Assessment of Antibiotic De-escalation by Spectrum Score in Patients With Nosocomial Pneumonia: A Single-Center, Retrospective Cohort Study

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Background. Hospital-acquired and ventilator-associated pneumonia (HAP/VAP) cause significant mortality. Guidelines recommend empiric broad-spectrum antibiotics followed by de-escalation (DE). This study sought to assess the impact of DE on treatment failure.

Methods. This single-center retrospective cohort study screened all adult patients with a discharge diagnosis code for pneumonia from 2016 to 2019. Patients were enrolled if they met predefined criteria for HAP/VAP ≥48 hours after admission. Date of pneumonia diagnosis was defined as day 0. Spectrum scores were calculated, and DE was defined as a score reduction on day 3 versus day 1. Patients with DE were compared to patients with no de-escalation (NDE). The primary outcome was composite treatment failure, defined as all-cause mortality or readmission for pneumonia within 30 days of diagnosis.

Results. Of 11,860 admissions screened, 1,812 unique patient-admissions were included (1,102 HAP, 710 VAP). Fewer patients received DE (876 DE vs 1,026 NDE). Groups were well matched at baseline, although more patients receiving DE had respiratory cultures ordered (56.6% vs 50.6%, \( P = .011 \)). There was no difference in composite treatment failure (35.0% DE vs 33.8% NDE, \( P = .604 \)). De-escalation was not associated with treatment failure on multivariable Cox regression analysis (hazard ratio, 1.13; 95% confidence interval, 0.96–1.33). Patients receiving DE had fewer antibiotic days (median 9 vs 11, \( P = .006 \)). Spectrum Score-based DE in HAP/VAP • OFID • 19. De-escalation and NDE resulted in similar rates of 30-day treatment failure; however, DE was associated with fewer antibiotic days, episodes of \( C \) difficile infection, and days of hospitalization.

Conclusions. De-escalation and NDE resulted in similar rates of 30-day treatment failure; however, DE was associated with fewer antibiotic days, episodes of \( C \) difficile infection, and days of hospitalization.

Keywords. antibiotic de-escalation; hospital-acquired pneumonia; nosocomial pneumonia; spectrum score; ventilator-associated pneumonia.

Hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) is the most common hospital-acquired infection, accounting for 22% of all nosocomial infections [1]. Mortality rates for HAP and ventilator-acquired pneumonia (VAP) are high, ranging from 20% to 60% [2]. Inappropriate initial antimicrobial therapy is associated with increased mortality in patients with pneumonia, highlighting the need for initial broad-spectrum therapy [3]. The 2016 Infectious Diseases Society of America and American Thoracic Society guidelines recommend broad empiric coverage for patients with HAP and VAP, including treatment for methicillin-resistant \( Staphylococcus aureus \) (MRSA) and \( Pseudomonas aeruginosa \) (PSAR), followed by antibiotic de-escalation (DE) [2].

De-escalation refers to narrowing antimicrobial therapy, including complete cessation of antibiotics, to target likely pathogens while limiting activity against non-pathogenic flora [4]. Risks associated with prolonged and/or unnecessary antibiotic use are well documented. These include increased development of antimicrobial resistance, increased antibiotic adverse effects, and increased risk of \( C \)losidiae \( d \)ifficile infection [4, 5]. Excess use of antibiotics has also been linked to more days in the intensive care unit (ICU) and a longer duration of hospitalization overall [6].

Defining DE for the purpose of research has proved challenging [7]. For this reason, many studies use qualitative measures, defining DE as the cessation of anti-MRSA coverage, anti-PSAR coverage, or both [8, 9]. However, these strategies neglect the full spectrum of activity provided by an antibiotic regimen, which can have important implications for both the human microbiome and local resistance patterns [10, 11]. In recent studies, quantitative methods (ie, spectrum scores) have
been developed that approximate the antimicrobial spectrum of a given agent, although the methodology for calculating such scores can become burdensome [12–14]. Gerber et al [15] developed a simple spectrum score, described as an antibiotic spectrum index (ASI). This method proved to be useful in assessing the impact of a stewardship intervention aimed at reducing the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics in the treatment of community-acquired pneumonia [15]. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of DE, defined using a modified version of the ASI, on outcomes of patients with HAP/VAP.

METHODS

Study Design and Patient Population

This study was a retrospective cohort study of patients admitted to Barnes-Jewish Hospital, a 1300-bed academic medical center in St. Louis, Missouri, from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2019. The study was approved by the Washington University institutional review board (IRB no. 2018801189) without the need to obtain informed consent. All adult admissions coded with an International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) or International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) discharge diagnosis code for pneumonia during the study period of interest were screened for inclusion (Supplementary Appendix). Patients were enrolled if they met predefined criteria for HAP or VAP, which included the following: (1) index date of infection onset ≥48 hours after hospital admission for HAP or ≥48 hours after initiation of mechanical ventilation for VAP, (2) chest radiograph completed within ± 24 hours of index pneumonia date, (3) active orders for either anti-MRSA or anti-PSAR antibiotics, and (4) at least 1 sign of infection, including a white blood cell count ≥11 or ≤4 × 10⁹ cells/L, or temperature ≥38 or ≤36°C [8, 16–18]. To further support the diagnosis of pneumonia, a random sample of patients had their chest radiographs reviewed by an investigator (M. H. K.) blinded to group allocation, which demonstrated >95% agreement with the presence of radiographic infiltrates that could be consistent with pneumonia. Only the first eligible admission for a given patient was included. Patients were excluded if they discharged or died before day 3 or if they met criteria for pneumonia within 48 hours of hospital admission. The index date of pneumonia diagnosis was defined as day 0 (Figure 1).

