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Design and rationale of the Procalcitonin Antibiotic Consensus Trial (ProACT), a multicenter randomized trial of procalcitonin antibiotic guidance in lower respiratory tract infection

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Abstract

Background: Overuse of antibiotics is a major public health problem, contributing to growing antibiotic resistance. Procalcitonin has been reported to be commonly elevated in bacterial, but not viral infection. Multiple European trials found procalcitonin-guided care reduced antibiotic use in lower respiratory tract infection, with no apparent harm. However, applicability to US practice is limited due to trial design features impractical in the US, between-country differences, and residual safety concerns.

Methods: The Procalcitonin Antibiotic Consensus Trial (ProACT) is a multicenter randomized trial to determine the impact of a procalcitonin antibiotic prescribing guideline, implemented with basic reproducible strategies, in US patients with lower respiratory tract infection.

Discussion: We describe the trial methods using the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) framework, and the rationale for key design decisions, including choice of eligibility criteria, choice of control arm, and approach to guideline implementation.

Trial registration: ClinicalTrials.gov NCT02130986. Registered May 1, 2014.

Keywords: Procalcitonin, Biomarkers, Respiratory tract infections, Clinical trial, Anti-bacterial agents, Methods (MeSH)

Background

Whether or not to administer antibiotics is a common and challenging clinical decision. Clinical presentations for infectious and non-infectious conditions overlap, and current diagnostic tests are inadequate. Given fears of untreated bacterial illness, clinicians often default to a decision to prescribe antibiotics. This pattern drives antibiotic overuse [1, 2] and resistance [3, 4], despite considerable efforts to change behavior [5–7]. Lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) is arguably the most important example of this pattern. It is extremely common, but presentation is non-specific, making it difficult for clinicians to distinguish a bacterial from viral etiology or to distinguish LRTI from non-infectious conditions with similar signs and symptoms [8].

Host response to bacterial infection includes broad expression of procalcitonin from both immune and parenchymal cells, resulting in elevated serum concentration [9]. Viral infection does not appear to induce the same response [10]. The magnitude of elevation correlates with the severity of bacterial infection and decreasing concentrations over time correlate with resolution of...
infection [11–14]. Consequently, Mueller and colleagues tested whether the use of procalcitonin, folded into a treatment recommendation guideline, could help clinicians curb antibiotic use. Multiple European trials reported procalcitonin-guided care reduced antibiotic use in LRTI, with no apparent harm [15–18].

However, applicability to US practice is limited due to trial design features impractical in the US, between-country differences, and residual safety concerns [19]. For example, in the largest trial, the treating physicians enrolled patients in the emergency department (ED) and were only allowed to overrule procalcitonin guidance after consulting with the study center [15, 20]. In the US, ED volume and acuity are high and increasing [21, 22], and physicians highly value autonomy and resist protocolization [23]. Control group antibiotic duration and hospital length of stay were also twice that of current guideline recommendations [24] and US practice [25], and there is a growing trend towards short antibiotic courses [26]. In the only US trial, published in 2015, there was no significant difference in antibiotic use in a single center study of hospitalized LRTI patients randomized to standard care versus procalcitonin-guided care [27]. The incremental value of procalcitonin beyond best practice promotion of current guidelines [28, 29], and in clinically obvious cases [30], has therefore been questioned.

Current guidelines for procalcitonin guided LRTI care vary from low to moderately strong recommendation [31] to recommendation against routine adoption [32], reflecting indeterminate evidence. In February 2017, the US Food and Drug Administration approved procalcitonin to help determine if antibiotic treatment should be started or stopped in LRTI, based on a meta-analysis by the requesting sponsor (bioMérieux, Marcy-l’Étoile, France), while noting the primary limitation of the meta-analysis was a lack of US clinical trial sites [33].

In November 2014, ProACT (Procalcitonin Antibiotic Consensus Trial, NCT02130986) began enrollment in the United States. ProACT seeks to determine the effect of a procalcitonin guideline on antibiotic exposure and adverse outcomes in clinically diagnosed LRTI, using a study design generalizable to US healthcare. This manuscript provides the trial methodology using the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) framework [34–36], and discusses key design challenges and their resolution.

Methods

Trial methodology and rationale

ProACT is a patient-level, 1:1 randomized, parallel group, 14-center US trial comparing a procalcitonin-guided antibiotic prescribing guideline (implemented with basic reproducible strategies, including education, embedment into the electronic health record, and reminders) to usual care. We chose to test this guideline in a usual care environment where best practice exists and is promoted, in patient encounters with clinical uncertainty regarding antibiotic prescription, and with a design that embraces clinician autonomy. We summarize trial methods in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The following CONSORT-Methods sections provide additional details and context.

