

· 临床研究 ·

北京市某三甲医院老年社区获得性肺炎住院患者诊治现状调查

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【摘要】目的 调查北京某三甲医院老年社区获得性肺炎(CAP)住院患者的诊治现状,并与中国2016年版《成人社区获得性肺炎诊断和治疗指南》推荐的诊治方案进行对比,探讨诊治过程中存在的问题。**方法** 选择2020年1月至12月于首都医科大学附属北京友谊医院住院的295例老年CAP患者为研究对象。根据CAP评分量表(CURB-65)与肺炎严重指数(PSI)分别对患者进行分组,将患者分为应门诊治疗组与应住院治疗组,比较2组患者一般资料、入院治疗场所、病原学及初始抗生素使用情况。采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用 t 检验、秩和检验或 χ^2 检验进行组间比较。**结果** 根据CURB-65评分符合住院标准(3~5分)的老年CAP患者34例,根据PSI评分符合住院标准(IV~V级)的老年CAP患者147例。与应门诊治疗组相比,应住院治疗组老年CAP患者多为高龄且多来源于急诊,患者住院时间长,预后差。病原学:94.6%(279/295)的患者入院后进行病原学检测,其中痰涂片阳性率为79.9%(155/194);革兰阳性球菌占比居首,达29.7%(46/155)。痰培养阳性率为32.1%(70/218),真菌占比居首,达20.0%(14/70),支原体阳性率为28.4%(21/74)。初始抗生素应用:根据CURB-65评分量表分组,应门诊治疗组患者应用三代头孢21.8%(57/261)及喹诺酮类21.5%(56/261)抗生素的比例高;应住院治疗组患者应用碳青霉烯类35.3%(12/34)及碳青霉烯联合其他抗生素23.5%(8/34)的比例明显高于应门诊治疗组($P<0.05$)。**结论** 半数以上老年CAP患者入院评分低,病情偏轻,未达到指南推荐的住院标准,需进一步加强对指南的依从性。应用CURB-65量表评估老年CAP病情严重程度存在一定的局限性,PSI评分对老年CAP患者进行死亡风险评估价值更高。符合住院标准的老年CAP患者入院初始抗生素的使用种类基本符合指南的要求。

【关键词】 老年人;社区获得性肺炎;CURB-65;肺炎严重指数**【中图分类号】** R563.1**【文献标志码】** A**【DOI】** 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2022.01.004**Diagnosis and treatment of elderly patients with community acquired pneumonia in an upper first-class hospital in Beijing: a prevalence survey for 295 cases**

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the current diagnosis and treatment status of elderly patients with community acquired pneumonia (CAP) in an upper first-class hospital in Beijing, and compare the obtained data with Chinese 2016 CAP Diagnosis and Treatment Guidelines in order to explore the problems existing in the process of diagnosis and treatment. **Methods** A total of 295 elderly patients suffering from CAP admitted in our hospital from January to December 2020 were recruited in this study. According to their CURB-65 (confusion, urea, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and age ≥ 65 years) score for pneumonia severity assessment and pneumonia severity index (PSI), they were divided into outpatient and inpatient groups. The general information, admission site, pathogenic bacteria and initial antibiotic use were analyzed and compared between the two groups. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used to perform the statistical analysis. Student's t test, Rank sum test or χ^2 test was employed for intergroup comparison based on different data types. **Results** For the 295 elderly CAP patients, there were 34 cases meeting the criteria for hospitalization according to the CURB-65 score (3-5 points), and 147 cases meeting the criteria based on the PSI score (grade IV-V). The patients from the inpatient group were mostly of advanced age and admitted from emergencies, and had longer length of hospital stay and worse prognosis when compared with those from the outpatient group. There were 94.6% (279/295) receiving pathogenic test after admission, and the results indicated the positive rate of sputum smear was 79.9% (155/194), with Gram-positive cocci taking the top [29.7% (46/155)], the positive rate of sputum culture was 32.1% (70/218), with Fungi accounting for 20.0% (14/70), and positive rate of mycoplasma was 28.4% (21/74). On the basis of CURB-65 score, the proportions of third-generation cephalosporin usage [21.8% (57/261)] and quinolone usage [21.5% (56/261)] were quite high in the outpatient treatment group. The proportions of carbapenems [35.3%

