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Editing Sample

Revision of the abstract of a published research article
Revised to follow: US spelling, AMA style, ICMJE and CONSORT guidelines, up to 300 words.

Effectiveness of ~~Early Switch From Intravenous~~**early switch from intravenous** to ~~Oral Antibiotics~~**oral antibiotics** in ~~Severe Community Acquired Pneumonia: Multicentre Randomised Trial~~**severe community-acquired pneumonia: multicenter randomized trial**

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Abstract

Objectives: To compare the effectiveness of an early switch to oral antibiotics with the standard 7-day course of intravenous antibiotics in severe community-acquired pneumonia.

Design~~: Multicentre randomised~~ **and Setting:** Parallel non-blinded randomized comparator-controlled multi-center trial~~.~~

~~Setting: Five~~ conducted at five teaching hospitals and ~~2~~two university medical ~~centres~~centers in the Netherlands.

Participants: A total of 302 patients ~~in non-intensive care wards~~ with severe community-acquired pneumonia~~.~~ in non-intensive care wards, of whom 265~~ patients~~ fulfilled the study requirements.

Intervention: Three days of treatment with intravenous antibiotics followed, when patients are clinically stable, by seven days of oral antibiotics (intervention) or by ~~7~~seven days of intravenous antibiotics (control). End-of-Study visit occurred 28 days after admission.

Main outcome measures: Clinical cure and length of hospital stay.

Results: Of 302 ~~patients were randomised (mean age 69.5 (standard deviation 14.0), mean pneumonia severity score 112.7 (26.0)). 37 patients were excluded from analysis because of early dropout before day 3, leaving 265 patients for intention to treat analysis. Mortality at day 28 was 4%~~participants (152 in ~~the~~intervention group and ~~6%~~150 in ~~the~~control group ~~(mean difference 2%, 95% confidence interval -3% to 8%). Clinical cure was 83%~~; mean age 69.5 (SD 14.0); mean pneumonia severity score 112.7 (SD 26.0), 37 were excluded by study requirements, yielding 265 participants (132 in ~~the~~intervention group and ~~85%~~133 in ~~the~~

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control group ~~(2%, −7% to 10%). Duration~~) for intention-to-treat analysis. Clinical cure occurred in 110 (83%) intervention patients and 113 (85%) control patients (mean difference 2%; 95% CI −7% to 10%). Mean duration of intravenous treatment ~~and length of hospital stay were reduced~~was shorter in ~~the~~ intervention ~~group, with mean differences of~~vs control patients by 3.4 days (3.6 (SD 1.5) ~~v~~vs 7.0 (SD 2.0) days; 95% CI 2.8 to 3.9 days) and reduced length of hospital stay by 1.9 days (9.6 (SD 5.0) ~~v~~vs 11.5 (SD 4.9) days; 95% CI 0.6 to 3.2~~), respectively.~~ days). Mortality by day 28 occurred in 5 (4%) intervention patients and 8 (6%) control patients (mean difference 2%; 95% CI −3% to 8%).

Conclusions: Early switch from intravenous to oral antibiotics in patients with severe community acquired pneumonia is ~~safe~~as safe and effective as standard treatment and decreases length of hospital stay by 2 days.

Trial registration: Clinical Trials NCT00273676 ~~[ClinicalTrials.gov].~~.
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