Participants (patients)

**Inclusion criteria**

Study staff enroll adult ED patients with a primary clinical diagnosis of acute LRTI, where the treating clinician is willing to consider procalcitonin in antibiotic decision making (Table 1). By targeting encounters where the clinician has not already decided to give or withhold antibiotics, we seek to enroll LRTI cases where clinical uncertainty exists.

**Exclusion criteria**

We exclude patients with conditions where (1) physicians are unlikely to withhold antibiotics (e.g., patients

| Table 1 | Eligibility criteria |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| **CONSORT** | **ProACT** |
| **Inclusion criteria** | | |
| ≥ 18 years of age | > 18 years of age |
| A primary clinical diagnosis in the ED of acute LRTI | A primary clinical diagnosis in the ED of acute LRTI |
| (< 28 days duration) | (< 28 days duration) |
| Clinician willing to consider procalcitonin in antibiotic decision making | Clinician willing to consider procalcitonin in antibiotic decision making |
| **Exclusion criteria** | Conditions where physicians are unlikely to withhold antibiotics |
| Conditions where physicians are unlikely to withhold antibiotics | Systemic antibiotics before ED presentation |
| Systemic antibiotics before ED presentation | a. All prophylactic antibiotic regimens, or |
| a. All prophylactic antibiotic regimens, or | b. Received >1 dose within 72 h prior to ED presentation |
| b. Received >1 dose within 72 h prior to ED presentation | Current vasopressor use |
| Current vasopressor use | Mechanical ventilation (via endotracheal tube) |
| Known severe immunosuppression | Known severe immunosuppression |
| Accompanying non-respiratory infections | Accompanying non-respiratory infections |
| Known lung abscess or empyema | Known lung abscess or empyema |
| Conditions where PCT can be >0.25 μg/L without infection | Conditions where PCT can be >0.25 μg/L without infection |
| Chronic dialysis | Chronic dialysis |
| Metastatic cancer | Metastatic cancer |
| Surgery in the past 7 days (excluding minor surgery such as skin biopsy) | Surgery in the past 7 days (excluding minor surgery such as skin biopsy) |
| Conditions rendering follow-up difficult | Conditions rendering follow-up difficult |
| Incarcerated or homeless | Incarcerated or homeless |
| Enrolled in ProACT in the past 30 days | Enrolled in ProACT in the past 30 days |

*ED* emergency department, *LRTI* lower respiratory tract infection

*a*post-enrollment, *LRTI* lower respiratory tract infection

*known CD4 < 200/mm³, transplant patient on immunosuppressive medications, absolute neutrophil count <500 mm³*
receiving endotracheal ventilation), (2) procalcitonin can be elevated without bacterial infection (e.g., recent surgery), and (3) follow-up would be difficult (e.g., prisoners, homeless) (Table 1).

Participants (centers)
We chose centers with evidence of commitment to LRTI quality care. All centers had achieved >96% compliance with all Joint Commission pneumonia core measures. We chose centers and center principal investigators based on clinical research experience, clinical expertise in LRTI management, ED volume, receiving endotracheal ventilation), (2) procalcitonin can be elevated without bacterial infection (e.g., recent surgery), and (3) follow-up would be difficult (e.g., prisoners, homeless) (Table 1).

Participants (centers)
We chose centers with evidence of commitment to LRTI quality care. All centers had achieved >96% compliance with all Joint Commission pneumonia core measures. We chose centers and center principal investigators based on clinical research experience, clinical expertise in LRTI management, ED volume,
projected recruitment, ability to execute study procedures both in ED and in hospital, absence of routine procalcitonin use, and geographic diversity (Appendix 1). Each center has clinical, laboratory, and health records systems that allow prompt notification of procalcitonin results. Centers are mostly urban academic hospitals.

Interventions

Study arms

In both arms (Table 2) the bedside clinicians retain complete autonomy for all patient care decisions, and we disseminate national LRTI guidelines. We incorporate LRTI guideline recommendations in all study lectures, posters, and promotion tools. We provide relevant excerpts from the following guidelines: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease – Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease [37]; asthma – National Asthma Education and Prevention Program’s Expert Panel Report 3 [38], Global Initiative for Asthma [39]; acute bronchitis – Center for Disease Control/American College of Physicians guidelines [40]; community-acquired pneumonia – Infectious Diseases Society of America/American Thoracic Society guidelines [24] (Fig. 1, left panel).

