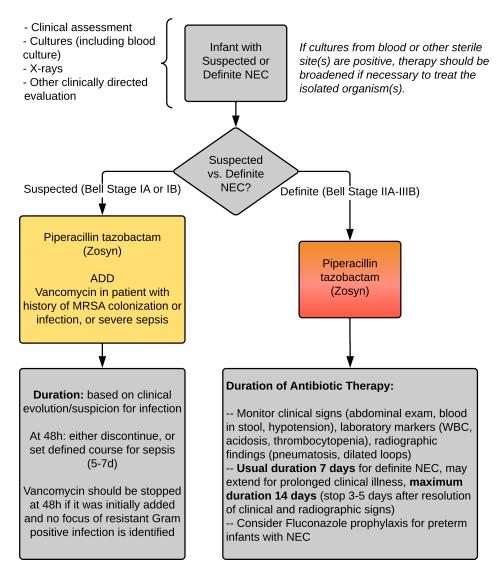
Necrotizing Enterocolitis: Antibiotic Selection and Duration of Therapy UCSF Benioff Children's Hospital San Francisco PCICU



Modified Bell Staging Criteria. Adapted from Neu J. Pediatr Clin North Am 1996; 43:409

Stage	Classification	Systemic Signs	Abdominal Signs	Radiographic Signs
IA	Suspected	Temperature instability, apnea, bradycardia, lethargy	,	Normal or intestinal dilation, mild ileus
IB	Suspected	Same as above	Grossly bloody stool	Same as above
IIA	Definite, Mildly III	Same as above	Same as above + absent bowel sounds, +/- abdominal tendernesss	Intestinal dilation, ileus, pneumatosis intestinalis
IIB	Definite, Moderately III	Above + mild metabolic acidosis and thrombocytopenia	Same as above + absent bowel sounds, definite tenderness +/- abdominal cellulitis or RLQ mass	Same as IIA, + ascites
IIIA	Advanced, Severely III,	Same as IIB + hypotension, bradycardia, severe apnea, combined respiratory and metabolic acidosis, DIC, neutropenia	Same as above + signs of peritonitis, marked tenderness, and abdominal distension	Same as IIA, + ascites
IIIB	Advanced, Severely III, Perforated Bowel	Same as IIIA	ISame as IIIA	Same as above + pneumoperitoneum

Duration of Bowel Rest:

-- NPO for duration of antibiotic therapy

-- **Duration of bowel rest may be longer than duration of antibiotic therapy** depending on clinical assessment of patient's readiness to feed, as evaluated by PCICU and Pediatric Surgery teams

These guidelines reflect consensus of Neonatology, PCICU, Pediatric Surgery and Antimicrobial Stewardship services based on available evidence. Refer to Neonatal Dosing Guidelines (patient age <1 month) or Pediatric Antimicrobial Dosing Guideline (patient age >=1 month) for antibiotic doses. Approved by UCSF Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee 06/2016, reviewed 05/14/2019, Primary Content Owner: Rachel Wattier (Pediatric Antimicrobial Stewardship Program)