

O que evoluímos na implantação de programas de gerenciamento de uso de antimicrobianos

Papel do Médico

DR.^a MAURA SALAROLI DE OLIVEIRA

HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS DA FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

HOSPITAL SIRIO LIBANÊS

O que é?

Programa de Gerenciamento de Uso de Antimicrobianos

Conjunto de ações destinadas ao promover uso correto destes fármacos nos serviços de saúde englobando desde o diagnóstico, a seleção, a prescrição e a dispensação adequadas, até as boas práticas de diluição, conservação e administração, além do monitoramento das prescrições, da educação de profissionais e pacientes, do monitoramento do programa até a adoção de medidas intervencionistas.

Por que?

Benefício ecológico

- Diminuição de resistência bacteriana

Benefício individual

- Sucesso terapêutico
- Eventos adversos

Otimização de recursos

- Menor custo com antimicrobianos
- Menor tempo de internação

Portaria 2616 - maio/1998

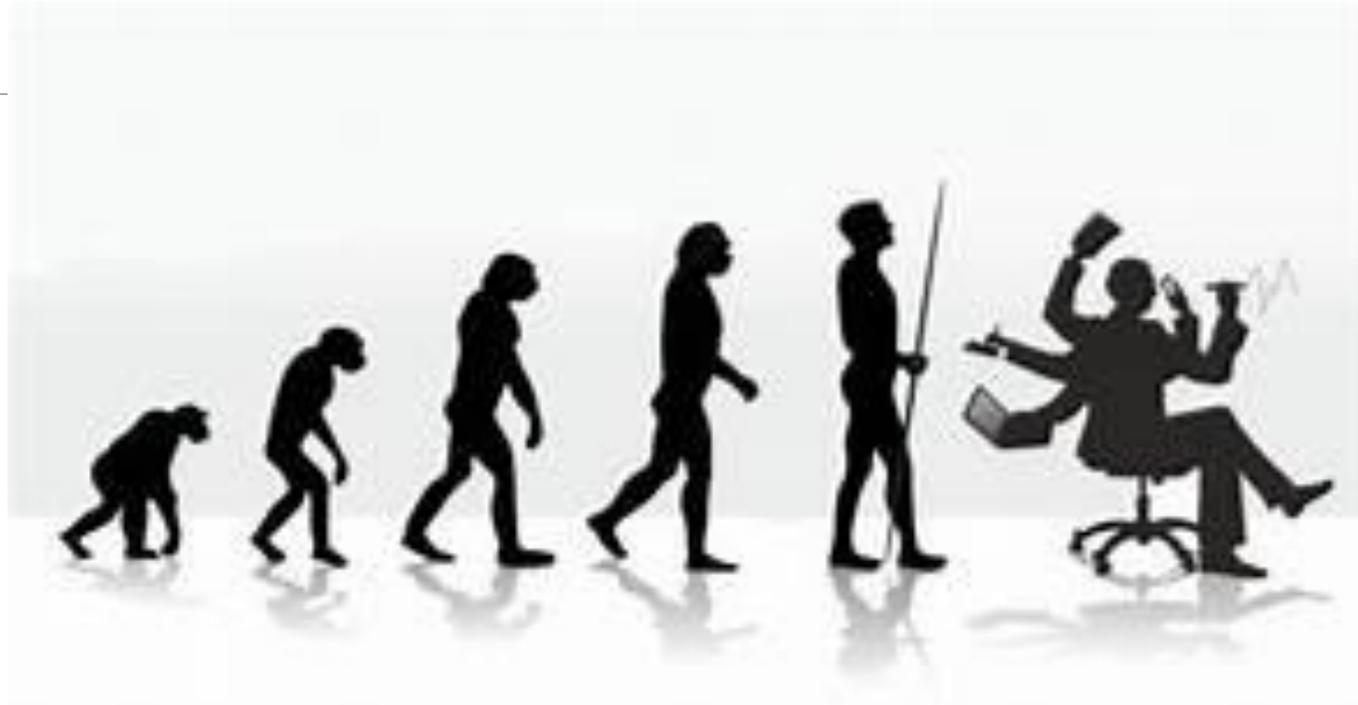
COMPETÊNCIAS: o racional de antimicrobianos, germicidas e materiais médico-hospitalares

5.10 Indicadores de uso de antimicrobianos.

5.10.1 Percentual de pacientes que usaram antimicrobianos (uso profilático ou terapêutica) no período considerado. Pode ser especificado por clínica de internação. É calculado tendo como numerador o total de pacientes em uso de antimicrobiano e como denominador o número total de pacientes no período.

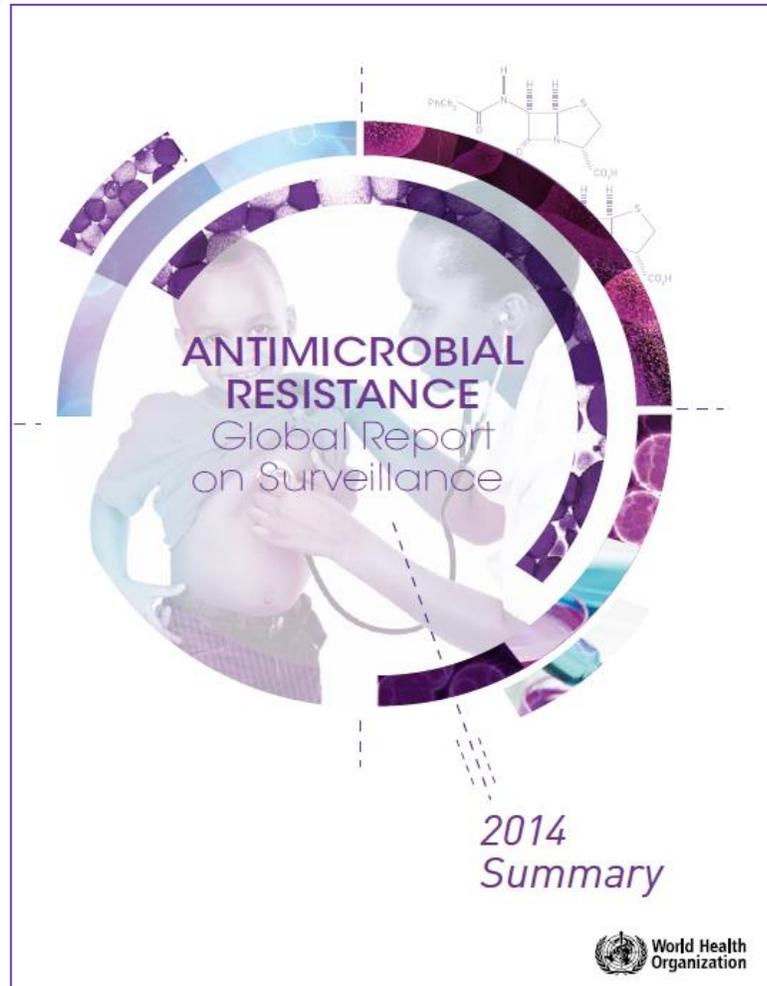
5.10.2 Frequência com que cada antimicrobiano é empregado em relação aos demais. É calculada tendo como numerador o total de tratamentos iniciados com determinado antimicrobiano no período, e como denominador o total de tratamentos com antimicrobianos iniciados no mesmo período.

