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Amoxicillin for acute lower respiratory tract infection in primary care: subgroup analysis by bacterial and viral etiology

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Running title: Amoxicillin for high-risk patients

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Abstract

Objective. We aimed to assess the effects of amoxicillin treatment in adult patients presenting to primary care with a lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) who are infected with a potential bacterial, viral, or mixed bacterial/viral infection.

Methods. The multicenter randomized controlled trial focused on adults with LRTI not suspected for pneumonia. Patients were randomized to receive either antibiotic (amoxicillin 1g) or placebo three times daily for seven consecutive days using computer-generated random numbers (follow-up 28 days). In this secondary analysis of the trial, symptom duration (primary outcome), symptom severity (scored 0-6), and illness deterioration (reconsultation with new or worsening symptoms, or hospital admission) were analyzed in pre-specified subgroups using regression models. Subgroups of interest were patients with a (strictly) bacterial, (strictly) viral or combined infection and patients with elevated values of procalcitonin, C-reactive protein or blood urea nitrogen.

Results. 2058 patients (amoxicillin n=1036; placebo n=1022) were randomized. Treatment did not affect symptom duration (n=1793). Patients from whom a bacterial pathogen only was isolated (n = 207) benefited from amoxicillin in that symptom severity (n= 804) was reduced by 0.26 points (95% CI: [-0.48; -0.03]). The odds of illness deterioration (n=2024) was 0.24 (95% CI: [0.11; 0.53]) times lower from treatment with amoxicillin when both a bacterial and a viral pathogen were isolated (combined infection; n=198).

Conclusions. Amoxicillin may reduce the risk of illness deterioration in patients with a combined bacterial and viral infection. We found no clinically meaningful benefit from amoxicillin treatment in other subgroups.
Introduction

Acute lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) is common in primary care.[1] Antibiotic treatment is of limited benefit both overall and in subgroups at higher risk of an adverse course. Nevertheless, antibiotics are prescribed for most patients with LRTI.[2–5] Primary analysis of the largest trial to date, the Genomics to combat Resistance against Antibiotics in Community-acquired LRTI (GRACE; http://www.grace-lrti.org) randomized placebo controlled trial (RCT), found no clear evidence of a clinically meaningful benefit from treatment with amoxicillin.[2] A follow-up analysis that examined the benefit of amoxicillin in clinically defined subgroups of patient with LRTI who are most likely to be prescribed antibiotics (i.e. patients with green sputum or those with significant comorbidities) found no clear evidence of meaningful benefit from amoxicillin even in these subgroups.[3] Only those patients with evidence of pneumonia on chest X-ray benefited from amoxicillin treatment.[6]

However, it is unclear whether patients infected with bacterial pathogens might selectively benefit from antibiotic treatment, and filling this evidence gap could help better target antibiotic prescribing in primary care. This secondary analysis of the GRACE RCT therefore aims to assess whether patients from whom potential bacterial pathogens are isolated receive benefit from amoxicillin treatment. In addition, we aimed to assess whether isolation of a viral pathogen and high levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), blood urea nitrogen (BUN) or procalcitonin (PCT) were associate with benefit from treatment with amoxicillin.[7–9]

Methods

Data
The details of the GRACE RCT have been described in detail elsewhere.[2] In summary, non-pregnant adults presenting to primary care with acute cough, in whom pneumonia was not suspected, were recruited between November 2007 and April 2010 by primary care physicians in 16 networks across 12 European countries (Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Wales).

