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Kidney function and antibiotics: How was the IGGI table set up?

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BVIKM/SBIMC symposium



Program

Introduction

Methodology/Results

Future needs

Implementation in daily practice

Not in the program

Table 1 | Mathematical approaches to estimate GFR that have been proposed to guide drug dosage adjustment

Equations	Units	Reference
Cockcroft and Gault $CL_{cr} = (140 - \text{age (years)} \times \text{weight (kg)} \times 0.85 \text{ [female]}) / (\text{Scr (mg/dl)} \times 72)$	ml/min	13
MDRD (four-variable) Study equation $GFR = 186.3 \cdot Scr^{-1.154} \cdot Age^{-0.203} \cdot 1.212 \text{ [black]} \cdot 0.742 \text{ [female]}$	ml/min per 1.73 m ²	19
MDRD (four-variable) Study equation for IDMS serum creatinine $GFR = 175.6 \cdot Scr^{-1.154} \cdot Age^{-0.203} \cdot 1.212 \text{ [black]} \cdot 0.742 \text{ [female]}$	ml/min per 1.73 m ²	19
CKD-EPI ^a $GFR_{\alpha} = 141 \cdot \min(Scr/\kappa, 1)^{\alpha} \cdot \max(Scr/\kappa, 1)^{-1.209} \cdot 0.993^{Age} \cdot 1.159 \text{ [black]} \cdot 1.018 \text{ [female]}$	ml/min per 1.73 m ²	17

Abbreviations: CKD-EPI, Chronic Kidney Disease-Epidemiology Collaboration; CL_{cr} , creatinine clearance; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; IDMS, isotope dilution mass spectroscopy; MDRD, Modification of Diet in Renal Disease.

^aHere, κ is 0.7 for females and 0.9 for males, α is -0.329 for females and -0.411 for males, min indicates the minimum of Scr/κ or 1, and max indicates the maximum of Scr/κ or 1 and age is measured in years.

- ▶ Kidney International (2011) 80, 1122–1137

ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP Treatment algorithm

Start Smart

Then Focus

DO NOT START ANTIBIOTICS IN THE ABSENCE OF CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF BACTERIAL INFECTION

CLINICAL REVIEW & DECISION AT 48-72 HOURS

Clinical review, check microbiology and make a clear plan. Document this decision

1. Take thorough drug allergy history
2. Initiate prompt effective antibiotic treatment within one hour of diagnosis (or as soon as possible) in patients with severe sepsis or life-threatening infections^a
3. Comply with local antimicrobial prescribing guidance
4. Document clinical indication (and disease severity if appropriate), dose^b and route^c on drug chart and in clinical notes
5. Include review/stop date or duration
6. Obtain cultures prior to commencing therapy where possible (but do not delay therapy)

1. STOP
2. IV to oral switch
3. Change antibiotic
4. Continue
5. OPAT*

Document Decision & Next Review Date or Stop Date

DOCUMENT ALL DECISIONS

^a In accordance with surviving sepsis patient safety alert <http://www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/psa-sepsis.pdf>


^b According to weight/age in children refer to local formulary or BNFC

^c Use appropriate route in line with severity/patient factors

*Outpatient Parenteral Antibiotic Therapy

Renal dosage adjustments

- ▶ Dose optimization is a one of the antimicrobial stewardship strategy
 - ▶ A dose that is too low will compromise the chances of successful treatment and increase the risk of the development of resistance.
 - ▶ A dose that is too high can increase the patient's risk of adverse effects.
- ▶ The kidney is the major route of elimination for many important classes of antibiotics;
- ▶ The goal of renal dosage adjustments is to achieve equivalent exposures in patients with and without renal impairment, thereby minimizing toxicity without compromising efficacy.



in daily practice we need easily practical information, but it is not the Holy Bible. Each recommendation has to be considered taken into account the clinical context.

Sources of information

- ▶ Primary literature
- ▶ Scientific leaflet
 - ▶ not always reflecting actual data
- ▶ Other sources
 - ▶ Renal Drug handbook
 - ▶ British National Formulary
 - ▶ Martindale
 - ▶ UpToDate
 - ▶ Micromedex
 - ▶ Clinical pharmacology
- ▶ Hospital specific guidelines



Which sources did you use last month for the adjustment of antibiotic dosing for renal function?

1. IGGI guide
2. The renal drug handbook
3. UpToDate
4. Clinical pharmacology or Micromedex
5. Local hospital guidelines
6. Integrated in local electronic prescribing system
7. I don't need this, it is all-in my head



Comparison of sources drug information regarding adjustment of dose for renal function

▶ Liat Vidal et al. *BMJ*. 2005 Jul 30;331(7511):26

Categories of renal impairment for dose or interval adjustment in the four sources

British National Formulary

Renal impairment is defined by glomerular filtration rate (numerical values) and divided into four grades:

Greater than 50 ml/min

Mild: 20-50 ml/min

Moderate: 10-20 ml/min

Severe: 0-10 ml/min

Martindale: the Complete Drug Reference

The following terms are used without definitions:

Severe, chronic renal insufficiency

Renal insufficiency

Renal impairment

Moderate-severe renal failure

Chronic renal failure

(Glomerular filtration rate values are without predefined categories.)

AHFS Drug Information 2004

The following terms are used without definitions:

Renal impairment

Advanced chronic renal insufficiency

Renal insufficiency, severe

Substantially impaired renal function

Renal disease

(Glomerular filtration rate values are without predefined categories.)

▶ Anno 2005

▶ Computerised decision support system: integration alert system based on patients renal impairment

- British National Formulary
- Martindale
- American Hospital Formulary System Drug Information
- Drug Prescribing in Renal Failure.

