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Title: Factors affecting treatment success in community acquired pneumonia (CAP)

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Body: Objective: Community acquired pneumonia is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality despite appropriate antibiotic treatment. The aim of this study is to evaluate the factors affecting treatment success in community acquired pneumonia. Materials and Methods: The factors affecting treatment success were analyzed in 537 patients (median age 66.1±15.8, 365 male) registered to Turkish Thoracic Society Respiratory Infections Study Group pneumonia database with treatment results. Patients with full and partial response (n=477) were included in the group with treatment success. Patients who died or with no treatment response (n=60) were included in the group with treatment failure. Results: In our study examining treatment response; low number of neutrophils (5989.9±6237.3 vs. 8495.6±7279.5/mm³), high blood urea levels (66.1±42.1 vs. 51.2±38.2 mg/dL), high PSI (123.3±42.6 vs. 96.3±32.9), high CURB-65 scores (2.7±1.2 vs. 2.2±0.9), low PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio (216.3±86.8 vs. 269.9±65.6), presence of multilobar (p=0.002) and bilateral (p<0.001) radiologic consolidations were found related to treatment failure. PSI (p<0.001) and PaO₂/FiO₂ (p<0.001) were observed to be independent parameters affecting treatment results in multivariate linear regression analysis. Conclusion: In community acquired pneumonia, the risk of treatment failure is high in patients with high pneumonia severity index score and with respiratory failure. Effective treatment and close monitoring are required for these cases.