made, the organism that is isolated most commonly is *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. Other bacteria that cause CAP include *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, and a range of gram-negative organisms. Although studies have demonstrated that clinical features are not specific to bacterial aetiology, the so-called “atypical” pathogens include *Legionella* species, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, and *Chlamydia pneumoniae*. Since the advent of sensitive nucleic acid tests, there is an increasing recognition of the role of viral pathogens, particularly influenza viruses and respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), either as the primary pathogen or associated with secondary bacterial pneumonia. (Musher and Thorner, 2014) Pathogens associated with outbreaks include *Legionella* spp, viral pathogens (particularly in closed environments such as cruise ships and institutions) and emerging infectious diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus.

Many studies have characterised the microbiological cause of infection in patients with severe CAP and a summary of these has been reported previously. (Mandell et al., 2007, Lim et al., 2009, Musher et al., 2013, Woodhead et al., 2011, Wiersinga et al., 2012) While there are clinically significant differences between studies in healthcare delivery (including criteria for hospital and ICU admission), the population under study and other epidemiological features, and study methodology, the distribution of identified pathogens is remarkably consistent in temperate developed countries.

The results of studies that have reported the microbiology findings in patients with CAP are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of identified pathogens in hospitalized patients with CAP in selected studies

Type of organisms	Australia (2004-2008) (Charles et al., 2008)	Europe (Woodhead, 2002)	United States (Musher et al., 2013)
<b>Gram positive bacteria</b>	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (13.9%) <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (1.2%)	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (25.9%) <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (1.4%)	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (24.7%) <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (3.5%)
<b>Gram negative bacteria</b>	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (5.1%) <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (1.6%) <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (1.5%) <i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> (0.8%)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (4.0%) <i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> (2.5%) Gram-negative enteric bacteria (2.7%)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (4.6%) <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (2.3%) <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (0.8%) <i>Escherichia coli</i> (0.8%) <i>Moraxella</i> (0.4%)
<b>“Atypical”</b>	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> (8.8%) <i>Legionella</i> (3.4%) <i>Chlamydia</i> species (1.7%)	<i>Legionella</i> spp. (4.9%) <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> (7.5%) <i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i> (7.0%) <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> (1.9%)	
<b>Viral pathogens</b>	Influenza (7.7%) Picornaviruses (5.2%) RSV (1.9%)	Viruses (10.9%)	Rhinovirus (10%) Coronavirus (2.7%) Parainfluenza virus (1.5%) RSV (1.2%) hMPV (1.2%) Influenza (0.4%)
<b>Other</b>	Other pathogens (2.3%) Unknown (54.4%)	<i>Coxiella burnetii</i> (0.8%) Other pathogens (2.2%) Unknown (43.8%)	Other pathogens (6.9%) Unknown (45.9%)

\* More than one pathogen detected in 8.5% of patients, including both a viral and bacterial pathogen in 5.3%

Drug resistant pathogens are an increasing concern globally. Macrolide resistant pneumococci are of little clinical relevance in patients treated with beta-lactams (Cheng and Jenney, 2016) and it appears that poor outcomes linked to penicillin resistant pneumococci (Tleyjeh et al., 2006) are likely to be attributed to age, underlying disease and severity of illness rather than treatment failure. (Moroney et al., 2001, Yu et al., 2003) Of greater concern is the advent of community-acquired

methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, particularly those associated with the Panton Valentine leucocidin. (Rubinstein et al., 2008)

### 6.2.2. Guidelines recommend a number of different antibiotic treatment options

A “respiratory” quinolone (moxifloxacin or levofloxacin) or combination antimicrobial therapy with a beta-lactam and a macrolide, are both recommended empiric treatment for CAP in national and international guidelines. (Mandell et al., 2000, Mandell et al., 2007, Woodhead et al., 2011) Data, mostly from retrospective observational analyses, report that guideline-concordant therapy is associated with a mortality benefit in CAP (Baudel et al., 2009, Frei et al., 2010), but whether one of these options results in a lower mortality than the other remains an open question. It has been suggested that fluoroquinolone treatment may be optimal for pneumonia due to *Legionella* spp, but randomized clinical trial data are lacking. (Asadi et al., 2012) A summary of different recommendations in guidelines for the treatment of severe CAP is displayed in Table 2.

Table 2: Empiric antibiotic treatments recommendations for patients with severe pneumonia (without risk factors for pseudomonas) requiring intensive care

Guideline	First line	Second line
<b>British Thoracic Society (Lim et al., 2009)</b>	1. Co-amoxiclav AND macrolide (clarithromycin)	1. Cefuroxime or ceftriaxone AND clarithromycin
<b>United States Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)/ the American Thoracic Society (ATS) (Mandell et al., 2007)</b>	1. Cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, or ampicillin-sulbactam AND either (a) azithromycin or (b) a respiratory fluoroquinolone	1. Respiratory fluoroquinolone AND aztre onam
<b>Australia (Antibiotic Expert Groups, 2014)</b>	1. Ceftriaxone AND azithromycin	1. Moxifloxacin
<b>Canada (Mandell et al., 2000)</b>	1. Moxifloxacin or levofloxacin	1. Cefuroxime, ceftriaxone or beta-lactam/beta-lactamase inhibitor AND intravenous (IV) macrolide
<b>Swedish guidelines (Spindler et al., 2012)</b>	1. Cephalosporin AND macrolide 2. Benzylpenicillin AND respiratory fluoroquinolone	
<b>Europe European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases / European Respiratory</b>	1. Non-antipseudomonal 3rd generation cephalosporin AND macrolide	

<b>Society (Woodhead et al., 2011)</b>	2. Non-antipseudomonal 3rd generation cephalosporin AND either (a) Moxifloxacin or (b) Levofloxacin	
<b>Netherlands Dutch Working Party on Antibiotic Policy / Dutch Association of Chest Physicians (Wiersinga et al., 2012)</b>	1. Moxifloxacin or levofloxacin 2. Penicillin (or amoxicillin) AND ciprofloxacin 3. 2nd or 3rd generation cephalosporin AND macrolide.	