▶ Sources of drug information varied in their definitions and recommendations

▶ The methods and primary sources used to reach these recommendations were not described

Anno 2017 - 2018

- ▶ *There are limited data to guide the prescribing of drugs in kidney impairment and widely used dosing recommendations are often made on the basis of outdated data and or theoretical extrapolation*
 - Roberts DM et al . Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 13: 1254–1263, 2018

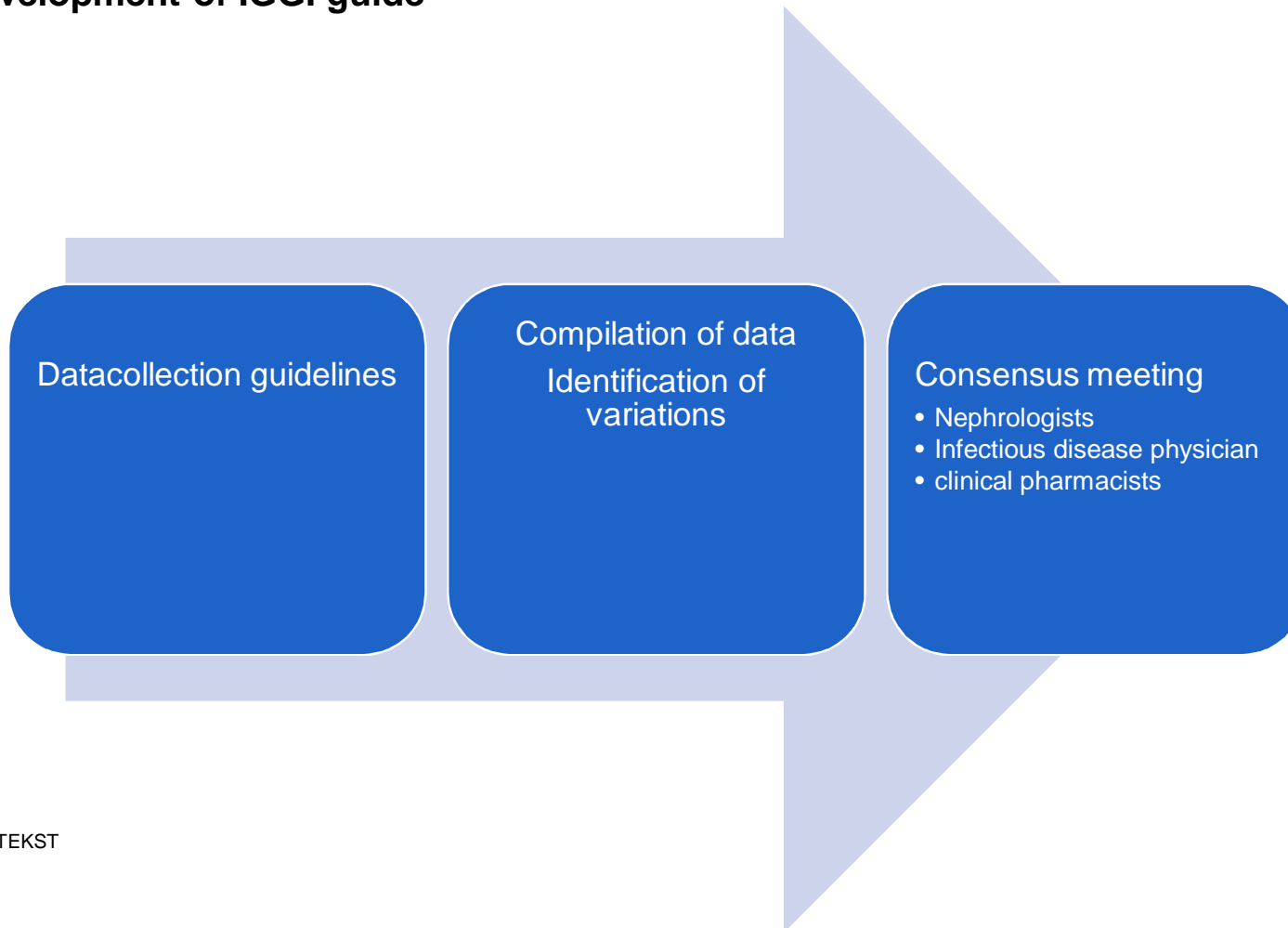
▶ 2017

- ▶ Intention of BVIKM to provide a table for dosing of antibiotics in renal impairment
- ▶ Deadline: Fall 2017!!!