Onde evoluímos...



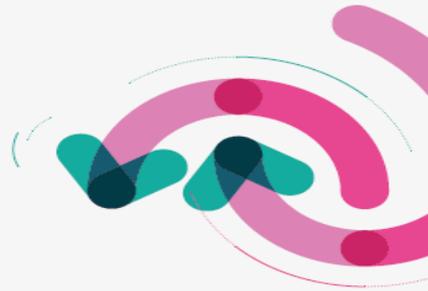
1- Visibilidade, magnitude, relevância...

Ameaça a saúde a nível global...



Bacteria commonly causing infections in hospitals and in the community

| Name of bacterium/ resistance | Examples of typical diseases | No. out of 194 Member States providing data | No. of WHO regions with national reports of 50% resistance or more |
|--|--|--|--|
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> - vs 3 rd gen. cephalosporins - vs fluoroquinolones | Urinary tract infections, blood stream infections | 86 92 | 5/6 5/6 |
| <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> - vs 3 rd gen. cephalosporins - vs 3 rd carbapenems | Pneumonia, blood stream infections, urinary tract infections | 87 71 | 6/6 2/6 |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> - vs methicillin "MRSA" | Wound infections, blood stream infections | 85 | 5/6 |



GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



World Health
Organization

- ▶ Existing vaccines can prevent infectious diseases whose treatment would require antimicrobial medicines;
- ▶ Existing vaccines can reduce the prevalence of primary viral infections, which are often inappropriately treated with antibiotics, and which can also give rise to secondary infections that require antibiotic treatment;
- ▶ Development and use of new or improved vaccines can prevent diseases that are becoming difficult to treat or are untreatable owing to antimicrobial resistance.

38.

Much antibiotic use is linked to animal production. Antibiotics are sometimes used to prevent infections, to prevent the spread of diseases within a herd when infection occurs, and as a growth stimulant, and are often administered through feed and water. Sustainable husbandry practices, including the use of vaccines, can reduce infection rates and dependence on antibiotics as well as the risk that antibiotic-resistant organisms will develop and spread through the food chain.

Objective 4: Optimize the use of antimicrobial medicines in human and animal health

39.

Evidence that antimicrobial resistance is driven by the volume of use of antimicrobial agents is compelling. High antibiotic use may reflect over-prescription, easy access through over-the-counter sales, and more recently sales via the Internet which are widespread in many countries. Despite measures taken by some Member States, antibiotic use in humans, animals and agriculture is still increasing globally. The projected increase in demand for animal food products may lead to yet further increases in antibiotic use.

40.

Data on antibiotic use are collected and analysed in many high- and middle-income countries and OIE is developing a database on antibiotic use in animals. However, data are lacking on antibiotic use in human beings at the point of care and from lower-income countries.

41.

More widespread recognition of antimicrobial medicines as a public good is needed in order to strengthen regulation of their distribution, quality and use, and encourage investment in research and development. In some cases, industry spending on promoting products is greater than governmental investment in promoting rational use of antimicrobial medicines or providing objective information.

42.

Decisions to prescribe antibiotics are rarely based on definitive diagnoses. Effective, rapid, low-cost diagnostic tools are needed for guiding optimal use of antibiotics in human and animal medicine, and such tools should be easily integrated into clinical, pharmacy and veterinary practices. Evidence-based prescribing and dispensing should be the standard of care.

43.

Regulation of the use of antimicrobial agents is inadequate or poorly enforced in many areas, such as over-the-counter and Internet sales. Related weaknesses that contribute to development of antimicrobial resistance include poor patient and health care provider compliance, the prevalence of substandard medicines for both human and veterinary use, and inappropriate or unregulated use of antimicrobial agents in agriculture.

2015- Plano Nacional de Ação para o Combate às Bactérias Resistentes a Antibióticos - divulgado e o aumento do financiamento do orçamento federal destinado à prevenção, diagnóstico e tratamento de resistência significativamente, facilitando a coordenação nacional do trabalho de resistência antimicrobiana

| | |
|---|---|
| <h2>Detecção, prevenção de patógenos resistentes</h2> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • laboratório padrão ouro oferecida a todos os laboratórios estaduais e regionais através da Rede de Laboratórios AR do CDC • Epidemiologia / Capacidade de resposta |
| <h2>Prevenção da propagação de infecções resistentes</h2> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vigilância e Ciência: Prevenção mais eficaz • Uso adequado de antimicrobianos |
| <h2>Incentivando Inovação</h2> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novas Estratégias, • Drogas • testes Diagnósticos |

Antibiotic Resistance (AR) Solutions Initiative: State HAI/AR Prevention Programs

With State Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antibiotic Resistance (HAI/AR) Prevention Programs, healthcare facilities and public health work together to better prevent infections and protect patients.

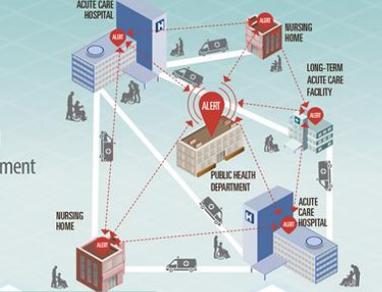
Lack of prevention coordination between facilities can put patients at increased risk of infection.



- Patients can be transferred between healthcare facilities for treatment without communication or necessary infection control actions in place.
- Germs can spread within and between healthcare facilities, so precautions must be in place at facilities transferring and receiving patients to stop spread.

Even as some facilities work independently to improve infection control, they may not be alerted to resistant threats occurring in other facilities or outbreaks in the area.

Work together to better detect outbreaks, prevent infections, and improve prescribing.
With a coordinated approach, healthcare facilities and public health authorities share information and implement targeted infection prevention and control actions.



