

Il progetto amico per il buon uso degli antibiotici al San Martino

Antonio Vena

Clinica di Malattie infettive
Ospedale San Martino
Genova

Castello Simon Boccanegra



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Conflict of interest

- Nothing to declare



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



The Antimicrobial Stewardship model of Policlinico San Martino



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Several types of intervention (passive vs active)



• PASSIVE MEASURES

- Education
- Order forms
- Automatic stop orders
- Limited formularies

• ACTIVE MEASURES

- Bed-side advice
- On site education
- Multidisciplinary groups
- Pre-authorization
- Communication, communication, communication

Compulsory vs non-compulsory



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



The Antimicrobial Stewardship model of Policlinico San Martino.



**The Antimicrobial
Stewardship in the
emergency
department**



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Antibiotic stewardship in the ED

Why it is so important?

• The emergency department setting

- Interface between hospitalized pts and community settings
- Large & varied mix of providers
- High volume of patients



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Personal Considerations

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Use of antibiotics in the ED

- Up to 30% of ED admitted patients receive ABS
- 50% of ABS are inappropriate
 - Clinical decision making must occur quickly including for common infections (septic shock pts vs viral infections)
 - Two different populations: discharged vs inpatients.
 - Prescriptions initially started in ED often continued in other departments/outpatient setting



Antibiotic use in the ED

- To date, antibiotic stewardship efforts have almost exclusively focused on inpatient settings



- Emergency department practitioners are uniquely positioned to affect change for the entire organization



Antimicrobial stewardship

Practice that assures the optimal

- Selection

**Optimal use of the
resources**

- Better clinical result
- Less adverse events (*Clostridium!*)
- Less resistance induction



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Ospedale

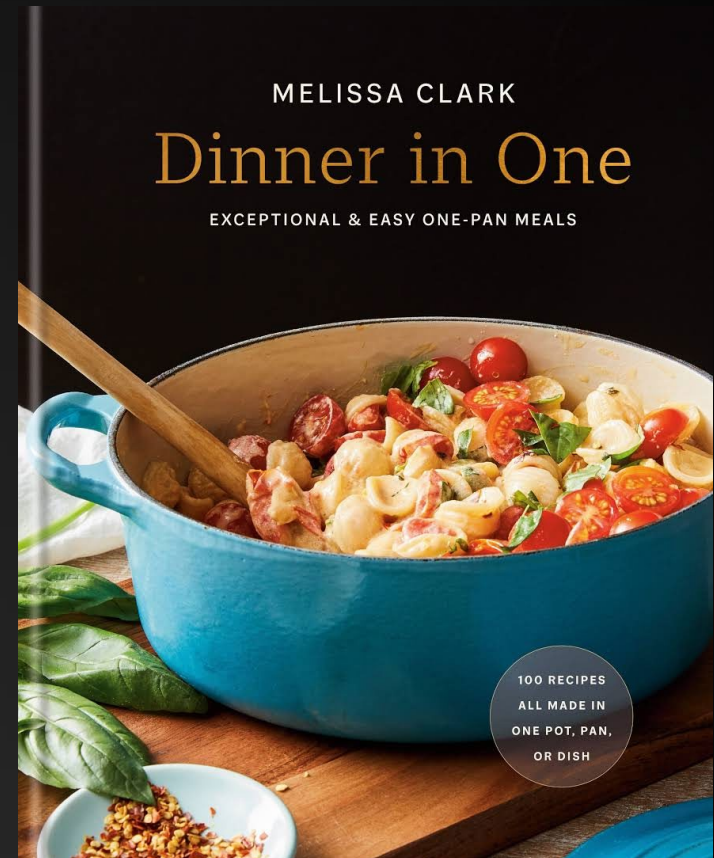
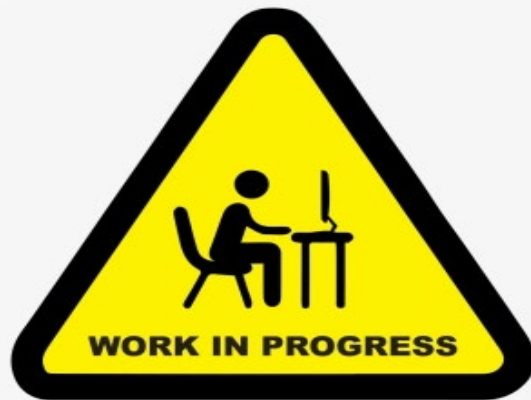
Modello San Martino

Antimicrobial stewardship and emergency department



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. Follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group

2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



1. Organize a collaborative group with official support.

Include most important prescribers

Leadership

ID physician and ED colleagues

Pharmacist trained in ID

Microbiology

Hospital epidemiologist, Infection prevention program and information technology

MUSTHAVE

Prescriber's acceptance

Local opinion leaders, “champions”

Goals and commitments

Institutional support

Medical director, manager, ID and ED chiefs, Infection control, Quality.