Intervention

The intervention consists of reporting the procalcitonin results and guideline (Fig. 1, right panel) to clinicians. The same procalcitonin guideline is provided with both the initial and serial procalcitonin measurements - withhold or cease antibiotics if low, administer or continue if high. Participants have blood drawn for a procalcitonin level in the ED, and if hospitalized, 6–24 h after the initial ED blood draw, and on Days 3, 5, and 7 if still in hospital and on antibiotics.

We used several implementation strategies, centered around a primary message of “Please look at the procalcitonin value and guideline recommendation, but the final antibiotic decision is entirely yours.” With coordinating center support and tools, each site conducted background education and in-service training prior to study launch, and during the trial. All clinicians involved in antibiotic prescription for LRTI, including residents, hospitalists, primary care physicians, nurse practitioners, and

**Fig. 1** ProACT guidelines. The ProACT Coordinating Center provided posters of this Figure to all centers. Other study education, in-service training, and promotion materials contain the same content.
physician assistants were targeted for in-service training. To promote easy reminders we embedded the procalcitonin information into the electronic health record of each site where feasible (Appendix 2). This approach mimics how clinicians often receive laboratory test data with range-based interpretation, such as with troponin and d-dimer. Lastly, coordinators are trained to identify the key clinician with primary responsibility for antibiotic decision making, inform the clinician the procalcitonin information is available, and not otherwise influence care. In the ED, coordinators ensure clinicians quickly (<1 h goal) receive the procalcitonin information. For patients admitted to hospital, coordinators inform hospital clinicians of the ED procalcitonin information and when serial procalcitonin results are available. Our intent is to mimic how a hospital might typically deploy quality improvement staff when introducing a new intervention. The final decision to order antibiotics is at the discretion of the treating clinician.

Usual care
Study personnel solely collect data and biologic specimens in usual care arm participants. We also sought to minimize contamination (procalcitonin use in usual care). At study launch, no center routinely used procalcitonin, only 2 centers had procalcitonin clinically available, and no LRTI guidelines recommended routine clinical use of procalcitonin.

Standardization
To standardize study procedures, we provide standardized training and materials plus continuous coordinating center support. We conducted a group investigator and coordinator training meeting at study launch, and individual sessions for two centers that were added subsequently. Training materials are available on the study website. Regular center visits, newsletters, around-the-clock coordinating center access, center monitoring, protocol delivery and procalcitonin guideline adherence reports and feedback were used to further enhance standardization.

To standardize procalcitonin measurement, bioMérieux provided the procalcitonin assay equipment, installation, and in-service training. We provided centers with a packet that outlined test result reporting procedures, troubleshooting procedures, frequently asked questions, and study contact information. Each center's Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) certified laboratory measured procalcitonin from plasma [41] or serum [42] samples, using a 1-step enzyme immunoassay sandwich method on bioMérieux VIDAS or miniVIDAS immunoanalyzers with an analytic range of 0.05–200 ng/ml [43]. To ensure accurate testing, each center performed standard instrument calibration procedures, analyzed two levels of quality control materials with each sample run, and at minimum biannually assessed assay linearity [44, 45]. Additionally, twelve centers annually participated in a College of American Pathologists (CAP) proficiency testing program for procalcitonin, the American Proficiency Institute program, or conducted external peer (inter-laboratory) testing [44, 46]. Procalcitonin levels remain stable under multiple freeze/thaw, storage, and temperature conditions [41, 43, 47].

Adherence
Our overall adherence approach is similar to many quality improvement programs. This design balances enforcement strategies not reproducible in routine care with a completely hands-off strategy that risks trial failure due to study unawareness [48, 49].

For each study procalcitonin blood draw, we track the times for sample collection, and times from sample collection to clinician notification of procalcitonin information. We promote adherence to the study intervention with regular feedback to each center, and identify solutions for rectifying non-adherence.

We track clinician adherence to the procalcitonin antibiotic guideline. If antibiotics are prescribed or continued when procalcitonin is low, coordinators query the clinician and record the reasons for non-adherence. We promote adherence to the procalcitonin guideline with regular feedback and discussion with each center. To increase study awareness and guideline adherence, centers in-service trained all clinician groups with primary responsibility for antibiotic prescription for LRTI. Upon discharge from ED or hospital, participants receive a packet that includes a letter to their primary care physician with a study synopsis, their last procalcitonin result, and the procalcitonin guideline.

