

Writing and implementation of standard treatment guidelines

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A flurry of guidelines

- **Institution-based**
 - Published and updated through intranet

- **Scientific society driven**
 - Focused on particular topics (Belgian Society of Pneumology on CAP,...)

- **Regulatory authority driven**
 - BAPCOC (FOD) on pyelonephritis (incl Cochrane literature review)

Local guidelines: UZ Leuven

- ➔ **Booklet**
- ➔ **Hospital Intranet**
- ➔ **Internet: <http://www.antibioticagids.be>**

- ➔ **Voorbeeld**

1.3.2. Sepsis bij nosocomiale pneumonie, laattijdig of ventilator-geassocieerd (≥ 7 dagen)

Verwekker [Pseudomonas aeruginosa](#), [MRSA](#), [Enterobacteriaceae](#)

Dagdos [piperacilline/tazobactam](#) 4 X 4 g/500 mg I.V. ofwel [ceftazidime](#) 3 X 2 g I.V.
ofwel [meropenem](#) 3 X 1 g I.V. met of zonder [amikacine](#) I.V.

Opmerking Rekening houden met beschikbare resultaten van culturen van endotracheale aspiraten

Local guidelines: UZ Gent

- **Focused on particular items**
- **Antimicrobial management team: decision to use Sanford guide as basis, with wide distribution throughout hospital (staff members + residents in training)**
- **Intranet/Departement Apotheek en Geneesmiddelenbeleid/Richtlijnen, Documenten en voorschriften/Richtlijnen (see next 4 slides)**

Zoeken naar:

Geavanceerd zoeken

- [Help](#)
[Inhoudstafel](#)
- A = maag-en darm middelen
 - B = bloed en stolling
 - C = cardiovasculaire middelen
 - J = anti-infectieuze middelen
 - Documenten
 - OPEP en NONOPEP schema
 - Relenza Medical Need
 - Tamiflu IV compassionate use
 - 001 - Protocol perioperatieve profylaxie bij levertransplantatie-patiënte
 - 002 - Drug Therapeutic Monitoring van glycopeptiden en aminoglycosid
 - 003 - Richtlijn vancomycine in continu infuus
 - 004 - vancomycine intermitterend infuus
 - 005 - teicoplanine intermitterend infuus
 - 006 - Behandeling van abdominale infecties
 - 007 - Gebruik van immunoglobulines bij ernstige groep A streptokokke
 - 008 - antibiotica in continu of verlengd infuus
 - 009 - meningitis aanpak_3.01
 - 010 - Richtlijn voor de behandeling van SAB
 - 011 - Diagnostiek en behandeling van malaria
 - 012 - (NON)-OPEP behandelingschema
 - 013 - Monitoring voriconazole spiegels
 - 014 - Behandeling invasieve Candidiasis
 - 015 - Clostridium difficile geassocieerde diarree
 - 016 - Neutropene koort
 - 017 - Neutropene koorts beleid op Hemato-Oncologie (kinderen)
 - 018 - CAP - HCAP - HAP
 - 019 - Endoscopie profylaxe

Documenten Apotheek


Universitair Ziekenhuis Gent
 4
 Klinisch ondersteunende sector

Identificatienummer	Versienummer	D
UZG-MFC-J015	1	2

Behandeling van *Clostridium difficile* geasso

Richtlijn

Behandeling van *Clostridium difficile* geasso

	Naam	Functie	D
Auteur	dr. apr. T. Bauters apr. F. Buyle dr. J. Boelens prof. dr. J. De Waele dr. I. Leroux-Roels dr. P. Schelstraete prof. dr. D. Vogelaers	apotheker apotheker arts/microbioloog arts/intensivist arts/microbioloog arts/pediater arts/infectioloog	1
nazicht	antibioticabeleidsgroep		
machtiging	prof. L. Van Bortel	voorzitter MFC	

- Antibacteriële behandeling
 - **Milde tot matige infectie***:
 - Eerste keuze bij de behandeling van een 1^e episode
 - Metronidazole (Flagyl)
 - volwassenen
 - 500 mg elke 8uur po, indien po onmogelijk: zelfde dosis IV.
 - Kinderen
 - 30mg/kg/dag (interval 6 uur, max dosis 2g/dag)
 - Bij intolerantie op metronidazole
 - Vancomycine PO (niet parenteraal)
 - Volwassenen
 - 125 mg elke 6 uur (magistrale bereiding van 125 mg beschikbaar) po of via nasogastrische sonde
 - Kinderen
 - 40mg/kg/dag (interval 6 uur, max 500 mg/dag)
- Duur behandeling 10 tot 14 dagen

* leucocytose met WBC \leq 15000 cellen/ml en serum creatinine \leq 1,5 keer basiswaarde

2.5 Verdere infecties (te bespreken met multidisciplinair infectieteam)

- Herbevestiging diagnose
- Mogelijke behandeling
 - o Colestyramine (**Questran**) (4g elke 12 uur po) 2 tot 3 uur voor de afbouwdosis van vancomycine (zie boven)
 - o Probiotica (**Enterol**) (500mg elke 12uur *Saccharomyces boulardii*) in combinatie met vancomycine afbouwschema. Vermijden bij kritiek zieke patiënten, wegens risico op fungemie.
 - o Rifaximin po (**Xifaxan 500 mg comp**) (400 tot 800mg per dag, dosisinterval 8-12 uur) gedurende 14 dagen bij hardnekkige infecties (**niet terugbetaald door RIZIV**)
 - o Immunoglobulines (400mg/kg eenmalig) (**niet terugbetaald door RIZIV**)
 - o Faecale bacteriotherapie, het toedienen van stoelgang van een gezonde donor via een nasogastrische sonde.