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy




Role for the nurses?

MUSTHAVE

- **Nurses often are the epicenter of patient care**
 - Communication with the health care team
 - Work closest with patients and their families in the hospital, community, and at home.
- **In the ED, nurses:**
 - Spend considerably more **1-on- 1 time** with the patient during the ED visit
 - Often are responsible for appropriate patient triage, accurate allergy history
 - Obtain **early and appropriate cultures** and administer timely antibiotic administration



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group 
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
- 2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach**
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



2b. Identify the magnitude of the problem and specific targets

ABS audit

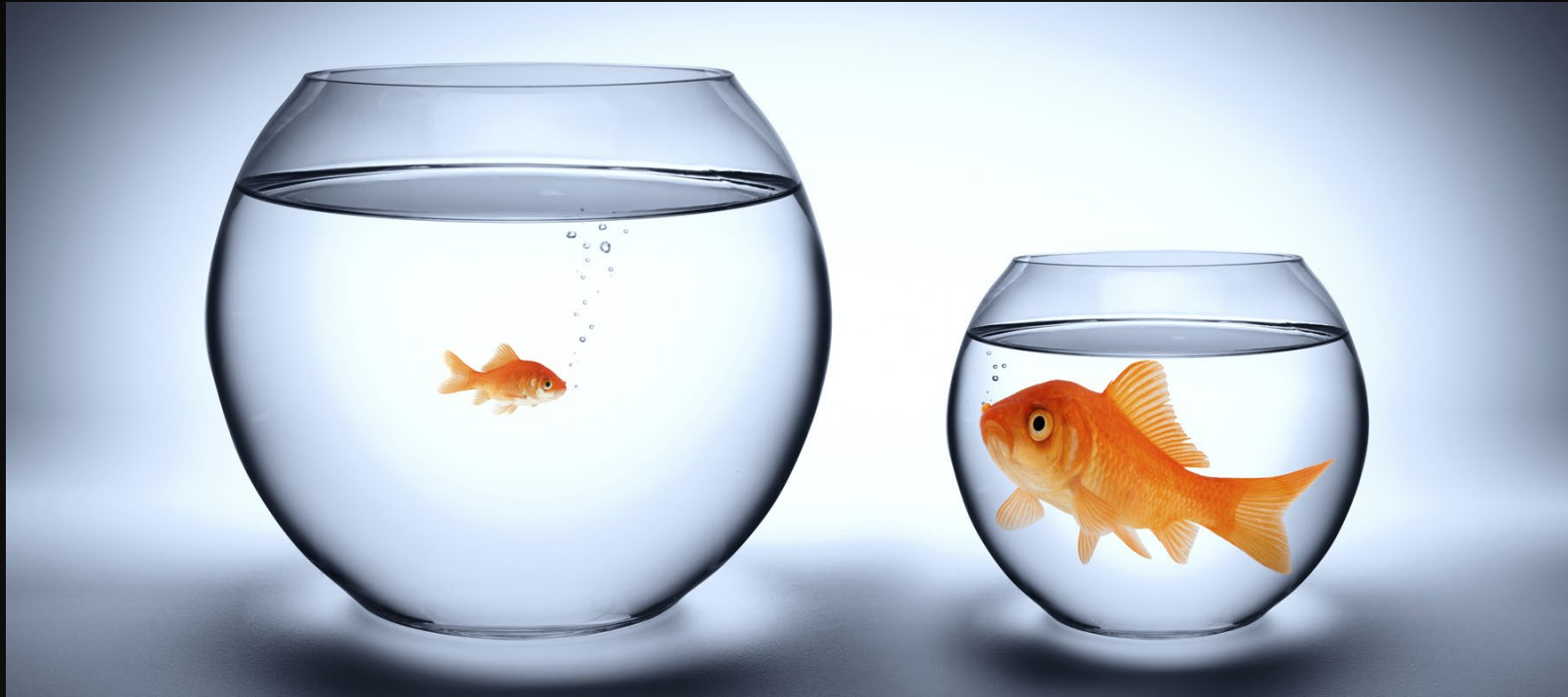
No information regarding step-down therapy or length of treatment