The Coordinated Approach

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Public health departments will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use HAI/AR data to target infection prevention and outbreak control • Enhance communication between facilities for patient transfer • Improve infection control, prevention, and antibiotic stewardship across healthcare and communities | <p>Healthcare facilities will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network and other data systems to track resistance, antibiotic use, and to target prevention • Share information and work with local public health authorities to prevent and control infections • Send isolates to the AR Lab Network to identify outbreaks and emerging threats | <p>CDC will continue to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detect, track, and control outbreaks • Promote infection prevention and appropriate antibiotic use • Detect AR by providing gold-standard laboratory methods and isolates that support development of new diagnostics |
|--|---|--|

When healthcare facilities and public health work together, we can protect patients and slow antibiotic resistance.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



Government response to the Review on Antimicrobial Resistance

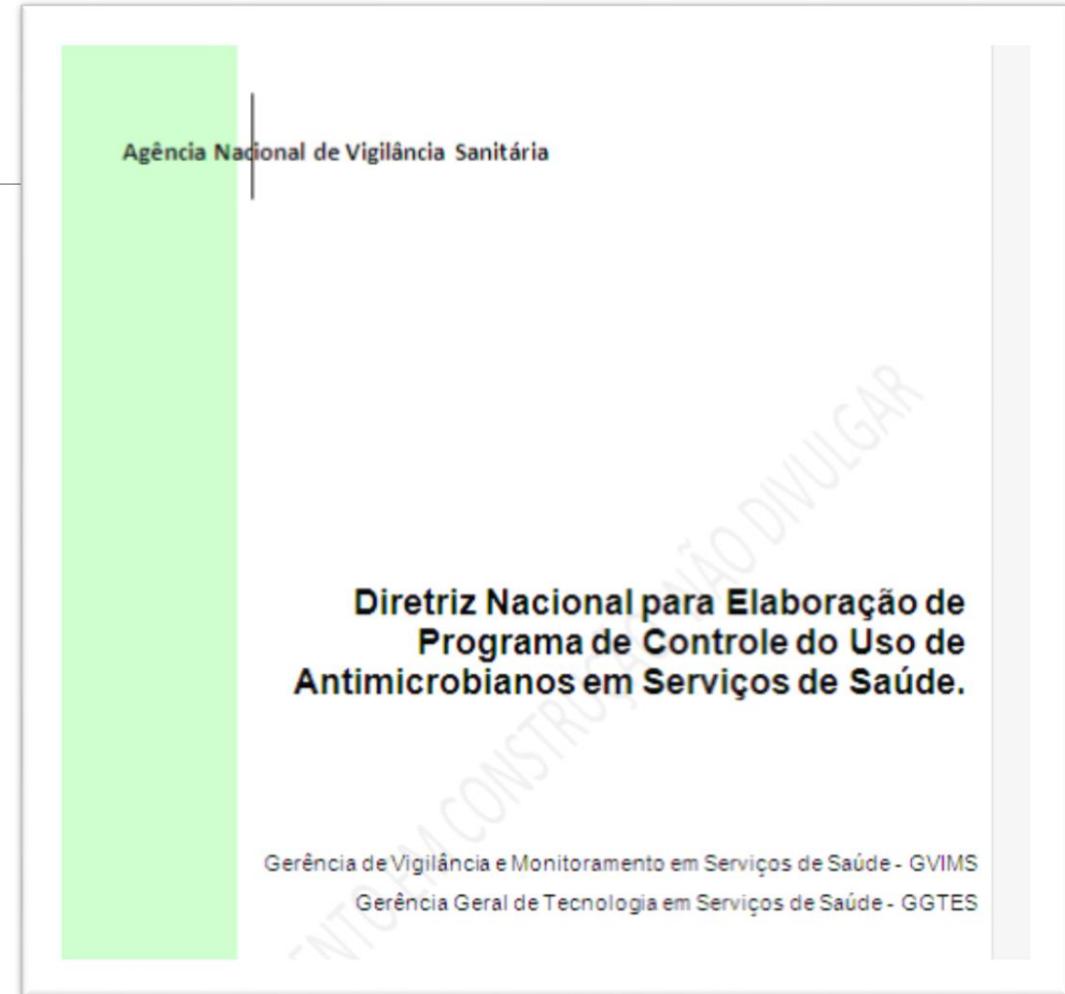
September 2016

The UK Government is determined to meet that challenge. We are already investing £265m through the Fleming Fund for improving laboratory capacity and international surveillance systems and we are using a further £50million to kick start a global AMR innovation fund. Furthermore, we are funding the development of ground-breaking diagnostic tools and will explore how we can make full use of diagnostics to drive appropriate prescribing in the NHS. As promised in our Manifesto, we will lead on implementation of the recommendations Lord O'Neill has made. In particular, we strongly support the Review's recommendation to use global financing systems to reinvigorate both early-stage research, and development of new drugs. We will work through the United Nations and other international fora to support action on AMR.

- 3.3** It is critical that patients receive the antibiotics they need. But to protect those same drugs we must ensure they are only used where appropriate. We have begun to turn the tide on antibiotic prescribing rates for human health with a 7.9% reduction in primary care prescribing in England over the last year, thanks to the excellent efforts of clinicians across the country. But we must go further, faster. **We will reduce inappropriate antibiotic prescribing by 50%, with the aim of being a world leader in reducing prescribing by 2020.**



Iniciativa Brasil



Onde evoluímos...

2- Conhecimento



Clinical Infectious Diseases

IDSA GUIDELINE



Implementing an Antibiotic Stewardship Program: Guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America

Tamar F. Barlam,^{1,a} Sara E. Cosgrove,^{2,a} Lilian M. Abbo,³ Conan MacDougall,⁴ Audrey N. Schuetz,⁵ Edward J. Septimus,⁶ Arjun Srinivasan,⁷ Timothy H. Dellit,⁸ Yngve T. Falck-Ytter,⁹ Neil O. Fishman,¹⁰ Cindy W. Hamilton,¹¹ Timothy C. Jenkins,¹² Pamela A. Lipsett,¹³ Preeti N. Malani,¹⁴ Larissa S. May,¹⁵ Gregory J. Moran,¹⁶ Melinda M. Neuhauser,¹⁷ Jason G. Newland,¹⁸ Christopher A. Ohl,¹⁹ Matthew H. Samore,²⁰ Susan K. Seo,²¹ and Kavita K. Trivedi²²

Elementos primordiais de Programas em Hospitais

Apoio da alta direção

Definição de responsabilidades

Educação

Desenvolvimento de ações para melhorar a prescrição de antimicrobianos

Monitoramento

Divulgação de resultados

Elementos primordiais de Programas em Hospitais

Desenvolvimento de ações para melhorar a prescrição de antimicrobianos

- 1. Elaboração de protocolos clínicos**
- 2. Auditoria da prescrição de antimicrobianos**
- 3. Utilização de formulários de restrição e pré-autorização**

Ações para melhorar a prescrição de antimicrobianos – AUDITORIA PROSPECTIVA E PRÉ-AUTORIZAÇÃO

Auditoria prospectiva

- Avaliação com mais dados disponíveis
- Flexibilidade do tempo de avaliação
- Frequência menor
- Mantém a autonomia do prescritor

- Educação para os clínicos
- Sucesso depende do método de feedback
- Maior apoio de TI
- Pode levar maior tempo para efetividade

Pré-autorização

- Reduz início de ATB desnecessários
- Otimiza terapia empírica
- Diminui custo com antimicrobiano
- Controle direto sobre o uso

- Perda de autonomia do prescritor
- Pode retardar terapia
- Necessidade de disponibilidade full-time
- Potencial para manipulação de sistema

De quantos profissionais precisamos?