Methodology

Development of IGGI guide

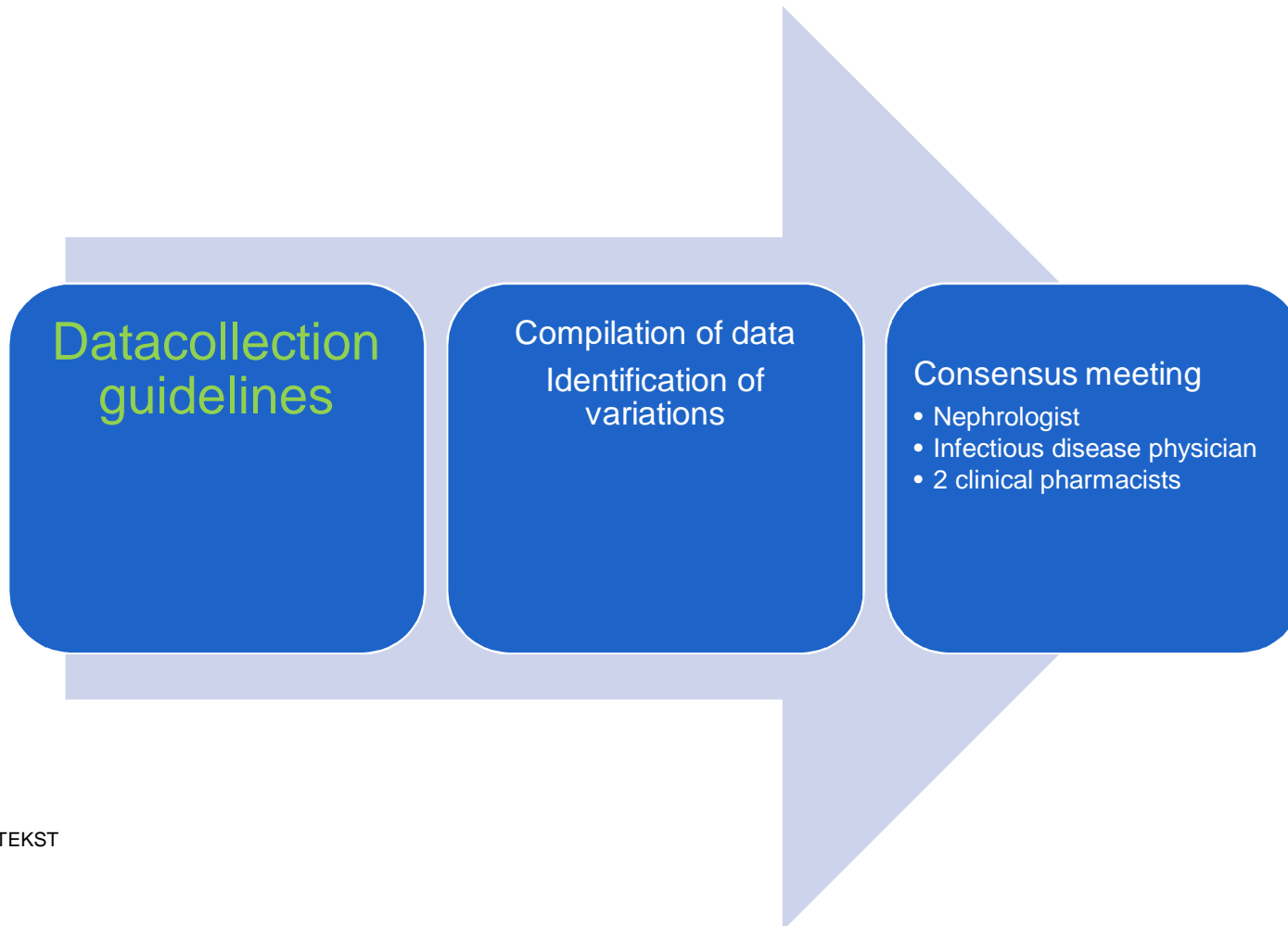


Exclusions

- ▶ Specific populations
 - ▶ augmented renal clearance
 - ▶ patients on hemodialysis
 - ▶ patients on peritoneal dialysis .
 - ▶ patients on CRRT.
 - ▶ children

- ▶ Specific pharmacological classes
 - ▶ Antiviral drugs
 - ▶ Antifungal drugs

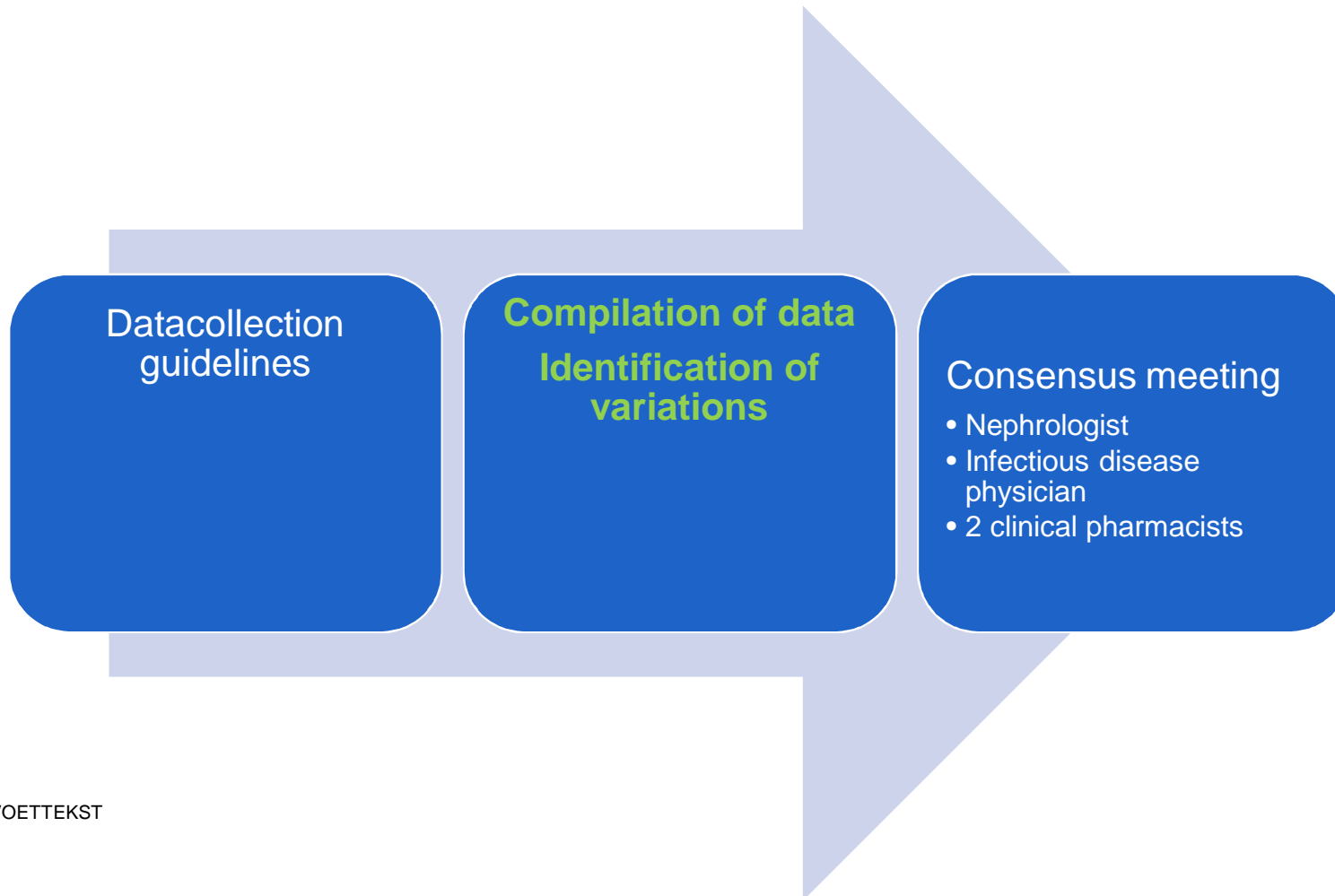
Results



Results - sources

- ▶ The last version of the Sanford guide BeLux edition of the guide (used in UZ Gent and UZ Brussel).
- ▶ CHU Liège .
- ▶ AZ Groeninge Kortrijk
- ▶ UZ Leuven (available on the internet).
- ▶ CHU Dinant-Godinne (available on the internet).
- ▶ Hôpital Universitaire Erasme
- ▶ Kidney Disease Drugbook (available on the internet).
- ▶ CHU Vaudois, Lausanne (available on the internet).

Results



Stratification for renal function

- ▶ We maintained the stratification used in the former Sanford BeLux guide (table 5D)
 - ▶ This stratification corresponded well with the ones used in the other guidelines
 - ▶ The first column [dosing with GFR $>$ or $=$ 90 ml/min (= standard dosing in patients without renal problems)] was replaced by a column that mentions the first dose (loading dose) of the antibiotic that has to be administered to all patients, whether they have a renal problem or not
 - ▶ The other columns were maintained
 - GFR = 89 to 60 ml/min
 - GFR = 59 to 30 ml/min
 - GFR = 29 to 15 ml/min
 - GFR $<$ 15 ml/min or ESRD).

Identification of variations

- ▶ For most of the antibiotics, it was not too difficult to find a common denominator that corresponds well with the data from the different sources and the dosages proposed in the IGGI files.
- ▶ For some antibiotics the data were more heterogenous (coloured rows)
 - ▶ Colimycin
 - ▶ Teicoplanin
 - ▶ Vancomycin
 - ▶ Aminoglycosides, amikacin in particular (in general, dosages in IGGI suppose TDM whereas, in daily practice, this may not always be the case/be necessary)
 - ▶ IV amoxicilline-clavulanic acid
 - ▶ ...

Laatste ed. BeLux Sanford	-
CHU Liège	-
AZ Groeninge, Kortrijk	-
UZ Leuven, Leuven	http://www.uzleuven.be/antibioticagids/abgids.pdf
CHU Dinant Godinne, Yvoir	http://www.uclmontgodinne.be/files/livretGodinne11032010.pdf
Hôp. Univ. Erasme, BXL	-
Kidney Disease Drugbook	https://kdpnet.kdp.louisville.edu/drugbook/adult/?node=4221
CHU Vaudois, Lausanne	http://www.chuv.ch/min/min-guide-antibiotherapie-empirique-chuv-version3_1_mai2016.pdf

ANTIBIOTICUM	EERSTE DOSIS/ OPLAADDOSIS	(GESCHATTE) GLOMERULAIRE FILTRATIESNELHEID					
		89 > 60 ML/MIN	59 > 30 ML/MIN	29 > 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD)		
Amikacine iv of im (normale dosis).	25 tot 30 mg/kg	25 tot 30 mg/kg toegediend met de kortst mogelijke intervallen (minimum 24 uur) die toelaten dalserumconcentraties te bereiken van < 3 µg/ml.					
	15 tot 30 mg/kg	15 tot 30 mg/kg q24h	15 tot 30 mg/kg q48h	15 tot 30 mg/kg q72h	15 tot 30 mg/kg q96h		
	25 mg/kg	15 mg/kg q24h	15 mg/kg q48h	Geen onderhoudstherapie (enkel éénmalig 15 mg/kg).			
	15 tot 25 mg/kg	15 tot 25mg/kg q24h	15 tot 25 mg/kg q24h			15 mg/kg q48h	
	15 tot 25 mg/kg	15 mg/kg q24h	15 mg/kg q24h	15 mg/kg q48h	15 mg/kg q48h	15 mg/kg q72h	15 mg/kg q96h
	15 tot 25 mg/kg	15 tot 25 mg/kg q36h	15 tot 25 mg/kg q48h			15 tot 25 mg/kg > q48h	
	15 mg/kg	15 mg/kg q24h	15 mg/kg q24-48h			15 mg/kg q48-72h	
	15 mg/kg	11 mg/kg q24h	11 mg/kg q48h	7 mg/kg q48h	4,5 mg/kg q48h		

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Hôp. Univ. Erasme, BXL	-
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ANTIBIOTICUM	EERSTE DOSIS/ OPLAADDOSIS	(GESCHATTE) GLOMERULAIRE FILTRATIESNELHEID			
		89 > 60 ML/MJN	59 > 30 ML/MIN	29 > 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD)
Colistine iv (hoge dosis).	3 miljoen internationale eenheden	Tegen-aangewezen.	Tegen-aangewezen.	Tegen-aangewezen.	Tegen-aangewezen.
	9 tot 12 miljoen internationale eenheden	4 tot 5 miljoen internationale eenheden q12h	3 miljoen internationale eenheden q12h	2,5 miljoen internationale eenheden q12h	1,5 miljoen internationale eenheden q12h
	9 miljoen internationale eenheden	4,5 miljoen internationale eenheden q12h	4,5 miljoen internationale eenheden q24h	2 miljoen internationale eenheden q24h	2 miljoen internationale eenheden q24h
	?	3 miljoen internationale eenheden q8h	3 miljoen internationale eenheden q12h		3 miljoen internationale eenheden q24-48h
	5 miljoen internationale eenheden	?	?		?
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

