Acute Otitis Media, Acute Bacterial Sinusitis, and Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis

This guideline, developed by Larry Simmons, MD, in collaboration with the ANGELS team, on October 3, 2013, is a significantly revised version of the Recurrent Otitis Media guideline by Bryan Burke, MD, and includes the most recent information for acute otitis media, acute bacterial sinusitis, and acute bacterial rhinosinusitis. Last reviewed by Larry Simmons, MD on July 5, 2016.

Preface

As the risk factors for the development of acute otitis media (AOM) and acute bacterial sinusitis (ABS)/ acute bacterial rhinosinusitis (ABRS) are similar, the bacterial pathogens are essentially the same for both AOM and ABS/ABRS, and since the antimicrobial treatments are similar, the following guideline is based, unless otherwise referenced, on recently published evidenced-based guidelines by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) for AOM,¹² and by the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA) for ABRS.³

This guideline applies to children 6 months to 12 years of age and otherwise healthy children without pressure equalizer (PE) tubes, immune deficiencies, cochlear implants, or anatomic abnormalities including cleft palate, craniofacial anomalies, and Down syndrome. However, the IDSA ABRS guideline includes recommendations for children and adult patients.

Key Points

- Acute otitis media (AOM) is characterized by a bulging tympanic membrane (TM) + middle-ear effusion.
- Antibiotic treatment is indicated in children ≥6 months of age with severe AOM, children 6-23 months of age with mild signs/symptoms of bilateral AOM. In children 6-23 months of age with non-severe unilateral AOM, and in children ≥24 months of age with bilateral or unilateral
AOM who have mild pain and low fever <39°C/102.2°F, either antibiotic treatment or observation is appropriate.

- Acute bacterial sinusitis (ABS)/Acute bacterial rhinosinusitis (ABRS) is a bacterial infection of the paranasal sinuses.
- Antibiotic treatment for 10-14 days is usually recommended in pediatric patients. Macrolides (azithromycin, clarithromycin) are not recommended because of high rates of resistance in Streptococcus pneumoniae and H influenzae.
- Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX) is not recommended because of high rates of resistance in Streptococcus pneumoniae and nontypeable H influenzae.
- Therapy with second and third generation oral cephalosporins is not recommended as a single treatment option by the IDSA ABRS guideline. The AAP ABS guideline recommends oral second/third generation oral cephalosporins only if patients have true penicillin allergy.

Definitions, Assessment, and Diagnosis of Acute Otitis Media

Definition

- Acute otitis media (AOM) is defined by a bulging tympanic membrane (TM) and acute onset of symptoms, the identification of middle-ear effusion (MEE), and the presence of signs and symptoms of middle-ear inflammation, or a purulent discharge not related to otitis externa. Acute otitis media with effusion (OME) is defined by the presence of fluid in the middle ear without signs or symptoms of acute ear infection, and isolated OME is not an indication for antibiotic treatment. Acute otitis media is the most common reason for prescribing antibiotics in children.

Assessment and diagnosis of AOM in children 6 months to 12 years of age

- Bacterial microbiologic data for assessment and diagnosis of AOM and ABRS are primarily derived from middle ear fluid isolates.
- Most common bacterial pathogens are:
  - Streptococcus pneumoniae
  - Nontypeable Haemophilus influenzae
  - Moraxella catarrhalis
- Most frequent viral infections associated with secondary bacterial AOM:
  - Adenovirus
  - Coronavirus
  - Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
  - Influenza
  - Rhinovirus
- Other predisposing factors for developing AOM:
  - Allergens
  - Environmental tobacco smoke
  - Airborne irritants
- Requirements for diagnosis of AOM:
  - Moderate-to-severe bulging tympanic membrane
  - Mild bulging tympanic membrane and <48 hours of pain, fussiness
  - Intense erythema and <48 hours of pain, fussiness
  - Otorrhea from spontaneous perforation, not due to otitis externa
  - Indication of effusion must be present for diagnosis by
Severely bulging tympanic membrane
Visualization of air-fluid level
Pneumatic otoscopy is the standard of care in diagnosing acute otitis media

- Factors that do not indicate AOM
  - Restlessness
  - Ear rubbing/pulling
  - Fever