All pharmacy-verified intravenous and oral antibiotic orders of interest were captured for each day of admission. Oral vancomycin, oral sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim, and intravenous daptomycin orders were excluded. Spectrum scores were computed using a modified version of the ASI, adopted from Gerber et al [15] (Supplementary Table 1). Scores were calculated for antibiotics ordered on day 0 and for each successive day after admission. Patients were classified as those who underwent DE (DE group) or no DE (NDE group) if the end-of-the-day spectrum score was lower than the score on day 0. In the NDE group, spectrum scores were calculated as if the DE antibiotic orders were never placed. If the DE group spectrum score was equal to or higher than the NDE group, the DE group was considered to have no DE.

Figure 1. Study schematic and flow diagram. Abx, antibiotics; DE, de-escalation; HAP, hospital-acquired pneumonia; ICD, International Classification of Diseases; MRSA, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; NDE, no de-escalation; PSAR, Pseudomonas aeruginosa; RE, re-escalation; Temp, temperature; VAP, ventilator-associated pneumonia; WBC, white blood cell count.
the index date of pneumonia diagnosis. When multiple antibiotics were ordered, the spectrum scores of the respective agents were summed into a composite score. For example, a patient on vancomycin and cefepime received a score of 12 (7 points for cefepime; 5 for vancomycin). The Acute Physiologic Assessment and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score, modified to exclude the Glasgow Coma Scale score, was used to assess baseline severity of illness on admission. The Charlson comorbidity index (CCI) was calculated using methods previously described [19] to assess comorbidities at baseline. Orders for immunosuppressive medications were queried during the index admission and up to 30 days prior (Supplementary Appendix). Vasopressor orders queried included norepinephrine, vasopressin, and dobutamine. Creatinine clearance was estimated each day by the Cockcroft-Gault formula based on the highest serum creatinine value available.

Microbiologic data, including respiratory cultures, respiratory viral polymerase chain reaction tests, MRSA nasal culture swabs, and blood cultures, were collected from days –1 to 3 of index pneumonia diagnosis (Figure 1). Respiratory cultures were classified as sputum-like specimens, which included sputum and tracheal aspirates, and bronchoscopy specimens, which included bronchoalveolar lavage, washings, and brushings. Respiratory samples identified as positive for a likely pathogen excluded those with only yeast, fungal structural elements, and/or clinically insignificant flora. Blood cultures identified as positive for a likely pathogen excluded those with only coagulase-negative Staphylococci. Additional microbiological testing and reporting information is available in the Supplementary Appendix.

Outcomes
Patients were divided into 2 groups based on whether or not antibiotic DE occurred, which was defined as a reduction in spectrum score on day 3 compared with day 1 [13]. Patients with no change or an increase in spectrum score on day 3 compared to day 1 were classified as no de-escalation (NDE). Assessment of DE on day 3 was chosen to allow time for culture and susceptibility testing and for medical teams to respond to culture results.

The primary outcome was a composite of all-cause mortality or readmission for pneumonia within 30 days of pneumonia diagnosis. Secondary outcomes included the individual components of the primary outcome, as well as 14-day mortality, total hospital length of stay, ICU days, ventilator-free days, new ventilator status, and failure to meet pneumonia criteria and meeting pneumonia criteria within 48 hours of admission. The final cohort consisted of 1812 specific patient-admissions, 786 (43.4%) of which were ventilated, whereas the remaining patients had a median age was 62 years and 41.3% (749 of 1812) were in the ICU on day 0. A total of 60.8% of patients (1102 of 1812) had a diagnosis of HAP, 37.2% (410 of 1102) of which were ventilated, whereas the remaining patients had a diagnosis of VAP.

RESULTS
A total of 11 860 admissions from 9717 unique patients were screened for inclusion (Figure 1). Of these, 10 048 admissions were excluded. The most common reasons for exclusion were failure to meet pneumonia criteria and meeting pneumonia criteria within 48 hours of admission. The final cohort consisted of 1812 specific patient-admissions, 786 (43.4%) of which were identified as DE. The median age was 62 years and 41.3% (749 of 1812) of patients were female. The median time from admission to diagnosis was 5 days, and 88.9% (1610 of 1812) of patients were in the ICU on day 0. A total of 60.8% of patients (1102 of 1812) had a diagnosis of HAP, 37.2% (410 of 1102) of which were ventilated, whereas the remaining patients had a diagnosis of VAP.