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		89 > 60 ML/MIN	59 > 30 ML/MIN	29 > 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD)
<u>Meropenem iv</u> (normale dosis).	1 g	1 g q8h	1 g q12h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q24h
	1 g	1g q8h	1 g q12h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q24h
	1 g	1 g q8h	1 g q12h	1 g q12h	1 g q24h
	1 g	1 g q8h	1 g q8h		500 mg q12h
	1 g	1 g q8h	1 g q12h		500 mg q24h
	1 g	1 g q8h	1 g q12h		500 mg q24h
	1 g	1 g q8h	1 g q12h		1 g q24h
	1 g	1 g q8h	1 g q12h	500 mg q8h	500 mg q12h
<u>Meropenem iv</u> (hoge dosis).	2 g	2 g q8h	2 g q12h	1 g q12h	1 g q24h
	2 g	2 g q8h	2 g q12h	1 g q12h	1 g q24h
	2 g	2 g q8h	2 g q12h	1 g q12h	1 g q12h
	-	-	-		-
	2 g	2 g q8h	2 g q12h		1 g q24h
	-	-	-		-
	2 g	2 g q8h	2 g q12h		2 g q24h
	2 g	2 g q8h	2 g q12h	1,5 g q12h	1 g q12h

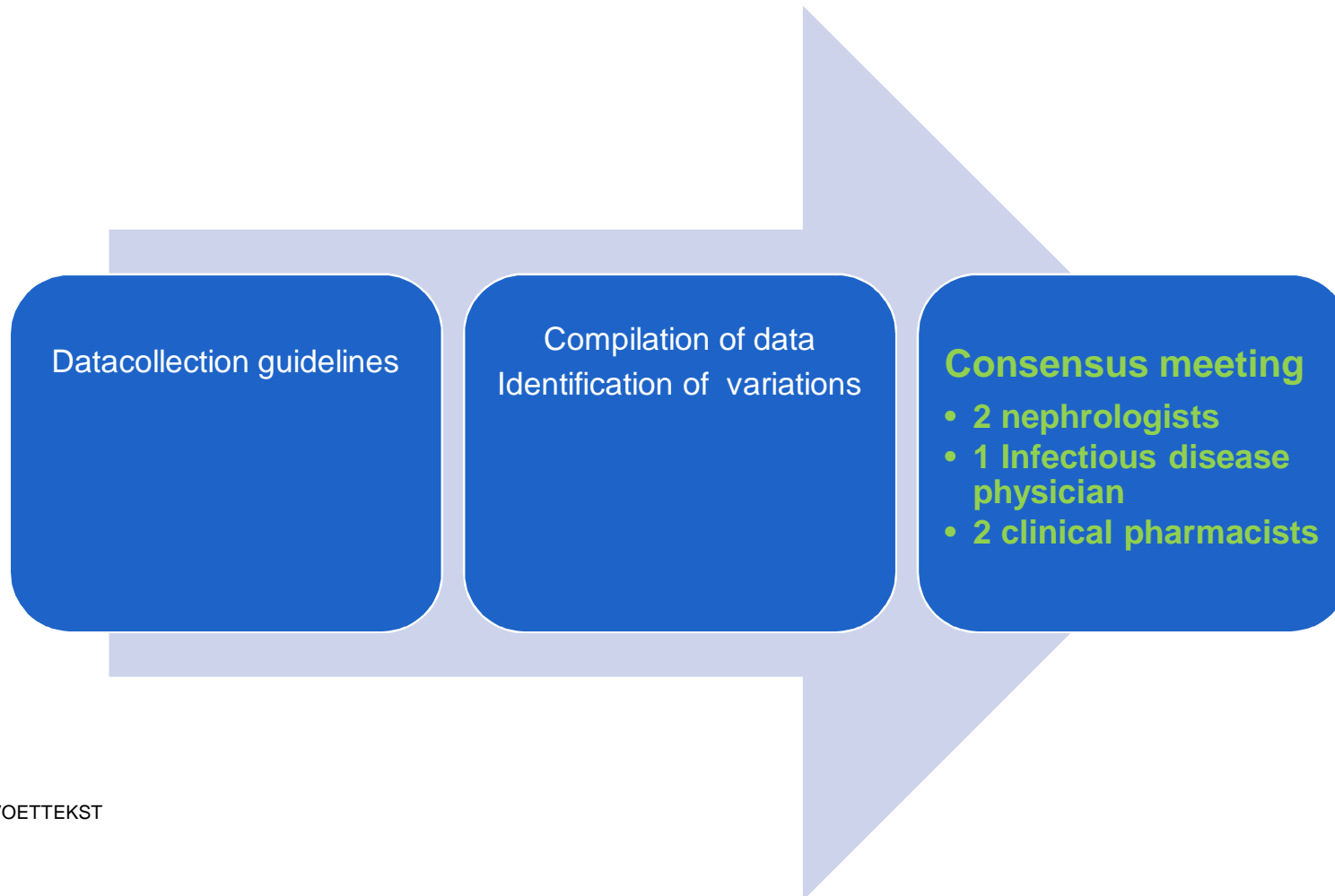
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ANTIBIOTICUM	EERSTE DOSIS/ OPLAADDOSIS	(GESCHATTE) GLOMERULAIRE FILTRATIESNELHEID			
		89 > 60 ML/MIN	59 > 30 ML/MIN	29 > 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD)
Amoxicilline-clavulanaat ⁶ iv (normale dosis).	1 of 2 g	1 g q6h of 2 g q8h	1 g q6h of 2 g q8h	1 g q12h	500 mg q12h
	1 g	1 g q6h	1 g q6h	1 g q12h	500 mg q12h
	1 g	1 g q6h	1 g q6h	1 g q8h	1 g q8h
	1 g	1 g q6h	1 g q8h		1 g q12h
	1 g	1 g q8h	1 g q12h		1 g q24h
	-	-	-		-
	-	-	-		-
	1 g	1 g q4-6h	1 g q6-8h	1 g q8-12h	500 mg q8-12h
Amoxicilline-clavulanaat ⁶ iv (hoge dosis).	2 g	2 g q6h	2 g q6h	2 g q12h	1 g q12h
	2 g	2 g q6h	2 g q6h	2 g q12h	1 g q12h
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-		-
	2 g	2 g q8h	2 g q12h		1 g q24h
	2 g	2 g q8h	2 g q12h		1 g q24h
	-	-	-		-
	2 g	2 g q6h	1 g q6h	1 g q8h	500 mg q8h

