KASIC

NEWSLETTER

Issue Three, Volume Four

Pictured Top: Audubon State Park
Attribution to Gene Stinson (hendersonky.org)

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Clash of The Titans: Antibiotics for patients with pneumonia and positive respiratory virus tests

Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) were recently updated by the American Thoracic Society (ATS) in July 2025. Previous iterations of this guideline were endorsed by the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA); however, this iteration was not. A recent viewpoint article in the Clinical Infectious Diseases journal sheds light on the rationale for non-endorsement:

"The IDSA agreed with 8 of the 10 recommendations in the guidelines but declined to endorse the guidelines because they include recommendations for use of antibiotics in outpatients with comorbidities and inpatients with non-severe CAP who test positive for respiratory viruses. It is noted in the guidelines that bacterial coinfections are common and that delaying antibiotics may be harmful. IDSA notes, however, that nondiscriminatory use of antibiotics for patients with CAP and positive viral assays confers more risks than benefits. **Most patients do not have bacterial coinfections, and briefly withholding antibiotics for patients with non-severe illness to clarify the diagnosis is safe."**

2025 Update to WikiGuidelines for the Management of Pyogenic Osteomyelitis in Adults

Initially published in 2022, the WikiGuidelines for Pyogenic Osteomyelitis were recently updated in October 2025 to reflect the latest available data in diagnosis, treatment, and surgical management.

The guidelines continue to support the use of oral antibiotics for osteomyelitis, citing additional evidence from the 10th randomized controlled trial on the subject. Oral antibiotics are a reasonable option for osteomyelitis of any type in patients who are clinically stable, have adequate source control, have functioning gastrointestinal tract, have an available regimen used in published osteomyelitis studies (i.e doxycycline), and have no psychosocial reasons to preclude safe use of oral therapy.

This reaffirmation supports antimicrobial stewardship by promoting effective care while minimizing risks associated with prolonged courses of intravenous antibiotics.

Click here to read the guideline!

IN CASE YOU MISSED IT

KASIC Cases

Each week, a fictional case describing a common antimicrobial stewardship opportunity is posted on X (formerly Twitter) and LinkedIn. Participants are encouraged to answer the poll first and then review the best answer along with an explanation.

Ready to test your antimicrobial stewardship knowledge?

Try out the latest case:

The available pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic data supports cefuroxime as a PO step-down option in patients with complicated urinary tract infections with secondary bacteremia

    A.   True
    B.   False

Click here for the BEST answer

Read more cases here

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Pop Quiz for the Public

A recent meta-analysis including data from 98 countries evaluated the public's understanding of antibiotics. Majority of the public recognizes that antibiotics are effective against bacterial infections and overuse of antibiotics leads to reduced effectiveness. However, only 42% of the public recognized that antibiotics are not effective against viral infections and only 35% knew antibiotics do not speed up recovery from cold or flu. **These findings highlight the need for increased public education to dispel misconceptions which contribute to antibiotics misuse.**

Latest Clinical Education Pearls: Click to Read!

Cefdinir PO for Bacteremic UTI

Know Your Antifungal: Echinocandins

Cefuroxime PO for Bacteremic UTI

Norton Infectious Diseases Institute Grand Rounds Educational Series

IV to PO in Urine Source Gram-Negative Bacteremia

Click here for Grand Rounds Information

Lessons Learned & Best Practices for Measles Cases in Healthcare Settings

The KY Wastewater Surveillance System: Using Cues to Anticipate Viral Trends