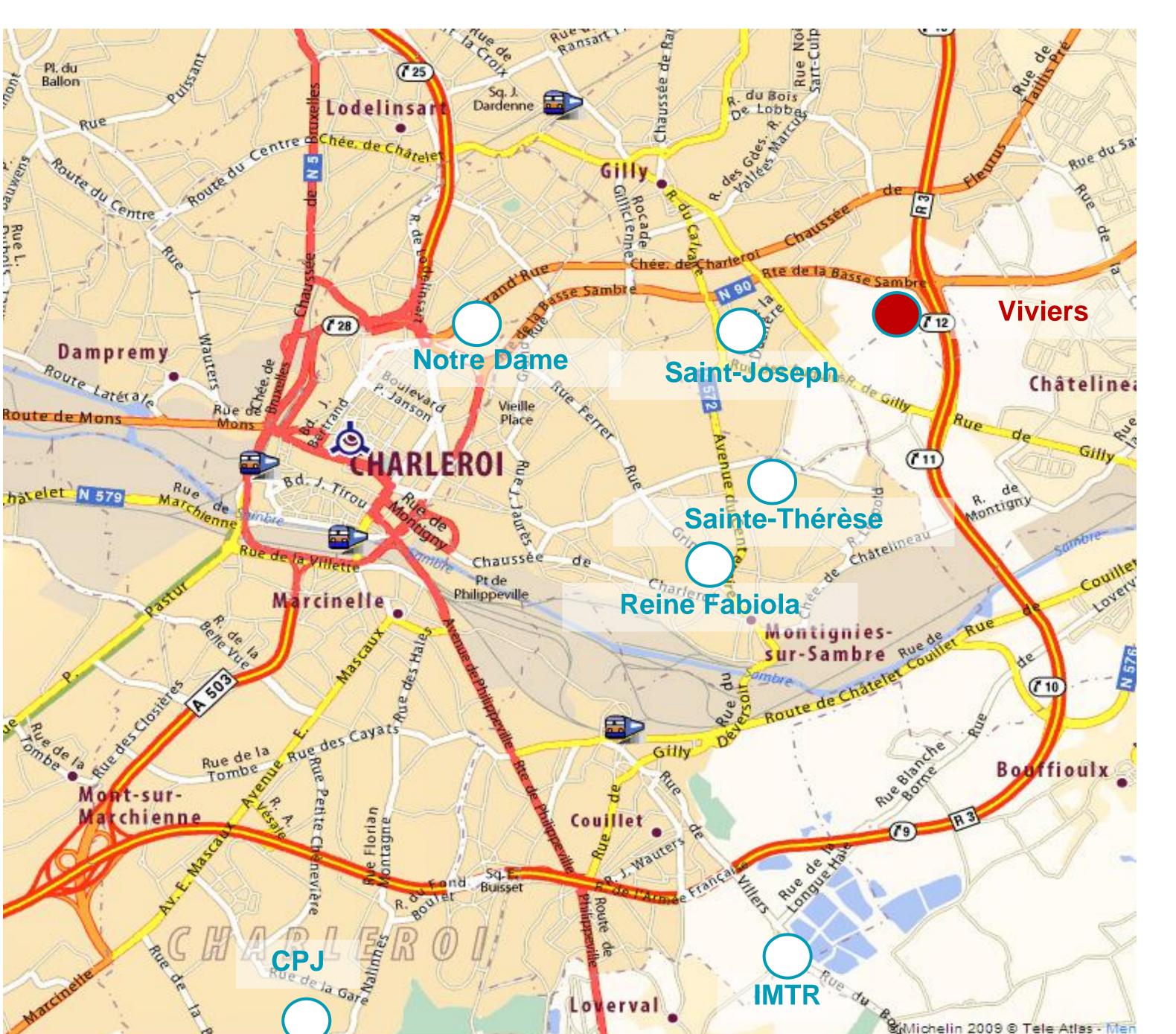


Global-PPS: A tool for improvement?

