RESULTS

Nearly half of CABP patients in this study were hospitalized. Most hospitalized patients had no guideline concordant therapy with a CCI score ≥ 1 and CCI ≤ 2.9% (2.7%- 3.1%) for CCI ≥ 2. For CCI ≥ 3, in-hospital mortality proportions for all patients and by CCI: 5.5%, 13.3%, and 24.3%, respectively, for CCI = 0, 1, and 2. These results demonstrate the need to better delineate patient populations that may be safely and effectively treated in the outpatient setting.

Figure 1. Distributions of demographic and clinical characteristics of 68,254 hospitalized CABP patients who received ceftriaxone IV on hospitalization day 1 or 2 and continued for 2 days by 12-month baseline Charlson Comorbidity Index Score (CCI).

Figure 2. Distributions of demographic and clinical characteristics of 68,254 hospitalized patients who received ceftriaxone IV on hospitalization day 1 or 2 and continued for 2 days by 12-month baseline Charlson Comorbidity Index Score (CCI).

Figure 3. Hospitalization mortality proportions for all patients and by CCI 0 and CCI ≥ 1 among 68,254 hospitalized CABP patients who received ceftriaxone IV on hospitalization day 1 or 2 and continued for 2 days.