3 Bronnen

- The Sanford Guide 2010-2011. p27
- *Cohen et al. Clinical Practice Guidelines for Clostridium difficile infection in adults: 2010 update by SHEA and IDSA. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2010;31:431-455*

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 - BAPCOC (FOD) on pyelonephritis (incl Cochrane literature review)
- **Particular in Belgium over > 20 yrs an officious standard in the Belgian/Luxembourg edition of the Sanford Guide to Antimicrobial Therapy**

TABLE 1M

INFECTING ORGANISMS	PRIMARY CHOICE AND ALTERNATIVE ANTIMICROBIAL REGIMENS	COMMENTS
<p>- In the majority of patients with CAP (including severe CAP) responding clinically well, antibacterial therapy can be safely discontinued at 7 days. See also ref 1M.188, ref 1M.189, ref 1M.190.</p> <p>Antibacterial agents.</p> <p>- Proposed regimens are for empirical treatment of immunocompetent patients and should be adapted to local epidemiology and comorbidities.</p> <p>* Adequately (highly) dosed betalactams still cover > 99% of strains of <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> isolated in Belgium. High doses increase T>MIC and thus avoid the selection of intermediately susceptible or resistant strains of <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>.</p> <p>* (Neo)macrolide⁵ and azithromycin resistance in <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> leads to therapeutic failures (ref 1M.191, ref 1M.192, ref 1M.193).</p> <p>* Few clinical data are available on the use of telithromycin in CAP. Telithromycin has in vitro activity against (neo)macrolide⁵ and azithromycin resistant strains of <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> [but telithromycin MIC values of such strains are higher than telithromycin MIC values of (neo)macrolide⁵ and azithromycin susceptible strains]. Therefore its use should be strictly limited as mentioned below.</p> <p>* Because overuse of FQ³ may lead to resistance, their use should be strictly limited as mentioned below. Moxifloxacin is the FQ³ of choice because of its better in vitro activity against <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>, its better pharmacodynamic properties when compared to other FQ³ and because there is probably less resistance to moxifloxacin when compared to levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin. Treatment failures with levofloxacin due to resistance have been reported (ref 1M.194, ref 1M.195). Ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin (and ofloxacin) should never be used in monotherapy to treat CAP (MIC values too close to breakpoints and breakthrough bacteremias due to <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> reported).</p> <p>* Some rare cases of severe hepatotoxicity have been reported with moxifloxacin and telithromycin (ref 1M.196).</p> <p>Currently the general consensus is to cover empirically <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (all CAP subgroups) and other (potentially betalactamase producing) Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogens (CAP subgroups II, III and IV), but not to cover atypical pathogens [except in patients with CAP subgroup IV (ref 1M.197)].</p> <p>- Sequential therapy (switching from iv to oral therapy within the same antibiotic class) is recommended in all cases (ref 1M.198).</p>		
<p>- Subgroup I (outpatient, no comorbidity)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Strep. pneumoniae</i> ◦ <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> ◦ respiratory viruses ◦ <i>Legionella</i> spp. ◦ <i>Chlam. psittaci</i> ◦ <i>Chlam. pneumoniae</i> ◦ <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> 	<p>Amoxicillin (HD¹¹).</p>	<p>In case of pneumonia due to <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>, fever may persist for 5 to 10 days. So, if no improvement occurs after 3 days of betalactam therapy, atypical pathogens may play a role: use of moxifloxacin or telithromycin or combining betalactams with [a (neo)macrolide⁵ or azithromycin] may be considered.</p> <p>Because of efficacy of adequately dosed betalactams and risk of increasing resistance to FQ³, the initial use of moxifloxacin (ref 1M.199) and telithromycin should be strictly limited to patients with IgE mediated allergy to penicillins¹³ or major intolerance of amoxicillin.</p>
<p>- Subgroup II (outpatient, with comorbidity)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Strep. pneumoniae</i> ◦ <i>Haem. influenzae</i> ◦ <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ◦ <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> ◦ other ◦ Gram-negative bacilli ◦ group A¹⁵ streptococci ◦ respiratory viruses ◦ <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> ◦ <i>Chlam. pneumoniae</i> ◦ <i>Legionella</i> spp. 	<p>Amoxicillin-clavulanate (HD¹⁴).</p>	<p>Age > 60 years has to be considered as comorbidity factor (ref 1M.200).</p> <p>The incidence of infection due to <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> is higher in subgroup II than in subgroup I, hence the recommendation in this subgroup to combine amoxicillin with clavulanate.</p> <p>Telithromycin not recommended in this group because of moderate activity against <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>.</p> <p>In patients with pneumonia due to <i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> fever may persist for 5 to 10 days. So, if no improvement occurs after 3 days of betalactam therapy, atypical pathogens may play a role: use of moxifloxacin or combining betalactams with [a (neo)macrolide⁵ or azithromycin] may be considered.</p> <p>Because of efficacy of adequately dosed betalactams and risk of increasing resistance to FQ³, the initial use of moxifloxacin (ref 1M.201) should be strictly limited to patients with IgE mediated allergy to penicillins¹³ or major intolerance to amoxicillin-clavulanate.</p> <p>Cefuroxime axetil (HD¹¹) may be used as an alternative for amoxicillin-clavulanate po or moxifloxacin po [in a recent Belgian trial 82.3% of non invasive <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> strains proved to be susceptible to cefuroxime axetil (ref</p>

OTITIS MEDIA

Otitis media: acute.

See also ref 1E.16, ref 1E.17, ref 1E.18, ref 1E.19, ref 1E.20, ref 1E.21, ref 1E.22, ref 1E.23, ref 1E.24, ref 1E.25, ref 1E.26.