Overall, patient groups were well matched on baseline characteristics (Table 1). Patients in the DE group were more likely to have VAP compared to those in the NDE group (43.4% vs 36.0%; \( P < .001 \)). Modified APACHE II scores were higher...
| Characteristic                          | Total (n = 1812) | DE (n = 786) | NDE (n = 1026) | P Value |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------|
| Age, years                             | 62 [51–71]       | 62 [51–71]  | 61 [50–70]     | .095    |
| Female                                 | 749 (41.3)       | 317 (40.3)  | 432 (42.1)     | .447    |
| Race                                    |                  |             |                | .197    |
| White                                  | 1314 (72.5)      | 556 (70.7)  | 758 (73.9)     |         |
| African American                       | 409 (22.6)       | 194 (24.7)  | 215 (21.0)     |         |
| Other/unknown                          | 89 (4.9)         | 36 (4.6)    | 53 (5.2)       |         |
| Height, m                               | 1.7 [1.6–1.8]    | 1.7 [1.6–1.8] | 1.7 [1.6–1.8] | .229    |
| Weight, kg                             | 81.2 [67.1–99.8] | 80.7 [66.4–99.8] | 81.5 [67.2–99.7] | .860    |
| BMI, kg/m²                              | 27 [23–33]       | 27 [23–33]  | 27 [23–33]     | .634    |
| Modified APACHE II score               | 13 [9–17]        | 13 [10–17]  | 12 [9–16]      | <.001   |
| Location Diagnosed                     |                  |             |                | .110    |
| Medical ward                           | 202 (11.1)       | 77 (9.8)    | 125 (12.2)     |         |
| ICU                                     | 1610 (88.9)      | 709 (90.2)  | 901 (87.8)     |         |
| Charlson comorbidity index             | 4 [2–6]          | 3 [2–6]     | 4 [2–6]        | .045    |
| Comorbid Conditions                    |                  |             |                |         |
| Heart failure                          | 776 (42.8)       | 327 (41.6)  | 449 (43.8)     | .357    |
| Myocardial infarction                  | 426 (23.5)       | 173 (22.0)  | 253 (24.7)     | .188    |
| Stroke                                 | 361 (19.9)       | 156 (19.8)  | 205 (20.0)     | .944    |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease  | 334 (18.4)       | 134 (17.0)  | 200 (19.5)     | .183    |
| Liver disease                          | 263 (14.5)       | 107 (13.6)  | 156 (15.2)     | .341    |
| Diabetes                               | 496 (27.3)       | 210 (26.7)  | 285 (27.8)     | .616    |
| Renal disease                          | 607 (33.5)       | 254 (32.3)  | 353 (34.4)     | .350    |
| Leukemia                               | 196 (10.9)       | 71 (9.0)    | 127 (12.4)     | .024    |
| Lymphoma                               | 83 (4.6)         | 41 (5.2)    | 42 (4.1)       | .257    |
| Cystic fibrosis                        | 29 (1.6)         | 5 (0.6)     | 24 (2.3)       | .004    |
| Transplant Status                      |                  |             |                |         |
| Solid organ transplant (non-lung)      | 40 (2.2)         | 19 (2.4)    | 21 (2.0)       | .596    |
| Lung transplant                        | 50 (2.8)         | 18 (2.3)    | 32 (3.1)       | .286    |
| Bone marrow transplant                 | 95 (5.2)         | 35 (4.5)    | 60 (5.8)       | .187    |
| Immunosuppressive medications         | 248 (13.7)       | 84 (10.7)   | 164 (16.0)     | .001    |
| Sepsis                                 | 1100 (60.7)      | 469 (59.7)  | 631 (61.8)     | .429    |
| Septic shock                           | 778/1100 (70.7)  | 327/469 (69.7) | 451/631 (71.5) | .316    |
| Number of vasopressors on day 0, mean ± SD | 0.69 ± 0.84    | 0.66 ± 0.83 | 0.71 ± 0.85    | .225    |
| Lowest MAP on index date, mmHg†        | 75 [64–87]       | 74 [63–87]  | 76 [65–87]     | .217    |
| Neutropenia on day 0                   |                  |             |                |         |
| <1000 cells/µL                         | 32 (1.8)         | 12 (1.5)    | 20 (1.9)       | .498    |
| <500 cells/µL                          | 18 (1.0)         | 8 (1.0)     | 10 (1.0)       | .927    |
| Tmax on index date, mean (SD)†         | 370 [36.7–375]   | 370 [36.7–376] | 370 [36.7–374] | .019    |
| WBC on index date‡                     | 11.5 [7.8–16.8]  | 11.5 [7.9–16.4] | 11.6 [7.7–17.0] | .845    |
| Dialysis                               | 122 (6.7)        | 57 (7.3)    | 65 (6.3)       | .440    |
| Serum Creatinine, mg/dL§               |                  |             |                |         |
| Admission                               | 1.03 [0.75–1.45] | 1.03 [0.72–1.46] | 1.03 [0.77–1.44] | .446    |
| Index date                              | 0.99 [0.70–1.55] | 0.95 [0.69–1.51] | 1.02 [0.70–1.57] | .278    |
| Creatinine Clearance, mL/min§          |                  |             |                |         |
| Admission                               | 62 [41–84]       | 61 [40–86]  | 62 [43–82]     | .939    |
| Index date                              | 58 [39–82]       | 58 [37–85]  | 58 [39–80]     | .814    |
| Diagnosis                               |                  |             |                |         |
| HAP                                     | 1102 (60.8)      | 445 (56.6)  | 657 (64.0)     | .001    |
| Ventilated HAP                          | 410 (37.2)       | 170 (38.2)  | 240 (36.5)     | .673    |
| VAP                                     | 710 (39.2)       | 341 (43.4)  | 369 (36.0)     | .001    |
| Days from admission to diagnosis (range)| 5 [3–10]         | 5 [3–10]    | 5 [3–10]       | .271    |