Full time equivalent (FTE)/ 1000 leitos

Carga horária do profissional **dedicada àquela atividade** em relação à jornada da empresa

Canadá

- 4.9 FTE/1000 leitos

Áustria e Alemanha

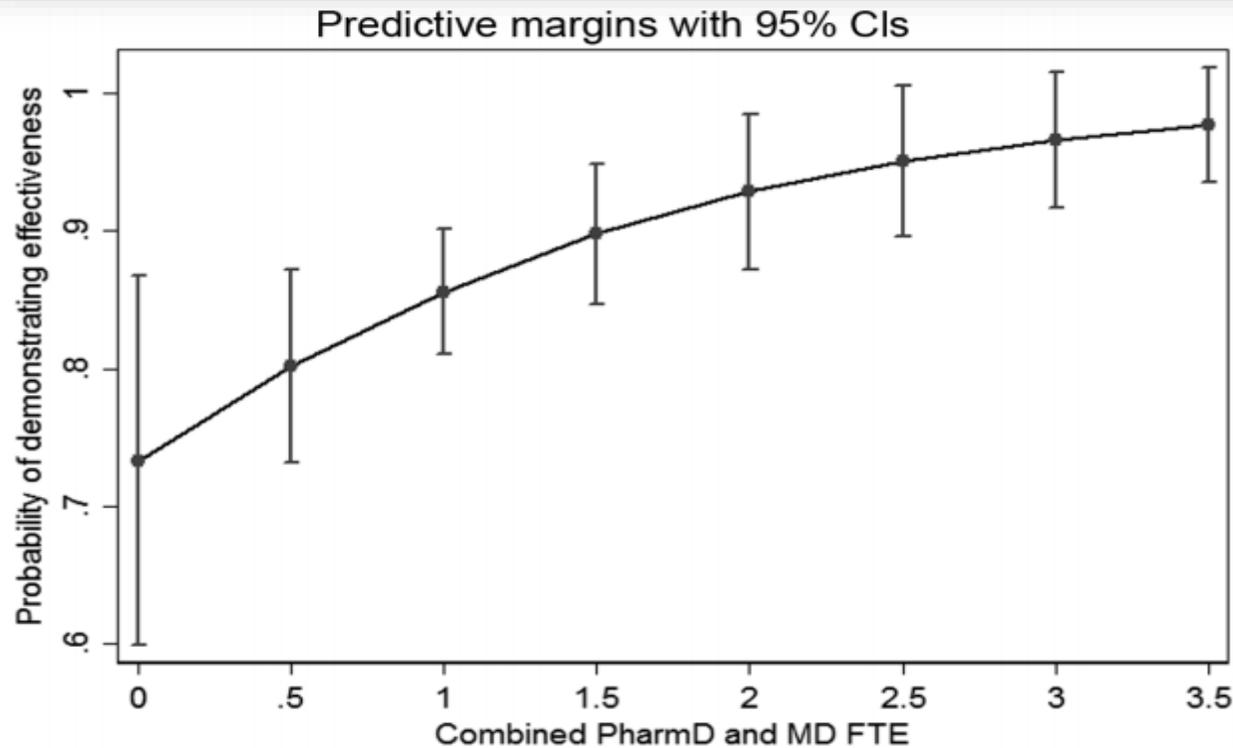
- 2 FTE/1000 leitos

França

- 3,6 FTE/1000 leitos para infectologistas
- 2,5 FTE/1000 leitos para farmacêuticos

Essential Resources and Strategies for Antibiotic Stewardship Programs in the Acute Care Setting

Sarah B. Doernberg,¹ Lilian M. Abbo,² Steven D. Burdette,³ Neil O. Fishman,⁴ Edward L. Goodman,⁵ Gary R. Kravitz,⁶ James E. Leggett,⁷ Rebekah W. Moehring,⁸ Jason G. Newland,⁹ Philip A. Robinson,¹⁰ Emily S. Spivak,¹¹ Pranita D. Tamma,¹² and Henry F. Chambers¹



FTE mínimo de acordo com número de leitos

| | 100-300 | 301-500 | 501-1000 | >1000 |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|
| Farmacêutico | 1,0 | 1,2 | 2,0 | 3,0 |
| Médico | 0,4 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 1,0 |
| Total | 1,4 | 1,6 | 2,6 | 4,0 |

Onde evoluímos...

3- Acreditação - Novo padrão JCI

Onde evoluímos...

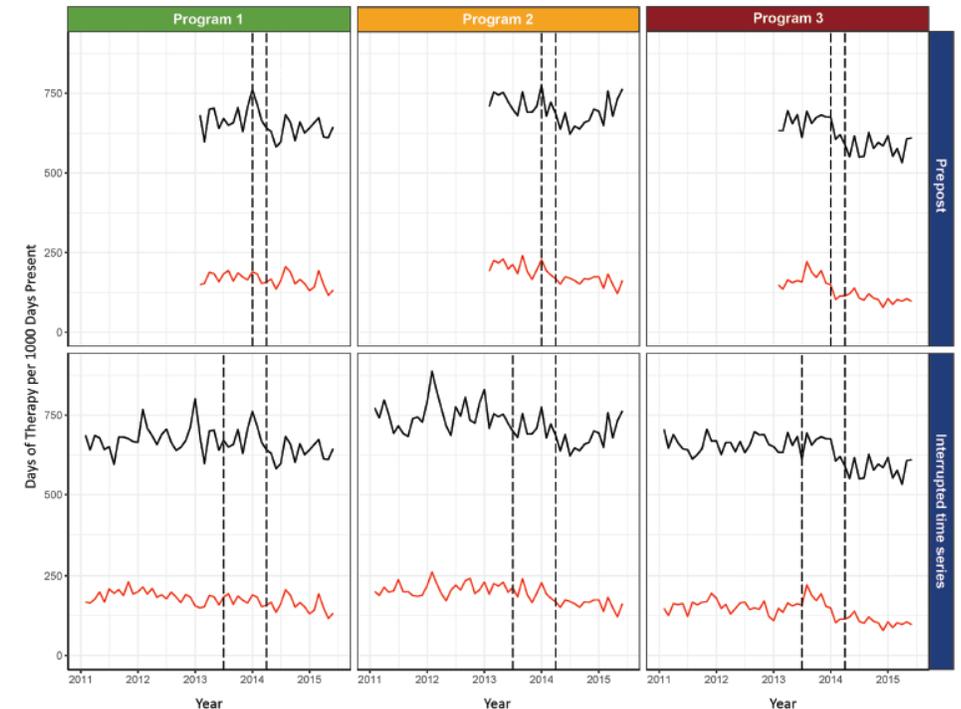
4 – outros cenários

E hospitais pequenos?