Indicazione	Il paziente aveva effettivamente bisogno della terapia?	SI	4
		NO	0
Selezione	Il trattamento scelto copre effettivamente i <u>micro-organismi</u> responsabili del quadro sindromico che si è scelto di coprire, tenendo anche <u>i considerazione</u> le possibili colonizzazioni precedenti?	Si ed è la prima opzione	2
		Lo copre però è un'alternativa	1
		Non copre nessuno dei <u>micro-organismi</u> pensati	0
Dose	La dose era corretta in <u>funzione del del</u> peso del paziente della funzione renale ed epatica?	SI	2
		Np	0
Modifica in funzione dei risultati micro	Sono stati effettuati esami microbiologici adeguati secondo il quadro sindromico scelto e PRIMA della terapia antibiotica?	SI	2
		NO	0
TOTAL SCORE			10



Why the audit and the survey?

To identify the determinants for Abs prescription



...To select the improvement strategy that results in desirable change in OUR specific setting...



Fase pre-progetto

03/09/2022

	03/09/2022
Totali accessi in PS	164
Pazienti che hanno ricevuto terapia antibiotica	23/164 (14%)
Indicato	56%
Dose adeguata	91%
Esami microbiologi pre-terapia antibiotica	17%
Infoscore medio	4.2



Numero totale di emocolture ed urinocolture richieste in PS

Numero totali esami richiesti in PS

+269% di incremento!!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
- 3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.**
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Education

3. Initiate *educational activities*

- General and particular sessions
- Involve members of the AMS team

4. Produce your own *local guidelines*

- Local epidemiology, diagnostic criteria, indications, dose adjustments
- **WHEN NOT TO TEST; NOT TREAT; not to hospitalize.**
- Members contact telephones
- Intranet and/or pocket leaflets



Educational meetings

Small-group training events for
10 people, including medical and
nursing staff from the Emergency
Department



**From 2023
December 13th 20
meetings!**



Local guidelines

Pocket guidelines concerning the diagnostic management and empirical/targeted therapy of the main infectious syndromes encountered at the ER

Principali sindromi cliniche di pertinenza infettivologica individuate per il presente progetto:

- Polmonite comunitaria
- Infezioni delle vie urinarie
- Malattie sessualmente trasmesse
- Infezioni di cute e tessuti molli
- Diarrea di origine comunitaria
- Infezioni intraddominali comunitarie
- Sepsi e shock settico di origine comunitaria
- Infezioni comunitarie del sistema nervoso centrale

