

## Supplementary File S1. Clinical Pathway (CPW) interventions for nursing care

An overview of CPW nursing care interventions for older patients with CAP

Indicator for nursing care interventions	Recommended intervention	Level of evidence*	Recommending EBG
Airway clearance	Airway clearance techniques by Positive Expiratory Pressure when patients have difficulty with expectoration or in the event of a pre-existing lung condition.	D	[1,2]
Oral care	Tooth brushing minimum twice a day (minimum 2 minutes) with toothpaste containing 1000-1500ppm fluoride.	A, B	[3, 6]
Fluid therapy	Assess volume depletion and fluid status daily. Develop target fluid therapy plan when discrepancy between fluids intake and output, electrolyte disturbances, abnormal pulse and blood pressure and in presence of: confusion, diarrhoea, vomiting. Advise to drink plenty of fluids.	C	[1,2,4,5]
Nutritional support	Screen nutrition status within $\leq 24$ hours of admission and develop targeted nutrition support plan for patients at risk of malnutrition (assessed by: BMI ( $< 20.5$ ), weight loss $\leq 3$ months, reduced dietary intake $\leq 1$ week, age ( $> 70$ years) and health condition (chronic illness, bedridden, in intensive care).	C	[1,2,4,5]
Ambulation	Assess functional ability and develop targeted ambulation plan for patients with loss of functional ability (in conjunction with hospitalisation), who need mobilisation support (for activities of daily living) or rehabilitation. Ambulate patients (walk or sit out of bed) within $\leq 24$ hours of hospitalisation, for 20 minutes, and increase ambulation each subsequent day.	A	[1,2,6]
Oxygen therapy	Oxygen therapy must be guided by the level of arterial oxygen tension ( $\text{PaO}_2$ ) and oxygen saturation ( $\text{SpO}_2$ ). For acutely ill patients (not at risk of hypercapnic respiratory failure) $\text{PaO}_2$ is $> 8$ kPa and $\text{SpO}_2$ 94–98%. For patients with COPD or who are at risk of hypercapnic respiratory failure, $\text{SpO}_2$ is 88–92%.	D	[1,2,7]

\* The level of evidence is assessed in the EBGs (See list of references).

## References

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6. Woodhead M, Blasi F, Ewig S, Garau J, Huchon G, Ieven M et al. Guidelines for the management of adult lower respiratory tract infections--full version. *Clin Microbiol Infect*. 2011;17 Suppl 6:E1-59.
7. O'Driscoll BR, Howard LS, Earis J, Mak V. British Thoracic Society Guideline for oxygen use in adults in healthcare and emergency settings. *BMJ open respiratory research*. 2017; 4(1):e000170.