Abbreviations: APACHE, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation; BMI, body mass index; DE, de-escalation; HAP, hospital-acquired pneumonia; ICU, intensive care unit; NDE, no de-escalation; MAP, mean arterial pressure; SD, standard deviation; WBC, white blood cell count.

NOTE: Results shown as no. (%) or median [interquartile range] unless otherwise indicated.

*†Max data only available for 1727 patients; WBC available for 1571 patients; MAP available for 1803 patients.

**Includes only patients without dialysis on admission or renal replacement therapy before day 0: 607 in DE group and 765 in NDE group.
among patients in the DE group (13 DE vs 12 NDE; \( P < .001 \)), whereas CCI scores were higher among patients in the NDE group (3 DE vs 4 NDE; \( P = .045 \)). Patients in the DE group were less likely to carry diagnoses of leukemia or cystic fibrosis or have received immunosuppressive medications in prior 30 days. There was no difference between groups based on transplant status, septic shock status, or neutropenia.

The most commonly ordered antibiotics were vancomycin, cefepime, meropenem, and linezolid (Table 2). The median spectrum score on day 1 was 14. Spectrum score trends over time are shown in Figure 2 and Supplementary Figure 1. Patients receiving DE experienced a 65% and 44% reduction in anti-MRSA and anti-PSAR therapies by day 3, respectively (Supplementary Figure 2). Significantly more patients in the DE group had respiratory bacterial cultures completed compared to those in the NDE group (56.6% vs 50.6%; \( P = .011 \)). Accordingly, patients in the DE group were more likely to have respiratory cultures with a likely bacterial pathogen (50.8% vs 39.3%; \( P < .001 \)) and/or clinically insignificant flora (19.3% vs 14.8%) compared to patients in the NDE group. The most common bacteria isolated were \( S. aureus \), \( P. aeruginosa \), and Enterobacter spp at 38.6%, 17.7%, and 9.5%, respectively.

Primary and secondary outcomes are shown in Table 3. There was no difference between groups in the primary outcome of 30-day composite treatment failure on bivariate analysis (35.0% DE vs 33.8% NDE; \( P = .604 \)) or log-rank test (Supplementary Figure 3). There were also no differences in the individual components of the composite primary outcome, in-hospital mortality, 14-day all-cause mortality, readmission for any indication, or treatment re-escalation. However, patients in the DE group had fewer antibiotic days (median 9 vs 11, \( P < .0001 \)), episodes of \( C. difficile \) (2.2% vs 3.8%, \( P = .046 \)), and hospital days (median 20 vs 22 days, \( P = .006 \)). Patients in the DE group also spent less time in the ICU and on a ventilator compared to patients in the NDE group. In addition, there were consistent trends towards reduced AKI and initiation of renal replacement therapy in patients in the DE group compared to those in the NDE group.

Supplementary Table 2 shows the results of the multivariable Cox regression analysis. After controlling for confounding variables, including ventilator status and number of vasopressors by day, DE was not found to be a significant predictor of 30-day composite treatment failure (hazard ratio, 1.13; 95% confidence interval, 0.96–1.33). Statistically significant predictors of the primary outcome included modified APACHE II score, CCI, HAP status, septic shock, leukemia, and ventilator status on day 3. Attainment of respiratory specimens positive for a likely pathogen was also a statistically significant predictor of the primary outcome. The prespecified subgroup analysis did not identify any differences between groups in terms of 30-day all-cause mortality or readmission for pneumonia (Supplementary Table 3).

There were 423 patients still in the cohort (did not discharge or die) on day 27 (Figure 2, Supplementary Table 4). Of these, 243 of 423 (57.4%) remained on antibiotics of interest, with a median spectrum score of 9. Compared to the overall cohort, patients remaining on antibiotics on day 27 were numerically more likely to have leukemia (17.7% vs 10.9%), cystic fibrosis (2.9% vs 1.6%), coinfection (53.9% vs 34.0%), or receive immunosuppressive medications (21.0% vs 13.7%) (Supplementary Table 5).

**DISCUSSION**

In this large study of 1812 patients with HAP and VAP, antibiotic DE identified using changes in spectrum scores was not associated with 30-day composite treatment failure when compared to NDE. This lack of association persisted after controlling for confounding variables on multivariable Cox regression analysis and remained consistent among prespecified subgroups.