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(12/34)] and carbapenems combined with other antibiotics [23.5% (8/34)] were significantly higher in inpatient group than outpatient group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** More than half of the elderly patients with CAP have low admission score and mild conditions, and did not meet the criteria for hospitalization recommended by the guidelines. Therefore, we need to further strengthen compliance with the guidelines. The CURB-65 scale has some limitations in the assessment of CAP severity in the elderly, and PSI has a higher value in evaluation of mortality risk of these patients. For the CAP elderly patients who meet the criteria for hospitalization, the type of their initial antibiotic use basically meet the requirements of the guidelines.

【Key words】 aged; community acquired pneumonia; CURB-65; pneumonia severity index

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随着人口老龄化进程的加快,我国人口已呈现典型的“老年型”特征。老年人由于身体各项功能减退,健康问题日益突出,是全科医师重点服务人群之一。社区获得性肺炎是老年人常见的下呼吸道感染性疾病,具有发病率高、病死率高、医疗费用高等特点^[1,2],故加强老年社区获得性肺炎(community acquired pneumonia, CAP)患者的合理诊治至关重要。根据病情严重程度将患者进行分级,不仅为患者选择恰当的治疗场所、应用合理的抗生素,而且会降低患者和社会的经济负担。临床工作中,三甲医院的老年CAP住院患者是否达到中国指南推荐的住院标准,入院场所及治疗情况是否符合指南要求值得探讨。本研究调查北京友谊医院老年CAP住院患者的诊治现状,探讨住院及诊治过程中存在的问题,为改善老年CAP的临床实践提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2020年1月至12月于北京友谊医院住院的295例老年CAP患者为研究对象。纳入标准:年龄 ≥ 65 岁;符合《中国成人社区获得性肺炎诊断和治疗指南》^[3](2016年版)中CAP诊断标准;住院时间 ≥ 3 d。排除标准:临床资料不完整;免疫功能低下[包括HIV(+),6个月内化疗/放疗、合并晚期肿瘤、肝肾等器官衰竭等];合并肺结核、肺部肿瘤、非感染性间质性肺病等。患者及家属均对研究内容知情同意,并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

采集患者姓名、性别、年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、入院来源、住院天数、病原学、初始抗生素使用及预后转归情况等信息。根据社区获得性肺炎评分量表(confusion, urea, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and age ≥ 65 years, CURB-65)^[4]:将患者分为2组,应门诊治疗组(0~2分)和应住院治疗组(3~5分)。根据肺炎严重指数(pneumonia severity index, PSI)^[5]将患者分为2组,应门诊治疗

组(I~III级)和应住院治疗组(IV~V级)。

CURB-65评分^[4]标准:意识障碍、血尿素氮 > 7 mmol/L、呼吸频率 ≥ 30 次/min、收缩压 < 90 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)或舒张压 ≤ 60 mmHg、年龄 ≥ 65 岁。每项各1分。我国指南推荐应用CURB-65评分作为评估CAP患者是否需要住院治疗的标准,评分0~1分,原则上门诊治疗;2分,建议住院或严格随访下的院外治疗;3~5分,应住院治疗。该量表特点为易于临床操作,敏感度高。

PSI评分^[5]标准:居住养老院(10分);基础疾病,肿瘤(30分)、肝病(20分)、充血性心力衰竭(10分)、脑血管疾病(10分)、肾病(10分);意识状态改变(20分),呼吸频率 ≥ 30 次/min(20分),收缩压 < 90 mmHg(20分),体温 < 35 °C或 ≥ 40 °C(15分),脉搏 ≥ 125 次/min(10分);动脉血pH < 7.35 (30分),血尿素氮 ≥ 11 mmol/L(20分),血钠(20分),血糖 ≥ 14 mmol/L(10分),红细胞压积 $< 30\%$ (10分),动脉血氧分压 < 60 mmHg(10分);胸部影像(10分)。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料使用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者一般资料

