



I'm not robot



**I am not robot!**

Evidence Review This consensus statement and systematic review applied an approach previously established by the WikiGuidelines Group to construct Infective endocarditis: diagnosis, antimicrobial therapy, and management of complications: a statement for healthcare professionals from the Committee on Rheumatic Fever, Endocarditis, and Kawasaki Disease, Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young, and the Councils on Clinical Cardiology, Stroke, and Cardiovascular Surgery and Anesthesia Infective Endocarditis By Twisha S. Patel, Pharm.D., BCPS, BCIDP

**INTRODUCTION** Infective endocarditis, an infection of the cardiac endothelium, remains a challenging disease that is associated with significant morbidity and mortality and affects both children and adults world-wide. Although the exact incidence is difficult to quantify because of Infective endocarditis (IE) is an infection of either the heart's inner lining (endocardium) or the heart valves. Often categorized as acute or Background— Infective endocarditis is a potentially lethal disease that has undergone major changes in both host and pathogen. The epidemiology of infective endocarditis Objective To create a clinical guideline for the diagnosis and management of adult bacterial infective endocarditis (IE) that addresses the gap between the evidence and recommendation strength. Infective endocarditis is a serious — and sometimes fatal — illness Infective endocarditis (IE) remains a rare condition but one with high associated morbidity and mortality. It focuses on oral Infective Endocarditis New guidelines ESCpreventionthe “Endocarditis Team”diagnosis treatmentspecific situations Infective endocarditis (IE) is an infection of either the heart's inner lining (endocardium) or the heart valves. Infective endocarditis is a serious — and sometimes fatal — illness. A microbial infection of a cardiac valve or the endocardium caused by bacteria, fungi, or chlamydia. Moreover, changes in pathogen prevalence, in particular a more common Risk factors for developing IE include: Heart valve disease Previous heart valve surgery Congenital heart disease Intravenous drug use Infective endocarditis is a potentially lethal disease that has undergone major changes in both host and pathogen. The BSAC guidelines on treatment of infectious endocarditis (IE) were last published in The guidelines presented here have been updated and extended to reflect The American Heart Association (AHA) Scientific Statement on the prevention of infective endocarditis (IE) is an update to the guidelines. With an ageing population and increasing use of implantable cardiac The Task Force for the Management of Infective Endocarditis of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) Endorsed by: European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery Infective Endocarditis: Definitions. The epidemiology of infective endocarditis has become more complex with today's myriad healthcare associated factors that predispose to infection.