Dr Xavier Holemans
Ph Céline Van Wetter
Antibiotic Stewardship Committee





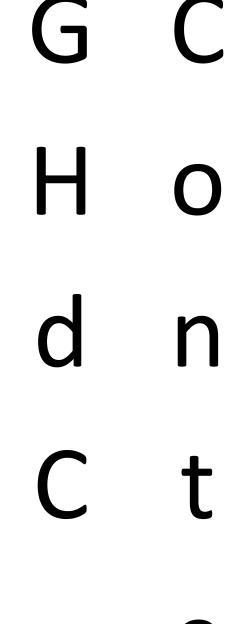
















http://www.ghdc-demain.be

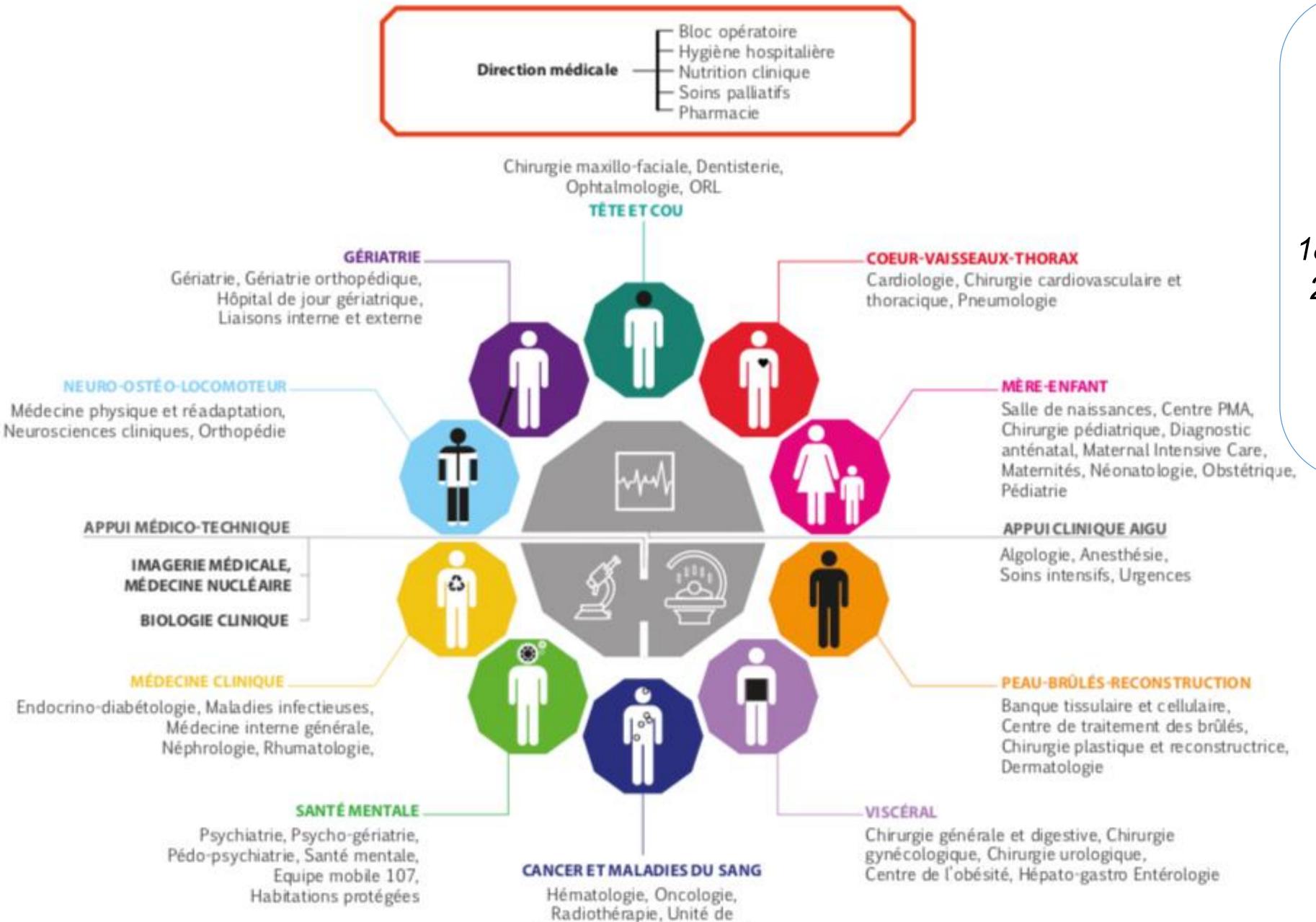


GHdC Context

- Before 2008: ASC since the early pilot project in the two previous institutions (Centre Hospitalier Notre-Dame et Reine Fabiola and Les Hôpitaux de Gilly)
- 2008 : Foundation of Grand Hôpital de Charleroi
 - Only one Executive Committee and one Medical Council
 - Progressively, also only one Medico-Pharmaceutical Committee, one Infection Control Committee and one Antibiotic Stewardship Committee (ASC)
 - Unique patient identification number
- 2014: One agreement number
- 2015 : First participation to Global-PPS (all wards)
- 2017 : Second participation Merged feedback available
- 2017: New governance with the creation of poles of care







recherche translationnelle et

clinique

GHdC in 2018:

1154 Beds
33.158 hospitalisations
91.669 emergencies
485.787 médical consultations
184.321 paramedical consultations
28.264 OR surgical interventions
2.183 deliveries
3.891 employees
657 self-employed
>100 different professions





Initial Daily Pitfalls

- •Multiple wards reorganizations and relocations
- •Five different hospital facilities and pharmacies
- •Two different Electronic Patient Record softwares
- •Two different pharmacy management softwares
- Two different Laboratory Information Systems
- Two different AB local recommandations
- •Electronic Prescription not standardized
- Different habits of the prescribers according to the location
- Limited HR (ID physicians, clinical pharmacist, administrative support.