Outcomes
Primary
Our primary outcome is total antibiotic exposure, defined as the total number of antibiotic days by Day 30 (Table 3). We define an antibiotic day as each day a subject receives any oral or intravenous antibiotic, excluding antibiotics given for non-infectious indications (e.g. rifaximin for hepatic encephalopathy) and antiviral agents.

Our primary safety outcome is a combined endpoint of adverse outcomes that could be attributable to withholding antibiotics in LRTI. The individual outcomes are death, septic shock (vasopressor use),
mechanical ventilation via endotracheal tube, renal failure (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes stage 3 – new renal replacement therapy, tripling of baseline creatinine, or serum creatinine ≥4.0 mg/dL [50]), lung abscess/empyema, development of pneumonia in non-pneumonia LRTI, and hospital readmission, by day 30. Occurrence of one or more of these outcomes by day 30 will count as reaching the primary safety outcome. We will also examine each outcome individually. Although these outcomes are of different gravity, if any one of them were to occur, clinicians and patients would likely believe the procalcitonin guideline failed, and that antibiotics should have been provided. We therefore use a combined endpoint to capture each such adverse outcome.

**Secondary**

Secondary outcomes include antibiotic initiation by the initial ED clinician, hospital length of stay, 90 day and 1 year mortality, ICU admission and subsequent ED visits by Day 30, and quality of life at day 15 and day 30 (Table 3).

**Data quality methods**

We monitor data quality using web-based data collection, automated queries, and center monitoring visits, and provide structured data collection training to centers prior to study initiation. Coordinating center staff blinded to study arm conduct follow-up calls to determine post-discharge outcomes, using a structured interview process. To facilitate participant recall and retention, we conduct calls at both day 15 and day 30, provide an antibiotic diary at discharge, and obtain multiple contact phone numbers at enrollment. In 2016, we added text messaging, email, and postal mail follow-up methods.

**Sample size**

**Determination**

ProACT will test the following two null hypotheses.

\[ H1o: \text{Procalcitonin guideline implementation does not reduce or increase antibiotic exposure by Day 30.} \]

\[ H2o: \text{Procalcitonin guideline implementation increases the proportion of subjects who experience a composite endpoint of adverse outcomes by Day 30, by } \geq 4.5\%. \]

We computed our original sample size of 1514 participants based on the difference in proportions of the composite adverse outcomes endpoint between the two arms in H2o. Our power calculations accounted for two interim analyses at approximately 1/3 and 2/3 enrollment with stopping boundaries calculated using the O’Brien and Fleming method, ≥80% power to reject H2o, significance at the 0.05 level, a predefined 4.5% non-inferiority margin, and assuming an 11% adverse outcomes by Day 30 event rate in the usual care arm [51, 52], and ~10% loss to follow up rate. We thus calculated sample size under assumptions of event and lost to follow up rates, and also prospectively monitored both rates with an intent to recalculate and adjust sample size as necessary. In April 2017, the data and safety monitoring board held the second interim analysis meeting, and approved an increase of sample size to 1664 participants (Table 4).

The CONSORT extension for noninferiority trials notes that an overly large non-inferiority margin risks accepting a truly inferior treatment as noninferior, while a very small margin may produce inconclusive results, requiring an extremely large trial to achieve adequate power [36]. We chose the smallest non-inferiority margin feasible within our funding structure, approximately half that of the margins recommended by the Infectious Diseases Society of America recommendation for non-inferiority trials assessing antibiotic treatment for community-acquired pneumonia, and the margins used in two large trials of procalcitonin antibiotic guidance [15, 53].

**Interim analyses and stopping rules**

We submit data to an independent, multidisciplinary data safety and monitoring board for interim analyses on a predefined schedule and with a priori stopping rules. Before trial completion, only the board and designated study statistician see per-arm outcome data; the board may recommend stopping enrollment for any reason including efficacy, harm, or futility.

Pre-established statistical plans and oversight committee charters mitigate concerns of spurious early cessation [54].

**Randomization**

**Sequence generation**

ProACT randomizes at the patient level, with 1:1 study arm allocation using a computer generated, permuted block design, stratified by center, race, and age (Table 5).

**Allocation concealment**

We assure concealment via an automated centralized assignment system. Only after enrollment does the system assign a study arm.
Implementation
All participants who give consent for participation, fulfill inclusion criteria, and have no exclusion criteria are randomized. Coordinators enter participant information into the web-based data collection form and receive from the randomization system a study ID number and treatment assignment. There is no influence on randomization by the principal investigator, center study team, or the ProACT coordinating center.

