Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid

**Indication**
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute exacerbation

**INN**
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid

**Medicine type**
Chemical agent

**Antibiotic groups**
ACCESS

**List type**
Core

**Formulations**
- Parenteral > General injections > IV: 500 mg (as sodium salt) + 100 mg (as potassium salt) powder for injection; 1000 mg (as sodium salt) + 200 mg (as potassium salt) powder for injection
- Oral > Solid > tablet: 500 mg (as trihydrate) + 125 mg (as potassium salt)

**EML status history**
First added in 2017 (TRS 1006)
Changed in 2023 (TRS 1049)

**Sex**
All

**Age**
Adolescents and adults

**Therapeutic alternatives**
The recommendation is for this specific medicine

**Patent information**
Patents have expired in most jurisdictions
Read more about patents.

**Wikipedia**
Amoxicillin + clavulanic acid

**DrugBank**
Amoxicillin, Clavulanic acid (Clavulanate)

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**Expert Committee recommendation**

The Expert Committee noted that antibiotics are not required in all patients presenting with COPD exacerbations. The Committee endorsed the inclusion on the EML of amoxicillin and amoxicillin + clavulanic acid as first-choice therapy and of cefalexin and doxycycline as second-choice therapy for use in suspected bacterial exacerbations of COPD.

**Background**

Exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are an important health-care burden. Although treatment can involve bronchodilators and anti-inflammatory agents, including steroids, antimicrobials are frequently used on the basis that a bacterial infection is suspected of acting as a trigger to the episode. However, antibiotics are indicated in only a minority of patients presenting with exacerbated COPD (see guidelines summaries below).

**Summary of evidence**

The highest-quality review was a 2012 Cochrane review (16 randomized controlled trials (RCTs); 2068 participants) (1). There was no significant benefit in using antibiotics compared with not using antibiotics in outpatients when treatment was restricted to available antibiotics (risk ratio (RR) 0.80; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.63–1.01) but there was evidence of benefit for inpatients (RR 0.77; 95% CI 0.65–0.91). In contrast, an older and lower-quality systematic review (9 RCTs; 1101 patients) found a small clinical benefit with antibiotic treatment but provided no further details of the population who benefited (2). Similarly, a systematic review from 2008 (10 RCTs; 959 participants) found higher treatment failure rates with placebo than with antibiotic treatment.
Guidelines

The 2004 American Thoracic Society (ATS) and European COPD guidelines recommend that antibiotics for outpatient treatment may be initiated if there are altered sputum characteristics (8). Amoxicillin/ampicillin, doxycycline, azithromycin, clarithromycin, dirithromycin, roxithromycin, levofloxacin and moxifloxacin were potential candidates, depending on local bacterial resistance patterns. For hospitalized patients, amoxicillin + clavulanic acid, respiratory fluoroquinolones (levofloxacin and moxifloxacin), and combination therapy were recommended if Pseudomonas and other Gram-negatives were suspected. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines recommend antibiotics only if there is purulent sputum or clinical or radiographic evidence of pneumonia in which case an aminopenicillin, a macrolide or a tetracycline could be used, taking into account local resistant patterns (9). Canadian guidelines distinguish acute tracheobronchitis, which does not need antibiotic treatment, from chronic bronchitis with and without risk factors (complicated), and chronic suppurative bronchitis (10). For chronic bronchitis without risk factors, macrolides, second- and third generation cephalosporins, amoxicillin, doxycycline, and sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim are recommended. In complicated bronchitis (with risk factors), fluoroquinolones and beta-lactams/beta lactamase inhibitors are recommended. In chronic supplicative bronchitis, targeted treatment of the identified pathogen is recommended. The U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) published a boxed warning against the use of fluoroquinolones for this indication because of side-effects associated with antibiotics of this class (11). The main concerns related to disabling and potentially permanent adverse effects on tendons, muscles and joints, and to peripheral neuropathy and central nervous system effects, also reported in otherwise healthy patients. The FDA continues to recommend the use of fluoroquinolones in life-threatening infections where the potential benefit outweighs the risk.

Rationale for antibiotic selection

Based on the guidelines, amoxicillin – alone or in combination with clavulanic acid – and a cephalosporin (cefuroxime or cefalexin) were proposed as core antibiotics providing appropriate coverage. Clarithromycin and doxycycline are alternatives if beta-lactams or cephalosporins cannot be used. Azithromycin was not proposed as an alternative to clarithromycin because of safety concerns. Dirithromycin and roxithromycin were not proposed as they offer no benefit compared with clarithromycin, which is also recommended for other syndromes. Sulfamethoxazole + trimethoprim was not proposed as it was listed in only one of the guidelines and is not frequently used for this indication. Because of the side-effect profile of fluoroquinolones and the emergence of resistance, levofloxacin should be used only if no better options among the antibiotics listed here are available. Moxifloxacin was not proposed as it is not considered to be superior to levofloxacin, and levofloxacin is listed for several other indications. COPD is a disease of the adult patient population and it was therefore not surprising that no systematic review data or guidelines were found for management in the paediatric population. No treatment recommendations were made for paediatric patients.
For common community-acquired infections, the main focus has been on empirical treatment choices that are broadly applicable in most countries. Generally, alternatives for use in case of allergy were not considered. The Expert Committee considered the various antibiotics proposed in the application under the guiding principle of parsimony and selected first- and second-choice antibiotics for this indication for inclusion on the EML. As a result, cefuroxime, clarithromycin and levofloxacin were excluded since other narrower-spectrum options were available. Recommended first- and second-choice antibiotics are reported above. First-choice antibiotics are those generally recommended on the basis of available evidence and are usually narrow-spectrum agents.

**EML recommendations: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with acute exacerbation**

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<tr>
<th>First choice</th>
<th>Second choice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amoxicillin</td>
<td>cefalexin</td>
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<tr>
<td>amoxicillin + clavulanic acid</td>
<td>doxycycline</td>
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