Impact of Implementing Antibiotic Stewardship Programs in 15 Small Hospitals: A Cluster-Randomized Intervention

Edward Stenehjem,^{1,2} Adam L. Hersh,³ Whitney R. Buckel,⁴ Peter Jones,¹ Xiaoming Sheng,⁵ R. Scott Evans,^{6,7} John P. Bu Bert K. Lopansri,^{1,8} Rajendu Srivastava,^{9,10} Tom Greene,⁵ and Andrew T. Pavia³

| Program components | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Common to all programs | | |
| Basic stewardship education and tools | | |
| ID hotline | | |
| Antibiotic utilization report | | |
| Program 1 | Program 2 | Program 3 |
| | Advanced antibiotic stewardship education | Advanced antibiotic stewardship education |
| | Limited prospective audit and feedback | Expanded prospective audit and feedback |
| | Local antibiotic restriction | ID-controlled antibiotic restrictions |
| | | ID review of designated cultures |



E hospitais pequenos?

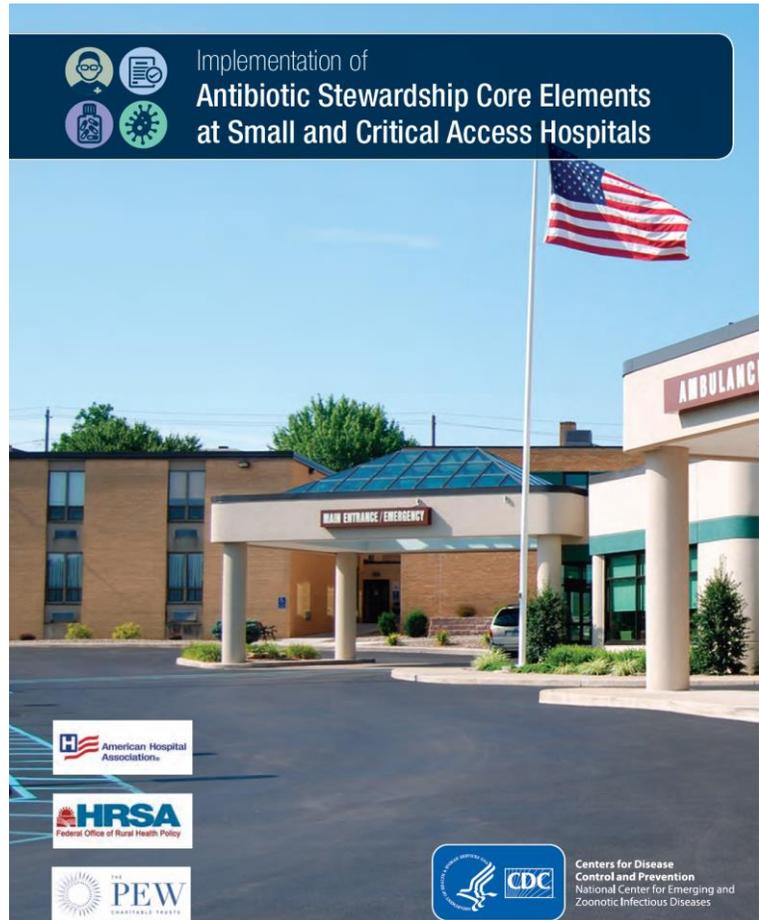


TABLE 1. KEY OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE ANTIBIOTIC USE

| | Diagnostic Considerations | Guide Empiric Therapy | Assess Duration of Therapy including discharge prescription |
|---|--|---|--|
| Community-acquired pneumonia⁸ | Review cases at 48 hours to confirm pneumonia diagnosis versus non-infectious etiology. | Avoid empiric use of antipseudomonal beta-lactams and/or methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) agents unless clinically indicated. | Guidelines suggest that in most cases, uncomplicated pneumonia can be treated for 5-7 days in the setting of a timely clinical response. |
| Urinary tract infections⁹⁻¹¹ | Implement criteria for ordering urine cultures to ensure that positive cultures are more likely to represent infection, rather than bladder colonization. Examples include: -Only order a urine culture if the patient has signs and symptoms consistent with UTI such as urgency, frequency, dysuria, suprapubic pain, flank pain, pelvic discomfort and acute hematuria. -For patients with urinary catheters, avoid culturing urine based solely on cloudy appearance or foul smell in the absence of signs and symptoms of UTI. Non-specific signs and symptoms such as delirium, nausea, vomiting should be interpreted with caution as by themselves they have a low specificity for UTI. | Establish criteria to distinguish between asymptomatic and symptomatic bacteriuria. Avoid antibiotic therapy for asymptomatic bacteriuria except in certain clinical situations where treatment is indicated, such as for pregnant women and those undergoing an invasive genitourinary procedure. Fluoroquinolones are often not optimal empiric therapy. | Use the shortest duration of antibiotic therapy that is clinically appropriate. |
| Skin and soft tissue infections¹² | Develop diagnostic criteria to distinguish purulent and non-purulent infections and severity of illness (i.e., mild, moderate and severe) so that skin and soft tissue infections can be managed appropriately according to guidelines. | Avoid empiric use of antipseudomonal beta-lactams and/or anti-anaerobic agents unless clinically indicated. | Guidelines suggest that most cases of uncomplicated bacterial cellulitis can be treated for 5 days if there is a timely clinical response. |