Management of Acute Otitis Media

Antibiotic treatment

- Children ≥6 months of age with severe AOM
  - Severe bulging tympanic membrane, or purulent otorrhea from perforation of the TM
  - Moderate to severe pain for ≥48 hours
  - Fever ≥39°C/102.2°F
- Children 6-23 months of age with mild signs/symptoms of bilateral AOM
  - Mild bulging tympanic membrane plus effusion
  - Acute onset mild pain and mild fever (<39°C)
- Children 6-23 months with non-severe unilateral AOM-antibiotic treatment or observation with:
  - Treatment of mild pain, low fever <39°C/102.2°F
  - Follow-up if symptoms worsen with 48-72 hours from symptom onset
- Children ≥24 months of age with mild pain and low fever <39°C/102.2°F, antibiotic treatment or
  - Observation and pain/fever treatment
  - Follow-up if symptoms worsen with 48-72 hours from symptom onset
- Symptomatic treatment of pain is indicated in all patients, whether treated with antibiotics or observation.

Duration of antibiotic treatment for AOM

- Ten (10) days for children <2 years of age and children with severe symptoms
- Five (5) to 7 days for children >2 years of age with mild to moderate symptoms

Table 1. Preferred Antibiotic Treatment for Acute Otitis Media

To view a larger image on your device, please click or touch the image.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibiotic</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Amoxicillin high dose    | 80-90mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses x 10 days | Use with patients who
|                          |                                             | • Received amoxicillin in past 30 days
| Amoxicillin-Clavulanate 14:1 high dose | 60-90mg/kg/day + 6.4 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses x 10 days         | • Have concurrent conjunctivitis
|                          |                                             | • Have recurrent AOM
|                          |                                             | • unresponsive to amoxicillin                                           |
Table 2. Alternate Antibiotic Treatment for Acute Otitis Media*

Oral cephalosporin susceptibility to S. pneumoniae 60-75% vs. >90% for high dose amoxicillin

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* Use only in patients with recent or true severe penicillin allergy; patients with a history of
  • Anaphylaxis
  • Urticaria
  • Urticaria multiforme
  • Stevens- Johnson Syndrome

Patients with true penicillin allergy often tolerate 2nd and 3rd generation cephalosporins according to AAP AOM guideline.  

Table 3. Alternate Antibiotic Treatment for Acute Otitis Media if Initial Treatment Fails*

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*Use if initial treatment fails 42-72 hours after presentation

Follow-up, Cautions, and Comments

  • No scientific evidence exists for follow-up in patients who respond to antibiotic treatment within 72 hours.
  • Prophylactic antibiotics should not be used in patients with recurrent AOM.
Adenoidectomy does not reduce recurrent AOM.

Pressure equalizer (PE) tubes

- A clinical practice guideline by the American Academy of Otolaryngology recommends:
  - Age-appropriate hearing tests for children with persistent middle ear effusion > 3 months.
  - Consideration of PE tubes in children with bilateral persistent middle ear effusion > 3 months with documented hearing difficulties.
  - PE tubes are not recommended in children with recurrent AOM who do not have middle ear effusions.
- Have small effect in reducing recurrent AOM
- Thirty-two percent (32%) of patients have tympanosclerosis and possible decreased hearing ability related to previous PE tube insertion(s).7

**Definition, Risk Factors, Assessment, and Diagnosis of Acute Bacterial Sinusitis (ABS)/Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis (ABRS)**

**Definition**

- Acute bacterial rhinosinusitis/acute bacterial sinusitis (ABS/ABRS) is a bacterial infection of the paranasal sinuses.
- ABS/ABRS affects 1% of children in the U.S. annually.8

**Risk factors**

- Inflammatory
  - Viral upper respiratory infections
    - ABS/ABRS results from upper respiratory infections in 5% of children.3
    - Children in day care are twice as likely to have ABS/ABRS following an upper respiratory infection.
  - Allergic rhinitis
  - Irritants
- Congenital
  - Cystic fibrosis
  - Cilia dysfunction
  - Immune disorders
- Anatomic
  - Choanal atresia
  - Trauma
  - Foreign body
  - Tumor
  - Deviated septum

