

만성폐쇄성폐질환의 급성 세균성 악화에 대한 항생제 치료법

Antibiotics in the Treatment of Acute Exacerbation of
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

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(Chronic

Obstructive Pulmonary
Disease, COPD)

가

Abstract

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the fourth leading cause of death in the United States, and is projected to rank fifth in 2020 as a worldwide burden of disease. It accounts for approximately 500,000 hospitalizations for exacerbations each year. According to a nationwide survey in Korea, the prevalence of COPD is 7.7%. New definitions of acute COPD exacerbation have been suggested, but the one used by Anthonisen is still widely accepted. It requires the presence of one or more of the following findings: increase in sputum purulence, increase in sputum volume, and worsening of dyspnea. The etiology of the exacerbations is mainly infectious. Patients experiencing COPD exacerbations with clinical signs of airway infection may benefit from antibiotic treatment. Antibiotic use has been shown to be beneficial, especially for patients with severe exacerbation. When initiating empirical antibiotic treatment physicians should always take account of any guidance issued by their local microbiologists. Antibiotic choices for patients with uncomplicated COPD include an advanced macrolide (azithromycin or clarithromycin), a ketolide (telithromycin), a cephalosporin (cefuroxime, cefpodoxime, or cefdinir) or doxycycline. In patients with complicated COPD, antibiotic choices include a new fluoroquinolone (moxifloxacin, gemifloxacin, gatifloxacin, or levofloxacin) or amoxicillin clavulanate. If *Pseudomonas* and other *Enterobacteriaceae* species are suspected, a combination therapy should be considered. When the initial empiric antimicrobial therapy fails, it would be appropriate to reevaluate the patient to confirm the diagnosis, to consider sputum studies to ascertain for resistant or difficult - to - treat pathogens, and to treat with an alternative agent with a better in vitro microbiologic efficacy.

Keywords : Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
Acute exacerbation; Antibiotics

1997

4

8 , 7
(1996) . 2020

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2001

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1.

(Tracheobronchial infection)		Antho-
(Air pollution)	nisen	가,
(Pneumonia)	가,	
(Pulmonary embolism)		(Severe: Type) 3가
(Pneumothorax)		(Moderate: Type) 3가
(Rib fractures/chest trauma)	2가	(Mild: Type)
(Inappropriate use of sedatives)	3가	5
(narcotics, beta - blocking agents)	1가	
(Right and/or left heart failure)		,
(arrhythmias)	,	가 , 가
		가 20% 가
		(2). 1999
		Aspen Lung Conference
		가
		가
45	7.7% (
11.8%,	4.0%)	GOLD
45	17.2% (25.8%,
	9.6%)	(1 ~ 4).

16,000,367	,	1/3
500,000	180	(3).
,	10	1
(1).		
50	50%	
가	40 ~ 50%	, 30%
	5 ~ 10%	, 10 ~ 20%
(2).		(2)(2).

2.

Bacteria

Nontypeable Haemophilus influenzae ,
Moraxella catarrhalis ,
Streptococcus pneumoniae (,
Pseudomonas aeruginosa (,
Enterobacteriaceae ,
Haemophilus parainfluenzae))

Virus

Rhinovirus (common cold) ,
Influenza ,
Parainfluenza ,
Coronavirus ,
Adenovirus ,
Respiratory syncytial virus 10%
Atypical bacteria