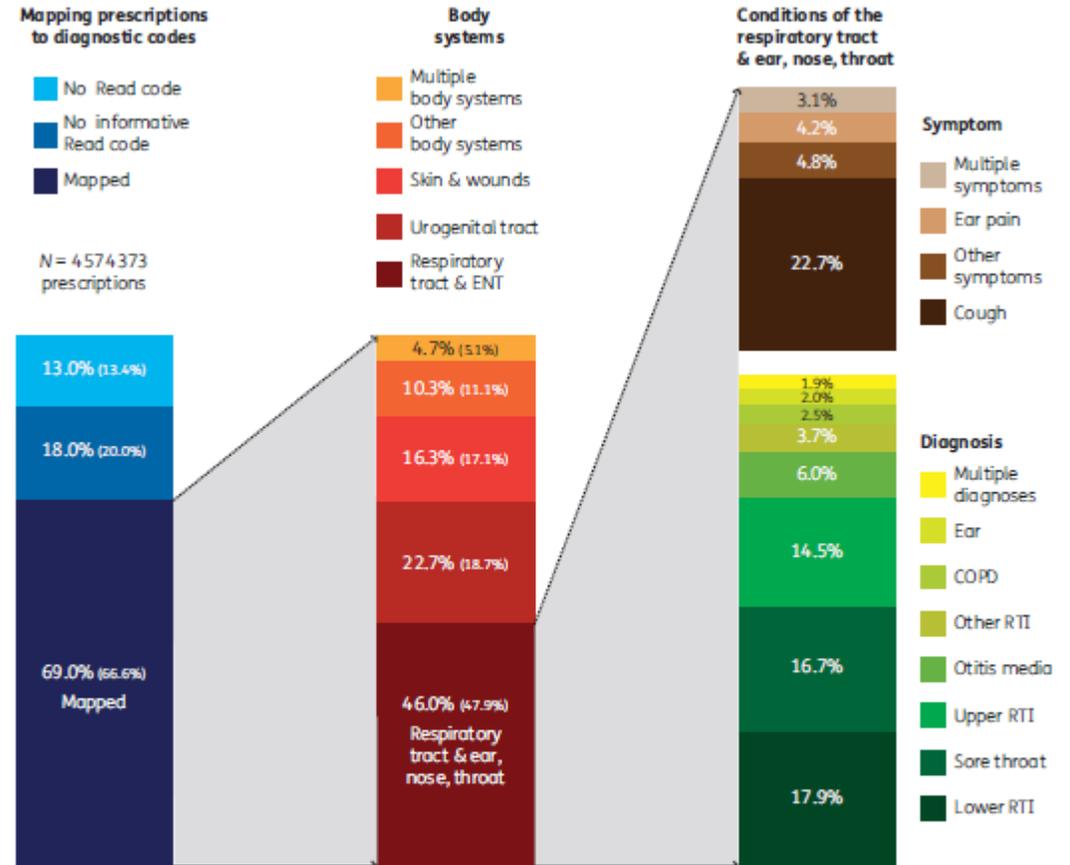
Atenção primária

Sistema THIN (7% pop)

2013-15

5,7 milhões de prescrições

- 30% dos pacientes recebem ATB em 1 ano
- Maior consumo: amoxicilina
- Mais frequente : trato respiratório



Onde evoluímos?

5- avançamos em mensurar?

“Não se gerencia o que não se mede
Não se mede o que não se define
Não se define o que não se entende
E não há sucesso no que não se gerencia”

Deming

Como definir o sucesso do programa?



- "quantidade" – influenciada pelo case mix



- "qualidade" – nem sempre é fácil mensurar/definir uso correto de ATM/ tempo para auditar



- multiR – nomenclatura/ influenciado por outros fatores



DDD

OMS – criada em 1970

Amplamente conhecida

Ainda é um *benchmarking* útil para comparação entre instituições

Baseado em dados de compra ou dispensação

Fácil de calcular

Facilita análise de custo

Subestimado em insuficiência renal, peso,...

Não pode ser usado em pediatria

Discrepância DDD OMS e dose utilizada

DOT

NHSN

N de dias de calendário

Pode ser usado na Pediatria

Pode aumentar se monoterapia virar dupla

Subestimado na IRC

Requer relatórios de prescrição

The Standardized Antimicrobial Administration Ratio: A New Metric for Measuring and Comparing Antibiotic Use

Katharina L. van Santen, Jonathan R. Edwards, Amy K. Webb, Lori A. Pollack, Erin O'Leary, Melinda M. Neuhauser, Arjun Srinivasan, and Daniel A. Pollock

Standardized Antimicrobial Administration Ratio (SAAR)

Análise ajustada por risco

The SAAR is a ratio. The calculated SAAR value is always greater than or equal to 0, and a value of 1.0 suggests equivalency between observed and predicted antimicrobial use.



A SAAR less than 1 may indicate antibiotic under use

A SAAR of 1 indicates that antibiotic use is equivalent to the referent population's antibiotic use

A SAAR greater than 1 may indicate excessive antibiotic use

Medidas do USO APROPRIADO

Métrica ideal

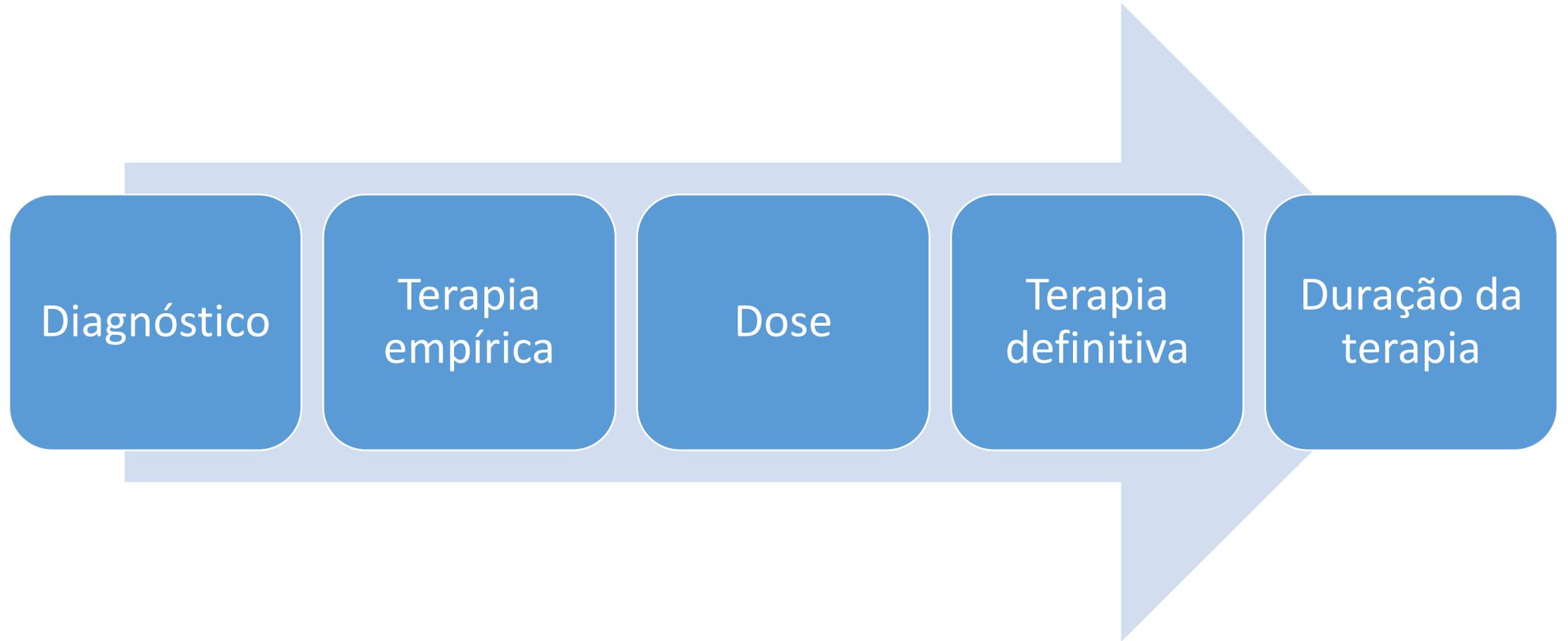
→ Antimicrobiano administrado em doses, vias e intervalos corretos, pelo tempo certo, levando em consideração toxicidade, alergias, interações medicamentosas e particularidades do paciente”

“Unfortunately, it appears impossible to measure in a reliable, valid, and widely accepted manner” (Morris, Curr Treat Opt Infect Dis 2014;6:101-12)

Subjetividade, muitas variáveis

TRABALHOSO!