- Since the introduction of the conjugated 7-valent (and 13-valent) vaccination against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* disease, non typeable *Haemophilus influenzae* (NTHI) and the pneumococcal serotypes not covered by the vaccines have become major pathogens in patients with acute otitis media. Non typeable *Haemophilus influenzae* is associated with recurrent acute otitis media but with less severe complications than infection due to *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (ref 1E.27).
- **Spontaneous resolution** of symptoms may be expected in 90% of patients infected with *Moraxella catarrhalis* (ref 1E.28), in 50% of patients infected with *Haemophilus influenzae* and only in 20% of patients infected with *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.
- **Use of antibacterials.**
 - * **Use of antibacterials (except in children < 6 months of age) in the treatment of acute otitis media should be restricted as indicated below.** Restricted use of antibacterials in this indication is associated with lower resistance rates and fewer side effects; its impact on the incidence of mastoiditis is controversial (ref 1E.29)].
 - * **In the setting of otitis media, recent exposure to antibacterials = exposure for ≥ 5 days in the course of the 28 days preceding onset of symptoms.**
 - * Resistance of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (middle ear isolates) is a major problem in Belgium (see table 3M) and therefore empirical use of (neo)macrolides⁵ and azithromycin is not indicated.
- **Tympanocentesis** is indicated in case of toxicity, very severe otalgia or severe illness, if unsatisfactory response to antibacterial therapy, if associated with suspected or confirmed suppurative complications, if microbiology is unpredictable such as in sick neonates²² and immunocompromised patients.
- No eardrops, no corticosteroids. Decongestion of the nose may be useful.

- Child ≥ 6 months of age

- respiratory viruses
- *Strep. pneumoniae*
- *Haem. influenzae*
- *Moraxella catarrhalis*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- group A¹⁵ streptococci

Watchful waiting: symptomatic treatment, no antibacterials for 48 hours unless child suffers from bilateral otitis media or otorrhea or is immunocompromised.

In the latter cases:

- amoxicillin (HD¹¹) if child was not recently exposed to antibacterials.
- [amoxicillin-clavulanate (HD¹¹) or cefuroxime axetil (HD¹¹)] if child was recently exposed to antibacterials.

Two recent placebo controlled trials in children (ref 1E.30, ref 1E.31) show benefit from antibacterial treatment (amoxicillin-clavulanate) as compared with placebo, although more side effects (future studies should identify patients who may derive the greatest benefit, in order to minimize unnecessary antimicrobial treatment and the development of bacterial resistance).

If unsatisfactory response (no change in ear pain, persisting fever, bulging eardrum or otorrhea) after 48 to 72 hours of

- watchful waiting (ref 1E.32, ref 1E.33, ref 1E.34, ref 1E.35, ref 1E.36, ref 1E.37):
 - * amoxicillin (HD¹¹) if no recent exposure to antibacterials.
 - * amoxicillin-clavulanate (HD¹¹) or cefuroxime axetil (HD¹¹) if recent exposure to antibacterials.
- antibacterial therapy with amoxicillin (HD¹¹): amoxicillin-clavulanate (HD¹¹) or cefuroxime axetil (HD¹¹).
- antibacterial therapy with amoxicillin-clavulanate (HD¹¹) or cefuroxime axetil (HD¹¹): ceftriaxone and referral for tympanocentesis.

Empirical antibacterial therapy in patients with IgE mediated allergy to penicillins¹³: TMP-SMX⁸.

Duration of empirical (+ documented) antibacterial therapy¹²: most of the guidelines (Europe and USA) recommend 5 to 10 days of treatment.

- Adolescent, adult

- respiratory viruses
- *Strep. pneumoniae*
- *Haem. influenzae*
- *Moraxella catarrhalis*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- group A¹⁸ streptococci

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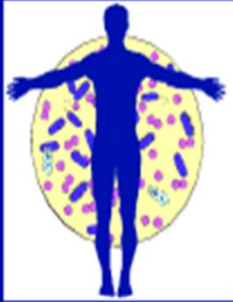
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Empirical antibacterial therapy in patients with IgE mediated allergy to penicillins¹³: TMP-SMX⁸.

Duration of empirical (+ documented) antibacterial therapy¹²: 5 to 7 days may be sufficient.

