

COPD ACUTE EXACERBATION

Admission to Hospital

Weight (kg)

Bu	Bulleted orders are initiated by default, unless crossed out and initialed by the physician/prescriber. Boxed orders () require physician/prescriber check mark () to be initiated.					
1.	ALLERGIES: See Allergy/ADR record					
2.	Notify the following of patient admission: Notified (data)					
3.	 CODE STATUS/MOST Refer to completed Medical Orders for Scope of Treatment (MOST) #829641 					
4.	CONSULTS (where avail Respirologist (MD/NF Occupational Therapi	P to call) 🛛 🗆 P	harmacist alliative Care	□ Dietitian□ Other	Physiotherap	oist 🛛 Social Worker
5.	DIET Diet Type (choose one): General NPO Other Diet Texture (choose one): Regular Other					
6.	ACTIVITY Activity as tolerated	** 0R ** 🗆 C	other			
7.	 MONITORING Temp, BP, HR, RR, SpO₂ Q H for hours, then Intake and output Q shift Daily weights (if history of heart failure) Glucose monitoring (select one below): If on corticosteroids and no diabetes, capillary blood glucose BID × 48 H then reassess **OR** If non-insulin dependent diabetes, capillary blood glucose TID AC and HS **OR** Refer to Insulin Subcutaneous Adult PPO #829523 OR # 829524 					
_	 CBC and differential, Lytes4 (Na, K, Cl, HCO₃), glucose, urea, creatinine INR □ PTT Sputum C&S (includes gram stain) Resp Virus Flu A/B RSV – Nasopharynx (submitted in viral transport medium) Blood cultures × 2 if temperature above 38.0°C Arterial Blood Gas on □ Room Air **OR** □ Oxygen at					
	e (dd/mm/yyyy)	Time	Physician Signature			Printed Name or College ID#

PRESCRIBING GUIDELINES

IMMUNIZATIONS

Pneumococcal 23-Valent Polysaccharide Vaccine should:

- be offered to all patients with COPD
- NOT be re-administered within 5 years of previous polysaccharide dose
- NOT be administered within 8 weeks of previous pneumococcal conjugate vaccine

NOTE: if administered while in hospital, notify family physician office and public health of vaccine administration date

Influenza Vaccine should be:

administered every influenza season to patients with COPD

SHORT-ACTING BRONCHODILATORS

Combined salbutamol and ipratropium recommended to:

- improve lung function
- reduce dyspnea

Metered dose inhaler (± spacer) and nebulizer delivery provide same FEV_1 improvements

SYSTEMIC CORTICOSTEROIDS

Recommended to:

- shorten recovery time and length of stay
- improve lung function and arterial hypoxemia
- reduce the risk of early relapse and treatment failure

Recommended **duration 5 days** (more severe AECOPD may require up to 14 days)

methylPREDNISolone 40 mg IV is equivalent to predniSONE 50 mg PO.

ANTIBIOTICS

Approximately 50% of AECOPD are of viral etiology. The recommendations below are for AECOPD **WITHOUT** Pneumonia:

- Indications
 - » ↑ sputum purulence plus at least 1 symptom:
 - ↑ dyspnea
 - ↑ sputum volume
 - » Requires mechanical ventilation (invasive or non-invasive)
- Selection (see also table below)
 - Avoid same antibiotic class if prescribed within the past 3 months
 - » *M. pneumoniae* and *Chlamydophila* **should not** be empirically treated
 - » Moxifloxacin should be reserved: (↑ resistance, C. difficile risk, drug interactions)
 - for patients who are beta-lactam allergic, or
 - for patients who have failed first line antibiotic therapy
 - » Macrolides (e.g. clarithromycin, azithromycin) are NOT good empiric options (poor *H. influenzae* coverage and significant *S. pneumoniae* resistance)
 - » Selection for patients with history of *Pseudomonas* aeruginosa should be guided by susceptibility history
- Route and Duration
 - » Oral antibiotic therapy is **PREFERRED** route if possible.
 - » Antibiotic length of therapy is 5 7 days.
- Evaluation
 - » Improved dyspnea and sputum purulence are indicators of treatment success