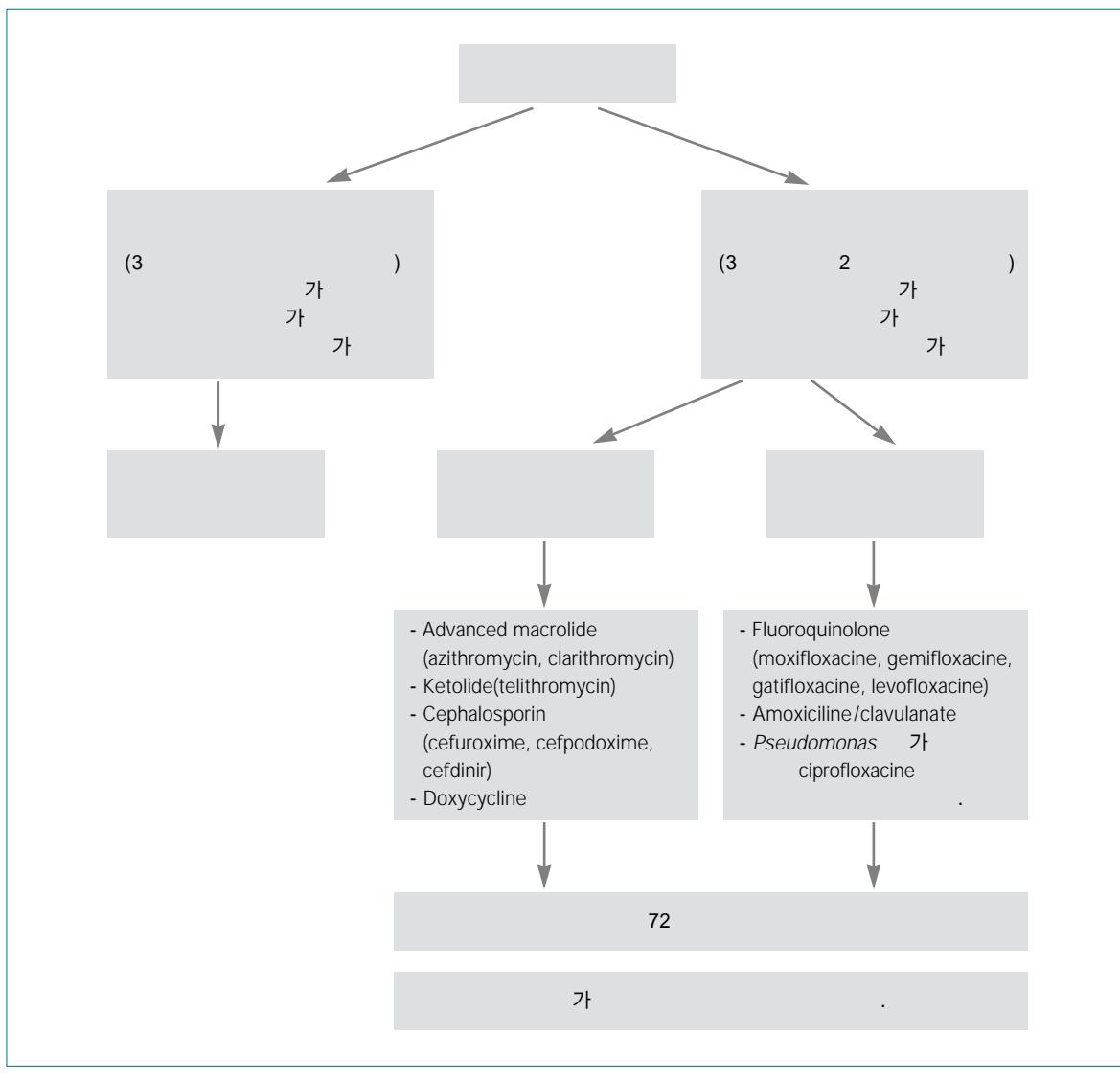
Chlamydia pneumoniae , 1
Mycoplasma pneumoniae (rare) 40% , 65 59% (3).
Legionella

(ATS/ERS)

3 ,
 가 , 3 (1).
 가
 가 , , , (simple) (complicated)
 가 ,
 , , X -
 가 1
 (FEV1) 50% ,
 , 1 3
 , , 3
 가 ,
 , X -
 가 (3). (complicated) (5).

3.	(ATS/ERS Guideline)	levofloxacin) clavulanate	amoxicillin
Level :	(가).	(1 30%), ,	가
- Amoxicillin, ampicillin			
- Cephalosporin (cefpodoxime, cefprozil, cefuroxime, cefdinir)			
- Doxycycline			
- Macrolides(azithromycin, clarithromycin, dirithromycin, roxithromycin)			
- Amoxicillin/clavulanate			
- Respiratory fluoroquinolones(gatifloxacin, levofloxacin and moxifloxacin)			
Level :	(가).	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> species가 가 . <i>P.</i> <i>aeruginosa</i> <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> species가 가 ciprofloxacin	
- Amoxicillin/clavulanate			
- Respiratory fluoroquinolones (gatifloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin)			
<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. <i>Enterobactereaces</i> spp.	가		
Level :			
- Amoxicillin/clavulanate			
- Respiratory fluoroquinolones (gatifloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin)			
<i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. <i>Enterobactereaces</i> spp.	가		

advanced macrolide
 (azithromycin, clarithromycin), ketolide(telithromycin), cephalosporin(cefuroxime, cefpodoxime, cefdinir) doxycycline . Amoxicillin
 가 *H. influenzae* Mo-
raxella catarrhalis 가
 fluoroquinolone
 (moxifloxacin, gemifloxacin, gatifloxacin,



1. (,)

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| 1. | 6. |
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| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |