

Suspected Sepsis



INFECTION	MOST LIKELY ORGANISMS	THERAPY CATEGORY	ANTIMICROBIALS	COMMENTS
NEONATAL SEPSIS - Less than 4 weeks of age AND community-acquired OR - early-onset sepsis if hospitalized in the NICU	Group B strep <i>Enterobacteriales</i> <i>Enterococcus</i> spp <i>Listeria</i> HSV	First line	Ampicillin IV: Lexicomp dosages AND Gentamicin* IV: Lexicomp dosages If meningitis suspected**: Refer to meningitis section If suspicion of HSV*** add: Acyclovir IV: Lexicomp dosages	Antibiotics should ideally be initiated after blood, urine and CSF cultures have been sent. *Refer to Protocol for the Use and Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Aminoglycosides at the Montreal Children's Hospital (MCH) **If meningitis suspected, Cefotaxime preferred. If CSF gram stain shows gram positive cocci or gram positive rods, add gentamicin 1 mg/kg/dose IV q8h for synergy in case of GBS or <i>Listeria</i> *** Suspect HSV if presence of 1 or more of: - Ill-appearing - Altered mental status - Hypothermia - Seizures - Presence of vesicles - Exposure to maternal genital HSV lesions - Elevated ALT - CSF pleocytosis (using standard neonatal reference ranges) with a negative gram stain AND leukopenia or thrombocytopenia (refer to Febrile Young Infant Pathway)
SUSPECTED SEPSIS 4 weeks of age and	<i>Strep pneumoniae</i> <i>N. meningitidis</i> <i>Staph aureus</i>	First line	Ceftriaxone 50-75 mg/kg/dose IV q24h (max. 2 g/dose)	* <u>Suspect HSV if presence of 1 or more of:</u> - Ill-appearing - Altered mental status

above Community-acquired	<u>1-3 months:</u> Group B strep <i>Enterobacteriales</i> <i>Enterococcus</i> spp <i>Listeria</i>		If patient with sickle cell disease, use instead: Cefotaxime 50 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 2 g/dose) If meningitis suspected: Refer to meningitis section If suspicion of HSV* (up to 6 weeks of age), add: Acyclovir 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h	- Hypothermia - Seizures - Presence of vesicles - Exposure to maternal genital HSV lesions - Elevated ALT - CSF pleocytosis (using standard neonatal reference ranges) with a negative gram stain AND leukopenia or thrombocytopenia (refer to <i>Febrile Young Infant Pathway</i>)
		Penicillin allergy	Same	
LATE-ONSET SEPSIS IN NICU Hospital-acquired (if 3 days of hospitalization or more)	Group B strep <i>Staph aureus</i> <i>Enterobacteriales</i> <i>P. aeruginosa</i> <i>Enterococcus</i> spp <i>Listeria</i> <i>C. albicans</i>	First line	Cefazolin IV * : Lexicomp dosages AND Gentamicin IV ** : Lexicomp dosages If ventilator-associated pneumonia or necrotizing enterocolitis also suspected, use instead: Piperacillin-tazobactam IV: Lexicomp dosages If meningitis suspected: Ampicillin IV: Lexicomp dosages AND Cefotaxime IV: Lexicomp dosages If septic shock: Meropenem IV: Lexicomp dosages + Vancomycin*** IV : Lexicomp dosages If suspicion of invasive	*Consult protocol: The prescription and use of vancomycin in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) to determine if when to replace cefazolin by vancomycin **Refer to Protocol for the Use and Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Aminoglycosides at the Montreal Children's Hospital (MCH) *** Refer to the Guidelines for the prescription and the therapeutic drug monitoring of vancomycin at the Montreal Children's Hospital £ Clinical clues concerning for invasive candidiasis: Persistent hyperglycemia and thrombocytopenia, lack of response to broad-spectrum antibiotics, multi-organ involvement. ⓂSuspect HSV if presence of 1 or

			candidiasis[£] add: Amphotericin B deoxycholate IV: Lexicomp dosages If suspicion of HSV^Δ (up to 6 weeks of age), add: Acyclovir IV : Lexicomp dosages	<u>more of:</u> - Ill-appearing - Altered mental status - Hypothermia - Seizures - Presence of vesicles - Exposure to maternal genital HSV lesions - Elevated ALT - CSF pleocytosis (using standard neonatal reference ranges) with a negative gram stain AND leukopenia or thrombocytopenia (refer to Febrile Young Infant Pathway)
HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED SEPSIS PICU and other inpatient units	<i>Staph aureus</i> <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> <i>P. aeruginosa</i> <i>Enterococcus spp</i>	First line	Piperacillin-tazobactam 240-300 mg/kg/DAY IV DIVIDED q6-8h (max. 4 g/dose) If septic shock: Meropenem 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1 g/dose) If meningitis suspected or cannot be excluded: Meropenem 40 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 2 g/dose)	
		Penicillin allergy	Meropenem 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1 g/dose) If septic shock or meningitis suspected: Meropenem 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 2 g/dose)	
SUSPECTED CENTRAL-LINE ASSOCIATED BLOODSTREAM INFECTION	CoNS (coagulase-negative staphylococci) <i>Staph aureus</i>	First line	Outside of the NICU: Piperacillin-tazobactam 240-300 mg/kg/DAY IV DIVIDED q6-8h (max. 4	Consider catheter removal if feasible. If catheter is retained, consider

	<i>Enterobacteriales</i> <i>Enterococcus</i> spp <i>P. aeruginosa</i>		g/dose) AND Vancomycin*** 15 mg/kg/dose IV q6h In the NICU: Cefazolin IV *: Lexicomp dosages AND Gentamicin IV **: Lexicomp dosages	adjunctive antibiotic lock therapy. *Consult protocol: The prescription and use of vancomycin in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) to determine if when to replace cefazolin by vancomycin **Refer to Protocol for the Use and Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Aminoglycosides at the Montreal Children's Hospital (MCH)
		Penicillin allergy	Outside of the NICU: Meropenem 20 mg/kg/dose IV q8h (max. 1 g/dose) AND Vancomycin*** 15 mg/kg/dose IV q6h	*** Refer to the Guidelines for the prescription and the therapeutic drug monitoring of vancomycin at the Montreal Children's Hospital

REFERENCES:

Empiric Antimicrobial Therapy Guide: Version 9, May 2025