De-escalation is recommended following positive culture data (ie, narrowing to pathogen-directed therapy) and in clinically stable patients following negative cultures [2]. Despite these recommendations, DE may not occur. A recent retrospective study found that DE rates ranged from 2% to 35% following negative cultures in patients with pneumonia among 164 US hospitals from 2010 to 2015, although DE in this study was defined as cessation of both anti-MRSA and anti-PSAR therapies [21]. Similar to our study, a recent comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis of 9 observational studies comprising 2128 patients with pneumonia in the ICU found that DE was associated with shorter hospital stay but had no discernable impact on mortality, although all studies were assessed as low-quality evidence [22]. Additional studies published after this meta-analysis have also found similar mortality outcomes among patients who received DE versus those who did not [13, 23, 24].

One difficulty in interpreting the DE literature is the wide range of definitions used, many of which are subjective and require chart review [22]. We opted to calculate spectrum scores using the modified ASI [15] and defined DE as a reduction in score on day 3 compared to day 1. Bohan et al [13] also used spectrum scores to define DE in a large retrospective cohort of veterans hospitalized with healthcare-associated pneumonia. Although the spectrum scoring methodology differed from ours, DE was similarly defined as a reduction in overall score. Likewise, there were no differences in clinical outcomes in patients who received DE versus those who did not [13]. In keeping both with traditional definitions of DE and antimicrobial stewardship program initiatives, patients in the DE group in our study had a 65% and 44% reduction in anti-MRSA and anti-PSAR therapies on day 3, respectively, contrasting starkly with the relatively unchanged utilization of these agents on day 3 in the NDE group.
### Table 2. Antibiotic and Culture Data