Priorities of the Antibiotic Stewardship Committee at the Foundation of GHdC

- •Foundation of a single Antibiotic Stewardship Committee
- •Increase the awareness of the executive committee
- Process harmonization for all locations
 - •Close collaboration with the laboratory and the operational team for infection prevention
 - Standardization of the local recommandations and providing an electronic guide
 - Standardization of the AB delivery process by the pharmacy
 - Antibiotic consumption surveillance
 - Weekly meeting of the AB stewardship multi-disciplinary team
 - Systematic review of extended spectrum AB in specific wards
 - 24/7 availability of ID advice
 - Surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis update, education and surveillance





Global-PPS?

An opportunity to lead a global action!





Awareness of Staff and Doctors







Monsieur

Cher Confrère

ne sera pas annoncé

Taux de résistances bactériennes

Les principaux indicateurs étudiés seront les suivants

local du GHdC a approuvé la participation à cette étude.

remercions d'avance pour votre bonne collaboration

· Conformité des traitements antibiotiques aux recommandations

Posologie, révision systématique et durée des traitements ;

Justification du traitement antibiotique mentionnée dans le dossier médical

Conformité de l'antibioprophylaxie chirurgicale (choix, durée) aux recommandations

Toutes les données sont transmises anonymement. Le Comité d'éthique de l'hôpital

universitaire d'Anvers (UZA) fonctionne comme Comité d'éthique central. Le Comité d'éthique

d'être également affichées. L'**objectif** principal de cette étude est d'objectiver la réalité des

Nous restons à votre entière disposition pour tout renseignement complémentaire et vous

pratiques, sans jugement ni comparaison, pour identifier les objectifs d'amélioration

prioritaires. Un rapport national sera publié et fera l'objet d'une communication.

Dr I. ALMAS Mme E. CARRIE Dr B. COLINET

Dr N. DE VISSCHER M. M. DRICOT

Dr E. DUPONT Dr D. GLORIEUX

Dr X. HOLEMANS

M. P. ISTA

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Melle L. CONTINO

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Sincères salutations,

Concerne : Etude mondiale de prévalence ponctuelle sur l'usage des antibiotiques et la

Dans le cadre des missions légales confiées au Groupe de Gestion de l'Antibiothérapie, et du plan stratégique fédéral 2015-2019, le SPF santé publique nous demande de réaliser une étude sur l'usage des antibiotiques à l'hôpital et sur les résistances bactériennes. Il s'agit d'une étude de prévalence ponctuelle qui concernera toutes les unités des soins, menée dans l'ensemble des hôpitaux belges et dans de nombreux autres pays européens. Au GHdC

vous invitons à leur réserver un bon accueil. Les dossiers de tous les patients traités par au

moins un antibiotique le jour de notre passage seront audités. L'étude se déroulera entre le

1er septembre et le 30 novembre 2017. Le jour exact de notre passage dans votre service

Charleroi, le 1 août 2017

GRAND HÔPITAL

de CHARLEROI

Cet hôpital participe à l'étude mondiale de prévalence ponctuelle sur l'usage des antibiotiques et la résistance dans les hôpitaux

Qu'est-ce que cela signifie ?

- ✓ Collecte de données sur les modèles de prescriptions d'antibiotiques et la résistance dans les hôpitaux
- ✓ Comparaison des données au niveau national et dans le monde
- ✓ Identification de cibles afin d'améliorer la prescription d'antibiotiques

Pourquoi?

- ✓ Amélioration continue de la qualité des soins de santé
- ✓ Combattre la résistance antibiotique
- ✓ Amélioration de l'usage des antibiotiques pour des patients en meilleure santé

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BAPCOC Quality Indicators and Goals for 2019

- •AB indication noted in the patient's chart/EHR > 90%
- •Therapeutic AB choice compliance to the guidelines > 90%
- •Surgical prophylactic AB choice compliance to the guidelines > 90%
- •Duration of surgical prophylactic AB compliance to the guidelines >90%







AB Indication Noted in the Patient's Chart / ELIP

		nospital 15	Our hospital 2017
	N	%	N %
Medical			
Reason in notes	138	78.4	114 87.0
Guidelines missing	1	0.6	1 0.8
Guideline compliant	119	81.5	86 78.2
Stop/review date	54	30.7	66 50.4
documented			
Surgical			
Reason in notes	46	60.5	43 78.2
Guidelines missing	4	5.3	0 0.0
Guideline compliant	38	64.4	33 82.5
Stop/review date	36	47.4	25 45.5
documented			
ICU			
Reason in notes	39	69.6	42 97.7
Guidelines missing	3	5.4	0.0
Guideline compliant	31	79.5	29 85.3
Stop/review date	19	33.9	31 72.1





