

Combined administration of antibiotics increases the incidence of antibiotic-associated diarrhea in critically ill patients

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Background: The widespread use of antibiotics has resulted in a high incidence of antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD); moreover, the AAD-associated mortality rates have also increased. The effect of combined antibiotic administration on AAD in critically ill patients was analyzed to assist in antibiotic selection for AAD prevention.

Methods: Clinical data of patients hospitalized were retrospectively analyzed. Patients were either assigned to the combined-use group (CG) or the monotherapy group (MG). Age, sex, albumin levels, proton pump inhibitors, the type antibiotics, occurrence of AAD were collected. All relevant data were analyzed using SPSS version 18.0 (IBM Inc., Armonk, NY, USA), and significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Measurements and main results: Overall, 277 patients were enrolled (CG, $n=143$; MG, $n=134$). The incidence of AAD was significantly different between the groups (44.06% vs 17.16%, $P < 0.001$). Combined use of three or more antibiotics, other antibiotics combined with antifungals antibiotics increases the incidence of AAD ($P < 0.05$). Duration of proton pump inhibitor therapy (odds ratio [OR] 1.142, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.048–1.244, $P=0.002$), antifungal antibiotic administration (OR 3.189, 95% CI 1.314–7.740, $P=0.010$), and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotic administration (OR 3.072, 95% CI 1.309–7.205, $P=0.010$) were associated with AAD in critically ill patients receiving combined antibiotics therapy. The mean duration of intensive care unit admission was longer among patients with AAD compared with patients without AAD (19.70±12.16 vs 12.29±8.06 days, $P < 0.001$), with no significant difference in intensive care unit-related mortality rates.

Conclusion: Combined administration of antibiotics, especially beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitors and antifungals, may increase the incidence of AAD in critically ill patients.

Keywords: diarrhea, pseudomembranous colitis, intensive care units, antibiotics

Introduction

Antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD) is a syndrome characterized the disruption of intestinal flora as a result of antibiotic administration; furthermore, this diarrhea cannot otherwise be explained by other causes.¹ It is a general term for a disorder of the intestinal flora with diarrhea as the main symptom. The incidence rate of AAD varies from 5% to 35%,^{2,3} depending on demographics and antibiotic type. Generally, patients show symptoms as early as a few hours after antibiotic administration, and as late as 6–8 weeks after antibiotic discontinuation. *Clostridium difficile* (*C.difficile*) is the most common pathogenic bacterium.^{2,4–8} Among all patients with AAD, more than 20% experience initial treatment failure, and

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40–60% experience a relapse.^{9,10} In recent years, with an increasing incidence rate, AAD has become an important disease related to nosocomial infection. Accordingly, the cost and length of hospital stay and the mortality rate are all rising.^{9,11–13} In patients admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU), the incidence rate of AAD is much higher, and the condition is more severe.¹⁴ Therefore, prevention of AAD is essential among critically ill patients.

A previous study suggested that almost all antibiotics can cause AAD.² Risk factors for AAD include the type of antibiotic, use of a combination of antibiotics, and the length of hospital stay.^{13,15} However, past research focused mainly on the general population, and few studies have examined the risk factors for AAD in patients with critical conditions. Some authors⁴ have established that combined use of antibiotics leads to a significantly higher incidence rate of AAD among critically ill patients compared to antibiotic monotherapy. Due to the critical condition of ICU patients, antibiotics are more commonly used in combination with other drugs, than as monotherapy. Therefore, this study aimed to explore the difference in AAD incidence between antibiotic monotherapy and combined use of antibiotics among critically ill patients and to investigate further the type of antibiotics and combinations thereof that affect the incidence of AAD among critically ill patients.

Methods

Patient cohort

The population of interest comprised critically ill patients admitted to the ICU department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015, in addition to patients receiving first-line antibiotic therapy. A total of 277 patients were enrolled (170 male, 107 female). Patients who used a combination of antibiotics were enrolled in the combined-use group, and those who used only one type of antibiotic were enrolled in the monotherapy group. The inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) patients receiving first-line antibiotic therapy during the study period and (2) antibiotic therapy lasting for more than 3 days.¹⁵ The exclusion criteria for patients were as follows: (1) no antibiotic administration, (2) multiple admissions to the ICU within 1 month, (3) a previous diagnosis of AAD within the preceding 3 months, (4) incomplete or missing case file data, and (5) diarrhea caused by other causes. The patient consent written informed consent, and this study

was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. This study was reviewed and approved by the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University Ethics committee (no. XJTU1AF2018LSK-097).