Patients who did not consume antibiotics in the month before consultation, were randomized to receive either an antibiotic (amoxicillin 1g) or a placebo three times daily for seven consecutive days. All patients were asked to complete a symptom diary daily until their symptoms had settled (up to a maximum of 28 days). The diary recorded the severity of cough, phlegm, shortness of breath, wheezing, runny nose, chest pain, muscle ache, headache, disturbed sleep, feeling unwell, fever and interference with daily activities. Symptoms were scored on a 7 point scale (0: normal / not affected, 1: very little problem, 2: slight problem, 3: moderately bad, 4: bad, 5: very bad, 6: as bad as it could be).[10] For each patient, a nasopharyngeal swab was taken on the day of presentation. This sample was then analyzed using bacterial and viral polymerase chain reaction analysis. We tested for both bacterial pathogens (Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus Influenza, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydia pneumoniae, Bordetella pertussis, Legionella pneumophila) and viral pathogens (rhinovirus, influenza virus, coronavirus, respiratory syncytial virus, human metapneumovirus, parainfluenza virus, adenovirus, polyomavirus, bocavirus).[11] Samples with a pathogen present, either bacterial or viral, are referred to as confirmed infections. Samples in which a bacterial pathogen was detected are referred to as bacterial infections. If no viral pathogens were present in these samples, they are referred to as purely bacterial infections. Samples in which a viral pathogen was detected are referred to as viral infections. If no bacterial pathogens were present in these samples, they are referred to as purely viral infections. Samples in...
which both a bacterial and a viral pathogen were detected are referred to as
combined infections. Note that these categorizations are not mutually
exclusive. Within 24 hours of presentation to the GP, a venous blood sample
was obtained. CRP and BUN were measured using the conventional
immunoturbidimetric method. PCT was measured using a rapid sensitive
assay. [11] We defined an elevated CRP, PCT and BUN as the top 25% of
measurements in our patient population (referred to as high CRP, high PCT
and high BUN, respectively).

Main outcomes

Symptom duration. The primary outcome was the duration of symptoms
rated moderately bad or worse by the patient (score 3 or above) following
the initial presentation (in days).[12]

Symptom severity. A secondary outcome was symptom severity, calculated
as the mean diary score for all symptoms on days 2-4 (rated by the patient).
This time frame was selected because before day 2 antibiotics will have had
little chance to provide benefit, and after day 4 the overall symptom severity
is less than moderately bad.[12]

Illness deterioration. An additional secondary outcome was illness
deterioration, defined as a return to the physician with worsening symptoms,
new symptoms, new signs or illness requiring admission to hospital within
four weeks of the initial consultation (documented through a notes
review).[13]

Analysis

We fitted a Cox regression model for symptom duration (allowing for
censoring), a linear regression model for symptom severity and a logistic
regression model for illness deterioration.[14–16] All analyses controlled
for severity of symptoms at baseline and included an interaction term
between a particular subgroup (in the studied subgroup or not) and
treatment (amoxicillin or placebo). This interaction term was used to assess
whether the effectiveness of amoxicillin treatment varied by the subgroup.
Similar models, excluding the interaction term, were fitted for patients in the
selected subgroup.

The subgroups of interest were patients with a confirmed, bacterial, purely
bacterial, viral, purely viral or combined infection. We were also interested
in subgroups with a high CRP, high BUN or high PCT. Subgroups were not
mutually exclusive.

Ethics approval
The study was approved by ethics committees in all participating countries.
The competent authority in each country also gave their approval. Patients
who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were given written and verbal
information on the study and provided written informed consent. The
GRACE RCT is registered with EudraCT (2007-001586-15), UKCRN
Portfolio (ID 4175), ISRCTN (52261229), and FWO (G.0274.08N).

Results
In total, 2058 patients (out of 2061) that did not consume antibiotics in the
month before consultation were randomized. Symptom duration and
symptom severity were reported for 87% (1793/2058) and 88% (1804/2024)
of patients respectively. Illness deterioration (or no deterioration) was
documented in 98% (2024/2058) of whom 18% (355/2024) experienced
illness deterioration. The vast majority of those with illness deterioration
represented reconsultation with new or worsening symptoms. Sample size
information for subgroup analyses is presented in Figure 1.
Symptom duration. No subgroups were identified that were significantly more likely to benefit from amoxicillin for the duration of symptoms (in days) rated moderately bad or worse (Table 1).

Symptom severity. Patients with a purely bacterial infection benefitted from amoxicillin treatment (Table 2; interaction term -0.25 (95% CI: [-0.49; 0.00])); the mean symptom severity score was 0.26 (95% CI: [-0.48; -0.03]) points lower compared to patients on placebo (Table 2).