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ANTIBIOTICUM	EERSTE DOSIS/ OPLAADDOSIS	(GESCHATTE) GLOMERULAIRE FILTRATIESNELHEID			
		89 > 60 ML/MIN	59 > 30 ML/MIN	29 > 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD)
Teicoplanine im (normale dosis).	1,6 g op dag 1 en 800 mg op dag 2	Dosissen getitreerd om dalserumconcentraties te bereiken van > 30 µg/ml.			
	-	-	-	-	-
	800 mg	400 mg q24h	400 mg q48h	400 mg q48h	400 mg q72h
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Teicoplanine iv (hoge dosis).	6 tot 12 mg/kg	6 tot 12 mg/kg q24-48h	6 tot 12 mg/kg q48h	6 tot 12 mg/kg q48-72h	6 tot 12 mg/kg q72h
	3 tot 12 mg/kg	3 tot 12 mg/kg q24-48h	3 tot 12 mg/kg q48h	3 tot 12 mg/kg q48-72h	3 tot 12 mg/kg q72h
	-	-	-	-	-
	10 tot 12 mg/kg	10 tot 12 mg/kg q24-48h	10 tot 12 mg/kg q48-72h		10 tot 12 mg/kg q72h
	6 tot 12 mg/kg	6 tot 12 mg/kg q48h	6 tot 12 mg/kg q48-72h		6 tot 12 mg/kg q72h
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

Results



Results

- ▶ Sources used during the meeting
 - ▶ Renal drug handbook
 - ▶ UpToDate
 - ▶ Clinical Pharmacology
 - ▶ Scientific leaflet
- ▶ Old antibiotics
 - ▶ Difficult to find recent information
 - ▶ eg lincomycin - paper 1965
- ▶ Final aim :provide healthcare professionals with a single reference of easily practical information



Good Old Boys Sat Around a Table



Société Belge d'Infectiologie et de Microbiologie Clinique
Belgische Vereniging voor Infectiologie en Klinische Microbiologie

NL EN FR

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DOCUMENTEN

Categorie

Een categorie kiezen ... ▼

Trefwoord

Een woord intikken ...

Tags

Een tag zoeken ... ▼

ZOEKEN

Tags: lijst van reeds geselecteerde trefwoorden waaruit kan gekozen worden.

Home / IC

DOCUM

Categorie

Tags: lijst van
Trefwoorden
Er wordt enk
worden).

Docume
openen)

Overzicht

Aminosid

Azaliden,

- Systemische infecties.
- Infecties van de (diabetische) voet
- Preventie.**
- Chirurgische profylaxe.
- Pathogenen (gedocumenteerde behandeling per pathoegen).**
- Bacteriën (andere dan mycobacteriën).
- Mycobacteriën: Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
- Schimmels en gisten.
- Virussen (andere dan HIV).
- Parasieten: protozoa.
- Parasieten: cestoden.
- Parasieten: nematoden.
- Parasieten: trematoden.
- Parasieten: ectoparasieten.
- Producten.**
- Desinfectie en (ziekenhuis)hygiëne.**
- Compilaties.**
- Lijst van de erkende vaccinatiecentra (gele koorts, ...).
- Standaard posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij pasgeborenen.
- Standaard posologieën van antibiotica bij zuigelingen, kinderen.
- Standaard posologieën van antimycotica bij zuigelingen, kinderen.
- Standaard posologieën van antibiotica bij adolescenten, volwassenen.
- Standaard posologieën van antimycotica bij adolescenten, volwassenen.
- Standaard posologieën van antivirale (niet antiretrovirale) geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen.
- **Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.**
- Gebruik van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen tijdens de zwangerschap.
- Leeftijdscategorieën.
- Risicofactoren voor infecties door multiresistente pathogenen.
- Allergie en desensibilisatie.
- In België niet beschikbare anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen.

OEKEN

ecteren kunnen alle documenten doorzocht

lwassenen

lwassenen

lwassenen

Carbapenems, monobactams.

Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.

Cefalosporines.

Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.

Aminosiden.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Azaliden, ketoliden, lincosamiden, (neo)macroliden.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Carbapenems, monobactams.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Cefalosporines.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Fluoroquinolonen.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Glycopeptiden.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Penicillines.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Rifamycines.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Tetracyclines.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
5-nitro-imidazolen.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.
Diverse antibiotica.	Posologieën van anti-infectieuze geneesmiddelen bij adolescenten, volwassenen met nierinsufficiëntie.

POSOLOGIE VAN ANTIBIOTICA BIJ ADOLESCENTEN EN VOLWASSENEN MET NIERINSUFFICIENTIE: PENICILLINES

Voor de berekening van de (geschatte) glomerulaire filtratie snelheid kunnen in de dagelijkse praktijk verschillende formules (MDRD, Cockcroft-Gault, Salazar-Corcoran, ...) gebruikt worden. In de onderstaande tabel worden vorken gehanteerd die breed genoeg zijn om eventuele verschillen die het gevolg zijn van het gebruik van deze verschillende formules te compenseren. Ieder laboratorium/ziekenhuis kan dus zijn eigen gewoontes aanhouden en toch gebruik blijven maken van de tabel.