Diagnosis of AAD

AAD is defined as diarrhea associated with antibiotic exposure, either while on antibiotics or for up to 8 weeks after antibiotics have been discontinued.¹⁶ In clinical studies, diarrhea in adults is usually defined as ≥ 3 liquid stools/d for at least 2 days.^{4,17} Symptoms can vary from mild self-limited disease to the more serious and severe *Clostridium difficile* associated diarrhea (CDAD).^{4,18}

Data collection

Detailed records of the patient information and related data were collected. These included the name, sex, age, medical history, administration of parenteral nutrition, use of proton pump inhibitors, albumin levels, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II score upon ICU admission, type of antibiotic(s), occurrence of AAD, duration of ICU admission, and prognosis.

Statistical analysis

All relevant data were analyzed using SPSS version 18.0 (IBM Inc., Armonk, NY, USA). The data were expressed as the number of cases and relative percentages, and the correlation between groups was assessed using the chi-square test. Measurement data are expressed as the mean \pm standard deviation. After the data of all groups were tested for homogeneity of variance and normal distribution, independent sample *t*-tests were used to calculate the differences between the groups; significance was set at $P < 0.05$. Univariate logistic regression analysis was performed for each variable, then, each variable with $P < 0.05$ in the univariate analysis was included in the non-conditional logistic regression model. Independent risk factors were evaluated using multivariate analysis to determine AAD-related factors.

Results

General information

A total of 277 patients were enrolled, including 170 men and 107 women (average age: 52.78 ± 21.47). The total incidence of AAD was 31.05%; AAD occurred mainly in patients who had used antibiotics for 6.96 ± 4.28 days. There were 143 patients in the combined-use group, including 95 men and

48 women (average age: 53.91±21.14 years). The monotherapy group comprised 134 patients, including 75 men and 59 women (average age: 51.57±21.82 years). There were no significant differences between the two groups of patients in terms of age, sex, hypertensive state, prevalence of diabetes, the use of parenteral nutrition, use of proton pump inhibitors, albumin level, creatinine level, and APACHE II score at ICU admission ($P>0.05$); this was indicative of good matching between the two groups. However, AAD incidence between the two groups was statistically significantly higher in the combined-use group than in the monotherapy group (44.06% vs 17.16%, $P<0.001$) (Table 1).

The reason admission to ICU with patients receiving combined administration of antibiotics

Out of the 143 patients receiving combined administration of antibiotics, there were 37 (25.87%) cases of pulmonary disease or pneumonia, 31 (21.68%) cases of sepsis, 21 (14.69%) cases of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS), 16 (11.19%) cases of surgery, 11 (7.69%) cases of urinary disease, 7 (4.89%) cases of heart disease, 6 (4.20%) cases of organ transplantation, the 6 cases of organ transplantation had received organs from voluntary civilian organ donors, donated after cardiac death (DCD), 5 (3.50%) cases of cardiopulmonary resusc, 9 (6.29%) cases

Table 1 The clinic characteristics of the patients (mean±SD)

Variables	Single antibiotics	Combined antibiotics	P-value
No. of patients	134	143	
Age, years	51.57±21.82	53.91±21.14	0.367
Male: Female	75:59	95:48	0.084
Hypertension, n (%)	36 (26.87)	39 (27.27)	0.939
Diabetes, n (%)	15 (11.19)	16 (11.19)	0.999
Parenteral nutrition, n (%)	47 (35.07)	52 (36.36)	0.900
Use proton pump inhibitors, n (%)	121 (90.30)	128 (89.51)	0.845
Albumin levels (g/L)	32.38±8.18	30.90±6.84	0.102
APACHE II score at admission to the ICU (points)	15.90±7.55	17.54±7.18	0.075
Creatinine(μmol/L)	182.74 ±196.60	154.66 ±166.04	0.199
AAD, n (%)	23 (17.16)	63 (44.06)	<0.001*

Notes: *Two groups were significantly different, $P<0.05$.