Illness deterioration. Patients with a bacterial infection benefited from amoxicillin in terms of illness deterioration (Table 3; interaction term 0.47 (95% CI: [0.27; 0.82]) OR 0.46 (95% CI: [0.29; 0.75]). Patients with a combined infection treated with amoxicillin were less likely to experience illness deterioration (Table 3; interaction term 0.26 (95% CI: [0.11; 0.59]) OR 0.24 (95% CI: [0.11; 0.53]) : 32% (95% CI: [23-41%]) of patients receiving placebo experienced illness deterioration compared to only 10% (95% CI: [4-16%]) of patients receiving amoxicillin (Figure 2).

Discussion

We found no clear evidence of clinically meaningful benefit in terms of symptom duration from amoxicillin treatment in patients consulting in primary care with LRTI and from whom we isolated potential bacterial pathogens, viral pathogens or identified mixed viral/bacterial infections. However, amoxicillin treatment did reduce symptom severity among patients with a purely bacterial infection, and did reduce the risk of illness deterioration in patients with a combined infection, but this effect was not seen among those with a purely bacterial infection.

Previous analyses from this GRACE trial of amoxicillin versus placebo in patients presenting with acute LRTI in primary care found that amoxicillin
provided little benefit, both overall and in patients aged 60 and above. In fact, amoxicillin treatment was even associated with slight harm, in that more patients experienced side effects than were prevented from experiencing illness deterioration [2] A secondary subgroup analysis found that only those patients with significant co-morbidities (mostly asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) benefitted from amoxicillin treatment in terms of reduced symptom severity between days 2 and 4 after first consulting in primary care. However, there was no benefit in terms of symptom duration or odds of illness deterioration, suggesting questionable clinical significance of the modest statistical short-term benefits of amoxicillin treatment in this subgroup [3]

The secondary subgroup analysis presented here has found that patients with a purely bacterial infection benefit from amoxicillin in terms of reduced symptom severity, and that patients with a combined infection benefit from amoxicillin in terms of a reduced chance of illness deterioration. Although the benefit from amoxicillin treatment in those infected only by potential bacterial pathogens is of questionable clinical significance and has only borderline statistical significance, the effect in the combined infection group was an almost 20% reduction in the probability of illness deterioration.

We only found clear evidence of benefit (with p-values below 0.01) from amoxicillin treatment in the group of patients who had a bacterial infection. Given that the amoxicillin treatment is on average ineffective in patients with a purely bacterial infection, the effect of antibiotics in patients with a bacterial infection is driven by the effect in those patients with a combined infection. Assuming that this effect was not due to chance, it may be biologically plausible: viral infections may predispose to secondary bacterial infections by causing mucosal damage or inflammation, lead to a longer or more severe illness course, and thus make these patients more likely to benefit from amoxicillin [17–19]. However, the number of patients with a
combined infection (9.6%; 199/2056) who could potentially benefit from antibiotic treatment indicates that the clinical impact of developing prediction rules or point of care tests for such patients is limited: 50 patients would have to be tested with a range of bacterial and viral diagnostic tests in order to identify five who have a combined infection, and all of these would have to be treated for one individual to benefit. Not only would such a policy need to be shown to be cost-effective in the short term, but the potential medicalization of illnesses (by signaling to the population that people with LRTI need to be tested) would have to be considered. Because neither symptom duration nor symptom severity were clearly affected by amoxicillin treatment, and the odds of illness deterioration was influenced by amoxicillin treatment only in a very specific subgroup. The potential benefits of amoxicillin treatment should therefore be balanced against side-effects, such as diarrhea, nausea or skin rash and the long-term risk of antibiotic resistance.[20] Thus, most of these patients should probably not be prescribed an antibiotic, and/or clinicians could consider using a delayed antibiotic prescription, in order to avoid inappropriate use of antibiotics.[21] Nevertheless, it is important to be aware of the potential harm caused by under-treatment of a combined infection, so all patients need to be given clear advice about when to reconsult.