共纳入295例患者,其中男性148例(50.2%),女性147例(49.8%);年龄65~97[73(67, 82)]岁;入院急诊来源73例(24.7%),门诊来源222例(75.3%);住院天数[9(7, 13)d]。

2.2 根据CURB-65评分量表进行分组比较

根据CURB-65评分量表将患者分为2组,其中应

门诊治疗组(0~2分)261例,应住院治疗组(3~5分)34例。2组患者年龄、入院来源、CURB-65及PSI评分比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表1)。

2.3 根据PSI肺炎严重指数进行分组比较

根据PSI肺炎严重指数将患者分为2组,其中应门诊治疗组(I~III级)148例,应住院治疗组(IV~V级)147例。2组患者年龄、入院来源、CURB-65及PSI评分比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$;表2)。

2.4 病原学检测结果

279例患者入院后进行病原学检测,其中痰涂片检测率为69.5%(194/279),阳性率为79.9%(155/194);最常见的是革兰阳性球菌29.7%(46/155)。痰培养检测率为78.1%(218/279),阳性率为32.1%(70/218),其中真菌占20.0%(14/70),革兰阴性菌占7.1%(5/70),支原体检测率为25.1%(74/295),阳性率为28.4%(21/74)。

2.5 2组患者初始抗生素应用情况比较

根据CURB-65评分,应住院治疗组单独使用碳青霉烯类及碳青霉烯联合其他抗生素占比高,组间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=8.713, 14.383, P<0.05$);应门诊治疗组三代头孢菌素、二代头孢菌素、青霉素酶抑制剂复合物、头霉素、氧头孢烯类、氨基糖苷类等使用率比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$;表3)。

2.6 2组患者入院及出院转归情况比较

根据CURB-65评分量表进行分组。295例患者中13例患者死亡,其中应门诊治疗组3例(患者入院时死亡风险程度被低估),应住院治疗组10例。应住院治疗组患者住院天数明显多于应门诊治疗组($P<0.05$)。根据PSI评分量表分组。13例死亡患者全部发生在应住院治疗组,应门诊治疗者全部好转;应住院治疗组治疗场所就诊于ICU和急诊室的人数明显多于应门诊治疗组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表4)。

表1 根据CURB-65评分量表进行分组比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups according to CURB-65 score grouping

Item	Outpatient group (n=261)	Inpatient group (n=34)	$\chi^2/t/Z$	P value
Age [n(%)]			19.455	0.000
65 years ≤ age < 75 years	156 (59.8)	7 (20.6)		
75 years ≤ age < 85 years	72 (27.6)	13 (38.2)		
Age ≥ 85 years	33 (12.6)	14 (41.2)		
Gender [n(%)]			0.563	0.453
Male	133 (51.0)	15 (44.1)		
Female	128 (49.0)	19 (55.9)		
Source of admission [n(%)]			23.965	0.000
Emergency Room	53 (20.3)	20 (58.8)		
Outpatient Department	208 (79.7)	14 (41.2)		
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	24.14 ± 3.85	21.67 ± 5.39	1.957	0.065
CURB-65 [points, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.00 (1.00, 2.00)	3.00 (3.00, 3.25)	-10.857	0.000
PSI [points, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	88.00 (74.00, 119.00)	129.5 (86.5, 174.75)	-4.202	0.000

CURB-65: confusion, urea, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and age ≥ 65 years; BMI: body mass index; PSI: pneumonia severity index.