**Complications of ABRS**

- Extracranial
  - Periorbital inflammatory edema
  - Sub-periosteal abscess
  - Orbital cellulitis
  - Orbital abscess
• Intracranial
  ■ Subdural empyema
  ■ Brain abscess
  ■ Epidural abscess
  ■ Venous sinus thrombosis
  ■ Meningitis

Assessment and diagnosis of acute bacterial rhinosinusitis

• Common symptoms in children with ABRS
  ■ Persistent nasal discharge – 76%
  ■ Cough – 80%
  ■ Fever – 63%

• Clinical presentations of ABRS
  ■ Persistent respiratory symptoms or signs ≥10-30 days
    - Nasal discharge-any quality and
    - Cough-day and night
    - Low grade fever
    - Child may appear mildly ill
  ■ Severe symptoms
    - Usually appear in school-age children, adolescents, and adults.
    - Fever ≥39°C at least 3 to 4 days
    - Purulent nasal discharge >3-4 days from the onset of symptoms
    - Headache/facial pain may occur
  ■ Worsening of signs or symptoms after initial improvement-double sickening
    - Fever recurs
    - Headache appears/worsens
    - Increase in nasal discharge

• Bacterial microbiologic data for assessment and diagnosis are primarily derived from middle ear fluid isolates

• Most common bacterial pathogens are
  Streptococcus pneumoniae
  Nontypeable Haemophilus influenzae
  Moraxella catarrhalis

Management of Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis

• Antibiotic treatment 10-14 days in children, although 5-7 days may be adequate in adults
• Macrolides (azithromycin, clarithromycin) are not recommended because of high rates of resistance in Streptococcus pneumoniae and H influenzae.
• Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX) is not recommended because of high rates of resistance in Streptococcus pneumoniae and NT H influenzae.
• Second and third generation oral cephalosporins are not recommended as monotherapy, due to high rates of resistance according to the IDSA ABRS guideline, and in only patients with true penicillin allergy according to the AAP ABS guideline.

Table 4. Preferred Antibiotic Treatment for Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis

To view a larger image on your device, please click or touch the image.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibiotic</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amoxicillin</td>
<td>45 mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses</td>
<td>Use as first line treatment in areas which have low antibiotic resistance rates in patients &gt;2 years of age with uncomplicated ABS/ABRS who do not attend daycare, and who have not been treated with antibiotics within the last 4 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amoxicillin high dose</td>
<td>60-90mg/kg/day in 2 divided doses x 10 days. Max dose 2 grams/day</td>
<td>Use in patients &gt;2 years of age with uncomplicated mild to moderate ABS/ABRS who do not attend daycare and who live in areas with high rates of resistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-dose amoxicillin/clavulanate</td>
<td>50 mg/kg/day; max 2grams/day (divide into 2X/day doses). Max dose 2 grams/day</td>
<td>Use with patients who • Have severe infection with fever ≥39°C • Are in day care • Are &lt;2 years old • Have had antibiotic within past month • Have had recent hospitalization • Are immunocompromised Areas where invasive non-meningitis S pneumonia resistance is &gt;10%-which includes most of Southeast US, including central Arkansas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If patients fail recommended treatment in 3-5 days or worsen on recommended antibiotic therapy, refer to ENT to obtain cultures and for antimicrobial sensitivities.

- Direct sinus aspiration, preferred
- Endoscopically-guided culture
- Nasopharyngeal cultures – not recommended

Role of adjunctive therapies

- Analgesics, antipyretics, and appropriate oral hydration is recommended for all patients
- Saline irrigation – evidence of effectiveness in children is weak
- Intranasal topical steroids – may be helpful in patients with allergic rhinitis, but evidence of effectiveness in children is weak
- Topical or oral decongestants or antihistamines – not recommended

Role of imaging

- Not recommended and not advised in patients with uncomplicated ABRS, which is a clinical diagnosis
- Patients with severe ABRS and orbital or intracranial complications
  - Contrast-enhanced CT is recommended due to availability in almost all area at all times of the day
  - MRI is not recommended due to limited availability, especially off hours, in many areas
This guideline was developed to improve health care access in Arkansas and to aid health care providers in making decisions about appropriate patient care. The needs of the individual patient, resources available, and limitations unique to the institution or type of practice may warrant variations.

References