Abbreviations: AAD, antibiotic-associated diarrhea; APACHE, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation; ICU, intensive care unit.

Table 2 The reason admission to ICU with patients receiving combined administration of antibiotics

Variables	n	%
Pulmonary disease or pneumonia	37	25.87
Sepsis	31	21.68
Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome	21	14.69
Surgery	16	11.19
Urinary disease	11	7.69
Heart disease	7	4.89
Organ transplantation	6	4.20
Cardiopulmonary resusc	5	3.50
Other	9	6.29
Total	143	100

Abbreviation: ICU, intensive care unit.

of other diseases, including immune system diseases, digestive diseases, complex trauma, etc. (Table 2).

Combination of antibiotics and AAD

One hundred and forty-three patients (51.62%) were treated with combined antibiotics. For critically ill patients in the ICU, the antibiotic combinations mainly comprised the following: two types of anti-Gram-negative bacteria antibiotics, combined with anti-Gram-positive bacteria antibiotics, combined with antifungal agents, combined with anti-anaerobic bacteria antibiotics, and a combination of three or more antibiotics. The total incidence of AAD was 44.06%, of which, combined or sequential use of carbapenem antibiotics and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics led to the highest incident rate of AAD (56.52%), followed by combined use of three or more antibiotics (55.07%) and combined with antifungal agents (50.49%). Table 3 describes statistical differences in AAD incidence among various combinations of antibiotic administration. (Table 3).

Factors related to AAD in combined administration of antibiotics by univariate and multivariate regression analyses

A univariate regression analysis of the risk factors associated with AAD showed that age, duration of proton pump inhibitor therapy, hypertension, antifungal antibiotics, and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics were associated with AAD in critically ill patients receiving combined antibiotic administration. However, albumin levels and APACHE II score at ICU admission, creatinine level, as well as parenteral nutrition, and the use of cephalosporins, carbapenems, quinolones, glycopeptides, and oxazolidinones was not associated with AAD in critically ill patients (Table 4).

Table 3 Combination of antibiotics and AAD

Variables	AAD	NO AAD	P-value
No. of patients	63	80	
Combination use of three or more antibiotics, n (%) ^a	38 (60.32)	31 (38.75)	0.012
Other antibiotics combined with antifungals antibiotics, n (%) ^b	52 (82.54)	51 (63.75)	0.015
Other antibiotics combined with anti-gram-positive bacteria antibiotics, n (%) ^c	26 (41.27)	32 (40.00)	0.878
Other antibiotics combined with anti-anaerobic bacteria antibiotics, n (%) ^d	10 (15.87)	12 (15.00)	0.886
Other antibiotics combined with azithromycin, n (%)	3 (4.76)	11 (13.75)	0.092
Combined or sequential use of carbapenem antibiotics and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitors antibiotics, n (%) ^e	26 (41.27)	20 (25.00)	0.048

Notes: Other antibiotics include one or more of the following antibiotics: Carbapenem, Beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics, Antifungals, Cephalosporins, Quinolones, Glycopeptides, Oxazolidinones, Anti-anaerobic bacteria Antibiotics, Azithromycins.

^aCompare for Combination use of three or more antibiotics and Combination use of two antibiotics. ^bAntifungals antibiotics were azoles and echinocanins. ^cAnti-Gram-positive bacteria antibiotics were glycopeptides (Vancomycin, teicoplanin), Oxazolidinones (Linezolid). ^dAnti-anaerobic bacteria antibiotics were metronidazole.

^eThe beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics were piperacillin-tazobactam and sulbactam-cefoperazone.

Abbreviation: AAD, antibiotic-associated diarrhea.

The risk factors that were associated with AAD in critically ill patients with combined administration of antibiotics even after the multivariate regression analysis were duration of proton pump inhibitor therapy (odds ratio [OR] 1.142, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.048–1.244, $P=0.002$), antifungal antibiotics (OR 3.189, 95% CI 1.314–7.740, $P=0.010$), beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics (OR 3.072, 95% CI 1.309–7.205, $P=0.010$) (Table 4).