表2 根据PSI肺炎严重指数进行分组比较

Table 2 Comparison of baseline data between two groups according to PSI score grouping

Item	Outpatient group (n=148)	Inpatient group (n=147)	$\chi^2/t/Z$	P value
Age [n(%)]			26.866	0.000
65 years ≤ age < 75 years	100 (67.6)	63 (42.9)		
75 years ≤ age < 85 years	39 (26.4)	46 (31.3)		
Age years ≥ 85 years	9 (6.1)	38 (25.9)		
Gender [n(%)]			3.692	0.055
Male	66 (44.6)	82 (55.8)		
Female	82 (55.4)	65 (44.2)		
Source of admission [n(%)]			17.774	0.000
Emergency Room	21 (14.2)	52 (35.4)		
Outpatient Department	127 (85.8)	95 (64.6)		
BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	24.34 ± 4.04	23.50 ± 3.99	1.571	0.117
CURB-65 [points, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	1.00 (1.00, 2.00)	1.00 (1.00, 2.00)	-3.513	0.000
PSI [points, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	75.00 (66.00, 82.00)	125.00 (104.00, 142.00)	-14.851	0.000

PSI: pneumonia severity index; BMI: body mass index; CURB-65: confusion, urea, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and age ≥ 65 years.

表3 2组患者初始抗生素使用情况比较(根据CURB-65量表评分分组)

Table 3 Comparison of initial antibiotic use between two groups [CURB-65 score grouping, n(%)]

Item	Outpatient group(n=261)	Inpatient group(n=34)	χ^2	P value
Single antibiotic	240(92.0)	24(70.6)	34.133	0.002
Third-generation cephalosporin	57(21.8)	4(11.8)	1.861	0.172
Carbapenem	39(14.9)	12(35.3)	8.713	0.003
Second-generation cephalospora	1(0.4)	0(0.0)	0.131	0.718
β -lactam/ β -lactamase inhibitors	24(9.2)	2(5.9)	0.005	0.944
Cephameycins	1(0.4)	0(0.0)	0.131	0.718
Oxacephalosporins	45(17.2)	2(5.9)	2.898	0.089
Monocyclic- β -lactams	8(3.0)	0(0.0)	1.071	0.301
Aminoglycosides	6(2.3)	0(0.0)	0.798	0.372
Macrolides	1(0.4)	0(0.0)	0.131	0.718
Quinolone	56(21.5)	3(8.8)	3.000	0.083
Other(tetracyclines, glycopeptides)	2(0.8)	1(2.9)	0.000	0.996
Combination of antibiotics	21(8.0)	10(29.4)	9.699	0.002
Third-generation cephalosporin+other	4(1.5)	0(0.0)	0.528	0.467
Carbapenem+other	14(5.4)	8(23.5)	14.383	0.000
β -lactam/ β -lactamase inhibitors+other	2(0.8)	0(0.0)	0.262	0.609
Quinolone+antifungal	1(0.4)	2(5.9)	0.344	0.558

CURB-65: confusion, urea, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and age ≥ 65 years.

表4 2组患者入院及出院转归情况比较

Table 4 Comparison of hospitalization sites and outcomes between two groups

Item	CURB-65 score grouping				PSI score grouping			
	Outpatient group(n=261)	Inpatient group(n=34)	χ^2/Z	P value	Outpatient group(n=148)	Inpatient group(n=147)	χ^2/Z	P value
Hospitalization sites[n(%)]			24.191	0.000			19.938	0.000
Inpatient Department	208(79.7)	14(41.2)			127(85.8)	95(64.6)		
Emergency Department	49(18.8)	18(52.9)			21(14.2)	46(31.3)		
ICU	4(1.5)	2(5.9)			0(0.0)	6(4.1)		
Outcome[n(%)]			73.827	0.000			21.600	0.000
Improvement	255(97.7)	20(58.8)			148(100.0)	127(86.4)		
Withdrawing treatment	2(0.8)	3(8.8)			0(0.0)	5(3.4)		
Being transfer to other hospital	1(0.4)	1(2.9)			0(0.0)	2(1.4)		
Death	3(1.1)	10(29.4)			0(0.0)	13(8.8)		
Hospital stay[d, M(Q ₁ , Q ₃)]	9(7,12)	14(9,25)	-4.441	0.000	9(7,11)	10(7,15)	-3.223	0.001

CURB-65: confusion, urea, respiratory rate, blood pressure, and age ≥ 65 years; PSI: pneumonia severity index; ICU: intensive care unit.