The most studied interventions for pneumonia have involved antibiotic interventions. A 2008 systematic review that compared respiratory quinolones with beta-lactam and macrolide combinations identified 23 clinical trials that enrolled 7885 patients. (Vardakas et al., 2008) A higher proportion of patients treated with fluoroquinolones had treatment success (defined as clinical cure or improvement) compared with comparator-treated patients (primarily beta-lactam monotherapy and or macrolides), but there were no significant differences in mortality, and the majority of patients in these studies did not have severe pneumonia and were not treated an ICU.

Clinical trials that tested the addition of a macrolide to beta-lactams have not demonstrated clinical benefit. One trial found a shorter time to clinical stability in patients with severe pneumonia although the difference in this small trial was not statistically significant. (Garin et al., 2014) Additionally, there were no differences in other groups or outcomes including length of stay or mortality. A recent cluster randomized trial of beta-lactam monotherapy, beta-lactam and macrolide combination therapy, or fluoroquinolone monotherapy in patients with moderate severity CAP (who were not admitted to ICU at the time of randomization) did not find any differences in mortality or hospital length of stay associated with any strategy. (Postma et al., 2015) A systematic review of antibiotic treatments recommended in the IDSA/ATS guideline did not find any conclusive evidence that “atypical” coverage was associated with better outcomes in clinical trials, although an association with better outcome was found for treatments that included macrolides or quinolones in lower quality observational studies. (Lee et al., 2016)

Most of these studies were performed in hospitalized patients with CAP in whom mortality was relatively low and statistical power limited. Although the available evidence suggests that patients with moderate or severe pneumonia may benefit from atypical coverage, the choice of beta-lactam and whether atypical coverage should include a macrolide (in combination with beta-lactam) or a quinolone (as monotherapy) in severe CAP remains an open question.

### 6.2.3. There is a diversity of antibiotics used in clinical practice

Current guidelines recommend a number of different antibiotic treatment options and it is likely that others options are also being used at individual hospitals or by individual clinicians.

A survey of Australian and New Zealand ICU specialists indicates that more than 95% administer a beta-lactam antibiotic in combination with a macrolide (azithromycin) for empiric therapy but there is substantial variation in the choice of beta-lactam. The majority of patients receive ceftriaxone, as recommended in Australian guidelines, but one third of ICU specialists use piperacillin-tazobactam (unpublished data from the REMAP-CAP investigators). Although piperacillin-tazobactam has wider microbiological coverage, it penetrates less well into lung tissue, is less potent against pneumococci (the commonest cause of severe CAP), and is predicted to impose increased selection for resistant organisms. (Sime et al., 2012)

In New Zealand, IV amoxicillin-clavulanate and cefuroxime (both not available in Australia as IV formulations currently) are also used widely. A 2013 study found that both second/third generation cephalosporins (58%) and co-amoxiclav (36%) were used in patients with severe pneumonia defined by CURB-65 score. (Aikman et al., 2013)

Studies suggest a wide diversity of antibiotic regimens are used for pneumonia in Europe; the most common antibiotics used included penicillin/beta lactamase inhibitors, macrolides, quinolones and third generation cephalosporins, broad spectrum penicillins and second generation cephalosporins (Ansari et al., 2009, Torres et al., 2014)

### 6.2.4. New antibiotics may be more effective but data are limited.

Ceftaroline is an antibiotic, newly licensed for CAP in a range of countries, with a similar spectrum of activity to ceftriaxone, but with the additional advantage of being active against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. In some Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) of patients with moderate severity CAP, ceftaroline was superior to ceftriaxone in achieving clinical cure. (File et al., 2011, Low et al., 2011) Recent high-profile reviews and guidelines list ceftaroline as a recommended first-line choice for severe CAP, even though the evidence is derived from patients who were not critically ill. (Eccles et al., 2014, Musher and Thorner, 2014) Ceftaroline is approximately 500 times more expensive than ceftriaxone currently.



#### 6.2.5. Both the efficacy as well as adverse effects of antibiotics need to be considered

RCTs that compare antibiotics to treat infections in ICU patients have demonstrated unexpected differences in mortality. For example, doripenem was associated with a higher mortality than imipenem in patients with ventilator associated pneumonia (Kollef et al., 2012, Yahav et al., 2011). Moreover, the choice of agent may influence the risk of nosocomial super-infection including *Clostridium difficile* (*C. difficile*). Despite the ubiquity of the agents used to treat severe CAP in clinical practice there have been no RCTs, conducted in critically ill patients, with sufficient statistical power to detect differences in clinically relevant endpoints. It is imperative that the comparative effectiveness of alternative beta-lactam agents and the role of respiratory quinolones is established, including any differences in acquisition of resistant organisms and *C. difficile*.

#### 6.2.6. All antibiotics used in CAP have a well-established safety profile

Ceftriaxone, piperacillin-tazobactam, amoxicillin-clavulanate, moxifloxacin and levofloxacin have a long history of use for pneumonia as well as for other indications and are regarded as having a good safety profile. The pharmacokinetics of all drugs may be altered in critically ill patients due to pathophysiological changes including altered volumes of distribution, augmented renal clearance, renal failure and hepatic failure. (Roberts and Lipman, 2009)

Both immediate and delayed hypersensitivity have been described with ceftriaxone, piperacillin-tazobactam, amoxicillin-clavulanate and moxifloxacin, and include rare cases of anaphylaxis, Stevens-Johnson syndrome and toxic epidermal necrolysis. Diarrhea, including that due to *C. difficile*, is a recognized complication of all antibiotic therapy.