Use of carbapenems or beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics and AAD

Of the 277 patients enrolled, 237 received antibiotic monotherapy or combined or sequential use of either carbapenems or beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics; the overall incidence of AAD was 34.60%. Forty-six patients (19.41%) were administered combined or sequential use of carbapenem antibiotics and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics, 28 patients (11.81%) received carbapenem antibiotics alone, 79 patients (33.34%) received beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics alone, 28 patients (11.81%) received a carbapenem antibiotic-based combination, and 56 patients (23.63%)

received a beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotic-based combination (Table 5).

The incidence of AAD was statistically significant ($p<0.05$) when the combined or sequential use of carbapenem antibiotics and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics was compared with the use of carbapenem antibiotics alone, beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics alone, and a carbapenem antibiotic-based combination. The incidence of AAD was statistically significant ($p<0.05$) when the use of beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics alone was compared with the use of carbapenem antibiotics alone. The incidence of AAD was statistically significant ($p<0.05$) when use of a beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotic-based combination was compared with the use of carbapenem antibiotics alone or the use of beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics alone. There were no statistically significant differences ($P>0.05$) in the incidence of AAD between carbapenem antibiotic-based combinations and carbapenem antibiotics alone, beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotic-based combinations, and combined, or sequential use of carbapenem antibiotics and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics (Table 5).

Outcome evaluation

Out of the 143 patients receiving combined administration of antibiotics, 16 died (AAD 6, no AAD 10). There was no significant difference in mortality in the ICU between the two groups ($P=0.607$). AAD did not directly cause any deaths in either group. Duration of ICU admission was statistically longer among patients with AAD, compared to those without AAD (19.70 ± 12.16 vs 12.29 ± 8.06 days, $P<0.001$). (Table 6).

Discussion

With the extensive use of antibiotics, the incidence of AAD has increased annually and has become the most common intestinal infectious disease.^{19,20} More than 90% of the intestinal bacteria are *Bacteroides*.² After the application of antimicrobial drugs, most of the sensitive bacterial species in the intestinal tract are inhibited, and the resistant bacteria subsequently reproduce. For example, *C. difficile* becomes the dominant bacterial population, producing toxins A and B, thus causing diarrhea, thereby inducing AAD.^{2,21} The main clinical manifestations of AAD are diarrhea, mainly as watery stool, although there may be mucus, pus, or blood in the stool; increased white blood cell count; fever; abdominal pain; abdominal distension; toxic megacolon; and multiple organ dysfunction,

Table 4 Factors related to AAD in combined administration of antibiotics by univariate and multivariate regression analyses

Related factors	Univariate regression analysis		Multivariate regression analysis	
	OR (95% CI)	P-value	OR (95% CI)	P-value
Age	1.019 (1.002–1.035)	0.026	1.009 (0.989–1.029)	0.380
Male	1.712 (0.837–3.501)	0.141		
Use proton pump inhibitors	2.830 (0.915–8.758)	0.071		
Proton pump inhibitors time	1.127 (1.043–1.218)	0.003	1.142 (1.048–1.244)	0.002
Parenteral nutrition	1.650 (0.830–3.281)	0.153		
Preventive use of probiotics	0.802(0.395–1.627)	0.541		
Albumin levels	1.023 (0.975–1.073)	0.352		
Hypertension	2.667 (1.250–5.688)	0.011	1.799 (0.719–4.500)	0.209
Diabetes	1.014(0.356–2.892)	0.979		
APACHE II score at admission into the ICU	1.014 (0.967–1.065)	0.562		
Creatinine	1.000 (0.998–1.002)	0.683		
Antifungals	2.688 (1.215–5.948)	0.015	3.189 (1.314–7.740)	0.010
Cephalosporins	1.213 (0.583–2.525)	0.605		
Carbapenem	1.076 (0.554–2.088)	0.830		
Beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitors ^a	2.836 (1.284–6.265)	0.010	3.072 (1.309–7.205)	0.010
Quinolones	1.886 (0.852–4.174)	0.118		
Glycopeptides ^b	1.273 (0.512–3.166)	0.604		
Oxazolidinones	1.622 (0.800–3.289)	0.180		
Anti-anaerobic bacteria Antibiotics ^c	1.069 (0.429–2.664)	0.886		
Azithromycins	2.603 (0.797–8.506)	0.113		

Notes: ^aBeta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitors were piperacillin-tazobactam and sulbactam-cefoperazone. ^bGlycopeptides were Vancomycin and teicoplanin. ^cAnti-anaerobic bacteria antibiotics were metronidazole.