ANTIBIOTICUM	(GESCHATTE) GLOMERULAIRE FILTRATIESNELHEID				
	≥ 90 ML/MIN ¹	89 → 60 ML/MIN	59 → 30 ML/MIN	29 → 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD ⁵)
Amoxicilline po.	500 mg q8h	500 mg q8h	500 mg q8h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q12h
	1 g q12h	1 g q12h	1 g q12h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q12h
	1 g q8h	1 g q8h	1 g q8h	1 g q12h	1 g q12h
Amoxicilline iv.	1 g q8h	1 g q8h	1 g q8h	1 g q12h	1 g q24h
	2 g q8h	2 g q8h	2 g q8h	2 g q12h	2 g q24h
	2 g q4h				
Amoxicilline-clavulanaat ² po.	500 mg q8h	500 mg q8h	500 mg q8h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q12h
	875 mg q12h	875 mg q12h	875 mg q12h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q12h
	875 mg q8h	875 mg q8h	875 mg q8h	875 mg q12h	875 mg q12h
	2 g ³ q12h	2 g ³ q12h	2 g q12h	875 mg q12h	875 mg q12h
Amoxicilline-clavulanaat ² iv.	1 g q6h	1 g q6h	1 g q8h	1 g q8h	1 g q12h
	2 g q6h	2 g q6h	2 g q6h	2 g q12h	1 g q12h
Benzathine penicilline G im	1 2 miljoen IF/dosis	1 2 miljoen IF/dosis	1 2 miljoen IF/dosis	1 2 miljoen IF/dosis	1 2 miljoen IF/dosis

ANTIBIOTICUM	(GESCHATTE) GLOMERULAIRE FILTRATIESNELHEID				
	≥ 90 ML/MIN ¹	89 → 60 ML/MIN	59 → 30 ML/MIN	29 → 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD ²)
Aztreonam iv of im.	1 g q8h	1 g q8h	1 g q12h	1 g q24h	1 g q48h
	1 g q6h	1 g q6h	1 g q8h	1 g q12h	1 g q24h
	2 g q8h	2 g q8h	2 g 12h	2 g q24h	2 g q48h
	2 g q6h	2 g q6h	2 g q8h	2 g q12h	2 g q24h
Imipenem iv.	500 mg q6h	500 mg q6h	500 mg q8h	250 mg q6h	Niet aangewezen.
	1 g q6h	1 g q6h	750 mg q8h	500 mg q8h	Niet aangewezen.
Meropenem iv.	1 g q8h	1 g q8h	1 g q8h	1 g q12h	1 g q24h
	2 g q8h	2 g q8h	2 g q8h	2 g q12h	2 g 24h

1. De waarden die in deze kolom worden weergegeven, stemmen overeen met de verschillende posologieën die elders worden aanbevolen voor patiënten met een normale nierfunctie.
2. "End stage renal disease".

ANTIBIOTICUM	(GESCHATTE) GLOMERULAIRE FILTRATIESNELHEID				
	≥ 90 ML/MIN ¹	89 → 60 ML/MIN	59 → 30 ML/MIN	29 → 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD ²)
Teicoplanine iv of im.	Doses van ± 800 mg ³ q24h getitreerd om dalserumconcentraties te bereiken van > 30 µg/ml.				
	6 tot 12 mg/kg/q24h	6 tot 12 mg/kg q24h	6 tot 12 mg/kg q48h	6 tot 12 mg/kg q48-72h	6 tot 12 mg/kg q72h
Vancomycine iv.	Hetzij een continu infuus getitreerd om serumconcentraties te bereiken van 25 tot 30 µg/ml, hetzij een intermitterend infuus q12h getitreerd om dalserumconcentraties te bereiken van 15 tot 20 µg/ml.				

Future needs

- ▶ Specific populations
 - ▶ augmented renal clearance
 - ▶ patients on hemodialysis
 - ▶ patients on peritoneal dialysis .
 - ▶ patients on CRRT.
 - ▶ children
- ▶ Specific pharmacological classes
 - ▶ Antiviral drugs
 - ▶ Antifungal drugs
- ▶ General introduction
- ▶ Replace pdf per antibiotic class by a alphabetical list
- ▶ Yearly up date with multicenter, multidisciplinary consensus group



Implementation of guidelines



A. Capiou. Evaluation of different antimicrobial stewardship programmes. Identifying facilitators and barriers in order to perform better. Masterthesis 2017. Ghent University

- ▶ Survey 2017 - Ghent University Hospital
 - ▶ A survey was conducted to identify barriers and enablers of guideline adherence and to assess the physicians' knowledge, attitude and perception of guidelines and ASPs.
 - ▶ A 31-item web-based survey was developed in collaboration with a motivational psychologist
 - ▶ The survey showed that 53% of the respondents did not use one of our locally developed guidelines the past month, **mainly because they did not know of their existence (45%) and how to consult them (55%).**
 - ▶ There was enthusiasm **to increase the knowledge of the guidelines by incorporating them systematically in the electronic medical record, either by clinical decision support systems (74%) or in the laboratory report (75%).**
 - ▶