Piperacillin-tazobactam and moxifloxacin have been associated with hematological abnormalities, including agranulocytosis, hemolytic anemia and pancytopenia. Amoxicillin-clavulanate has been associated with cholestasis and hepatitis. Moxifloxacin has been associated with a prolonged QT interval and arrhythmias. Piperacillin-tazobactam, ceftaroline and moxifloxacin have been associated with seizures but this is uncommon with doses within current clinical practice guidelines.

#### 6.2.7. Transition from empiric to targeted antibiotic therapy

Microbiological tests identify a causative organism in less than 50% of patients with CAP. (Jain et al., 2015) It is almost always the case that empiric antibiotic therapy is commenced before a microbiological diagnosis is available. Standard practice and international guidelines recommend that where a causative organism is identified and antibiotic susceptibilities are available that an antibiotic with a narrow spectrum of action that is active against the infecting organism is

substituted for the initial empiric therapy. This domain tests only empiric therapy and the domain intervention is considered complete once microbiological test results are available that can guide appropriate targeted antibiotic therapy or, in the absence of identification of a causative organism for which its antimicrobial susceptibility is known, that sufficient time and clinical improvement have occurred to warrant cessation or de-escalation of initial empiric therapy.

## 7. DOMAIN OBJECTIVES

The objective of this domain is to determine the comparative effectiveness of different antibiotics or antibiotic combinations in the empiric treatment of severe CAP.

We hypothesize that the probability of all-cause mortality at 90 days will differ based on the empiric antibiotic treatment received. The current antibiotic and antibiotic combinations that will be available to be tested are:

- Ceftriaxone + Macrolide
- Moxifloxacin or Levofloxacin
- Piperacillin-tazobactam + Macrolide
- Ceftaroline + Macrolide
- Amoxicillin-clavulanate + Macrolide

We hypothesize that the treatment effect of different empiric antibiotic and antibiotic combinations is different depending on the presence or absence of shock at the time of enrollment (strata-by-intervention interaction).

We hypothesize that the treatment effect of different empiric beta-lactam agents is different depending on the duration of concomitant treatment with a macrolide. This is an intervention by intervention interaction between the beta-lactam antibiotic options in this domain and the Macrolide Duration Domain (i.e. the Macrolide Duration Domain is nested within the beta-lactam antibiotic interventions in this domain).

We hypothesize that the treatment effect of different antibiotic choices is different depending on whether corticosteroids are administered. This is an intervention by intervention interaction between the Antibiotic Domain and the Corticosteroid Domain.

Each participating site has the option to opt-in to two or more interventions to be included in the site randomization schedule depending on local clinical preference, usual practice, acceptable practice, and the availability of the agent at that site.

## 8. TRIAL DESIGN

This domain will be conducted as part of a REMAP-CAP trial of CAP (see Core Protocol Section 7). Treatment allocation will be adaptive, as described in the Core Protocol.

### 8.1. Population

The REMAP enrolls patients with severe CAP admitted to ICU (see Core Protocol Section 7.3).

### 8.2. Eligibility criteria

Patients are eligible for this domain if they meet all of the REMAP-level inclusion and none of the REMAP-level exclusion criteria (see Core Protocol Section 7.4). Patients who may be eligible for the REMAP may have conditions that may exclude them from the Antibiotic Domain, or from one or more of the individual interventions available within this domain.

#### 8.2.1. Exclusion criteria from this domain

Patients will be excluded from this domain if they have any of the following:

- Received more than 48 hours of IV antibiotic treatment for this index illness
- More than 24 hours has elapsed since ICU admission
- Known hypersensitivity to all of the study drugs in the site randomization schedule
- A specific antibiotic choice is indicated, for example:
  - Suspected or proven concomitant infection such as meningitis
  - Suspected or proven infection with resistant bacteria where agents being trialed would not be expected to be active. This includes cystic fibrosis, bronchiectasis or other chronic suppurative lung disease where infection with *Pseudomonas* may be suspected but does not include patients with suspected methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) infection ([see MRSA below](#)).
  - Febrile neutropenia or significant immunosuppression (including organ or bone marrow transplantation, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Infection with CD4

cell count <200 cells/ $\mu$ L, systemic immunosuppressive, systemic corticosteroids comprising prednisolone, or equivalent,  $\geq$ 20mg/day for > 4 preceding weeks).

- Suspected melioidosis (tropical sites during melioidosis season – [see melioidosis below](#))
- Chronic pneumonia (more than 2-weeks of symptoms) or where non-bacterial pneumonia is suspected (including fungal pneumonia, tuberculosis)
- The treating clinician believes that participation in the domain would not be in the best interests of the patient

MRSA: Patients in whom MRSA might be suspected should be included ([see below “interventions” Section 8.3](#)).

Melioidosis: Sites in tropical areas (defined in Australia as hospitals located north of a latitude of 21°S) will not randomize to the Antibiotic Domain during the melioidosis season (defined as the monsoonal period according to local guidelines).

#### 8.2.2. Exclusions from individual interventions

Prior to the study commencement, sites will select which interventions that patients at their site will be allocated to, based on the current standards of acceptable care, local epidemiology and regulatory status of antibiotics as outlined below.