| Characteristic                     | Total (n = 1812) | DE (n = 786) | NDE (n = 1026) | PValue |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------|
| **Baseline Antibiotics on Day 1**  |                  |              |                |        |
| Vancomycin                         | 1012 (55.8)      | 481 (61.2)   | 531 (51.8)     | <.001  |
| Cefepime                           | 951 (52.5)       | 445 (56.6)   | 506 (49.3)     | .002   |
| Meropenem                          | 616 (34.0)       | 269 (34.2)   | 347 (33.8)     | .857   |
| Linezolid                          | 468 (25.8)       | 218 (27.7)   | 250 (24.4)     | .104   |
| Azithromycin                       | 278 (15.3)       | 164 (20.9)   | 114 (11.1)     | <.001  |
| Piperacillin-tazobactam            | 112 (6.2)        | 58 (7.4)     | 54 (5.3)       | .064   |
| Ceftriaxone                        | 91 (5.0)         | 69 (8.8)     | 22 (2.1)       | <.001  |
| Gentamicin                         | 22 (1.2)         | 18 (2.3)     | 4 (0.4)        | <.001  |
| **Antibiotics on Day 3**           |                  |              |                |        |
| Vancomycin                         | 675 (37.3)       | 143 (18.2)   | 532 (51.9)     | <.001  |
| Cefepime                           | 687 (37.9)       | 191 (24.3)   | 496 (48.3)     | <.001  |
| Meropenem                          | 601 (33.2)       | 166 (21.1)   | 435 (42.4)     | <.001  |
| Linezolid                          | 405 (22.4)       | 83 (10.6)    | 322 (31.4)     | <.001  |
| Azithromycin                       | 167 (9.2)        | 44 (5.6)     | 123 (12.0)     | <.001  |
| Piperacillin-tazobactam            | 82 (4.5)         | 26 (3.6)     | 54 (5.3)       | .084   |
| Ceftriaxone                        | 163 (9.0)        | 110 (14.0)   | 53 (5.2)       | <.001  |
| Gentamicin                         | 13 (0.7)         | 3 (0.4)      | 10 (1.0)       | .138   |
| **Number of Antibiotics**          |                  |              |                |        |
| Day 1 (mean ± SD)                  | 2 [2–3]          | 2 [2–3] (2.57 ± 0.8) | 2 [2–2] (2.04 ± 0.7) | <.001 |
| Day 3                               | 2 [1–2]          | 1 [1–2]      | 2 [2–3]        | <.001  |
| **Anti-MRSA Antibiotic**           |                  |              |                |        |
| Day 1                               | 1494 (82.5)      | 687 (87.4)   | 807 (78.7)     | <.001  |
| Day 3                               | 1090 (60.2)      | 239 (30.4)   | 851 (82.9)     | <.001  |
| **Antipseudomonal Antibiotic**     |                  |              |                |        |
| Day 1                               | 1670 (92.2)      | 729 (92.7)   | 941 (91.7)     | .418   |
| Day 3                               | 1371 (75.7)      | 408 (51.9)   | 963 (93.9)     | <.001  |
| **Spectrum Score**                 |                  |              |                |        |
| Admission                           | 3 [0–13]         | 3 [0–13]     | 5 [0–12]       | .766   |
| Day 0                               | 14 [11–16]       | 14 [11–16]   | 13 [12–16]     | .786   |
| Day 1                               | 14 [12–16]       | 15 [12–18]   | 13 [10–18]     | <.001  |
| Day 3                               | 12 [7–15]        | 7 [3–12]     | 15 [12–16]     | <.001  |
| **Respiratory Samples Ordered**    |                  |              |                |        |
| Positive for likely respiratory pathogen | 523/964 (54.3) | 257/445 (57.8) | 266/519 (51.3) | .043   |
| MRSA Nasal Swab Sent                | 821 (45.3)       | 366 (46.8)   | 453 (44.2)     | .258   |
| Negative result                     | 758/821 (92.3)   | 339/368 (92.1) | 419/453 (92.5) | .841   |
| **Respiratory Specimen Type**      |                  |              |                |        |
| Sputum-like                         | 631 (65.5)       | 306 (69.2)   | 323 (62.2)     | .023   |
| BAL                                 | 464 (48.1)       | 207 (46.5)   | 257 (49.5)     | .352   |
| Respiratory clinically insignificant flora | 304 (16.9) | 152 (19.3) | 152 (14.8) | .011 |
| Respiratory virus isolated          | 118 (12.2)       | 51 (11.5)    | 67 (12.9)      | .494   |
| Respiratory yeast isolated          | 220 (22.8)       | 93 (20.9)    | 127 (24.5)     | .188   |
| Respiratory mold isolated           | 23 (2.4)         | 5 (1.1)      | 18 (3.5)       | .017   |
| Respiratory bacteria isolated       | 430 (44.6)       | 226 (50.8)   | 204 (39.3)     | <.001  |
| **Staphylococcus aureus**           | 166 (38.6)       | 81 (35.8)    | 85 (41.7)      | .215   |
| Methicillin-susceptible             | 83 (50.0)        | 42 (51.9)    | 41 (48.2)      | .641   |
| Methicillin-resistant               | 83 (50.0)        | 39 (48.1)    | 44 (51.8)      | .641   |
| Vancomycin-intermediate             | 2 (1.2)          | 0            | 2 (2.4)        | .497   |
| **Pseudomonas aeruginosa**          | 76 (17.7)        | 42 (18.6)    | 34 (16.7)      | .603   |
| Enterobacter spp                    | 41 (9.5)         | 25 (11.1)    | 16 (7.8)       | .256   |
| Escherichia coli                    | 37 (8.6)         | 24 (10.6)    | 13 (6.4)       | .117   |
| Klebsiella spp                      | 34 (7.9)         | 16 (7.1)     | 18 (8.8)       | .503   |
| Haemophilus spp                     | 28 (6.5)         | 14 (6.2)     | 14 (6.9)       | .779   |
| Stenotrophomonas maltophilia       | 25 (5.8)         | 10 (4.4)     | 15 (7.4)       | .195   |
| Serratia marcescens                | 23 (5.3)         | 14 (6.2)     | 9 (4.4)        | .412   |
| Streptococcus pneumoniae            | 16 (3.7)         | 7 (3.1)      | 9 (4.4)        | .472   |
| Acinetobacter spp                   | 12 (2.8)         | 4 (1.8)      | 12 (2.8)       | .176   |
A drawback of retrospective research is the inherent selection bias present in treatment groups. For example, clinicians may not pursue DE in patients assessed as having a poor clinical status. In our study, patients with cystic fibrosis or leukemia were less likely to be de-escalated, although these represented small subgroups. However, strong predictors of mortality, such as septic shock and APACHE II score, were well balanced between treatment groups. Patients in the DE group were also more likely to have a positive respiratory pathogen obtained, which was shown to be a significant predictor of 30-day composite treatment failure. After controlling for these and other clinical parameters, such as ventilator status and number of vasopressors by day, there was no association between DE and the primary outcome.

One notable finding in this real-world study is the difference in respiratory culture data between comparison groups. Patients who had respiratory cultures ordered between days –1 and 3 were more likely to have a pathogen identified and to receive DE, regardless of respiratory specimen type. It is interesting to note that obtaining MRSA nasal culture swabs was not associated with DE; however, this could be due in part to variations in the timing of swabs (eg, swabbing on admission vs on suspicion of nosocomial pneumonia). Although these findings underscore the importance of obtaining respiratory samples, there was also no difference in composite treatment failure in patients with culture-negative pneumonia (either due to negative cultures or lack of cultures altogether). These data suggest that DE is safe in both circumstances and should be given strong consideration by clinicians managing patients with nosocomial pneumonia regardless of negative respiratory cultures.

The spectrum score-based methodology used in our study allows for objective, measurable, and reproducible identification of DE. Spectrum scores, such as the modified ASI, may also prove useful for benchmarking, both internally (for assessment of quality improvement projects) and externally (to compare to other institutions and identify areas of opportunity). For example, Yarrington et al [25] deployed the ASI to understand antimicrobial use across space and time within their institution, noting that utilization of broad-spectrum agents increases overnight and on weekends. Efforts are currently underway at our institution to incorporate the modified ASI into the electronic medical record, which would facilitate real-time quantification

Figure 2. Median spectrum scores day 0 to 28. DE, de-escalation; ICU, intensive care unit; NDE, no de-escalation.