ANTIBACTERIAL	DOSAGE BASED ON ESTIMATED CREATININE CLEARANCE					SUPPLEMENT FOR ADULTS ON HEMODIALYSIS	DOSAGE IN ADULTS ON CRRT ¹	DOSAGE IN ADULTS ON CAPD ¹
	≥ 90 ML/MIN	89 → 60 ML/MIN	59 → 30 ML/MIN	29 → 15 ML/MIN	< 15 ML/MIN (ESRD ¹)			
AMINOGLYCOSIDES								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance dosage is mainly guided by peak and trough serum levels, therapeutic drug monitoring recommended (see table 5F). - Whenever possible, use of aminoglycosides in patients with severe renal insufficiency should be avoided. - Dosage has to be based on adjusted weight [ideal body weight + 0.4 x (actual weight – ideal body weight)]. 								
Amikacin iv UD ¹ .	15-20 mg/kg/day div q8-24h	15-20 mg/kg/day div q8-24h	15-20 mg/kg q48h	15-20 mg/kg q72h	15-20 mg/kg q96h	15-20 mg/kg 1 to 2 hour(s) before dialysis	15-20 mg/kg q48h	
Gentamicin iv UD ¹ .	4.5-7.5 mg/kg/day div q8-24h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg/day div q8-24h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg q48h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg q72h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg q72h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg 1 to 2 hour(s) before dialysis	4.5-7.5 mg/kg q48h	
Paromomycin po.	250-500 mg q6-12h	250-500 mg q6-12h	250-500 mg q6-12h	250-500 mg q6-12h	250-500 mg q6-12h	None ³ .	250-500 mg q6-12h	250-500 mg q6-12h
Spectinomycin im.	2-4 gm (single dose)	2-4 gm (single dose)	2-4 gm (single dose)	2-4 gm (single dose)	2-4 gm (single dose)	Not applicable.	2-4 gm (single dose)	2-4 gm (single dose)
Streptomycin ² im.	7.5 mg/kg q12h	7.5 mg/kg q24h	7.5 mg/kg q24-48h	7.5 mg/kg q48-72h	7.5 mg/kg q72h	7.5 mg/kg after dialysis	7.5 mg/kg q24h	7.5 mg/kg q24h
Tobramycin iv UD ¹ .	4.5-7.5 mg/kg/day div q8-24h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg/day div q8-24h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg q48h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg q72h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg q72h	4.5-7.5 mg/kg 1 to 2 hour(s) before dialysis	4.5-7.5 mg/kg q48h	
BETALACTAMS: CEPHALOSPORINS								
Cefadroxil po.	1 gm q12h	1 gm q12h	1 gm q12h	1 gm q24h	500 mg q24h	500 mg to 1 gm after dialysis		500 mg q24h
Cefalexin po.	250-500 mg q6h	250-500 mg q6h	250-500 mg q6h	250-500 mg q12h	250-500 mg q24h	250-500 mg after dialysis		250-500 mg q24h
Cefazolin iv UD ¹ .	1-2 gm q8h	1-2 gm q8h	1-2 gm q8h	1 gm q12h	1-2 gm q24-48h	1 gm after dialysis	1-2 gm q8h	500 mg q12h
Cefazolin iv HD ¹ .	2 gm q6h	2 gm q6h	2 gm q6h	2 gm q12-24h	2 gm q24h	2 gm after dialysis	2 gm q6h	1 gm q12h
Cefepime iv.	2 gm q8h	2 gm q8h	2 gm q12h	1 gm q12h	1 gm q24h	1 gm after dialysis	2 gm q12h	1 gm q24h
Cefotaxime iv UD ¹ .	1 gm q6h	1 gm q6h	1 gm q8-12h	1 gm q12h	1 gm q24h	1 gm after dialysis	1 gm q8-12h	1 gm q24h
Ceftazidime iv.	2 gm q8h	2 gm q8h	2 gm q12h	2 gm q24h	2 gm q48h	1 gm after dialysis	2 gm q12h	2 gm q48h
Ceftriaxone iv UD ¹ .	1-2 gm q24h	1-2 gm q24h	1-2 gm q24h	1-2 gm q24h	1-2 gm q24h	1-2 gm after dialysis	1-2 gm q24h	1-2 gm q24h
Ceftriaxone iv HD ¹ .	2 gm q12h	2 gm q12h	2 gm q12h	2 gm q12h	2 gm q12h	2 gm after dialysis	2 gm q12h	2 gm q12h
Cefuroxime iv UD ¹ .	750 mg q8h	750 mg q8h	750 mg q8h	750 mg q12h	750 mg q24h	750 mg after dialysis	750 mg q8h	750 mg q12h
Cefuroxime iv UD ¹ .	1.5 gm q8h	1.5 gm q8h	1.5 gm q8-12h	1.5 gm q12h	1.5 gm q24h	1.5 gm after dialysis	1.5 gm q8h	1.5 gm q12h
Cefur. axetil po UD ¹ .	500 mg q12h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q24h	500 mg after dialysis	500 mg q12h	500 mg q24h
Cefur. axetil po UD ¹ .	500 mg q8h	500 mg q8h	500 mg q8h	500 mg q12h	500 mg q24h	500 mg after dialysis	500 mg q8h	500 mg q24h

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Société belge d'infectiologie et de microbiologie clinique

Belgische vereniging voor infectiologie en klinische microbiologie

BELGIAN / LUXEMBOURG EDITION

THE SANFORD GUIDE TO ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY 2012-2013

熱病

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Sanford Guide Web Edition 2

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ID UPDATE: SANFORD GUIDE NEWS

September 2013

Recently Published Practice Guidelines

- A guide to laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases, jointly developed by IDSA and ASM, was published in the August 15 issue of *Clinical Infectious Diseases* (CID 57:e22, 2013).
- Updated American Academy of Pediatrics guidelines for the diagnosis and management of acute bacterial sinusitis in children and adolescents appear in the July issue of *Pediatrics* (Peds 132:e262, 2013).

Drug Safety

- On August 15 the FDA announced that the drug labels and Medication Guides for all fluoroquinolones administered orally or by injection will be required to better describe the possibility of peripheral neuropathy. This adverse effect was added to the *Warnings* or *Warnings and Precautions* sections of the labels in 2004.
- On September 27 the FDA approved a new Boxed Warning for Tigecycline describing an increased risk of death for FDA-approved as well as unapproved indications. This action was based on an additional analysis

Also Available:



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Drawbacks

- **Lack of a homogenous distribution system, reaching the right target groups**
- **Continued perceived association with pharma (e.g through distribution)**
- **Lack of an electronic web based version, translated into apps + allowing regular updating**

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- ➔ **Continued perceived association with pharma (e.g through distribution)**
- ➔ **Lack of an electronic web based version, translated into apps + allowing regular updating**
- ➔ **No further agreement reached between BVIKM/SBIMC and Antimicrobial Therapy Inc**
- ➔ **Initiative stopped**

A new joint BAPCOC/BVIKM-SBIMC initiative

- Existing BAPCOC guidelines for ambulatory use of antibiotics (general practice)
- Within development of strategic plan for improving antimicrobial prescription/tackling resistance within BAPCOC (incl Working Group on Hospital Medicine), different goals:
 - Development/implementation of similar BAPCOC guidelines for rational use of anti-infective agents within hospitals
 - Reaching goals of implementation of guidelines (surgical prophylaxis, CAP,....)
 - Auditing

A new joint BAPCOC/BVIKM-SBIMC initiative

- **BAPCOC initiative**
- **BVIKM/SBIMC in the role of independent scientific society producing a set of guidelines for FOD**
- **Guidelines + app applications**
- **1st version due 9.2015**

Are we succesful in implementation of guidelines?