Blinding
Due to the nature of the intervention, neither the treating clinician nor the study staff can be blinded to allocation. Statistical analysis and post-discharge outcome assessment staff are blinded to allocation. We restrict access to unblinded data to a designated study statistician and data safety and monitoring board.

Statistical methods
An independent statistician blinded to treatment allocation will conduct analyses using a pre-established statistical plan. The primary analysis is an intent-to-treat (ITT) analysis, for both hypotheses. ITT can bias towards no difference, which may lead to a false rejection of H2o, which uses a non-inferiority design. We therefore will also perform per-protocol analyses where the procalcitonin guideline was followed, as per CONSORT recommendations [36]. We will summarize baseline characteristics by study arm, and will test the primary hypotheses for significance at the 0.05 level.

For H1o, we will compare the mean number of total antibiotic-days by Day 30 using two-sample t-test, or a nonparametric counterpart if data distribution is not normal, and report two-sided p-values for significance. In the U.S., antibiotic use for LRTI is high, and our design excludes common conditions where procalcitonin can be high without infection. Given these two conditions, we believed procalcitonin would not increase antibiotic use over an already high baseline, and initially chose one-sided significance testing. To be conservative and allow for the possibility of increased antibiotic use in the intervention arm, we will conduct and report two-sided p-values. As sample size is driven by the larger requirements of noninferiority testing for H2o, we are well powered to test H1o.

For H2o, we will compare the difference in proportions of the composite adverse outcomes endpoint, relative to a 4.5% non-inferiority margin, and construct a two-sided 95% confidence interval for the difference in proportions. We will declare non-inferiority if the upper limit of the confidence interval is below 4.5%. Non-inferiority hypothesis testing is one-sided. We will report results in accordance with the CONSORT statements.

Discussion
ProACT is the first multicenter U.S. randomized trial of procalcitonin. In designing the trial, we considered three key issues – choice of eligibility criteria, choice of control arm, and approach to guideline implementation.

Tests should only be obtained if results may change management [55]. We therefore designed eligibility criteria to select patients whose care could reasonably be impacted by procalcitonin guidance. In particular, we targeted those patients for whom clinicians were willing to consider procalcitonin in their antibiotic decision making. In other words, patient encounters where a degree of clinical indecision exists, and thus an additional diagnostic might assist decision making, rather than only add cost.

Trials should test novel interventions on a background of “best care”. We chose centers with evidence of commitment to LRTI quality care, and disseminated national LRTI guidelines to promote best practice. This approach balances the control arm extremes of “wild type” usual care, versus an “active control” arm with interventional enforcement, consistent with the NIH conference on Considering Usual Medical Care in Clinical Trial Design recommendations [56].

We chose a guideline implementation approach generalizable to U.S. clinical practice. A key difference between ProACT and the largest European LRTI trial is that the guideline recommendation is not deployed using coordinating center “enforcement methods” [15, 20]. Instead, to facilitate implementation into routine care, we provide background education and in-service training, embed the procalcitonin results and guideline into the electronic health records and clinical laboratories of study centers, and use coordinator reminders to ensure information receipt. This approach more closely reflects how procalcitonin guidance would be received and used by clinicians in U.S. practice.

Conclusion
ProACT will provide generalizable evidence on the impact of a procalcitonin guideline, implemented with basic reproducible strategies, on antibiotic exposure and safety in U.S. patients with lower respiratory tract infection.
Appendix 1

Table 6  ProACT Centers and Investigators

| Center                                             | # hospital beds | Urbanicity | Teaching status | Ownership   | City, State   |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center              | 602             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Nonprofit   | Boston, MA    |
| Brigham and Women's Hospital                      | 763             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Nonprofit   | Boston, MA    |
| Detroit Receiving Hospital                        | 225             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Profit      | Detroit, MI   |
| Essentia Health St. Mary’s Medical Center         | 545             | Rural      | Small teaching  | Nonprofit   | Duluth, MN    |
| Hershey Medical Center                            | 454             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Nonprofit   | Hershey, PA   |
| Maricopa Medical Center                           | 275             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Government  | Maricopa, AZ  |
| Massachusetts General Hospital                    | 941             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Nonprofit   | Boston, MA    |
| Norwalk Hospital                                  | 261             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Nonprofit   | Norwalk, CT   |
| Ohio State University Hospital                    | 850             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Government  | Columbus, OH  |
| University of Alabama Hospital                    | 997             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Government  | Birmingham, AL|
| University of California Irvine Medical Center    | 350             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Government  | Irvine, CA    |
| University of Maryland Medical Center             | 771             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Nonprofit   | Baltimore, MD |
| UPMC Mercy                                         | 419             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Nonprofit   | Pittsburgh, PA|
| UPMC Presbyterian                                | 795             | Urban      | Large teaching  | Nonprofit   | Pittsburgh, PA|