Strengths and limitations

The findings from this study are applicable to European primary care clinical practice, as patient recruitment took place in 16 networks across 12 European countries. Some of the subgroups we studied were small, increasing risk of a Type II error. The subgroup with combined bacterial and viral infection was also not specified in advance, which increases the risk of a ‘false positive’ result (type I error) due to multiple comparisons, and thus the results should be interpreted with caution. Similarly, the impact of amoxicillin on symptom severity among patients with a purely bacterial
infection was of borderline significance, and was also of doubtful clinical importance. In contrast, the impact of amoxicillin treatment on reducing the risk of illness deterioration in patients with a bacterial infection, and in patients with a combined infection, was highly statistically significant.

Conclusion

We found no clear evidence of benefit from amoxicillin treatment in adults presenting to primary care with LRTI for symptom severity or duration, irrespective of etiology or biomarker test results. Amoxicillin treatment does reduce the risk of illness deterioration when both a viral and a bacterial pathogen are isolated. However, point of care testing to target antibiotic prescribing only to those with a combined bacterial and viral infection is unlikely to be a cost effective.

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Conflicts of interest

We have no conflicts of interest to declare.
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Table 1. Symptom duration* in patients consulting in primary care with LRTI treated with amoxicillin versus placebo.

|                      | Median symptom duration (IQR) | Interaction term* [95% CI] | p-value | Hazard ratio for subgroup* [95% CI] | p-value |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
|                      | Amoxicillin | Placebo |                      |         |                                    |         |
| Whole cohort (n=1804) | 6 (3-11)     | 7 (3-13) | 1.06 [0.96 – 1.17] | 0.268   |                                    |         |
| Confirmed infection  | 6 (3-11)     | 7 (4-11) | 0.92 [0.75 – 1.14] | 0.435   | 1.03 [0.91 – 1.16] | 0.673   |
| (n=1163)             |              |         |                      |         |                                    |         |
| Bacterial infection  | 6 (3-16)     | 7 (4-14) | 0.96 [0.76 – 1.23] | 0.767   | 1.03 [0.83 – 1.27] | 0.821   |
| (n=392)              |              |         |                      |         |                                    |         |
| Purely bacterial infection | 5 (3-16.5) | 9 (5-17) | 1.10 [0.80 – 1.51] | 0.554   | 1.13 [0.84 – 1.53] | 0.421   |
| (n=209)              |              |         |                      |         |                                    |         |
| Viral infection (n=883) | 6 (3.5-11) | 7 (3-11) | 0.92 [0.75 – 1.12] | 0.394   | 1.01 [0.88 – 1.17] | 0.884   |
| Purely viral infection(n=700) | 6 (3-11) | 7 (3-11) | 0.98 [0.80 – 1.21] | 0.855   | 1.04 [0.89 – 1.23] | 0.599   |
| Combined infection   | 7 (4-14)     | 6 (3.5-11) | 0.83 [0.59 – 1.15] | 0.250   | 0.89 [0.65 – 1.21] | 0.450   |
| (n=183)              |              |         |                      |         |                                    |         |
| High PCT (n=436)     | 6 (4-13)     | 7 (4-13) | 1.06 [0.84 – 1.34] | 0.602   | 1.09 [0.89 – 1.33] | 0.423   |
### Table 2. Symptom severity* (standard deviation) in patients consulting in primary care with LRTI treated with amoxicillin versus placebo.

|                           | Amoxicillin | Placebo | Interaction term* [95% CI] | p-value | Difference for subgroup* [95% CI] | p-value |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| Whole cohort (n=1793)     | 1.59 (0.95) | 1.70 (1.01) |                           |         | -0.07 [-0.15 – 0.01] | 0.065   |
| Confirmed infection (n=1158) | 1.71 (0.99) | 1.82 (1.02) | 0.03 [-0.13 – 0.19] | 0.720   | -0.06 [-0.16 – 0.04] | 0.221   |
| Bacterial infection (n=390) | 1.56 (0.95) | 1.87 (1.05) | -0.09 [-0.28 – 0.10] | 0.330   | -0.14 [-0.31 – 0.03] | 0.108   |

*Calculated as the median (IQR) number of days with symptoms rated moderately bad or worse by the patient following the initial presentation.