3 讨论

根据中国和美国指南建议,住院治疗应根据病情严重程度而定^[6,7]。本研究结果显示,大量低死亡风险患者住院治疗。部分患者未达到住院标准,最终仍住院治疗的原因分析:(1)患者已在院外治疗,但症状未完全改善,患者及家属希望住院进一步巩固治疗;(2)入院诊断尚不明确,需住院进一步完善专科检查;(3)部分急诊留观的CAP患者已达到临床稳定标准,但仍有意愿住院治疗;(4)部分临床医师对CAP指南住院标准不熟悉,高估患者病情严重程度。我国一项CAP多中心回顾性研究^[8]显示:根据CURB-65量表对CAP患者进行病情严重程度评估,其中0~1分占81.2%;根据PSI量表评分,其中I~II级占56.4%,可

见低风险患者住院治疗现象较为普遍。精准评估患者病情严重程度,进而为患者选择恰当的治疗场所,经验性应用抗感染药物至关重要。在美国,每年花费在CAP治疗上的费用超过80亿美元^[9],其中住院治疗患者的费用是门诊的25~30倍^[10]。大量低死亡风险患者住院治疗导致不必要的费用支出,加重个人及社会的经济负担。此外,住院治疗存在院内获得性感染的风险,门诊患者通常比住院患者更快地恢复到他们的基线活动水平^[11],并享有更高的生活质量。美国最近的一项大型研究也观察到低死亡风险CAP患者住院治疗情况^[12],所以这不是我国特有现象。合并共病、精神疾病、缺乏家庭支持、高龄、药物滥用^[13]在决定是否需要住院方面也起着重要作用。

明确CAP病原体对抗感染药物的选择有重要的

参考价值,这需要我们合理安排病原学检测。我国指南^[3]建议门诊轻症CAP患者无需常规行病原学检测,住院CAP患者需完善病原学检测。本研究痰培养阳性率不高考虑原因如下:(1)受留取血、痰等标本前应用抗生素的影响;(2)检测技术的灵敏度受限;(3)痰培养送检标本不规范。成人CAP指南提到肺炎链球菌仍然是老年CAP的主要病原体,对于高龄或基础疾病较多的老年CAP患者,肺炎克雷伯菌及大肠埃希菌等革兰阴性菌更常见。本研究真菌检出的占比高考虑原因如下:(1)患者可能存在口腔真菌的定植,造成结果不准确;(2)痰液标本的送检流程欠规范,送检时间不及时,存在真菌污染可能;(3)部分患者入院前应用抗生素后继发二重感染。痰培养的检测对于临床指导有限,需进一步提高我院痰培养的检测率,在应用抗生素前应尽早留取合格的痰培养标本并规范病原学留取流程。

本研究达到住院标准的老年CAP患者入院后初始抗生素的种类、给药方式基本符合指南要求。部分未达到住院标准患者本应于门诊行口服药物治疗,然而该人群仅有2例患者入院后口服抗感染药物治疗,其余患者均为静脉抗生素治疗。由于研究对象为≥65岁的老年CAP患者,基础疾病较多,部分患者存在耐药风险,故初始抗生素应用种类需要综合考虑。做到充分治疗的同时也要避免过度治疗。初始经验性抗感染治疗方案选择“够用”即可。CAP指南建议,一旦患者达到临床稳定,无需进一步处理的并发症及精神障碍等情况时,就可以考虑出院^[14]。

综上,本研究为单中心观察性研究,样本量小,且在新冠肺炎疫情期间完成,可能存在选择偏倚,未来可扩大样本量,将样本量扩大到门诊、社区,可使总体样本更具有代表性。本研究发现,部分轻症患者未达到中国指南推荐的住院标准。对无需住院的老年CAP患者应加强管理,可于社区医院进行首诊,充分发挥基层医院的职责,鼓励轻症老年CAP患者在社区医院或门诊接受口服抗生素治疗。达到住院标准的患者,临床医师应充分评估患者的耐药风险、基础疾病及吸入风险等,对其进行精准治疗,切忌过度治疗。

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