Table 2. Continued

| Characteristic | Total (n = 1812) | DE (n = 786) | NDE (n = 1026) | P Value |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|--------|
| Moraxella catarrhalis | 8 (1.9) | 5 (2.2) | 3 (1.5) | .570 |
| Proteus spp | 7 (1.6) | 6 (2.7) | 1 (0.5) | .077 |
| Streptococcus agalactiae | 6 (1.4) | 4 (1.8) | 2 (1.0) | .486 |
| Blood Culture Sent | 1270 (70.1) | 557 (70.9) | 713 (69.5) | .527 |
| Positive for likely bacterial pathogen | 105/1270 (8.3) | 42/557 (7.5) | 63/713 (8.8) | .405 |
| No respiratory or blood cultures sent day –1 to 3 | 366 (20.2) | 151 (19.2) | 215 (21.0) | .359 |
| Coinfection during admission | 616 (34.0) | 262 (33.3) | 354 (34.5) | .602 |

Abbreviations: BAL, bronchoalveolar lavage; DE, de-escalation; MRSA, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; NDE, no de-escalation; SD, standard deviation.

NOTE: Results shown as no. (%) or median [interquartile range] unless otherwise indicated.

aSputum-like = sputum, induced-sputum, and tracheal aspirates; BAL = washings and brushings.

bClinically insignificant flora is only reported when other bacterial/fungal species are identified and reported in culture.
of antimicrobial burden and help identify patients that could be candidates for stewardship interventions.

Our study has several strengths. This is a large, contemporary cohort, which reflects current clinical practices and provides adequate power to minimize type II error. We screened patients using strict enrollment criteria for nosocomial pneumonia, notably excluding those who met these criteria too early in their hospital course. We also used a novel yet simple methodology to define antibiotic DE, which is easily reproducible and provides a comprehensive picture of the overall antimicrobial pressure on a patient’s normal flora. Finally, we were able to collect and control for many confounding variables, including immunosuppressive medications, ventilator status by day, and number of vasopressors by day, utilizing a multivariable time-to-event regression analysis.

Our study also has limitations. First, as a single-center retrospective review, this study is subject to selection bias. Although our groups were relatively well matched at baseline, there may have been differences between groups that were unaccounted for, thereby limiting the capacity to determine causality. Furthermore, these results may not be generalizable to other institutions with different patient populations and/or practice models. For example, all patients in this cohort were receiving either anti-MRSA or anti-PSAR antibiotics on day 0.

### Table 3. Primary and Secondary Outcomes

| Outcome                                      | Total (n = 1812) | DE (n = 786) | NDE (n = 1026) | P Value |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|---------|
| **Primary Outcome**                          |                  |              |                |         |
| Composite treatment failure<sup>a</sup>      | 622 (34.3)       | 275 (35.0)   | 347 (33.8)     | .604    |
| **Secondary Outcomes**                       |                  |              |                |         |
| 30-day all-cause mortality                   | 571 (31.5)       | 252 (32.1)   | 319 (31.1)     | .660    |
| Readmission for pneumonia within 30 days of day 0 | 65 (3.6)        | 28 (3.6)     | 37 (3.6)       | .960    |
| Readmission for pneumonia within 30 days of hospital discharge | 97 (5.4)        | 37 (4.7)     | 60 (5.8)       | .285    |
| Readmission any within 30 days of hospital discharge | 382 (21.1)    | 162 (20.6)   | 220 (21.4)     | .667    |
| Treatment re-escalation                      | 416 (23.0)       | 191 (24.3)   | 225 (21.9)     | .234    |
| In-hospital mortality                        | 517 (28.5)       | 212 (27.0)   | 305 (29.7)     | .198    |
| 14-day mortality                             | 407 (22.5)       | 180 (22.9)   | 227 (22.1)     | .695    |
| Days from index to expiration<sup>c</sup>    | 16 [8–58]        | 16 [7–53]    | 16 [8–59]      | .165    |
| Hospital Length of Stay, Days                | 21 [13–35]       | 20 [13–33]   | 22 [14–36]    | .006    |
| ICU days<sup>d</sup>                         | 12.8 [7.0–22.0]  | 11.8 [6.9–20.2] | 13.6 [7.1–23.9] | .004    |
| Days ventilated<sup>e</sup>                 | 10 [5–17]        | 9 [5–16]     | 10 [5–16]     | .019    |
| Ventilator-free days, percentage<sup>e</sup>| 54.2 [28.6–72.7] | 55.0 [30.0–72.7] | 53.1 [26.7–72.8] | .496    |
| Antibiotic days from day 0 to 28             | 10 [8–17]        | 9 [6–18]     | 11 [7–18]     | <.001   |
| AKI to day 21<sup>f</sup>                   |                  |              |                |         |
| Stage I                                      | 546 (35.5)       | 230 (34.4)   | 316 (36.4)     | .423    |
| Stage II                                     | 167 (10.9)       | 67 (10.0)    | 100 (11.9)     | .352    |
| Stage III                                    | 184 (12.0)       | 70 (10.5)    | 114 (13.1)     | .112    |
| AKI to Day 1 to Day 7<sup>f</sup>            |                  |              |                |         |
| Stage I                                      | 421 (27.4)       | 169 (25.3)   | 252 (29.0)     | .104    |
| Stage II                                     | 118 (7.7)        | 47 (7.0)     | 71 (8.2)       | .404    |
| Stage III                                    | 132 (8.6)        | 52 (7.8)     | 80 (9.2)       | .321    |
| AKI to Day 8 to Day 14<sup>f</sup>           |                  |              |                |         |
| Stage I                                      | 290 (18.9)       | 108 (16.2)   | 182 (21.0)     | .017    |
| Stage II                                     | 89 (5.8)         | 31 (4.6)     | 58 (6.7)       | .090    |
| Stage III                                    | 57 (3.7)         | 18 (2.7)     | 39 (4.5)       | .065    |
| AKI to Day 15 to Day 21<sup>f</sup>          |                  |              |                |         |
| Stage I                                      | 151 (9.8)        | 55 (8.2)     | 96 (11.1)      | .065    |
| Stage II                                     | 48 (3.1)         | 22 (3.3)     | 26 (3.0)       | .739    |
| Stage III                                    | 29 (1.8)         | 10 (1.5)     | 18 (2.1)       | .402    |
| New RRT<sup>f</sup>                          | 163 (10.8)       | 61 (9.1)     | 102 (11.8)     | .098    |
| *Clostridioides difficile* infection index to 90 days | 56 (3.0) | 17 (2.2) | 39 (3.8) | .046 |
| Additional vasopressor started days 4 through 7 | 202 (11.1) | 75 (9.5) | 127 (12.4) | .057 |