Patients may also be excluded from receiving one or more interventions within the domain for patient-specific reasons. In such cases, patients will be randomly allocated a remaining intervention from among those available at that site. An example would include patients with a history of a penicillin hypersensitivity, who may receive a cephalosporin or moxifloxacin. Patients may have multiple intervention exclusions (e.g. both a penicillin and a cephalosporin hypersensitivity).

Patients who are eligible for only a single intervention at a site (i.e. all other interventions are contraindicated) are not eligible for this domain. Patients in whom all interventions are contraindicated will be treated according to the current standard of care at the clinician’s discretion.

Criteria that exclude a patient from a one or more interventions are:

- Known non-serious hypersensitivity to penicillins will result in exclusion from receiving interventions that include piperacillin and amoxicillin
- Known non-serious hypersensitivity to cephalosporins will result in exclusion from receiving interventions that include ceftriaxone and ceftaroline

- Known serious hypersensitivity to beta-lactams, including penicillins or cephalosporins, will result in exclusion from interventions that include piperacillin, amoxicillin, ceftriaxone, and ceftaroline.
- Known hypersensitivity to moxifloxacin or levofloxacin will result in exclusion from moxifloxacin or levofloxacin intervention
- Known serious hypersensitivity to the macrolide will result in exclusion from interventions that include piperacillin, amoxicillin, ceftriaxone, and ceftaroline.
- Known or suspected pregnancy will result in exclusion from moxifloxacin or levofloxacin and ceftaroline interventions. It is normal clinical practice that women admitted who are in an age group in which pregnancy is possible will have a pregnancy test conducted. The results of such tests will be used to determine interpretation of this exclusion criteria.

### **8.3. Interventions**

#### 8.3.1. Antibiotic interventions

Patients will be randomly assigned to receive one of the following study interventions. While it is expected that all sites will participate in the ceftriaxone intervention, each site has the option to opt-in to one or more of the remaining 4 interventions based on local practice and the availability of the antibiotic in the country. For sites that are including the moxifloxacin or levofloxacin intervention it is strongly encouraged that the sites participate in at least one intervention that includes a cephalosporin and one intervention that includes a penicillin so that causal inference by random allocation is possible for patients who have known non-serious intolerance to either cephalosporins or penicillins but not both. All patients receiving ceftriaxone, piperacillin-tazobactam, ceftaroline, or amoxicillin-clavulanate will also receive a macrolide. Patients allocated to the moxifloxacin or levofloxacin intervention will not receive a macrolide or any beta-lactam or monobactam agent.

The choice of macrolide (see front page) will depend on the availability and acceptability of the agents at each site in the following order of preference;

1. IV azithromycin, with switch to enteral azithromycin when appropriate
2. IV clarithromycin, with switch to enteral azithromycin when appropriate
3. Enteral azithromycin
4. Enteral clarithromycin or roxithromycin
5. IV or enteral erythromycin. Sites in which only erythromycin is available are not able to participate in the Macrolide Duration Domain.

Vancomycin, linezolid or other antimicrobials active against MRSA (other than ceftaroline) may be added if MRSA is suspected at the discretion of the treating clinician, irrespective of the intervention to which the participant is allocated.

### 8.3.2. Recommended antibiotic dosing

The doses specified are recommended minimum doses and may be modified according to local guidelines or practice.

- Ceftriaxone  $\geq 1$  gram IV q24h
- Moxifloxacin 400mg IV q24h or Levofloxacin 750mg IV q24h
- Piperacillin-tazobactam  $\geq 4.5$  grams IV q8h
- Ceftaroline 600 mg IV q12h
- Amoxicillin-clavulanate  $\geq 1200$ mg IV q8h

If no local guidelines exist, it is recommended that subsequent doses of antibiotics will be adjusted for estimated renal function (based on estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR)) as follows:

Table 3: Minimum doses of antibiotics, by eGFR

Agent	eGFR >50 ml/min	eGFR 10-50 ml/min	eGFR <10	Continuous Veno-Venous Hemofiltration (CVVHF)
<b>Ceftriaxone</b>	1g-2g IV daily	1g-2g IV daily	1g IV daily	1g IV daily
<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b>	4.5g IV q6h	(eGFR 20-40) 4.5g IV q8h	(eGFR <20) 4.5g IV q12h	4.5g IV q8h
<b>Ceftaroline</b>	600mg IV q12h	400mg IV q12h	200mg IV q12h	400mg IV q12h
<b>Amoxicillin-clavulanate</b>	1200mg IV q8h	1200mg IV q8h	1200mg IV q12h	1200mg IV q8h
<b>Moxifloxacin</b>	400mg IV q24h	400mg IV q24h	400mg IV q24h	400mg IV q24h
<b>Levofloxacin</b>	750mg IV q24h	(eGFR 20-50) 750mg IV load, 750mg IV q48h	(eGFR <20) 750mg IV load, 500mg IV q48hr	750mg IV load, 500mg IV q48hr

### 8.3.3. Timing of initiation of antibiotics

In keeping with all international guidelines optimized empiric antibiotic treatment should commence as soon as possible. Usual practice for patients admitted to the ICU with severe CAP is either immediate administration of empiric antibiotics, if antibiotics have not already been administered, or initiation of the empiric antibiotic treatment that will be continued during admission to the ICU, even if antibiotics have been administered already. As such, initiation of antibiotic therapy to a patient with severe CAP, within this REMAP should commence immediately after admission to the ICU.

### 8.3.4. Duration of administration of antibiotics

The duration of empiric antibiotics will be determined by the treating clinician based on daily reviews of the following criteria:

- Change to oral antibiotics once patient is clinically stable
- Change to a targeted antibiotic therapy if a microbiological diagnosis has been made
- Cease antibiotics if an alternative diagnosis is made
- Cease antibiotics when there is evidence of sufficient clinical improvement, no microbiological diagnosis has been made and no clinical evidence of deep infection (e.g. empyema or lung abscess). The duration of antibiotic therapy will be decided by the treating clinician and local guidelines.