- **BAPCOC audit in surgical prophylaxis (2013)**
- **S aureus bacteremia (ABS studies)**
- **CAP**

- **General evaluation of current practice: retrospective**
 - By discipline
 - 2 separate patient groups (obese and patients who are already being treated with antibiotics)

- **6 quality indicators**
 - Indicator 1: administration of prophylaxis
 - Indicator 2: time of administration
 - Indicator 3: termination of prophylaxis within 24 hours
 - Indicator 4: administration of prophylaxis according to local guidelines
 - Indicator 5: non-administration of prophylaxis
 - Indicator 6: administration of repeat doses

Results

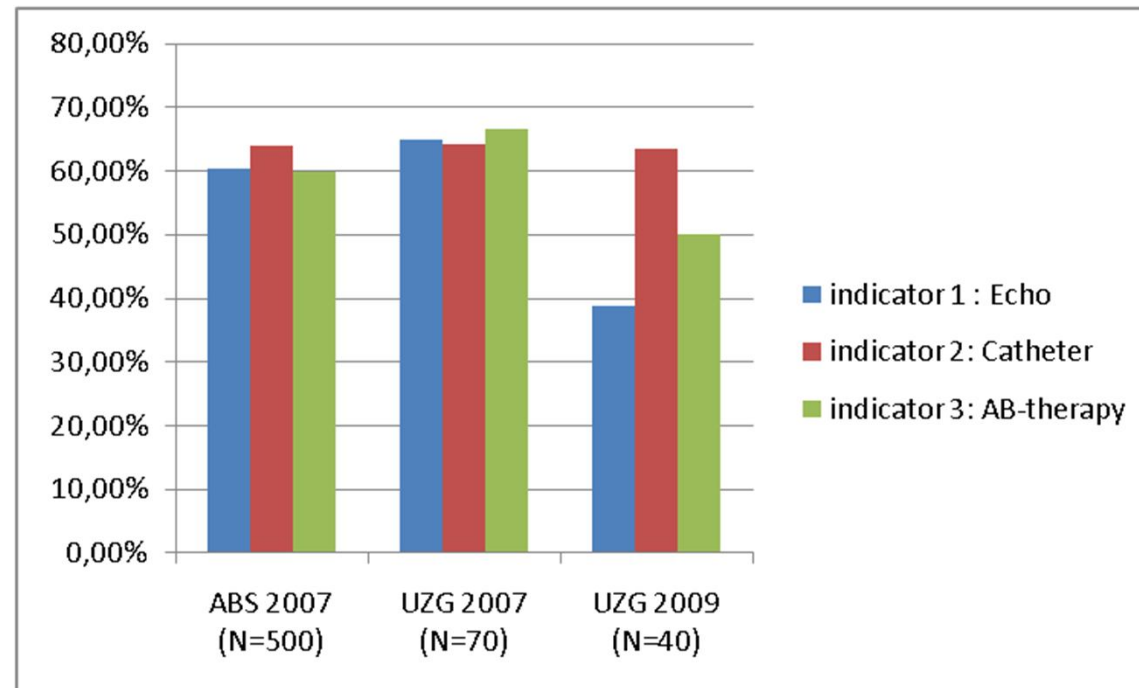
➤ BAPCOC study

	Hip prosthesis		CABG		Colorectal	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Antibiotic choice	100%	100%	100%	75%	65%	95%
Dose	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%
Time	15%	15%	65%	50%	55%	55%
Administration	75%	100%	55%	45%	85%	45%

***Staphylococcus aureus* bacteraemia: 3 indicators**

- ➔ Number of patients who have undergone echocardiography (Trans-oesophageal echocardiography (=TEE) or Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) within 10 days after SAB onset versus all community-onset SAB
- ➔ Patients who have their iv catheter (peripheral or central) present at SAB onset removed within 10 days after SAB onset versus patients with iv catheters in place at SAB onset (including confirmed and possible catheter-related infection)
- ➔ MSSAB patients receive ≥ 10 days of iv betalactam (penicillinase-stable in the case of penicillin resistance) therapy within 14 days of SAB onset versus all patients with MSSAB

Results Ghent University Hospital



Evaluatie van de diagnostiek en behandeling van bacteriëmie door *Staphylococcus aureus*

MINIMALE BEHANDELDUUR VAN 2 WEKEN VAAK NIET GEHAALD

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DOEL Een bacteriëmie met *Staphylococcus aureus* (SA-bacteriëmie) kan relatief mild verlopen, maar kan ook worden gecompliceerd door strooihaarden in botten, gewrichten, weke delen en het hart. De Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA) adviseert bij elke SA-bacteriëmie een transoesofageaal echocardiogram (TEE) te maken om endocarditis uit te sluiten en controlebloedkweeken af te nemen 2-3 dagen na het starten van behandeling. Zowel de IDSA als de Stichting Werkgroep Antibiotica Beleid (SWAB) raden aan om patiënten met een SA-bacteriëmie ten minste 14 dagen intraveneus te behandelen en bij – verdenking op – een gecompliceerd beloop langer. In dit onderzoek wordt beschreven hoe vaak SA-bacteriëmie lege artis werd behandeld in een groot perifeer ziekenhuis.

**OPZET
METHODE** Retrospectief cohortonderzoek.
Alle patiënten ouder dan 18 jaar bij wie in de periode november 2008-oktober 2009 uit het bloed *S. aureus* was gekweekt, werden retrospectief geïdentificeerd met het elektronische registratiesysteem van het Laboratorium voor Medische Microbiologie en Infectieziekten.

RESULTATEN Er werden 93 patiënten met SA-bacteriëmie geïncludeerd. De mediane follow-up tijd was ≥ 3 maanden. Bij 48 van de 81 patiënten (60%) die langer dan 1 week leefden na binnenkomst in het ziekenhuis werd geen TEE gemaakt. Controlebloedkweeken op dag 3 werden slechts bij 6 patiënten (6%) verricht. Van de 79 patiënten (85%), die de eerste 2 weken overleefden, werden er 26 (33%) korter dan 14 dagen intraveneus met antibiotica behandeld. Een recidief SA-bacteriëmie trad op bij 4 patiënten (4%).