We defined teaching status using the resident-to-bed ratio, classifying hospitals as nonteaching if they had no resident trainees, small teaching if the ratio was more than zero and less than 0.2, and large teaching if the ratio was 0.2 or greater [58]

Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center: Michael Donnino; Brigham and Women’s Hospital: Peter Hou; Detroit Receiving Hospital: Robert Sherwin; Essentia Health St. Mary’s Medical Center: John Holst; Hershey Medical Center: Colleen Rafferty, Daniel Rodgers; Maricopa Medical Center: William Dachman, Frank LoVecchio; Massachusetts General Hospital: Michael Filbin; Norwalk Hospital: Jonathan Fine, Jean Hammel; Ohio State University Hospital: Matthew Exline, Lauren Southerland; University of Alabama Hospital: Michael Kurz, David McCullum; University of California Irvine Medical Center: Shahram Loftipour; University of Maryland Medical Center: Gentry Wilkerson; University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Mercy Hospital: Heather Prunty, Brian Suffoletto; University of Pittsburgh Medical Center Presbyterian Hospital: Aaron Brown, Franziska Jovin

Appendix 2

Table 7  Procalcitonin information delivery methods

| Center                                             | PCT Delivery Method | EHR Type      | Laboratory Information System |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center              | Paper               | N/A           | N/A                          |
| Brigham and Women's Hospital                      | Paper               | N/A           | N/A                          |
| Detroit Receiving Hospital                        | Paper               | N/A           | N/A                          |
| Essentia Health St. Mary's Medical Center         | Electronic Health Record | Epic       | Soft Lab                     |
| Hershey Medical Center                            | Electronic Health Record | Cerner     | Sunquest                     |
| Maricopa Medical Center                           | Electronic Health Record | Epic       | Epic Beaker                  |
| Massachusetts General Hospital                    | Electronic Health Record | Epic       | Sunquest                     |
| Norwalk Hospital                                  | Electronic Health Record | Epic       | Sunquest                     |
| Ohio State University Hospital                    | Electronic Health Record | Epic       | Sunquest                     |
| University of Alabama Hospital                    | Electronic Health Record | IMPACT     | IMPACT                       |
| University of California Irvine Medical Center    | Paper               | N/A           | N/A                          |
| University of Maryland Medical Center             | Paper               | N/A           | N/A                          |
| UPMC Mercy                                         | Electronic Health Record | Cerner     | Sunquest                     |
| UPMC Presbyterian                                | Electronic Health Record | Cerner     | Sunquest                     |

PCT procalcitonin, EHR electronic health record
Abbreviations
CAP: College of American Pathologists; CLIA: Clinical Laboratory improvement amendments; CONSORT: Consolidated standards of reporting trials; ED: Emergency department; ITT: intent-to-treat; LRTI: Lower respiratory tract infection; ProACT: Procalcitonin antibiotic consensus trial

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CRISMA Center: Elizabeth Gimbel*, Kourtney Wofford*, Tammy Eaton* (Clinical Epidemiology), Melinda Carter and Vanessa Jackson (Molecular Lab Core), Caroline Pedro (Long Term Follow-Up Core), Edwin Music (Biospatial and Data Management Core).
MACRO Center: Ashley Ryman*, Denise Scholl, Barbara J. Early
*ProACT Coordinating Center
Dedicated to Linda Foa.
The complete list of ProACT Investigators is provided in Appendix 1.

Availability of data and materials
Not applicable.

Authors’ contributions
DTH, DCA, and DMY conceived and designed the study protocol. MJF and AW provided clinical expertise. CHC, FP, LAW, and JY provided statistical expertise. All authors contributed to the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethics approval and consent to participate
The University of Pittsburgh Institutional Review Board approved the ProACT trial.

Consent for publication
Not applicable.

Competing interests
David T. Huang receives grant funding from ThermoFisher for a study examining the microbiome in lower respiratory tract infection.

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