Therapeutic AB Choice Compliance

	Our hospital 2015		C	Our hospital 2017		
	N	%		Ν	%	
Medical						
Reason in notes	138	78.4	1	14	87.0	
Guidelines missing	1	0.6		1	0.8	
Guideline compliant	119	81.5	WARNING	86	78.2	WARNING
Stop/review date	54	30.7		66	50.4	
documented						
Surgical						
Reason in notes	46	60.5		43	78.2	
Guidelines missing	4	5.3		0	0.0	
Guideline compliant	38	64.4	WARNING	33	82.5	
Stop/review date	36	47.4		25	45.5	
documented						
ICU						
Reason in notes	39	69.6		42	97.7	
Guidelines missing	3	5.4		0	0.0	
Guideline compliant	31	79.5	WARNING	29	85.3	
Stop/review date	19	33.9		31	72.1	





Stop/Review Date Documented

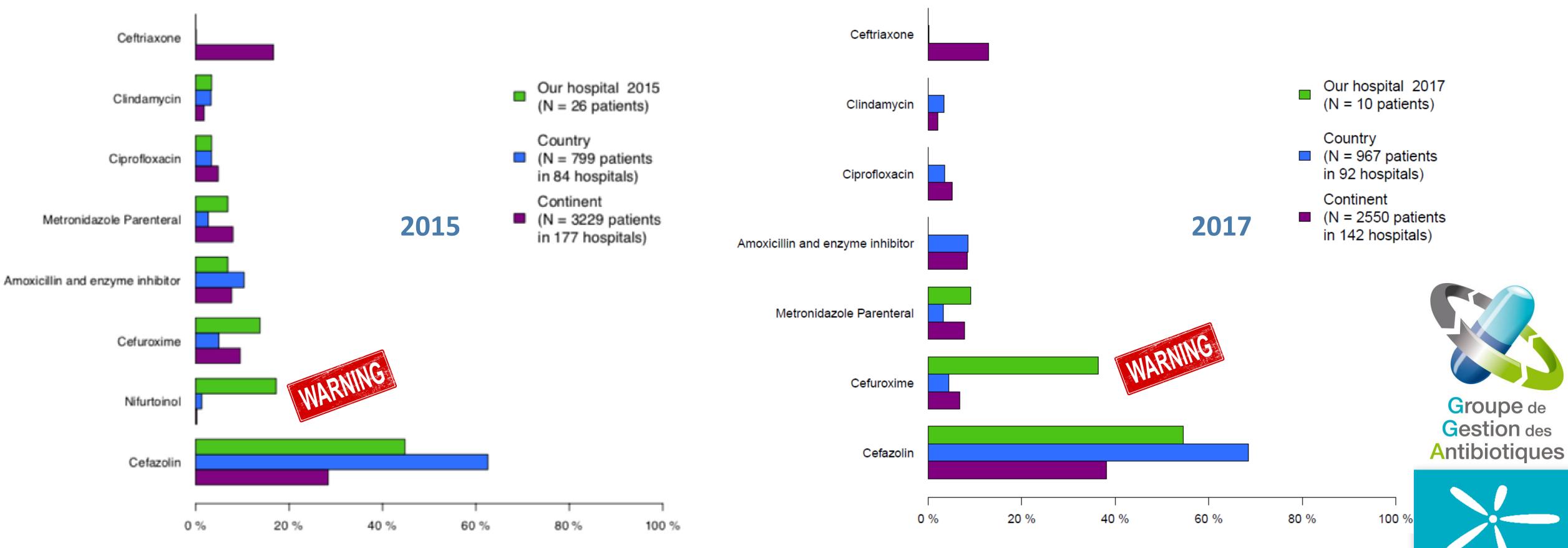
		nospital)15	0	ur h 20	ospital 17	
	N	%		N	%	
Medical						
Reason in notes	138	78.4	1	14	87.0	
Guidelines missing	1	0.6		1	8.0	
Guideline compliant	119	81.5		36	78.2	
Stop/review date	54	30.7	MARNING	66	50.4	
documented						
Surgical						
Reason in notes	46	60.5	4	13	78.2	
Guidelines missing	4	5.3		0	0.0	
Guideline compliant	38	64.4		33	82.5	
Stop/review date	36	47.4	WARNING	25	45.5	WARNING
documented						
ICU						
Reason in notes	39	69.6	4	12	97.7	
Guidelines missing	3	5.4		0	0.0	
Guideline compliant	31	79.5		29	85.3	
Stop/review date	19	33.9	WARNING	31	72.1	





Surgical Prophylactic AB Choice

Top 5 most frequently used antibiotics for surgical prophylaxis in adults and children