CONCLUSIE Het merendeel van de patiënten met een SA-bacteriëmie kreeg niet de diagnostiek en behandeling conform de richtlijnen van de IDSA en SWAB.

A) Sepsis met vermoeden van een Gram-positieve infectie		
1. Hemoculturen afnemen 2. Empirische antibioticatherapie opstarten <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ beta-lactam ▪ beta-lactam in combinatie met vancomycine i.g.v. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - kritisch zieke patiënten - patiënten met een verhoogd risico voor MRSA-infecties 		
B) Positieve hemoculturen voor <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		
Antibioticabeleid	Katheterbeleid	Echocardiografie
1. Keuze antibioticum MSSA: Flucloxacilline (FLOXAPEN®): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posologie volwassenen: 6 x 2 g IV • Posologie kinderen: 200mg/kg/d IV in 6x (max. dagdosis: 8g) <p><u>Opm:</u> IgE gemedieerde allergie: Vancomycine (VANCOGIN®) of linezolid (ZYVOXID®)</p> MRSA: Vancomycine (VANCOGIN®): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posologie volwassenen: 15 mg/kg oplaaddosis, vervolgens 30 mg/kg/24u in continu infuus (cfr schema intranet) • Posologie kinderen: 20mg/kg oplaaddosis, vervolgens 40mg/kg over 24u Linezolid (ZYVOXID®) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posologie volwassenen: 2 x 600 mg IV of PO • Posologie kinderen: raadpleeg kinderinfectioloog • Enkel terugbetaling na voorafgaandelijke behandeling met vancomycine 2. Duur therapie Twee weken of langer te behandelen afhankelijk van katheterbeleid en echocardiografie.	Perifeer of centraal veneuze katheter: <i>Ongecompliceerd verloop:</i> Verwijder katheter en behandel \geq 14 dagen met systemisch antibioticum <i>Gecompileerd verloop:</i> Verwijder katheter en behandel 4 à 6 weken met systemisch antibioticum (6 à 8 weken i.g.v. osteomyelitis) Permanente katheter of intravasculair device: <i>Ongecompliceerd verloop:</i> Verwijder katheter/device (tenzij sterk contra-indicatie) en behandel \geq 14 dagen met systemisch antibioticum Bij behoud van de katheter/device, behandel 4 weken met systemisch en AB-lock therapie (vancomycine AB-lock (3 ml) met vancomycine 0,5 mg/ml + heparine 100 UI/ml) <i>Gecompileerd verloop:</i> Verwijder katheter/device en behandel 4 à 6 weken met systemisch antibioticum (6 à 8 weken i.g.v. osteomyelitis)	Echocardiografie minstens één keer binnen de 2 weken uitvoeren. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snel bij het klinisch vermoeden van endocarditis • Vóór het stoppen van de antibioticatherapie (dag 10 tot 14) voor het uitsluiten van latente endocarditis <p>Sneller bij volgende risicofactoren:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persisterende koorts/bacteriëmie ▪ Community-acquisition ▪ Kleprothesen en abnormaliteiten, onderliggende hartziekte, voorgeschiedenis van endocarditis ▪ Ongekende bron/onverwijderde bron ▪ IV druggebruik <p><u>Opm:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TEE (transoesofagale echocardiografie) krijgt steeds de voorkeur op TTE (transthoracale echocardiografie) (tenzij contra-indicatie). 2. Positieve TEE duidt op endocarditis -> therapie 4 à 6 weken aanhouden 3. Bij blijvende koorts -> hemoculturen herhalen

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Verantw. uitgever: Medisch Farmaceutisch Comité

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Richtlijnen voor de behandeling van *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteriëmie (SAB)

Kernboodschappen

De drie to do's bij SAB zijn:

- Geef een correcte intraveneuze antibioticatherapie en behandel minstens 2 weken
- Verwijder de aanwezige intravasculaire catheters
- Sluit endocarditis uit door een transoesofageale echocardiografie (TEE) tussen dag 10 en 14 van IV antibiotherapie

Staphylococcus aureus bacteriëmie gaat gepaard met een hoge mortaliteit en morbiditeit. *Staphylococcus aureus* veroorzaakt 20% van alle intravasculaire catheter-gerelateerde bacteriëmieën of bloedstroominfectie (BSI) en 35% van alle endocarditis gevallen. De mortaliteit voor BSI met MRSA situeert zich tussen 20 en 30%. Er zijn drie belangrijke risicofactoren voor een slechte prognose, die we kunnen beïnvloeden, nl. het niet identificeren van uitgezaaide of strooi-infectie (vb. endocarditis), het niet verwijderen van catheters en een niet-correcte antibiotica-behandeling. Andere niet modificeerbare risicofactoren zijn co-morbiditeit, beta-lactam resistentie, community acquisition en initiële presentatie met septische shock.

SAB dient uitdrukkelijk, zelfs bij een gunstige klinische evolutie met verdwijnen van koorts na het verwijderen van de catheters, gedurende minstens 2 weken met intraveneuze antibiotica behandeld te worden. Een kortere behandelingsduur gaat gepaard met een verhoogd risico op ernstige complicaties, zoals septische arthrititis, spondylodiscitis en endocarditis (vormen van strooi-infectie). Een TEE is nodig om endocarditis uit te sluiten en is veel gevoeliger dan transthoracale echocardiografie. De echocardiografie mag evenwel niet te vroeg gepland te worden om een beperkte afwijking in de beginfase niet te missen (te plannen binnen het tijdsvenster van 10 tot 14 dagen na opstarten antibiotherapie). Indien er een klinisch vermoeden van endocarditis bestaat, dient de TEE zo snel mogelijk te gebeuren. Diagnoses zoals endocarditis en andere vormen van strooi-infectie verplichten tot een langere behandelingsduur van 4 tot 6 weken.