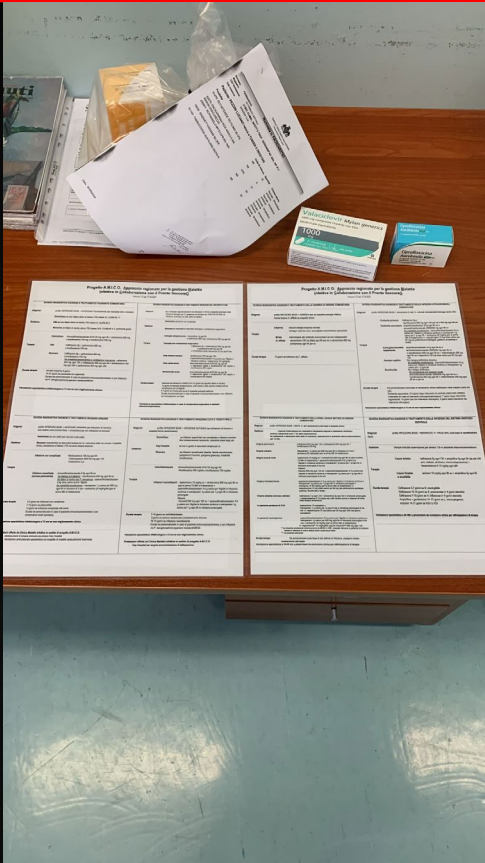


SCHEDA RIASSUNTIVA DIAGNOSI E TRATTAMENTO POLMONITE COMUNITARIA

Diagnosi	profilo INFEZIONE + INFEZIONE POLMONARE (se necessità OBI o ricovero)	
	Domiciliare se non fattori clinici di rischio, PSI classe III, CURB-65 <1	
Gestione	OBI se non fattori clinici di rischio, PSI classe III, CURB-65 2	
	Ricovero se fattori di rischio clinici, PSI classe IV/V, CURB-65 ≥ 3	
Terapia	Domiciliare	Amoxicillina/clavulanato 875/125 mg ogni 8h + azitromicina 500 mg o levofloxacina 750 mg o moxifloxacina 400 mg
	OBI	Ceftriaxone 2g + azitromicina 500 mg o levofloxacina 750 mg
	Ricovero	Ceftriaxone 2g + azitromicina 500 mg o levofloxacina 750 mg <u>Se instabilità emodinamica o ventilazione meccanica</u> - ceftriaxone 600 mg ogni 12h o ceftazidime 500 mg ogni 8h + levofloxacina 750 mg
Durata terapia	Durata massima 5 giorni 14-21 giorni se polmonite da Legionella Durata da personalizzare in caso di paziente immunocompromesso o con infezione da <i>P. aeruginosa</i> /microrganismi resistenti/MRSA	
Valutazione specialistica infettivologica a 72 ore se non miglioramento clinico.		



Local guidelines



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines. ✓
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
- 4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test**
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



4. Rapid diagnostic test

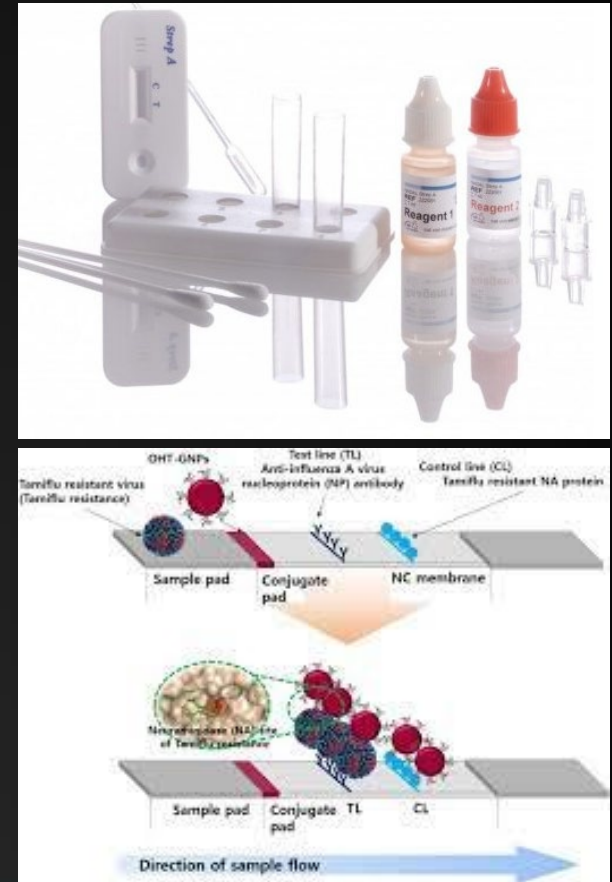
Rapid strep testing was associated with a lower antibiotic prescription rate for children with pharyngitis (41.38% for those treated in the pre-RST phase versus 22.45% for those treated in the post-RST phase; $P < 0.001$).

Schoffelen T et al Clin Microb Infect 2020

Rapid influenza assay reduced ED antimicrobial use (23% vs 11%) while:

1. increasing oseltamivir use
2. Fewer blood cultures, blood gas, sputum

Schoffelen T et al Clin Microb Infect 2020



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines. ✓
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test ✗
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
- 5. Let's play with the informatics!**
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



5. Information technology

- Order entry system for the most important infectious diseases.
- Automatic prescription with SOFIA according to the clinical syndrome of the patients.



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines. ✓
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test ✗
5. Let's play with the informatics! ✓
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!