GRAND HÔPITAL de CHARLEROI

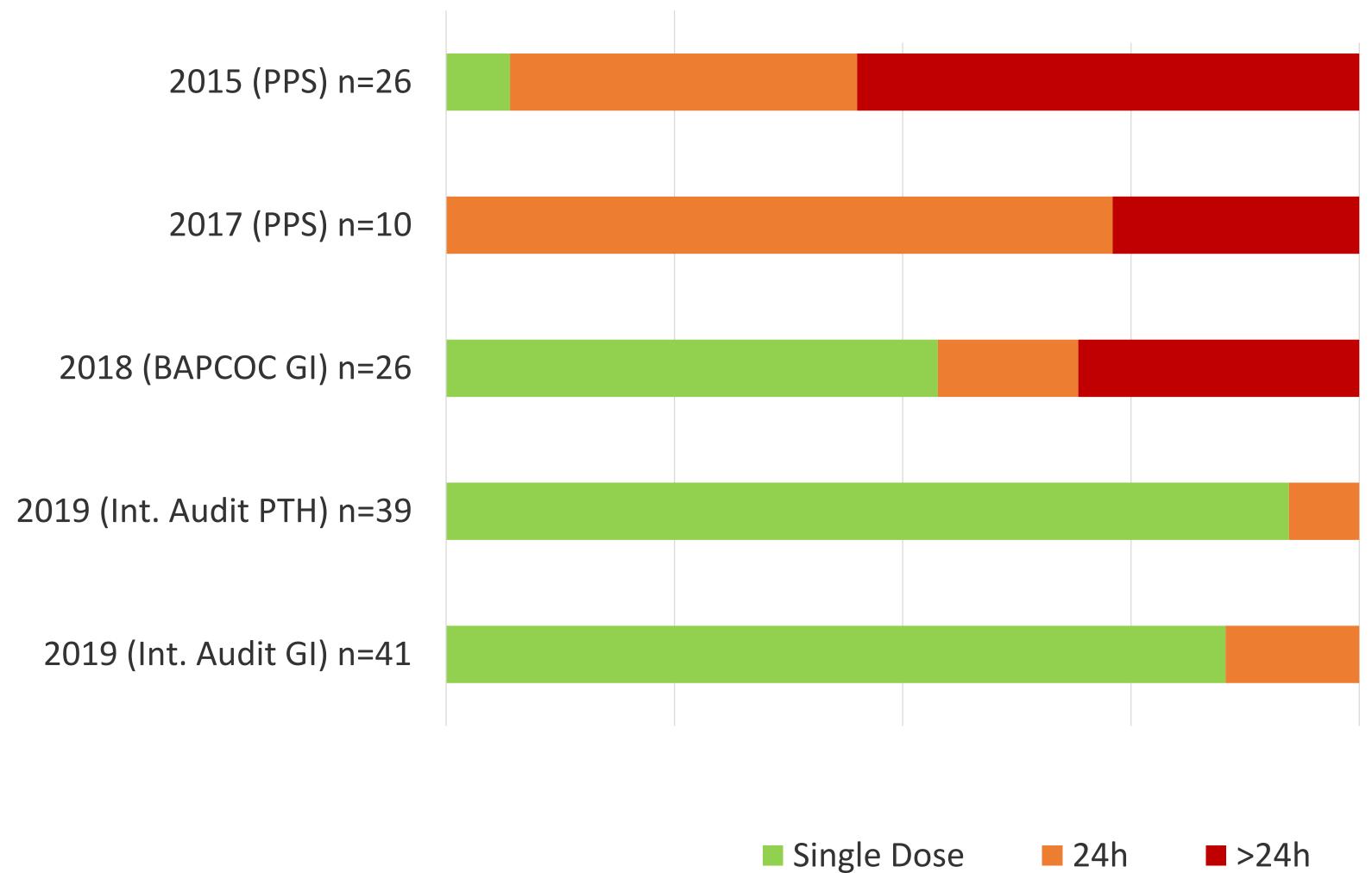
most prescribed antibacterials for systemic use (ATC code J01) for surgical prophylaxis use at hospital level, supplemented with the most prescribed antibiotics at country, continent and hospital type level if they do not fall within the top 5 of the hospital. Selection on indication = SP; All patients are included with exception of patients admitted on NMW and NICU.

Country: BELGIUM; Continent: Europe; Hospital type:

If there are less than three participating hospitals, results are not reported.