In 2007 nam het UZ Gent deel aan een multicentrische retrospectieve studie (ABS studie) waar drie kwaliteitsindicatoren werden geëvalueerd die peilen naar de modificeerbare risicofactoren.

- Indicator 1. Percentage patiënten met community-SAB die een echocardiografie ondergingen binnen de 10 dagen na SAB aanvang
- Indicator 2. Percentage patiënten bij wie de catheter werd verwijderd binnen de 10 dagen na SAB aanvang.
- Indicator 3. Percentage MSSA-geïnfecteerde patiënten die minstens 10 dagen behandeld werden met IV beta-lactam antibiotica en dit binnen de 14 dagen na SAB aanvang.

Er werden 500 bloedstroominfecties met *S. aureus* geïdentificeerd in 9 ziekenhuizen (3 in Oostenrijk, 2 in België, 1 in Tsjechië, 2 in Duitsland en 1 in Slovenië). De evaluatie werd in 2009 herhaald in het UZ Gent. In Figuur 1 zijn de resultaten van de globale ABS-studie 2007, de UZGent data 2007 en de UZGent data 2009 weergegeven.

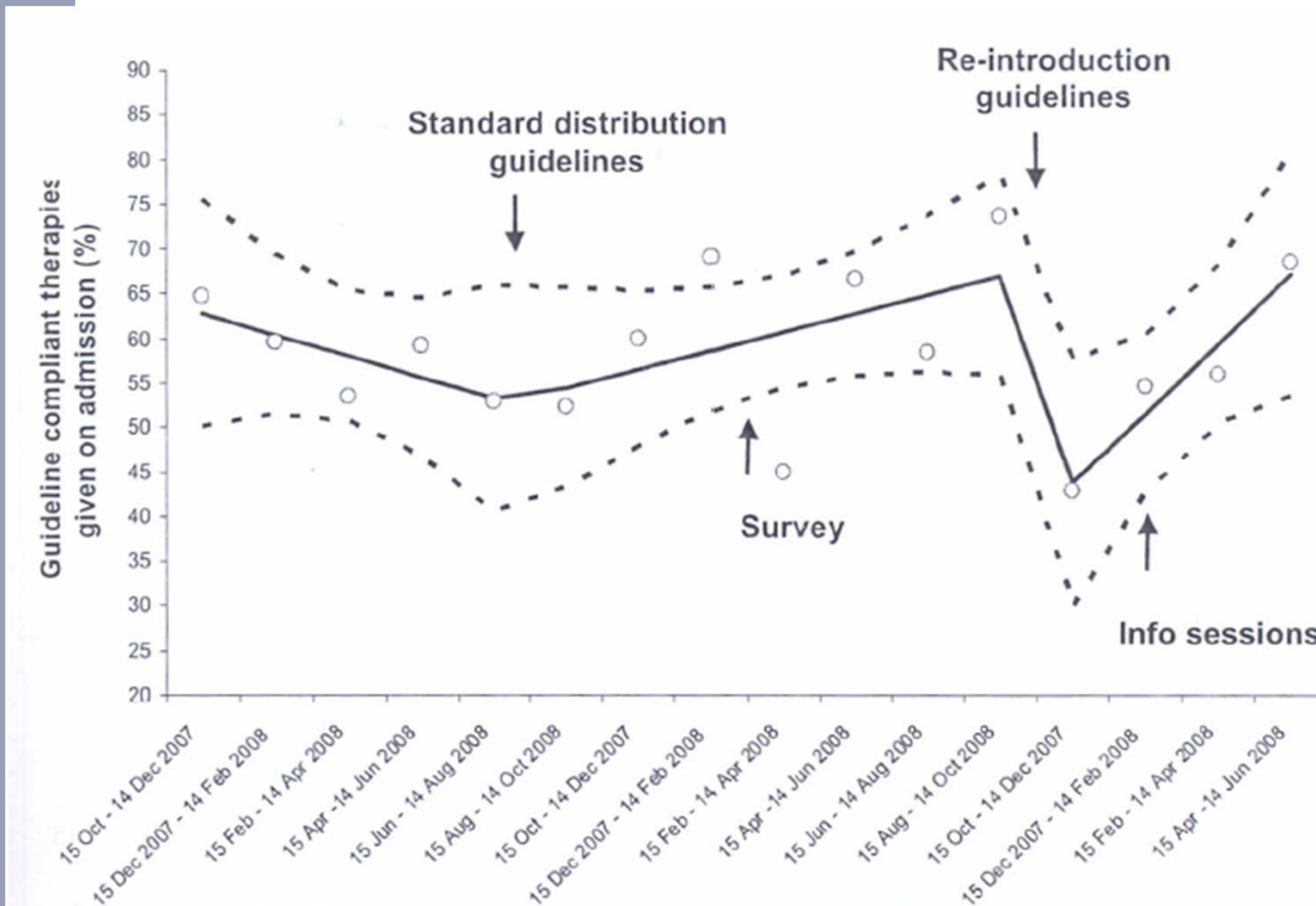


Afnamedatum en uur	Stopgezet			
Staal Specificatie	Stopgezet			
Staal Specificatie	Hemokultuur aerob			
Kweek (isolaten, ABgram...)	Stopgezet			
Haemokultuur resultaat	Negatief			Val
140130-2913	30/01/2014 21:20		INT04	1002109589
Staal Specificatie	Anaer.Portacath- Set1			
Staal Specificatie	Hemokultuur anaerob			
Kweek (isolaten, ABgram...)	Stopgezet			
Haemokultuur resultaat	Negatief			Val
140130-2912	30/01/2014 21:19		INT04	1002109589
Staal Specificatie	Aer.Portacath - Set 1			
Staal Specificatie	Hemokultuur aerob			
	UZG-MFC-J-010 Richtlijn behandeling			
Kweek (isolaten, ABgram...)	1: : Staphylococcus aureus.			Val
Antibiogram				Val
	Methicilline/oxacilline	S		
	Fenicilline	R		
	Cotrimoxazol	S		
	Erythromycine	S		
	Rifampicine	S		
	Clindamycine	S		
	Nitrofurantoin	S		
	Gentamycine	S		
140129-1913	29/01/2014 11:00		INT04	1002109589
Staal Specificatie	insteekplaats PEG sonde, etter			
Staal Specificatie	Uitsrijkje			
Gramkleuring	WBC +- gram+ cocen +++ difteroide staafjes +-			Val
Kweek (isolaten, ABgram...)	1: : Staphylococcus aureus ++			Val
	2: : Klebsiella pneumoniae +			
	3: : Streptococcus anginosus groep (syn S. milleri) ++			
Antibiogram				Val
	Methicilline/oxacilline	1	2	3
	Fenicilline	R		
	Ampicilline	S	R	S
	Cotrimoxazol	S	S	
	Erythromycine	S		
	Vancomycine			S
	Rifampicine	S		
	Clindamycine	S		S

- **Algorithm + checklist approach through the multidisciplinary team (daily discussion between medical microbiology, ID and clinical pharmacy)**
- **Problem of reaching consistency in approach**

Figure 1. Percentage of administered therapies given on admission in accordance with antibiotic guidelines 24-48 hours after admission: combined prediction rule.

EIT



Divergent intentions to use antibiotic guidelines

- **Identification of barriers to and facilitators of guideline adherence and assessment of relative importance**
- **Guideline use fueled by 3 factors (planned behavior theory)**
 - Attitude
 - Subjective norm (perceived social pressure regarding guidelines)
 - PBC perceived behavioral control: perceived ability to follow guidelines
- **Questionnaire based + additional measure of habit strength**
- **50 % response rate in major teaching hospital (195/393)**

(Cortoos et al Med Decis Making 2012; 32: 145)

CORTOOS AND OTHERS

Table 3 Hierarchical Regression Analysis: Standardized Regression Coefficients and R^2

Variables	Model 1 ($R^2 = .041$)	Model 2 ($R^2 = .104$)	Final Model ($R^2 = .134$)	Relative Weight
Position ^a	.257*	.233	.223	.035