## 8.4. Concomitant care

Additional non-beta-lactam antibacterial agents, such as vancomycin, gentamicin, clindamycin or cotrimoxazole, will be permitted at the discretion of the treating clinician. Other beta-lactams, carbapenems (meropenem, imipenem, doripenem, ertapenem), monobactams (aztreonam) and quinolones are not permitted at study enrollment, but a change to these agents is permitted if clinical cultures are positive for a resistant pathogen that necessitates commencement of one of these agents. Administration of an influenza antiviral agent (i.e. oseltamivir) will also be permitted in patients with suspected or confirmed influenza.

Any subsequent change of antibiotics, based on availability of microbiological data, will be permitted at the treating clinician's discretion.

#### 8.4.1. Implications of allocation status for eligibility in other domains

Patients randomized to intervention moxifloxacin will not be included in the Macrolide Duration Domain in this REMAP.

### 8.5. Endpoints

#### 8.5.1. Primary endpoint

The primary endpoint for this domain is the REMAP primary outcome (all-cause mortality at 90 days) as specified in Core Protocol Section 7.6.1.

#### 8.5.2. Secondary endpoints

All secondary endpoints as specified in the Core Protocol Section 7.6.2.

The domain-specific secondary outcome measures (occurring during the index hospitalization, censored at 90 days after enrollment) will be:

- Multi-resistant organisms (MRO) colonization/infection: Isolation of multi-drug resistant (MDR) bacteria from clinical or screening specimens including vancomycin resistant enterococci (VRE), methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing enterobacteriaceae, carbapenem resistant enterobacteriaceae (CRE).
- *C. difficile* illness based on detection from feces using current standard of care diagnostics used at site
- Serious adverse event (SAE) as defined in Core Protocol

Table 4: Organisms of interest as baseline or outcome measures

Site	Organisms of interest
<b>Blood, lower respiratory tract (endotracheal suction, bronchoalveolar lavage, sputum), Pleural fluid (e.g. pleural aspirate, chest drain)</b>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> , or <i>S. pneumoniae</i> <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> <i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i> Enterobacteriaceae** <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp. <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.



<p><b>Multi resistant organisms from any clinical or screening* site</b></p>	<p>VRE, MRSA, ESBL- producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> or <i>Klebsiella spp</i> Carbapenem-resistant gram-negative</p>
--	---

\*screening specimens include fecal/rectal swabs, swabs of intact skin or nose

\*\*Enterobacteriaceae includes *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella spp*, *Enterobacter spp*.

## 9. TRIAL CONDUCT

### 9.1. Microbiology

Isolates will be tested for susceptibility to study antibiotics using routine clinical testing. Specific isolates may be referred to a reference laboratory according to current clinical practice Domain-specific data collection

#### 9.1.1. Clinical data collection

Additional domain-specific data will be collected.

- Risk factors for aspiration – neuromuscular weakness, hazardous alcohol intake
- Selected microbiological results
- Antimicrobial susceptibility results
- *C. difficile* isolation from feces

Refer to Core Protocol Section 8.9 for other data collection fields and processes.

### 9.2. Criteria for discontinuation

Refer to Core Protocol Section 8.7 for discontinuation criteria for the participation in REMAP-CAP.

Once a bacterial pathogen has been isolated, then it is expected that antimicrobial therapy will be modified but patients will continue in the trial.

### 9.3. Blinding

#### 9.3.1. Blinding

All antibiotics will be administered on an open-label basis.

### 9.3.2. Unblinding

Not relevant.

## 10. STATISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 10.1. *Domain-specific stopping rules*

If a Platform Conclusion of equivalence in the primary endpoint is demonstrated the DSMB and the ITSC may consider continuation of randomization if clinically relevant differences in secondary endpoints have not been demonstrated and it is considered plausible that clinically relevant differences in one or more secondary endpoints may be capable of being demonstrated. In all other respects the stopping rules for this domain are those outlined in the Core Protocol Sections 7.8.6 to 7.8.9.

### 10.2. *Strata*

Both analysis of treatment effect and the Response Adaptive Randomization (RAR) will utilize the stratum of shock in this domain.

### 10.3. *Timing of revealing of randomization status*

The timing of the revealing of allocation status and administration of interventions is as specified to be Randomization with Immediate Reveal and Initiation (see section 7.8.3.4 in Core Protocol)

### 10.4. *Interactions with interventions in other domains*

An *a priori* interaction with the beta-lactam antibiotics and the Macrolide Duration Domain is considered possible and will be incorporated into the statistical models used to analyze this domain.

An *a priori* interaction with the Corticosteroid Domain is considered possible and will be incorporated into the statistical models used to analyze this domain.

No interaction is evaluable between the Ventilation Domain and this domain.

### 10.5. *Post-trial sub-groups*

Domain-specific post-hoc sub-groups will be used in analysis following the conclusion of one or more interventions within the domain. The *a priori* sub-groups of interest include:

- The causative organism, in patients from whom a microbiological diagnosis for the qualifying pneumonia has been made on the basis of culture or other investigations (nucleic acid testing, urinary antigen testing).
- Patients with risk factors for aspiration pneumonia (neuromuscular weakness, hazardous alcohol use)
- Elderly ( $\geq 65$  years) and non-elderly ( $< 65$  years) patients
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

## 11. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 11.1. *Data Safety and Monitoring Board*

The DSMB should be aware that the superiority, inferiority, or equivalence of different interventions with respect to the primary endpoint is possible, and if equivalence is demonstrated, determination of the optimal intervention may be based on secondary endpoints, such as the incidence of *C. difficile* – associated diarrhea or isolation of MRO organisms.