Abbreviations: AKI, acute kidney injury; DE, de-escalation; ICU, intensive care unit; NDE, no de-escalation; RRT, renal replacement therapy; SD, standard deviation.

NOTE: Results shown as no. (%) or median [interquartile range] unless otherwise indicated.

<sup>a</sup>30-day all-cause mortality or readmission for pneumonia within 30 days index pneumonia date.
<sup>b</sup>Of 1372 patients without dialysis on admission or receipt of RRT before day 0: 607 in DE group and 765 in NDE group.
<sup>c</sup>Of 1372 patients with known expiration dates: 365 in DE and 765 in NDE group.
<sup>d</sup>Of 1372 patients with known expiration dates: 365 in DE and 765 in NDE group.
<sup>e</sup>Of 1372 patients with known expiration dates: 365 in DE and 765 in NDE group.
<sup>f</sup>Of 1372 patients with any time in the ICU: 762 in DE and 971 in NDE.
<sup>g</sup>Of 1403 patients with any time ventilated: 626 in DE and 777 in NDE.
1, which may have made it relatively “easy” to be de-escalate. Second, using changes in spectrum scores to identify DE may lack specificity, because the difference in scores between 2 days can be influenced by minor changes in antibiotic orders (eg, one-time dose of aminoglycoside on day 1 and not continued on day 3). We also assessed antibiotic orders, not administrations. Although it is possible that some antibiotic orders were “counted” despite having never been administered, we considered such events rare enough to have minimal impact on the results. Furthermore, calculation of the modified ASI was consistent between treatment groups, and the differences in the groups remained evident over time as shown in Figure 2. 

Third, approximately one third of the patients in this study had coinfections, which may have impacted the ability to de-escalate; however, groups were well matched at baseline regarding number and type of coinfections (Supplementary Tables 6 and 7). Fourth, only a subset of vasopressors (norepinephrine, vasopressin, and dobutamine) were included. Fifth, most patients in this cohort were in the ICU, so results may not be generalizable to nosocomial pneumonia in noncritically ill patients. Finally, interpretation of chest radiographs and clinical criteria for establishing a diagnosis of pneumonia were determined by treating physicians at the time of hospital admission. Although this could introduce heterogeneity in terms of pneumonia diagnoses, we believe such heterogeneity reflects real-world circumstances and is therefore generalizable to other institutions.

CONCLUSIONS

Overuse of broad-spectrum antimicrobials remains a pressing public health problem. Although it is known that improper empiric antibiotic coverage is associated with increased mortality in patients with nosocomial pneumonia, excessive broad-spectrum antibiotic coverage carries risks of its own. Our findings suggest that antibiotic DE is not associated with composite treatment failure, but instead it may be associated with shorter hospitalizations and reduced rates of C difficile infection. Further studies are needed to fully understand the utility of spectrum score-based determinations of antibiotic DE.

Supplementary Data

Supplementary materials are available at Open Forum Infectious Diseases online. Consisting of data provided by the authors to benefit the reader, the posted materials are not copyedited and are the sole responsibility of the authors, so questions or comments should be addressed to the corresponding author.

Acknowledgments

We thank Charles Goss for his consultation on the statistical analysis plan.

Financial support. M. H. K. is funded by the Barnes-Jewish Hospital Foundation.

Potential conflicts of interest. All authors: No reported conflicts of interest. All authors have submitted the ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest.

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