

# AFP Clinical Answers

## Pneumonia, Preoperative Evaluation in Children, Premature Ejaculation, Celiac Disease, Pancreatitis

### **What empiric antibiotic therapy should be considered for CAP in adult outpatients without comorbid conditions?**

Empiric antibiotic therapy for community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) in adult outpatients without comorbid conditions should include high-dose amoxicillin, doxycycline, or a macrolide (if local macrolide resistance rates for pneumococcus are less than 25%).

Community-Acquired Pneumonia in Adults; June 2022

### **What empiric antibiotic therapy should be considered for CAP in adult outpatients with comorbid conditions?**

Amoxicillin/clavulanate (Augmentin) or a third-generation cephalosporin combined with doxycycline or a macrolide, or monotherapy with a respiratory fluoroquinolone is recommended for empiric CAP treatment in adults with comorbid conditions (e.g., heart, lung, liver, or renal disease; diabetes mellitus; alcoholism; malignancy; asplenia).

Community-Acquired Pneumonia in Adults; June 2022

### **Is routine laboratory testing recommended for preoperative evaluation in children?**

Routine laboratory testing is not recommended for healthy children and adolescents having low-risk procedures (i.e., minimal bleeding risk and low likelihood of cardiopulmonary and neurologic complications).

Preoperative Evaluation in Children; June 2022

### **Are SSRIs and SNRIs safe and effective for the treatment of premature ejaculation?**

Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) increase the ejaculatory latency time (mean difference = 3.09 minutes; 95% CI, 1.94 to

4.25 minutes) and improve the satisfaction of the experience (relative risk [RR] = 1.63; 95% CI, 1.42 to 1.87) compared with placebo. However, adverse effects cause a substantial number of men to stop treatment (RR = 3.80; 95% CI, 2.61 to 5.51).

SSRIs and SNRIs for Premature Ejaculation; June 2022

### **When should IgA tTG serologic testing be performed to screen for suspected celiac disease?**

Immunoglobulin A tissue transglutaminase (IgA tTG) serologic testing should be offered as an initial screening test for the diagnosis of suspected celiac disease in all age groups. Classic symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal pain, bloating, weight loss, malabsorption, and failure to thrive. All serologic testing for suspected celiac disease should be performed after patients have been on a gluten-containing diet for two to six weeks.

Celiac Disease; July 2022

### **What is the preferred method for providing nutrition to patients with acute pancreatitis?**

Compared with parenteral nutrition, enteral feeding is associated with shorter hospitalizations and reductions in mortality, multiorgan failure, infection, and other complications. Early enteral feeding as tolerated is recommended over restricting oral intake.

Acute Pancreatitis; July 2022

#### **Tip for Using AFP at the Point of Care**

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A collection of AFP Clinical Answers is available at <https://www.aafp.org/afp/answers>.