### 11.2. *Potential domain-specific adverse events*

The antibiotics used in this domain largely have a known toxicity profile. Additionally, it is expected that a high proportion of critically ill patients who will be enrolled in this trial will experience mortality or substantial morbidity.

The following potential adverse outcomes relating to antibiotic therapy will be reported as secondary outcome measures (and do not need to be reported separately as SAEs):

- Acquisition of multi-drug resistant organisms in clinical or screening specimens (including VRE, MRSA, ESBL or CRE)
- *C. difficile* – associated diarrhea

Other SAEs should be reported only where, in the opinion of the site-investigator, the event might reasonably have occurred as a consequence of a study intervention or study participation (see Core Protocol Section 8.13).

### **11.3. Domain-specific consent issues**

All the antibiotics to be tested in this domain are approved for this indication or are in common use in many countries for CAP or both. Sites will be able to opt out of interventions for all patients at that site if they believe that an intervention is not part of reasonable care of patients with pneumonia, or are not approved for use in the country, or conflict with local antimicrobial stewardship considerations. Additionally, clinicians may choose not to enroll individual patients if they feel that participation is not in the patient's best interests, and safety criteria are used to exclude patients from individual interventions for appropriate clinical reasons (e.g. hypersensitivity to one or more study drugs).

Where all interventions that are available at the participating site are regarded as being part of the acceptable spectrum of standard care and given the time imperative to commence antibiotics, entry to the study, for participants who are not competent to consent, is preferred to be via waiver-of-consent or some form of delayed consent.

Pregnant women are susceptible to pneumonia and a number of different antibiotics, including amoxicillin-clavulanate and ceftriaxone, are widely used and have a track record of safety in this population. Pregnant women will be excluded from the moxifloxacin and ceftaroline interventions.

Ceftaroline is not in widespread use but is licensed for use for CAP by regulatory agencies in Australia, New Zealand, the European Union and North America and has been recommended as appropriate therapy for patients with severe CAP in some reviews. (Jain et al., 2015)

## **12. GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

### **12.1. Funding of domain**

The REMAP trial is funded by an Australian National Health and Medical Research Council project grant (APP1101719), a European Union 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development grant (602525) and a Health Research Council New Zealand Programme grant (16/631).

### **12.2. Funding of domain interventions**

Sites that participate in the ceftaroline intervention will have this antibiotic provided by the trial in Australia and New Zealand. Astra Zeneca have indicated in-principle support for the provision of

ceftaroline for at least some participating countries (Australia and New Zealand). The contract between the trial Sponsors and Astra Zeneca must meet criteria set out in the Core Protocol for provision of interventions by commercial entities. Arrangements for supply of ceftaroline will be set out in operational documents.

All other antibiotics will be provided by participating hospitals on the basis that if the patient was not participating in the trial, appropriate antibiotics would always have been indicated and provided by the treating hospital.

### **12.3. Domain-specific declarations of interest**

All investigators involved in REMAP-CAP maintain a registry of interests on the REMAP-CAP website. These are updated periodically and publicly accessible on the study website.

SUPERSEDED

## 13. REFERENCES

- AIKMAN, K. L., HOBBS, M. R., TICEHURST, R., KARMAKAR, G. C., WILSHER, M. L. & THOMAS, M. G. 2013. Adherence to guidelines for treating community-acquired pneumonia at a New Zealand hospital. *J Pharm Pract Res*, 43, 272-275.
- ANSARI, F., ERNTELL, M., GOOSSENS, H. & DAVEY, P. 2009. The European surveillance of antimicrobial consumption (ESAC) point-prevalence survey of antibacterial use in 20 European hospitals in 2006. *Clin Infect Dis*, 49, 1496-504.
- ANTIBIOTIC EXPERT GROUPS 2014. *Therapeutic Guidelines: antibiotic*, Melbourne, Australia, Therapeutic Guidelines Limited,.
- ASADI, L., SLIGL, W. I., EURICH, D. T., COLMERS, I. N., TJOSVOLD, L., MARRIE, T. J. & MAJUMDAR, S. R. 2012. Macrolide-based regimens and mortality in hospitalized patients with community-acquired pneumonia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin Infect Dis*, 55, 371-80.
- BAUDEL, J. L., TANKOVIC, J., CARRAT, F., VIGNEAU, C., MAURY, E., LALANDE, V., GUIDET, B. & OFFENSTADT, G. 2009. Does nonadherence to local recommendations for empirical antibiotic therapy on admission to the intensive care unit have an impact on in-hospital mortality? *Ther Clin Risk Manag*, 5, 491-8.
- CHARLES, P. G. P., WHITBY, M., FULLER, A. J., STIRLING, R., WRIGHT, A. A., KORMAN, T. M., HOLMES, P. W., CHRISTIANSEN, K. J., WATERER, G. W., PIERCE, R. J. P., MAYALL, B. C., ARMSTRONG, J. G., CATTON, M. G., NIMMO, G. R., JOHNSON, B., HOOY, M., GRAYSON, M. L. & COLLABORATION, A. C. S. 2008. The etiology of community-acquired pneumonia in Australia: Why penicillin plus doxycycline or a macrolide is the most appropriate therapy. *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 46, 1513-1521.
- CHENG, A., C. & JENNEY, A., W, J. 2016. Macrolide resistance in pneumococci—is it relevant? *Pneumonia* 8.
- DELLINGER, R. P., LEVY, M. M., RHODES, A., ANNANE, D., GERLACH, H., OPAL, S. M., SEVRANSKY, J. E., SPRUNG, C. L., DOUGLAS, I. S., JAESCHKE, R., OSBORN, T. M., NUNNALLY, M. E., TOWNSEND, S. R., REINHART, K., KLEINPELL, R. M., ANGUS, D. C., DEUTSCHMAN, C. S., MACHADO, F. R., RUBENFELD, G. D., WEBB, S. A., BEALE, R. J., VINCENT, J. L., MORENO, R. & SURVIVING SEPSIS CAMPAIGN GUIDELINES COMMITTEE INCLUDING THE PEDIATRIC, S. 2013. Surviving sepsis campaign: international guidelines for management of severe sepsis and septic shock: 2012. *Crit Care Med*, 41, 580-637.
- ECCLES, S., PINCUS, C., HIGGINS, B., WOODHEAD, M. & GUIDELINE DEVELOPMENT, G. 2014. Diagnosis and management of community and hospital acquired pneumonia in adults: summary of NICE guidance. *BMJ*, 349, g6722.
- FILE, T. M., JR., LOW, D. E., ECKBURG, P. B., TALBOT, G. H., FRIEDLAND, H. D., LEE, J., LLORENS, L., CRITCHLEY, I. A., THYE, D. A. & FOCUS INVESTIGATORS 2011. FOCUS 1: a randomized, double-blinded, multicentre, Phase III trial of the efficacy and safety of ceftaroline fosamil versus ceftriaxone in community-acquired pneumonia. *J Antimicrob Chemother*, 66 Suppl 3, iii19-32.
- FREI, C. R., ATTRIDGE, R. T., MORTENSEN, E. M., RESTREPO, M. I., YU, Y., ORAMASIONWU, C. U., RUIZ, J. L. & BURGESS, D. S. 2010. Guideline-concordant antibiotic use and survival among patients with community-acquired pneumonia admitted to the intensive care unit. *Clin Ther*, 32, 293-9.

