

**Table 1. Recommended Duration of Therapy**

<b>Infection Syndrome</b>	<b>Typical Duration of Therapy</b>
Uncomplicated cystitis <sup>1,2</sup>	5 days for Nitrofurantoin 3 days for TMP/SMX 1 dose for Fosfomycin 3 days for Fluoroquinolones 3-7 days for Beta-Lactams
Pyelonephritis <sup>1</sup>	7 days for Fluoroquinolones 14 days for TMP/SMX 10-14 days for Beta-Lactams
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection <sup>3</sup> or complicated* UTI <sup>2,4</sup>	7 days if prompt resolution of symptoms 10-14 days if delayed response to therapy
Pneumonia <sup>5</sup>	5-7 days
Bronchitis <sup>6,7</sup>	No antibiotic therapy is recommended
Acute exacerbation of COPD <sup>8</sup>	5 days if treatment criteria met
Influenza <sup>9,10</sup>	5 days for treatment Minimum of 2 weeks, continuing for at least 7 days after the last known case was identified for chemoprophylaxis in influenza outbreak
Pharyngitis, streptococcal <sup>11</sup>	Up to 10 days for penicillin, amoxicillin, 1 <sup>st</sup> -generation oral cephalosporins, clindamycin 5 days for azithromycin
Sinusitis <sup>12</sup>	5-7 days if improvement after 3-5 days of treatment 7- 10 days if delayed response or switched to alternative therapy due to lack of response
Cellulitis or cutaneous abscess <sup>13</sup>	5-7 days
Shingles <sup>14</sup>	7 days for famciclovir, valacyclovir 7-10 days for acyclovir
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection <sup>15</sup>	10-14 days 10 days for fidaxomicin
Gastroenteritis, bacterial <sup>16</sup>	3-5 days if treatment criteria met

\* Refer to Table 2 for factors associated with complicated UTI.



**Table 2. Factors Associated with Complicated UTI<sup>4</sup>**

Factors	Examples	
Obstruction	Ureteric or urethral strictures Nephrolithiasis Diverticula Renal cysts	Tumors of the urinary tract Prostatic hypertrophy Pelvic/colic obstruction Congenital abnormalities
Instrumentation	Indwelling urethral catheter Ureteric stent Urologic procedures	Intermittent catheterization Nephrostomy tube
Impaired voiding	Neurogenic bladder Vesicoureteral reflux	Cystocele Ileal conduit
Metabolic abnormalities	Nephrocalcinosis Renal failure (eCrCl <30 mL/min) <sup>17</sup>	Medullary sponge kidney
Others	Immunosuppressed (e.g., renal transplant) Male sex	Pregnancy

Abbreviations: eCrCl = estimated creatinine clearance

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