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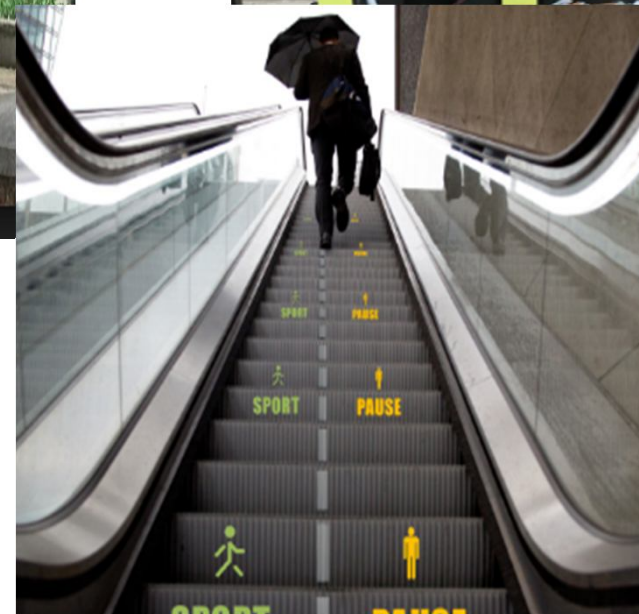
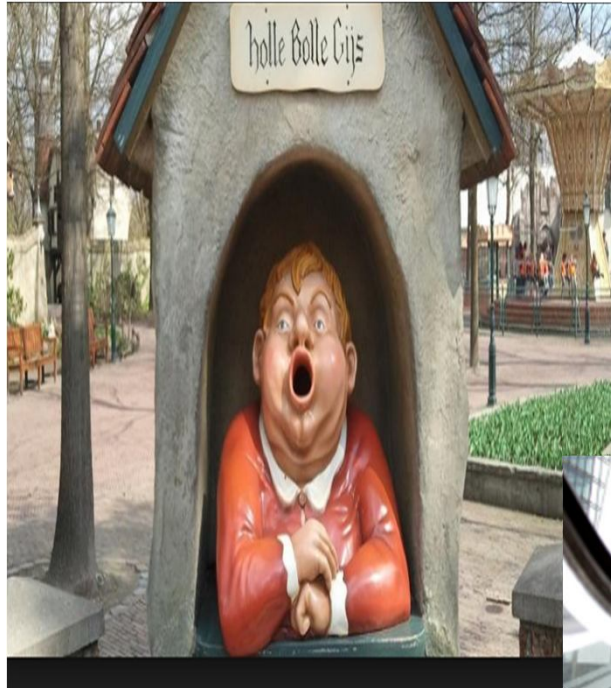
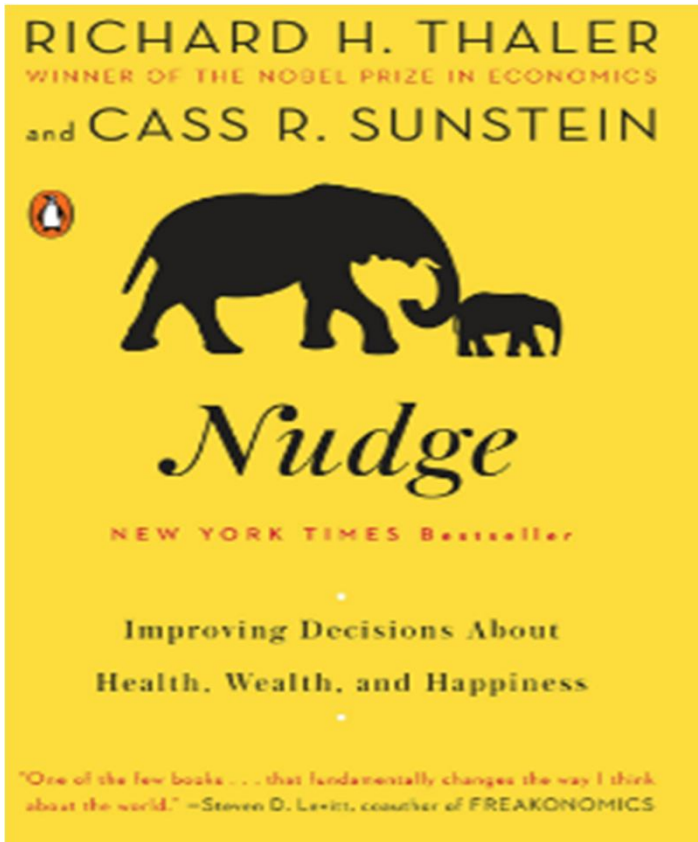
U bent hier: UZ Gent - Intranet > Zorgwijzer

Zorgwijzer

Antibioticabeleid en Infectiepreventie	Apotheek	EPD-links	Externe zorglinks	Formulieren voor patiënten
Infectiepreventie (ziekenhuishygiëne) Antibioticagids IGGI (BVIKM) Interne antibioticarichtlijnen Antibioticabeleidsgroep Griepvaccinatie	Geneesmiddeleninformatie Inhoud Reservekasten Databank Pletmedicatie Stockbreuken Richtlijnen en documenten	UltraGenda Beheer adressen externe artsen EPD & Ultragenda - FAQ Oazis FAQ Patiëntenbord (met Chrome openen)	RIZIV eCoNoDat UpToDate BCFI NCBI	Geïnformeerde toestemming Ontslag tegen advies arts Geplande vooropnames Internet voor patiënten
Lees meer>	Lees meer>	Lees meer>	Lees meer>	Lees meer>

Nudging and antimicrobial stewardship

- Nudge
- “to push gently”
- Influence behaviour



COMMENTARY

“Nudging” in microbiological reports: a strategy to improve prescribing

J. Katchanov¹ · S. Kluge¹ · C. R. MacKenzie² · Achim J. Kaasch² 

Aim	Examples from microbiological reporting
Appropriate antimicrobial choice for targeted therapy usually leading to de-escalation	Placing at “eye level” by using a bold or larger font for the desired antimicrobials and/or placing them at the top of the list: penicillin for <i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i> β-lactamase-resistant penicillin for methicillin-susceptible <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Carbapenem antimicrobials marked as “reserved” Creating a “default choice” by restricting reports to certain antimicrobials: Report penicillin, isoxazolyl penicillins, and first-generation cephalosporins for methicillin-susceptible <i>S. aureus</i> ; provide further data (e.g. clindamycin, vancomycin, daptomycin, linezolid) on special request only Report second-generation cephalosporin for susceptible <i>Escherichia coli</i> ; provide data on carbapenem susceptibility on special request only Omitting daptomycin test results of MRSA from respiratory specimen Omitting tigecycline results for respiratory tract and blood stream infections Framing: give information on PK/PD Poor penetration of aminoglycosides in respiratory tract infection Suggest a restricted antimicrobial choice (and higher dose) for CNS infection Use symbols for broad- (↔) and narrow- (→←) spectrum antimicrobials
Avoiding treatment of colonizing microorganisms	Changing the context of data presentation: Report <i>Candida</i> spp. in respiratory specimens as colonization Present <i>S. aureus</i> isolated from the upper respiratory tract as potential colonization Report <i>P. aeruginosa</i> for respiratory tract infection as potential colonization unless intubated Present bacteria isolated in urine from urinary catheters as probable colonization
Appropriate duration	Framing: add information on duration of antimicrobial therapy for <i>S. aureus</i> bloodstream infection (at least 14 days for uncomplicated infection) <i>Candidemia</i> (at least 14 days)

- ▶ Ideal nudge intervention for prescribing in case of changed renal function
 - ▶ Computerised decision support system?

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