Métricas de qualidade. Definições de apropriado



Sugestão de terminologia

Table 2. Proposed Definitions of Terminology to Describe a Day of Therapy With a Particular Antimicrobial Agent

| Term | Definition | Examples |
|---------------|---|---|
| Unnecessary | Use of antimicrobials for noninfectious syndromes, use of antibiotics for nonbacterial infections, days of therapy beyond the indicated duration of therapy absent any clinical reason for a lengthened course, use of redundant antimicrobial therapy, and/or continuation of empiric broad-spectrum therapy when cultures have revealed the infecting pathogen. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria outside of established indications• Antibiotics for viral upper respiratory tract infections• Treating community-acquired pneumonia for 14 d instead of 5–7 in the absence of clinical data suggesting need for a longer course• Double anaerobic coverage• Continued use of vancomycin started empirically after growth of <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> in blood cultures• Continued use of empiric vancomycin and cefepime in a patient found to have sterile pancreatic necrosis |
| Inappropriate | Use of antimicrobials in the setting of established infection to which the pathogen is resistant or use of antimicrobials not recommended in treatment guidelines. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient treated with an antibiotic not treating the bacteria recovered in cultures (bug–drug mismatch)• Use of piperacillin/tazobactam to treat uncomplicated community acquired pneumonia |
| Suboptimal | Use of antimicrobials in the setting of established infection that can be improved in one of the following categories: (1) drug choice, (2) drug route, and (3) drug dose. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of an overly broad-spectrum agent to treat a susceptible bacterium (eg, cefepime for ampicillin susceptible <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection)• Use of intravenous fluoroquinolones when no contraindication to oral therapy• Failure to adjust doses of renally cleared drugs in the setting of acute renal failure |

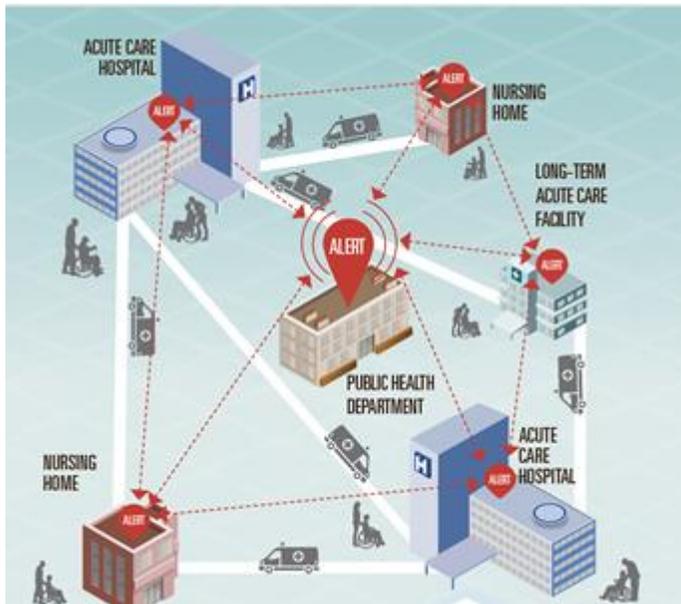
Table 1**IDSA/SHEA ASP recommendations and CDC's core elements of ASP: potential metrics to consider**

| Recommendation | Potential Associated Metric(s) |
|--|--|
| Develop facility-specific clinical practice guidelines for infectious diseases syndromes ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compliance with guidelines• Clinical outcomes related to the specific infectious disease syndrome |
| Implement interventions designed to reduce use of antibiotics associated with high risk of CDI ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of high-risk antibiotics associated with CDI• Incidence of CDI• Incidence of CDI related to antimicrobial therapy |
| Implement interventions to increase appropriate use of oral antibiotics for initial therapy and timely transition from IV to PO antibiotics ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compliance with IV to PO interventions• Use of IV therapy when PO was appropriate• Adverse effects of IV vs PO therapy• Length of hospitalization in relationship to IV vs PO therapy |
| Implement guidelines and strategies to reduce antibiotic therapy to the shortest effective duration ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compliance with recommended duration of therapy as stated in guidelines• Duration of therapy• DOT |
| Use rapid viral testing for respiratory pathogens to reduce the use of inappropriate antibiotics ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compliance with recommendation to stop antibiotics in setting of viral illness• Number of patients with viral illness receiving unnecessary antibiotics |

| | |
|--|---|
| Monitor antibiotic use as measured by DOT in preference to DDD ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOT/1000 patient days • DOT/1000 days present |
| Measure antibiotic costs based on prescriptions or administrations instead of purchasing data ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antimicrobial costs (based on prescriptions or administrations) |
| Monitor process measures ¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation of treatment indications • Adherence to facility-specific guidelines • Time to initiation or de-escalation of antibiotic therapy • Antibiotic-related adverse events |
| Monitor antibiotic use ¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOT or DDD/1000 patient days or days present • Measure both overall antibiotic use and focused analyses on specific antibiotics where stewardship interventions are implemented |
| Monitor outcomes ¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospital-onset CDI • Antibiotic resistance • Drug cost savings and healthcare savings |

Abbreviations: ASP, antimicrobial stewardship program; CDI, *Clostridium difficile* infection; DDD, defined daily dose; DOT, days of therapy; IDSA, Infectious Diseases Society of America; IV, intravenous; PO, oral; SHEA, Society of Healthcare Epidemiology of America.

Medir Resistência? Complexidade...



