

## ANMC Pediatric Acute Otitis Media (AOM) Treatment Guidelines

Diagnosis Criteria	Severe Symptoms	Observation Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New onset of otorrhea (not related to AOE)</li> <li>▪ Mild TM bulging and recent (&lt;48 hrs) onset of ear pain</li> <li>▪ Moderate to severe TM bulging</li> <li>▪ Intense erythema of the TM</li> <li style="text-align: center;"><b>PLUS</b></li> <li>▪ Presence of middle ear effusion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Toxic-appearing child</li> <li>▪ Persistent otalgia &gt;48 hrs</li> <li>▪ Temp <math>\geq 39^{\circ}</math> C (102.2<math>^{\circ}</math> F) in past 48 hrs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patient must have communication and access to healthcare provider</li> <li>▪ Caregiver agrees with option</li> </ul>

Age	Otorrhea with AOM	Unilateral/Bilateral AOM with Severe Symptoms	Bilateral AOM without Otorrhea	Unilateral AOM without Otorrhea
<b>&lt;6 months</b>	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy
<b>6 months – 2 years</b>	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy or <b>OBSERVATION</b>
<b>&gt;2 years</b>	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy	Antibiotic therapy or <b>OBSERVATION</b>	Antibiotic therapy or <b>OBSERVATION</b>

<b>Supportive Medications</b>	<b>Acetaminophen</b> 15mg/kg PO q4-6hr PRN pain or fever, not to exceed 75mg/kg in 24 hours (max 4g in 24 hours) <b>Ibuprofen</b> 5-10mg/kg PO q8hr PRN pain or fever, not to exceed 30mg/kg in 24 hours (max 400mg/dose; 2400mg/day)
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### Antibiotic Selection

	Initial	Treatment Failure (48-72hrs AFTER initial abx failure)
<b>Preferred Treatment</b>	<b>Amoxicillin</b> 40-45mg/kg/dose PO BID (max 1000 mg/dose) or <b>*Amoxicillin/clavulanate 600mg/42.9mg/5mL</b> <i>&lt;40kg:</i> 45mg/kg/dose PO BID (max 875 mg/dose) <i>&gt;40kg:</i> 875mg PO BID	<b>Amoxicillin/clavulanate (600mg/42.9mg/5mL)</b> 45mg/kg/dose PO BID (max 875 mg/dose) or <b>Ceftriaxone</b> 50mg/kg IM or IV daily for 3 days (max 2000mg/dose)
<b>PCN allergic ^</b> (non-anaphylactic response)	<b>Cefuroxime<sup>£</sup> Tablet OR Cefprozil Suspension</b> 15mg/kg/dose PO BID (max 500 mg/dose) or <b>Cefdinir</b> 14mg/kg PO Daily (max 600 mg/day) or <b>Ceftriaxone</b> 50mg/kg IM or IV daily for 1-3 days (max 2000mg/dose)	<b>Ceftriaxone</b> 50mg/kg IM or IV daily for 3 days (max 2000mg/dose) or <b>Clindamycin</b> 10mg/kg/dose PO TID (max 450mg/dose) or <b>Clindamycin PLUS</b> (cefuroxime <sup>£</sup> , cefprozil, cefdinir or ceftriaxone)

### Duration of Therapy

<b>&lt;2 years:</b> 10 days	<b>2-5 years:</b> 7 days	<b><math>\geq 6</math> years:</b> 5 days
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### CONSIDERATIONS

Tympanostomy tube consideration:  $\geq 3$  distinct episodes of AOM within 6 months or  $\geq 4$  episodes within 12 months

Ensure vaccinations are up to date

\* Use **Amoxicillin/clavulanate** if patient received **amoxicillin** within last 30 days, **or** has a history of AOM unresponsive to **amoxicillin**, **or** has purulent conjunctivitis

£ Cefuroxime oral suspension has been discontinued, consider cefprozil 15mg/kg PO BID (max dose 500mg) in children >6 months of age needing liquid antibiotic

^ **Cefdinir, cefuroxime, cefpodoxime, cefprozil** and **ceftriaxone** are highly unlikely to be associated with cross-reactivity with penicillin allergy on the basis of their distinct chemical structures.

Consider ENT consultation if no sign of improvement after 48-72 hours WITH failure of alternative agent

ABX- antibiotic; AOE-Acute otitis externa; AOM-Acute otitis media; TM-Tympanic membrane

Antimicrobial Stewardship Approved 2018; Updated August 2023