Duration of Surgical Prophylactic AB

Evolution des

















Antimicrobial prevalence (%) by activity

	Hospital	Country	Hospital	Country	
Adults	2015		2017		
Medical	27.3	26.4	24.6	24.2	
Surgical	30.5	26.8	25.6	29.2	
ICU	64.0	56.0	63.8	54.2	
Children					
Medical	38.1	29.1	10.5	30.4	
Surgical	100.0	19.0	50.0	37.0	
ICU	0.0	54.2	0.0	38.5	
Neonates					
GNMW	0.0	1.9	0.0	7.9	
NICU	22.2	16.6	12.0	15.7	





Therapeutic antimicrobial use for community acquired infections by type of treatment

	CAI Empiric		CAI Ta	rgeted	CAI Total	
	Ν	%	Ν	%	N	%
Our hospital 2015	98	65.8	51	34.2	149	55.4
Country	3331	71.5	1327	28.5	4658	64.8
Continent	9533	75.8	3047	24.2	12580	66.4
Hospital type						
Europe	9533	75.8	3047	24.2	12580	66.4
	CAI E	mpiric	CAI Ta	rgeted	CAIT	otal
		mpiric %		rgeted %		otal %
Our hospital 2017		•		•		
Our hospital 2017 Country	N	%	N	%	N	%
-	N 91	% 65.5	N 48	% 34.5	N 139	% 59.7
Country	N 91 1843	65.5 69.1	N 48 826	% 34.5 30.9	N 139 2669	% 59.7 64.6





Therapeutic antimicrobial use for healthcare associated infections by type of treatment

	HAI En	npiric	HAI Targeted		HAI To	tal
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Our hospital 2015	55	45.8	65	54.2	120	44.6
Country	1371	54.1	1162	45.9	2533	35.2
Continent	3797	59.5	2583	40.5	6380	33.6
Hospital type						
Europe	3797	59.5	2583	40.5	6380	33.6
	Ν	%	Ν	%	Ν	%
Our hospital 2017	31	33.0	63	67.0	94	40.3
Country	720	49.3	740	50.7	1460	35.4
Continent	2047	57.0	1542	43.0	3589	36.3
Hospital type						
Europe	2047	57.0	1542	43.0	3589	36.3



