



**Modifying Factors that Increase the Risk of Infection with Specific Pathogens**

| Organism  | Modifying Factor Putting Patient at Risk   |
|---|--|
| Penicillin-resistant and drug-resistant pneumococci | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age &gt;65 years</li> <li>β-lactam therapy within the past 3 months</li> <li>Alcoholism</li> <li>Immune-suppressive illness (including therapy with corticosteroids)</li> <li>Multiple medical comorbidities</li> <li>Exposure to a child in a day care center</li> </ul> |
| Enteric gram-negative bacteria                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residence in a nursing home</li> <li>Underlying cardiopulmonary disease</li> <li>Multiple medical comorbidities</li> <li>Recent antibiotic therapy</li> </ul>   |
| <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structural lung disease (bronchiectasis)</li> <li>Corticosteroid therapy (prednisone, &gt;10 mg/d)</li> <li>Broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy for &gt;7 days in the past month</li> <li>Malnutrition</li> </ul>   |

Table from *Physicians' Information and Education Resources (PIER), Community Acquired Pneumonia* module.