Uso de antimicrobianos na instituição

Transmissão cruzada de microrganismos resistentes

Prevalência de infecção/ colonização

“importação” de microrganismos resistentes

A importância de cada uma destas variáveis é desconhecida e provavelmente varia entre os diferentes patógenos



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

American Journal of Infection Control

journal homepage: www.ajicjournal.org



State of the Science Review

Are antimicrobial stewardship programs effective strategies for preventing antibiotic resistance? A systematic review

Leandro G. Bertollo *, Diego S. Lutkemeyer, Anna S. Levin PhD

Department of Infectious Diseases and Infection Control, Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Table 2

Study designs used in the 26 articles evaluating the effect of antimicrobial stewardship programs on bacterial resistance

| Study design | No. of studies |
|--|----------------|
| Interrupted time series (prospective) | 8 |
| Uncontrolled before and after intervention study (prospective) | 7 |
| Observational study (retrospective) | 5 |
| Retrospective cohort | 2 |
| Ecological study (retrospective) | 1 |
| Intervention study (prospective) | 1 |
| Observational study with historic cohort (prospective) | 1 |
| Cross-sectional study (retrospective) | 1 |

Alta heterogeneidade
 Nenhum estudo controlado
 7 estudos com resultados positivos
 10 limitados ou duvidosos
 4 com resultados negativos
 5 não interpretáveis

Avaliação dos programas de gerenciamento de antimicrobianos em hospitais do estado de São Paulo

Dissertação apresentada à Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo para obtenção do título de mestre em ciências

Março –julho/ de 2018

93 hospitais / 28 (30%) aceitaram participar

- 14 públicos/7 privados/ 7 filantrópicos
- Leitos 341 (43 - 985)

26 (93%) havia programa de controle de antimicrobianos.

- 22 (85%) declararam ter um líder
- dos quais 21 são médicos.

| Ferramenta ou estratégia | número (%) |
|--|------------|
| Ferramentas para apoiar a escolha de antimicrobianos | |
| Sistema de apoio à decisão para a prescrição de antimicrobianos | 12 (43) |
| Disponibilidade de diretriz de antibioticoprofilaxia | 28 (100) |
| Disponibilidade de diretriz com condutas para sepse | 24 (86) |
| Ferramentas de auditoria das prescrições de antimicrobianos | |
| Prática de visitas nas unidades de internação por membro do programa de gerenciamento de antimicrobianos | 26 (93) |
| Disponibilidade de consulta remota ao profissional do programa de controle de antimicrobianos | 27 (96) |
| Avaliação sistemática de antimicrobianos | 24 (86) |
| Pré-autorização para todos os antimicrobianos | 3 (11) |
| Pré-autorização de lista restrita de antimicrobianos | 13 (46) |
| Reavaliação da prescrição após o resultado dos testes microbiológicos | 28 (100) |
| Auditoria pós-prescrição de antimicrobianos | 25 (89) |
| Prática de resposta aos prescritores quanto às intervenções na prescrição de antimicrobianos | 22 (84) |
| Ferramentas para otimizar o uso de antimicrobianos | |
| Mecanismos que reduzam o uso de terapia antimicrobiana redundante | 20 (71) |
| Monitoramento de nível sérico de amicacina | 5 (18) |
| Disponibilidade de diretriz para monitoramento de ajuste de amicacina | 1 (3) |
| Monitoramento de nível sérico de vancomicina | 17 (61) |
| Disponibilidade de diretriz para monitoramento e ajuste de vancomicina | 18 (67) |
| Disponibilidade de diretrizes para ajuste de dose conforme função renal | 21 (75) |
| Disponibilidade de diretrizes para ajuste de dose conforme função hepática | 11 (39) |
| Prática de otimização de betalactâmicos / carbapenêmicos por infusão estendida | 19 (68) |
| Transição precoce de terapia endovenosa para oral | 13 (46) |
| Disponibilidade de aulas | 21 (75) |

Avaliação dos programas de gerenciamento de antimicrobianos em hospitais do estado de São Paulo

Dissertação apresentada à Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo para obtenção do título de mestre em ciências

| Indicadores dos programas avaliados | N (%) |
|---|--------------|
| Perfil de resistência das bactérias | 22 (77) |
| Incidência de infecção por bactérias multirresistentes | 19 (68) |
| Consumo de antimicrobianos (DDD) | 18 (64) |
| Adesão aos protocolos | 12 (43) |
| Custos com antimicrobianos | 10 (36) |
| Duração de tratamento | 8 (29) |
| Taxa de infecção por <i>Clostridium difficile</i> | 4 (14) |
| Indicação de prescrição compatível * | 1 (4) |
| Disponibilização dos indicadores | |
| Somente lideranças do hospital | 17 (61) |
| Liderança e corpo clínico | 11 (39) |

Approaches to Modifying the Behavior of Clinicians Who Are Noncompliant With Antimicrobial Stewardship Program Guidelines

Ellie J. C. Goldstein,^{1,2} Debra A. Goff,³ William Reeve,⁴ Snezana Naumovski,⁵ Erin Epton,⁶ Jonathan Zenilman,⁷ Keith S. Kaye,⁸ and Thomas M. File Jr⁹

Clinical Infectious Diseases

INVITED ARTICLE

CLINICAL PRACTICE: Ellie J. C. Goldstein, Section Editor

Escolha de líderes

- “inviting the fox into the henhouse”
- Cuidado ao paciente, segurança e qualidade

Médicos “outliers”

- Pedir justificativa
- Ouvir as opiniões
- Comunicação face a face
- Comparação com pares

• Diagnósticos

- Investir em métodos rápidos
- “Microbiology stewardship”

• Comunicação

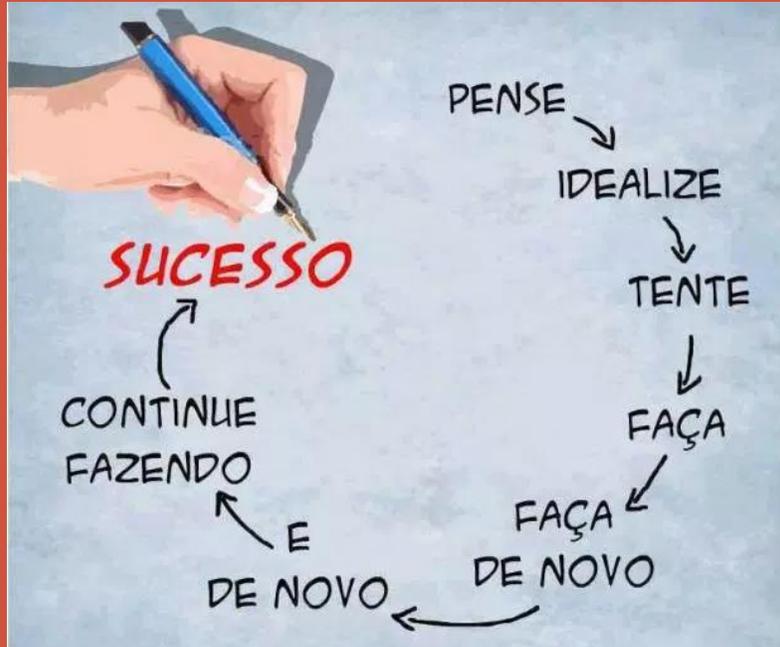
- Guias rápidos
- Enfermagem

• Feedback: SEMPRE!



Slide Malu

Obrigada



Maura

maura.oliveira@hc.fm.usp.br

masoliveira@hsl.org.br