



Provider Courses/Training:

[Antibiotic Stewardship – Antibiotic awareness week Nov 18-24, 2024; FOR PROVIDERS. – docShepherd](#)

- ***** Washington State Dept of Health: [Lecture: UTI or ASB? – Doc Shepherd](#)**
- [Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention of Urinary Tract Infections in Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Settings: A Consensus Statement From AMDA’s Infection Advisory Subcommittee](#)
- [CDC’s Antibiotic Stewardship Courses – CDC TRAIN – an affiliate of the TRAIN Learning Network powered by the Public Health Foundation](#)
- [Pyuria does not equal UTI – docShepherd](#)
- [Don’t Lose Your Head: Altered Mental Status \(AMS\) and UTI – docShepherd](#)
- [UTI Information for LTC – Urine is NOT sterile – docShepherd](#)
- [Short-course Antibiotic Therapy—Replacing Constantine Units With “Shorter Is Better” – PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)
- [Late-career Physicians Prescribe Longer Courses of Antibiotics | Clinical Infectious Diseases | Oxford Academic \(oup.com\)](#)
- [CASE workshop 11_17_23 Antibiotic Durations.pdf – Google Drive](#)
 - [docshepherd.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/Workshop-1-Recording-Durations-of-Therapy-November_2023.mp4](#)
- [Infectious Diseases Society of America Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Asymptomatic Bacteriuria in Adults | Clinical Infectious Diseases | Oxford Academic \(oup.com\)](#)



Table 1. Prevalence of Asymptomatic Bacteriuria Reported for Different Populations

Population	Prevalence, %	Reference
Children		
Boys	<1	[7]
Girls	1–2	[8–10]
Healthy women		
Premenopausal	1.0–5.0	[11]
Pregnant	1.9–9.5	[11]
Postmenopausal (age 50–70 y)	2.8–8.6	[11]
Persons with diabetes		
Women	10.8–16	[12]
Men	0.7–11	[12]
Elderly persons in the community (age ≥70 y)		
Women	10.8–16	[13]
Men	3.6–19	[13]
Elderly persons in a long-term care facility		
Women	25–50	[13]
Men	15–50	[13]
Persons with spinal cord injury		
Intermittent catheter use	23–69	[14]
Sphincterotomy/condom catheter	57	[15]
Persons with kidney transplant		
First month posttransplant	23–24	[16, 17]
1 mo–1 y post-transplant	10–17	[16]
>1 y post-transplant	2–9	[16]
Persons with indwelling catheter use		
Short-term	3%–5%/day catheter	[18]
Long-term	100	[19]

Table 1. Diseases for Which Short-course Antibiotic Therapy Has Been Found to Be Equally Effective to Longer Traditional Courses of Therapy (With References)

Diagnosis	Short (d)	Long (d)	Result
Community-acquired pneumonia [6–14]	3 or 5	7, 8, or 10	Equal
Hospital-acquired/ventilator-associated pneumonia [15, 16]	7–8	14–15	Equal
Complicated urinary tract infections/pyelonephritis [17–22]	5 or 7	10 or 14	Equal
Complicated/postoperative intraabdominal infections [23, 24]	4 or 8	10 or 15	Equal
Gram-negative bacteremia [25]	7	14	Equal
Acute exacerbation of chronic bronchitis/chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (meta-analysis of 21 trials [26])	≤5	≥7	Equal
Acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections (cellulitis/major abscess) [27–29]	5–6	10	Equal
Chronic osteomyelitis [30]	42	84	Equal
Empiric neutropenic fever [31]	Afebrile and stable × 72 h	Afebrile and stable × 72 h and with absolute neutrophil count > 500 cells/μL	Equal