AECOPD	Characteristics	Bacterial Pathogens	Antibiotic Options (choose one)
Simple	 ↑ sputum purulence **AND** ↑ sputum volume **OR** ↑ dyspnea 	H. influenza M. catarrhalis S. pneumoniae	amoxicillin ** OR ** doxycycline ** OR ** sulfamethoxazole / trimethoprim
Complicated	As in simple **AND at least 1 of**: • FEV1 less than 50% predicted • 4 or more exacerbations/year • Ischemic heart disease • Use of home oxygen • Chronic oral corticosteroid use	As in simple plus: • Beta-lactam resistance • Gram-negatives	Oral Route Preferred amoxicillin-clavulanate woxifloxacin (penicillin allergy) IV Route cefTRIAXone woxifloxacin (severe β-lactam allergy)
Complicated with suspected Pseudomonas	 As in complicated **AND**: Pseudomonas isolated during previous AECOPD **OR** Pseudomonas colonization 	As in complicated plus increase risk of: • <i>Pseudomonas</i>	Oral Route Preferredamoxicillin + ciprofloxacin**OR**cefuroxime axetil + ciprofloxacinIV RoutecefTRIAXone + ciprofloxacin**OR**piperacillin-tazobactam



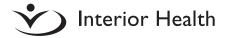
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 Saline lock **OR** Other PROPHYLAXIS Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) Prophylaxis – Adult (form #829495) Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) for Tobacco Withdrawal (form #829435) Pneumococcal 23-valent polysaccharide vaccine (fax vaccination date to GP/Public Health) up to date 0.5 mL IM/SC × 1 dose on day 5 or on day of hospital discharge, whichever comes first (<i>date</i>) Influenza vaccine up to date or not indicated because it is not influenza season 0.5 mL IM × 1 dose on day 5 or on day of hospital discharge, whichever comes first (<i>date</i>) 12. MEDICATIONS (Refer to prescribing guidelines on the back of Page 1 and Page 2) Refer to Best Possible Medication History (BPMH) Prescriber to determine if regularly scheduled home inhaled medications to be continued Oxygen Titrate to keep O₂ saturation between 88 and 92%
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Inhaled Bronchodilators (do not prescribe tiotropium when using ipratropium acutely) salbutamol 2.5 mg nebulized **OR** 400 mcg MDI with spacer Q4H while awake salbutamol 2.5 mg nebulized **OR** 200 mcg MDI with spacer Q1H PRN dyspnea ipratropium 500 mcg nebulized **OR** 80 mcg MDI with spacer Q4H while awake ipratropium 500 mcg nebulized **OR** 80 mcg MDI with spacer Q4H while awake prednisone cone; oral route is preferred where possible) prednisonE 50 mg PO DAILY × 5 days **OR** x days

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12. MEDICATIONS (cont'd)

Oral Antibiotics (preferred route)

Simple COPD (choose one)

- □ amoxicillin 500 mg PO Q8H × 7 days
- □ doxycycline 200 mg PO × 1 on day 1, then 100 mg PO BID × 6 days
- □ sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim 800/160 mg PO Q12H × 7 days
- Complicated COPD (choose one)
- □ amoxicillin-clavulanate 875/125 mg PO Q12H × 7 days
- moxifloxacin 400 mg PO DAILY × 5 days (for patients with penicillin allergy)

Complicated COPD - Pseudomonas aeruginosa SUSPECTED (choose one)

- □ amoxicillin 500 mg PO Q8H **PLUS** ciprofloxacin 750 mg PO Q12H × 7 days
- □ cefuroxime axetil 500 mg PO Q12H ***PLUS*** ciprofloxacin 750 mg PO Q12H × 7 days

IV Antibiotics (oral therapy is preferable; consider IV if enteral route unavailable)

Complicated COPD (choose one)

- □ cefTRIAXone 2 g IV DAILY × 7 days
- moxifloxacin 400 mg IV DAILY × 5 days (for patients with severe beta-lactam allergy)

Complicated COPD - Pseudomonas aeruginosa SUSPECTED (choose one)

- □ cefTRIAXone 2 g IV DAILY ***PLUS*** ciprofloxacin 400 mg IV Q12H × 7 days
- □ piperacillin-tazobactam 4.5 g IV Q6H × 7 days

Antivirals (for suspected influenza with influenza symptom onset within 48 hours)

- □ oseltamivir 75 mg PO BID × 5 days
- Other Orders:

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