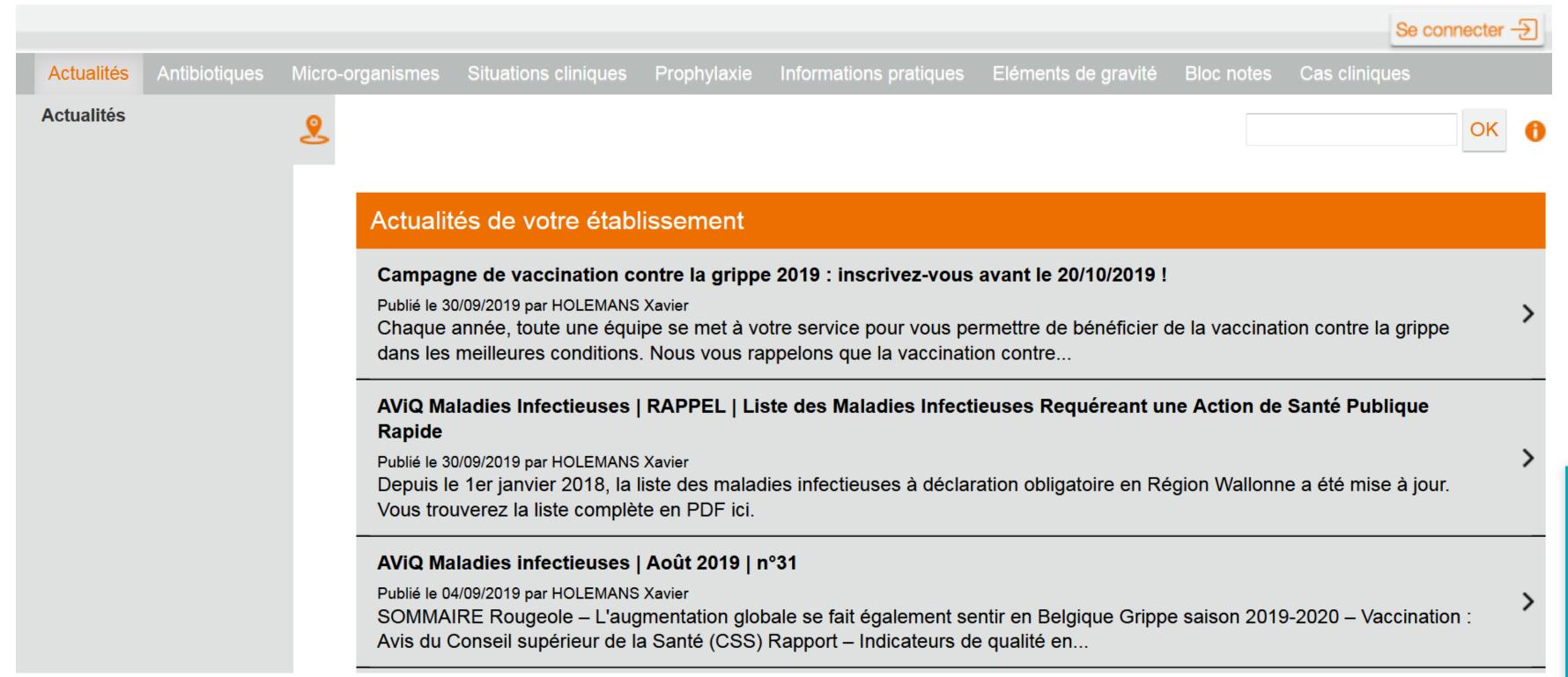


Achievements



 New responsive web designed interface and full revision of our local guidelines

ANTIBIOGARDE® 5H GH Charleroi

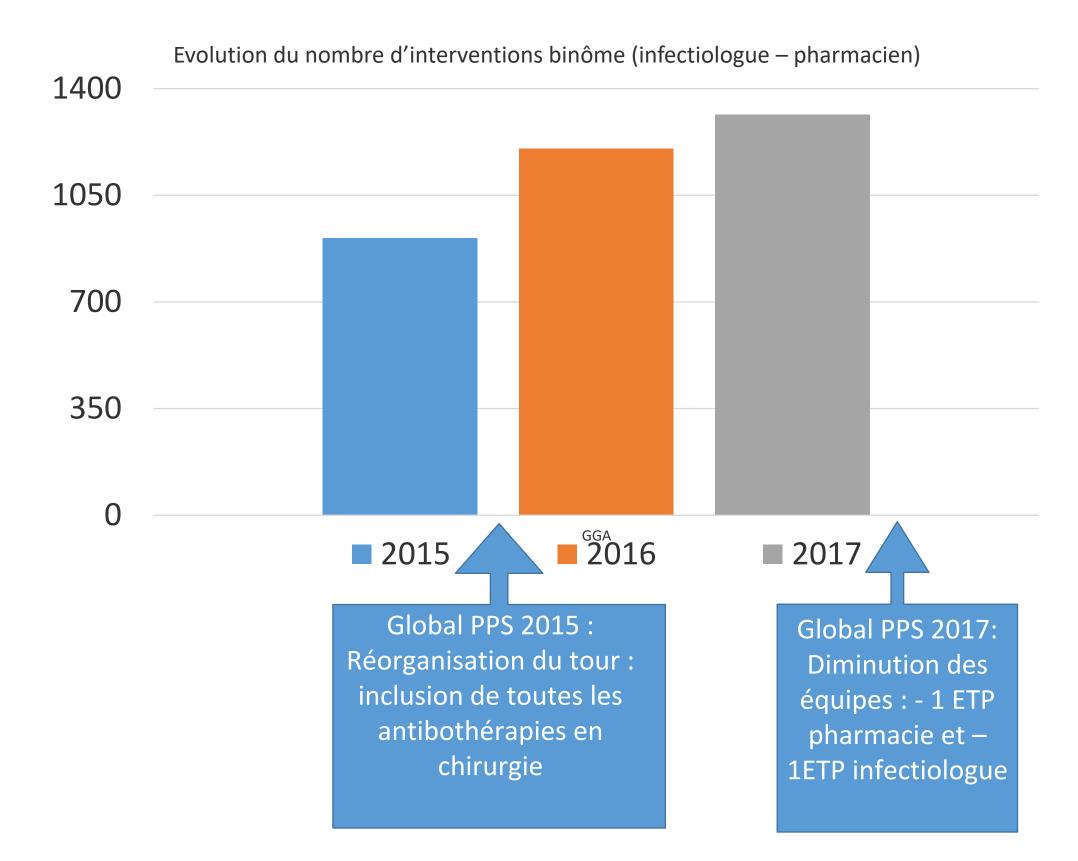






Achievements

- Development of systematic ID physician + clinical pharmacist rounds
- Systematic review of all AB during the rounds in surgical wards