Abbreviation: AAD, antibiotic-associated diarrhea.

Table 5 Use of carbapenems or beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics and AAD

Variables	AAD	NO AAD	P-value
No. of patients	82	155	
Combined or sequential use of carbapenem antibiotics and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitors antibiotics, n (%) ^a	26 (31.71)	20 (12.90)	<0.001*
Carbapenem antibiotics alone, n (%) ^b	2 (2.44)	26 (16.78)	0.077 [#]
Beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitors antibiotics alone, n (%) ^c	19 (23.17)	60 (38.71)	0.042 ^{**}
Carbapenem antibiotics-based combination, n (%) ^d	8 (9.76)	20 (12.90)	0.061 ^{###}
Beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitors antibiotics - based combination, n (%) ^e	27 (32.92)	29 (18.71)	<0.001 ^{***}

Notes: *Compare for a and b, a and c, $P < 0.001$; Compare for a and d, $P = 0.01$. **Compare for c and b. ***Compare for e and b, $P < 0.001$; Compare for e and c, $P = 0.002$. [#]Compare for b and d. ^{###}Compare for d and e.

Abbreviation: AAD, antibiotic-associated diarrhea.

Table 6 The outcome of patients receiving combined administration of antibiotics

Variables	AAD	No AAD	P-value
No. of patients	63	80	
ICU stay time, days, mean \pm SD	19.70 \pm 12.16	12.29 \pm 8.06	<0.001
ICU mortality, n (%)	6 (9.52)	10 (12.50)	0.607

Abbreviations: AAD, antibiotic-associated diarrhea; ICU, intensive care unit.

among other symptoms. A characteristic of the disease is the appearance of a large amount of intestinal pseudomembranous mucosa floating on the watery stools.

At present, it is believed that the main cause of AAD is the abuse of antibiotics, especially broad-spectrum antibiotics.²² Our research showed that beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics were more likely to cause AAD in critically ill patients compared with carbapenem antibiotics.²³ This may be related to the following reasons: The main reason for the difference in the use of antibiotics is related to how clinicians select antibiotics. Conversely,

the study was limited by a relatively small sample size. A larger sample will be needed to confirm this in the future. However, it is useful to realize that the use of beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics may increase the risk of AAD occurrence in critically ill patients.

Studies among the general population have shown that exposure to antibiotics is a risk factor for the development of AAD, especially when 2 or more antibiotics are used together,²² with a course of more than 3 days. Additionally, the length of hospital stay and the duration of exposure to the antibiotics are all risk factors for AAD.^{13,15} Our research on critically ill patients also found that the combined use of antibiotics is more likely to induce AAD than antibiotic monotherapy, which is consistent with the results of the current study.^{13,15} The occurrence of AAD in critically ill patients was noted after an average of 6.96 ± 4.28 days post-treatment initiation, especially among those who were treated with combination antibiotics therapy; the shortest time until the appearance of AAD was approximately 24 hrs. Patients in the ICU are in critical condition, and it is difficult to discontinue administration of these relevant antibiotics, even if AAD appears.

Current research⁴ suggests that combined use of antibiotics is more likely to cause AAD. For critically ill patients in the ICU, combined antibiotic administration is used for treatment due to both the complexity of the condition and the severity of infection. We found that antibiotics are combined in the ICU in a number of ways, namely: a combination of two or more antibiotics, combined use of antifungal antibiotics, combined use of anti-gram-positive bacteria antibiotics, and combined use of anti-anaerobic bacteria antibiotics, among others. By comparison, we found that a combination of three or more antibiotics is more likely to cause AAD than a combination of two antibiotics. A possible explanation thereof could be the increased likelihood of intestinal flora disruption when a combination of antibiotics is administered, resulting in the increased drug-resistant bacteria, such as *C. difficile*, leading to AAD. We also found that critically ill patients receiving combination therapy including antifungal agents were more likely to develop AAD; this risk factor for AAD has not been reported in the literature, and the condition of these patients may be more severe than previously thought. Furthermore, for those with confirmed, or suspected fungal infections, immunity may be weakened, making them prone to developing AAD. Of course, antifungal agents may also be associated with an earlier disturbance of the intestinal flora, resulting in an increased incidence of AAD.