IQR: Interquartile range. *Estimates controlled for baseline symptom severity; values < 1 favor amoxicillin.
| Infection Type                       | Mean (SD) | P  Value | 95% CI         | Odds Ratio | 95% CI         | p  Value |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------|
| Purely bacterial infection (n=207)  | 1.44 (0.95) | 0.048 | -0.26 [-0.48, -0.00] | 1.90 (1.09) | 1.90 [-0.25, 0.00] | 0.27     |
| Viral infection (n=880)             | 1.78 (1.00) | 0.119 | -0.02 [-0.13, 0.10] | 1.83 (1.01) | 1.83 [0.12, 0.28] | 0.80     |
| Purely viral infection (n=697)      | 1.80 (1.01) | 0.251 | -0.02 [-0.15, 0.11] | 1.83 (1.01) | 1.83 [0.09, 0.25] | 0.75     |
| Combined infection (n=183)          | 1.69 (0.94) | 0.423 | -0.01 [-0.27, 0.25] | 1.84 (1.00) | 1.84 [0.10, 0.36] | 0.94     |
| High PCT (n=434)                    | 1.67 (0.98) | 0.326 | -0.13 [-0.30, 0.04] | 1.87 (1.14) | 1.87 [-0.09, 0.09] | 0.14     |
| High BUN (n=439)                    | 1.45 (0.93) | 0.782 | -0.08 [-0.23, 0.07] | 1.52 (0.98) | 1.52 [-0.03, 0.21] | 0.29     |
| High CRP (n=420)                    | 1.88 (1.00) | 0.473 | -0.12 [-0.29, 0.06] | 2.03 (1.03) | 2.03 [-0.07, 0.25] | 0.20     |

*Calculated as the mean (standard deviation) diary score for all symptoms on days 2-4 (rated by the patient).

*Estimates controlled for baseline symptom severity; negative values favor amoxicillin.
Table 3. Illness deterioration* in patients consulting in primary care with LRTI treated with amoxicillin versus placebo.

|                          | Amoxicillin | Placebo | Interaction term* | Odds ratio for subgroup* | p-value |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------|
|                          |             |         | [95% CI]          | p-value                  |         |
| Whole cohort (n=2024)    | 162/1019    | 193/1005| 0.80 [0.63 – 1.00]| 0.051                    |         |
| Confirmed infection (n=1292) | 100/652    | 137/640 | 0.58 [0.36-0.95]  | 0.029                    | 0.67 [0.50-0.88] | 0.005  |
| Bacterial infection (n=420)   | 30/189     | 67/231  | 0.47 [0.27-0.82]  | 0.007                    | 0.46 [0.29-0.75] | 0.002  |
| Purely bacterial infection (n=222) | 21/100     | 32/122  | 0.91 [0.46-1.79]  | 0.792                    | 0.75 [0.40-1.40] | 0.364  |
| Viral infection (n=1000)    | 72/514     | 98/486  | 0.66 [0.41-1.04]  | 0.075                    | 0.64 [0.46-0.90] | 0.001  |
| Purely viral infection (n=802) | 63/425     | 63/377  | 1.12 [0.69-1.81]  | 0.639                    | 0.87 [0.59-1.27] | 0.464  |
| Combined infection (n=198)  | 9/89       | 35/109  | 0.26 [0.11-0.59]  | 0.001                    | 0.24 [0.11-0.53] | <0.001 |
| High PCT (n=481)           | 39/248     | 59/233  | 0.62 [0.36-1.06]  | 0.079                    | 0.55 [0.35-0.86] | 0.010  |
| High BUN (n=473)           | 40/235     | 45/238  | 1.15 [0.67-1.99]  | 0.605                    | 0.88 [0.55-1.41] | 0.593  |
| High CRP (n=478)           | 41/239     | 49/239  | 1.03 [0.60-1.75]  | 0.927                    | 0.80 [0.51-1.27] | 0.350  |

* Defined as a return to the physician with worsening symptoms, new symptoms, new signs or illness requiring admission to hospital within four weeks of the initial consultation (determined through a notes review)

* Estimates controlled for baseline symptom severity; values < 1 favours amoxicillin.
Figure 1. Patient flow chart.

Figure 2. Illustration of the interaction between amoxicillin treatment (versus placebo) and having a combined infection (versus not having one): estimates and 95% confidence intervals.