- GARIN, N., GENNE, D., CARBALLO, S., CHUARD, C., EICH, G., HUGLI, O., LAMY, O., NENDAZ, M., PETIGNAT, P. A., PERNEGER, T., RUTSCHMANN, O., SERAVALLI, L., HARBARTH, S. & PERRIER, A. 2014. beta-Lactam monotherapy vs beta-lactam-macrolide combination treatment in moderately severe community-acquired pneumonia: a randomized noninferiority trial. *JAMA Intern Med*, 174, 1894-901.
- JAIN, S., SELF, W. H., WUNDERINK, R. G., FAKHRAN, S., BALK, R., BRAMLEY, A. M., REED, C., GRIJALVA, C. G., ANDERSON, E. J., COURTNEY, D. M., CHAPPELL, J. D., QI, C., HART, E. M., CARROLL, F., TRABUE, C., DONNELLY, H. K., WILLIAMS, D. J., ZHU, Y., ARNOLD, S. R., AMPOFO, K., WATERER, G. W., LEVINE, M., LINDSTROM, S., WINCHELL, J. M., KATZ, J. M., ERDMAN, D., SCHNEIDER, E., HICKS, L. A., MCCULLERS, J. A., PAVIA, A. T., EDWARDS, K. M., FINELLI, L. & TEAM, C. E. S. 2015. Community-Acquired Pneumonia Requiring Hospitalization among U.S. Adults. *N Engl J Med*, 373, 415-27.
- KOLLEF, M. H., CHASTRE, J., CLAVEL, M., RESTREPO, M. I., MICHIELS, B., KANIGA, K., CIRILLO, I., KIMKO, H. & REDMAN, R. 2012. A randomized trial of 7-day doripenem versus 10-day imipenem-cilastatin for ventilator-associated pneumonia. *Crit Care*, 16, R218.
- LEE, J. S., GIESLER, D. L., GELLAD, W. F. & FINE, M. J. 2016. Antibiotic Therapy for Adults Hospitalized With Community-Acquired Pneumonia: A Systematic Review. *JAMA*, 315, 593-602.
- LIM, W. S., BAUDOIN, S. V., GEORGE, R. C., HILL, A. T., JAMIESON, C., LE, J., I, MACFARLANE, J. T., READ, R. C., ROBERTS, H. J., LEVY, M. L., WANI, M. & WOODHEAD, M. A. 2009. BTS guidelines for the management of community acquired pneumonia in adults: update 2009. *Thorax*, 64 Suppl 3, iii1-55.
- LOW, D. E., FILE, T. M., JR., ECKBURG, P. B., TALBOT, G. H., DAVID FRIEDLAND, H., LEE, J., LLORENS, L., CRITCHLEY, I. A., THYE, D. A. & INVESTIGATORS, F. 2011. FOCUS 2: a randomized, double-blinded, multicentre, Phase III trial of the efficacy and safety of ceftaroline fosamil versus ceftriaxone in community-acquired pneumonia. *J Antimicrob Chemother*, 66 Suppl 3, iii33-44.
- MANDELL, L. A., MARRIE, T. J., GROSSMAN, R. F., CHOW, A. W., HYLAND, R. H. & CANADIAN, C. A. P. W. G. 2000. Summary of Canadian guidelines for the initial management of community-acquired pneumonia: an evidence-based update by the Canadian Infectious Disease Society and the Canadian Thoracic Society. *Can J Infect Dis*, 11, 237-48.
- MANDELL, L. A., WUNDERINK, R. G., ANZUETO, A., BARTLETT, J. G., CAMPBELL, G. D., DEAN, N. C., DOWELL, S. F., FILE, T. M., JR., MUSER, D. M., NIEDERMAN, M. S., TORRES, A. & WHITNEY, C. G. 2007. Infectious Diseases Society of America/American Thoracic Society consensus guidelines on the management of community-acquired pneumonia in adults. *Clin Infect Dis*, 44 Suppl 2, S27-S72.
- MORONEY, J. F., FIORE, A. E., HARRISON, L. H., PATTERSON, J. E., FARLEY, M. M., JORGENSEN, J. H., PHELAN, M., FACKLAM, R. R., CETRON, M. S., BREIMAN, R. F., KOLCZAK, M. & SCHUCHAT, A. 2001. Clinical outcomes of bacteremic pneumococcal pneumonia in the era of antibiotic resistance. *Clin Infect Dis*, 33, 797-805.
- MUSER, D. M., ROIG, I. L., CAZARES, G., STAGER, C. E., LOGAN, N. & SAFAR, H. 2013. Can an etiologic agent be identified in adults who are hospitalized for community-acquired pneumonia: results of a one-year study. *J Infect*, 67, 11-8.
- MUSER, D. M. & THORNER, A. R. 2014. Community-acquired pneumonia. *N Engl J Med*, 371, 1619-28.
- POSTMA, D. F., VAN WERKHOVEN, C. H., VAN ELDEN, L. J., THIJSEN, S. F., HOEPELMAN, A. I., KLUYTMANS, J. A., BOERSMA, W. G., COMPAIJEN, C. J., VAN DER WALL, E., PRINS, J. M.,