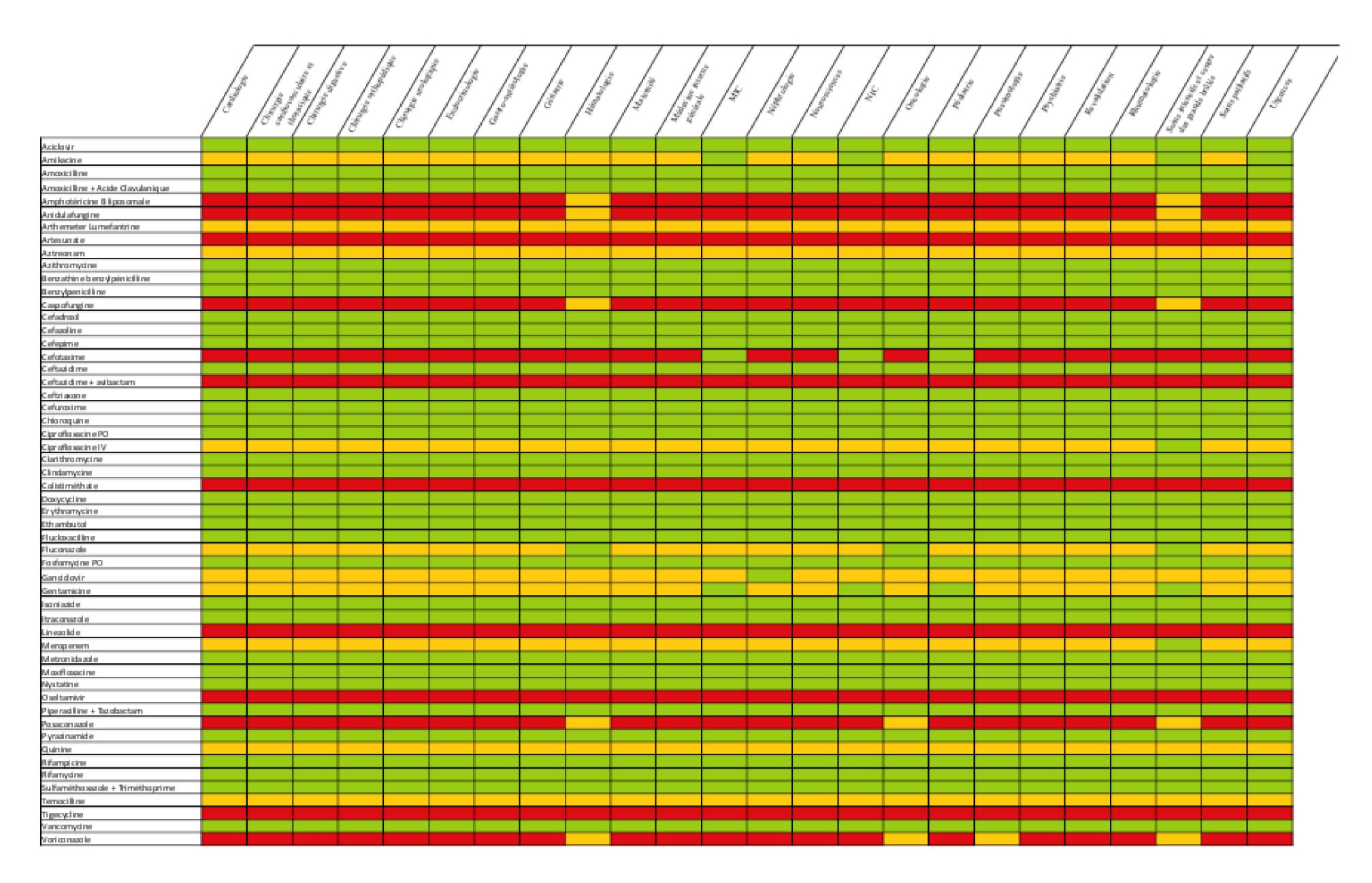


Achievements

- Education of surgeons and anesthetists to AB Prophylaxis
- Point analysis on specific topics
- Feedback to specific specialties
- Development of data warehouse surveillance tools:
 - •AB consumption in DDD and DDD/1000BD
 - Surgical AB prophylaxis audits
- Standardization of AB delivery rules











What's Next?

- Participation to GLOBAL-PPS 2019 + HAI
- •Full implementation of the global EHR
 - Including a complete and standardized prescription drug loop
- •Development of specific tools linked with the EHR for AB surveillance and stewardship
- Periodic and systematic feedback of data analysis to the prescribers
- Generalization of the multidisciplinary rounds in all wards
- Standardized link between AB consumption and resistance surveillance
- •Implementation of AB quality indicators in the dashboard of all departments





Conclusions

- •Global-PPS gives an opportunity to lead a global action!
 - •Global awareness: management, physicians, staff and patients!
 - •Highlights some indicators not provided by our databases : reason in notes, guidelines compliances, CAI/HAI targeted, ...
- •Global-PPS helps to measure the results of our actions
 - •Favorable trends in surgical wards
 - •Improvements in antimicrobial prophylaxis
 - •Allows a comparison in time for the same institution





Conclusions

- •Global-PPS underlines the improvements needed to achieve the goals, eg
 - •Global AB consumption
 - Intensive Care Units (!! includes burn unit)
 - Medical Units
- •Global-PPS pitfalls
 - Known limitations due to the PPS method
 - •Redundant with other databases, and less useful to monitor the AB consumption (HealthStat, Local Data Warehouse)
 - •Redundant with other audits (ATBP, P4Q)
 - Not suitable for benchmark
 - •Time consuming, particularly if all wards are checked