There were no statistically significant differences in the occurrence of AAD among critically ill patients when comparing those administered with combination and non-combination anti-anaerobe antibiotics, and between combination and non-combination antibiotics against Gram-positive bacterial species. To our knowledge, this has not been reported earlier in the literature. In previous studies,^{2,4,24,25} the incidence of AAD was highest among patients who had used azithromycin; we found no statistically significant difference. A possible explanation for this may be the small sample size used in this study. Thus, a larger sample is warranted for further research.

We found that AAD was more likely to occur in patients who were either simultaneously administered carbapenems and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics, or in those who underwent sequential administration of both, or carbapenem monotherapy, beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor monotherapy, or combinations including carbapenems. AAD is more likely to occur when there is administration of combinations antibiotic therapy (including beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics) than in carbapenem or beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor monotherapy. Combined use of beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitors is a risk factor for AAD.²³ Therefore, combinations including beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics in critically ill patients may be more likely to cause AAD and may be even more dangerous than combinations including carbapenems.

It has been reported²⁶ that both the use of proton pump inhibitors and hypoproteinemia are associated with AAD and that in particular, there is a significant correlation with the recurrence of *C. difficile* colitis. In this study, there was also no significant difference with the use of proton pump inhibitors or albumin levels in relation to AAD occurrence. This is suggestive of a small sample size; therefore the combined use of proton pump inhibitors in 128 of the 143 combined antibiotics in this study, resulted in a smaller number of patients not receiving proton pump inhibitor therapy. A related study on proton pump inhibitors²⁷ indicated that the risk of *C. difficile* infection in the hospital was positively correlated with proton pump inhibitor dosage. Patients with *C. difficile* infection are administered proton pump inhibitors during anti-infective treatment; the risk of re-infection with *C. difficile* is significantly increased as a result thereof. Our study found that the duration of proton pump inhibitor therapy was positively correlated with the occurrence of AAD in critically ill patients receiving combined administration of antibiotics,

which is consistent with the literature. Our study found that creatinine was not associated with AAD in critically ill patients receiving combined administration of antibiotics; more relevant studies are further warranted.

The duration of ICU admission was found to be significantly lower in the no AAD group, indicating that the occurrence of AAD could prolong the duration of ICU admission of critically ill patients. However, there was no significant difference in mortality between the two groups mentioned earlier, which is not consistent with previous reports. Some patients did not improve or die when they were discharged because of customs, family factors, etc., and as such, cannot be classified into either the “survival” or “death” statistics; this might be the main cause of the difference in mortality reported in the literature.

Conclusion

Combined use of antibiotics is directly related to the occurrence of AAD in critically ill patients, especially with the combined use of three or more antibiotics. Concurrently, further studies have shown that combinations including antifungal agents, simultaneous use of carbapenems and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics (or sequential use of both antibiotics), and combinations including beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics increased the occurrence of AAD among critically ill patients. Durations of proton pump inhibitor therapy, antifungal antibiotics, and beta-lactam plus enzyme inhibitor antibiotics are associated with AAD in critically ill patients receiving combined administration of antibiotics. In addition, the duration of ICU admission was significantly longer in critically ill patients after AAD. Therefore, in order to prevent the occurrence of AAD in critically ill patients, strict control of the indications of antibiotic use is recommended in clinical treatment, and combinations of antibiotics should be avoided as much as possible. As for the association between the combination of antibiotics and the incidence of AAD in critically ill patients, more relevant studies are needed in order to better guide clinical treatment.

Ethical approval

This study was reviewed and approved by The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi’an Jiaotong University Ethics committee (No. XJTU1AF2018LSK-097).

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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