- OOSTERHEERT, J. J., BONTEN, M. J. & GROUP, C.-S. S. 2015. Antibiotic treatment strategies for community-acquired pneumonia in adults. *N Engl J Med*, 372, 1312-23.
- ROBERTS, J. A. & LIPMAN, J. 2009. Pharmacokinetic issues for antibiotics in the critically ill patient. *Crit Care Med*, 37, 840-51; quiz 859.
- RUBINSTEIN, E., KOLLEF, M. H. & NATHWANI, D. 2008. Pneumonia caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Clin Infect Dis*, 46 Suppl 5, S378-85.
- SIME, F. B., ROBERTS, M. S., PEAKE, S. L., LIPMAN, J. & ROBERTS, J. A. 2012. Does Beta-lactam Pharmacokinetic Variability in Critically Ill Patients Justify Therapeutic Drug Monitoring? A Systematic Review. *Ann Intensive Care*, 2, 35.
- SPINDLER, C., STRALIN, K., ERIKSSON, L., HJERDT-GOSCINSKI, G., HOLMBERG, H., LIDMAN, C., NILSSON, A., ORTQVIST, A., HEDLUND, J. & COMMUNITY ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA WORKING GROUP OF THE SWEDISH SOCIETY OF INFECTIOUS, D. 2012. Swedish guidelines on the management of community-acquired pneumonia in immunocompetent adults--Swedish Society of Infectious Diseases 2012. *Scand J Infect Dis*, 44, 885-902.
- TLEYJEH, I. M., TLAYGEH, H. M., HEJAL, R., MONTORI, V. M. & BADDOUR, L. M. 2006. The impact of penicillin resistance on short-term mortality in hospitalized adults with pneumococcal pneumonia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Clin Infect Dis*, 42, 788-97.
- TORRES, A., BLASI, F., PEETERMANS, W. E., VIEGI, G. & WELTE, T. 2014. The aetiology and antibiotic management of community-acquired pneumonia in adults in Europe: a literature review. *Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis*, 33, 1065-79.
- VARDAKAS, K. Z., SIEMPOS, II, GRAMMATIKOS, A., ATHANASSA, Z., KORBILA, I. P. & FALAGAS, M. E. 2008. Respiratory fluoroquinolones for the treatment of community-acquired pneumonia: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *CMAJ*, 179, 1269-77.
- WIERSINGA, W. J., BONTEN, M. J., BOERSMA, W. G., JONKERS, R. E., ALEVA, R. M., KULLBERG, B. J., SCHOUTEN, J. A., DEGENER, J. E., JANKNEGHT, R., VERHEIJ, T. J., SACHS, A. P. & PRINS, J. M. 2012. SWAB/NVALT (Dutch Working Party on Antibiotic Policy and Dutch Association of Chest Physicians) guidelines on the management of community-acquired pneumonia in adults. *Neth.J.Med.*, 70, 90-101.
- WOODHEAD, M. 2002. Community-acquired pneumonia in Europe: causative pathogens and resistance patterns. *Eur Respir J Suppl*, 36, 20s-27s.
- WOODHEAD, M., BLASI, F., EWIG, S., GARAU, J., HUCHON, G., IEVEN, M., ORTQVIST, A., SCHABERG, T., TORRES, A., VAN DER, H. G., READ, R. & VERHEIJ, T. J. 2011. Guidelines for the management of adult lower respiratory tract infections--full version. *Clin.Microbiol.Infect.*, 17 Suppl 6, E1-59.
- YAHAV, D., LADOR, A., PAUL, M. & LEIBOVICI, L. 2011. Efficacy and safety of tigecycline: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Antimicrob Chemother*, 66, 1963-71.
- YU, V. L., CHIOU, C. C., FELDMAN, C., ORTQVIST, A., RELLO, J., MORRIS, A. J., BADDOUR, L. M., LUNA, C. M., SNYDMAN, D. R., IP, M., KO, W. C., CHEDID, M. B., ANDREMONT, A., KLUGMAN, K. P. & INTERNATIONAL PNEUMOCOCCAL STUDY, G. 2003. An international prospective study of pneumococcal bacteremia: correlation with in vitro resistance, antibiotics administered, and clinical outcome. *Clin Infect Dis*, 37, 230-7.