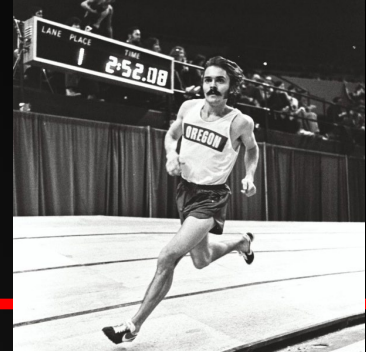


Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
- 6. Daily Peer comparison**
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



6. Bed-side intervention Peer-comparison



ID specialists **interview** the prescribing physician

**Coming soon! Starting from
September/october 2024**



Unive
Dipar
Genoa, Italy



Genoa, Italy

Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines. ✓
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test ✗
5. Let's play with the informatics! ✓
6. Daily Peer comparison ✓
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
- 7. Follow-up of discharged patients**
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



7. ED is a Borderline between inpatients and outpatients



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



What to do with discharged patients?

Fast-track access to ID consultant

- Outpatient clinic created "ad hoc" to follow-up patients discharged from the ED.
- Establishment of several "**Day-service**" for those patients discharged from the ED but who need further diagnostic assessment



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines. ✓
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test ✗
5. Let's play with the informatics! ✓
6. Daily Peer comparison ✓
7. follow-up of discharged patients ✓
8. Select indicators
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
- 8. Select indicators**
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Think and plan !

- Action is good
- But planning, monitoring and assessing are crucial steps



8. Select your goals and indicators

- Adequacy of diagnostic and therapeutic management of the main infectious diseases treated at the Emergency Department
- DDD/1,000 admission at our Emergency Department and overall hospital
- BCs and Ucs performed at the ED/1000 visits
- Readmission rates to the Emergency Department for ID
- 30 day mortality rate among patients with positive BCs
- Average length of stay in Infectious Diseases and Critical Medical Area
- Rate of uncomplicated urinary tract infections and community-acquired pneumonia cases managed by Infectious Diseases in a different setting



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines. ✓
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test ✗
5. Let's play with the informatics! ✓
6. Daily Peer comparison ✓
7. follow-up of discharged patients ✓
8. Select indicators ✓
9. Share your success
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines.
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test
5. Let's play with the informatics!
6. Daily Peer comparison
7. follow-up of discharged patients
8. Select indicators
- 9. Share your success**
10. Never give-up!!!



10. Feed-back and communication



- General and local meetings
 - Behavior modification
 - Ask for one suggestion
 - Ask prescribers how they feel about AMS program
 -
- Celebrate all the successes (even if partial) and share the potential benefits
 - Manager benefits (contracts, etc etc)
 - Publications



PRCAR

Piano Regionale Contrasto antimicrobico Resistenza



Inserimento del progetto
all'interno del **PRCAR**

**Esportazione del progetto
tramite DIAR** (dipartimento
interaziendale regionale) ad
altri centri liguri

Richiesta di **due infermieri** da
dedicare al PS del nostro
ospedale.



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines. ✓
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test ✗
5. Let's play with the informatics! ✓
6. Daily Peer comparison ✓
7. follow-up of discharged patients ✓
8. Select indicators ✓
9. Share your success ✓
10. Never give-up!!!



Cooking book

1. Create a collaborative group ✓
2. Identify the barriers for AMS implementation in the ED and possible tailored approach ✓
3. Education, implementation and dissemination of guidelines. ✓
4. Implement rapid (not always NEW) diagnostic test ✗
5. Let's play with the informatics! ✓
6. Daily Peer comparison ✓
7. follow-up of discharged patients ✓
8. Select indicators ✓
9. Share your success ✓
10. **Never give-up!!!**



ABS: taking care of antibiotics while others are using them!



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



the best of all... do not give up!!!



Università degli Studi di Genova
Dipartimento di Scienze della Salute (DISSAL)
Genoa, Italy

Clinica Malattie Infettive
Ospedale Policlinico San Martino IRCCS
Genoa, Italy



Many thanks to all the colleagues!

- Prof. Matteo Bassetti
- Prof. Giancarlo Icardi
- Elisa Balletto
- Chiara Dentone
- Antonio Di Biagio
- Silvia Dettori
- Laura Magnasco
- Federica Portunato
- Dott. Marco Damonte Prioli
- Dott. Giovanni Orengo
- Dott. Eleonora Arboscello
- Dott. Sabrina Beltramini
- Prof. Anna Marchese
- Servizi informatici

COLLEGHI DEL PS