Age	.244*	.189	.163	.037
Gender ^b	.079	.060	.039	.068
Frequency ^c	-.086	-.063	-.077	.032
Attitude	—	.058	.048	.043
Subjective norm	—	.037	-.027	.040
PBC ^d	—	.221**	.178*	.354
Habit	—	—	.197*	.391

N = 184. Relative weight for each variable expressed as a fraction of R^2 .²⁴ PBC, perceived behavioral control.

^a1 = staff member; 2 = resident.

^b1 = male; 2 = female.

^cAverage prescribing frequency of antibiotics per week: 1 = never; 2 = 1–2 times; 3 = 3–4 times; 4 = daily.

^dThree-item construct used for analysis; excluded items = question 25 (“Whether I use the local guidelines for my patients during the next year is entirely up to me”) and question 26 (“The decision to use the local guidelines for my patients during the next year is beyond my control”).

* $P < 0.05$. ** $P < 0.01$.



DIVERGENT INTENTIONS TO USE ANTIBIOTIC GUIDELINES

Table 4 Regression Analysis Models with Position as Moderator: Standardized Regression Coefficients and R^2

Position	Variables	Model 1 ($R^2 = .053$)	Model 2 ($R^2 = .092$)	Final Model ($R^2 = .152$)	Relative Weight
Staff member ($n = 79$)	Age	.218	.155	.151	.170
	Gender ^a	.113	.099	.125	.068
	Frequency ^b	-.064	-.025	-.049	.021
	Attitude	—	.015	.020	.017
	Subjective norm	—	-.024	-.111	.028
	PBC ^c	—	.212	.107	.226
	Habit	—	—	.295*	.470
	Independent Variables	Model 1 ($R^2 = .020$)	Model 2 ($R^2 = .130$)	Final Model ($R^2 = .141$)	Relative Weight
Resident ($n = 105$)	Age	-.016	.027	.016	.001
	Gender	.042	.024	-.002	.014
	Frequency	-.129	-.107	-.116	.068
	Attitude	—	.114	.101	.157
	Subjective norm	—	.096	.053	.108
	PBC ^c	—	.244*	.228*	.426
	Habit	—	—	.123	.226

Standardization of the coefficients has been done within each separate group. Relative weight for each variable expressed as a fraction of R^2 .²⁴ PBC, perceived behavioral control.

^a1 = male; 2 = female.

^bAverage prescribing frequency of antibiotics per week: 1 = never; 2 = 1–2 times; 3 = 3–4 times; 4 = daily.

^cThree-item construct used for analysis; excluded items = question 25 (“Whether I use the local guidelines for my patients during the next year is entirely up to me”) and question 26 (“The decision to use the local guidelines for my patients during the next year is beyond my control”).

* $P < 0.05$.

From writing to implementation of guidelines

- **Create the conditions for guidelines to be read (format, clear messages,...): “for dummies”**



From writing to implementation of guidelines

- **Create the conditions for guidelines to be read (format, clear messages,...): “for dummies”**

- **Embedment into processes of care through bundles/checklists, automated decision support systems,...**

- Differentiated approaches with
 - Upstream interventions towards staff members, aimed at changing habits (automated decision support systems,..)
 - Downstream interventions aimed at residents (feedback, user-friendly guideline formats,...)

From writing to implementation of guidelines

- **Create the conditions for guidelines to be read (format, clear messages,...): “for dummies”**
- **Embedment into processes of care through bundles/checklists, automated decision support systems,...**
- **Empowerment by the institution (direction, medical board,...)**

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Laatst gewijzigde documenten onder "Anesthesie Protocols"

Geen documenten gewijzigd in de laatste 21 dagen

Bottom up involvement of stakeholders

➔ Participatory action research

(L van Buul JAC 2014;69:1734-41)

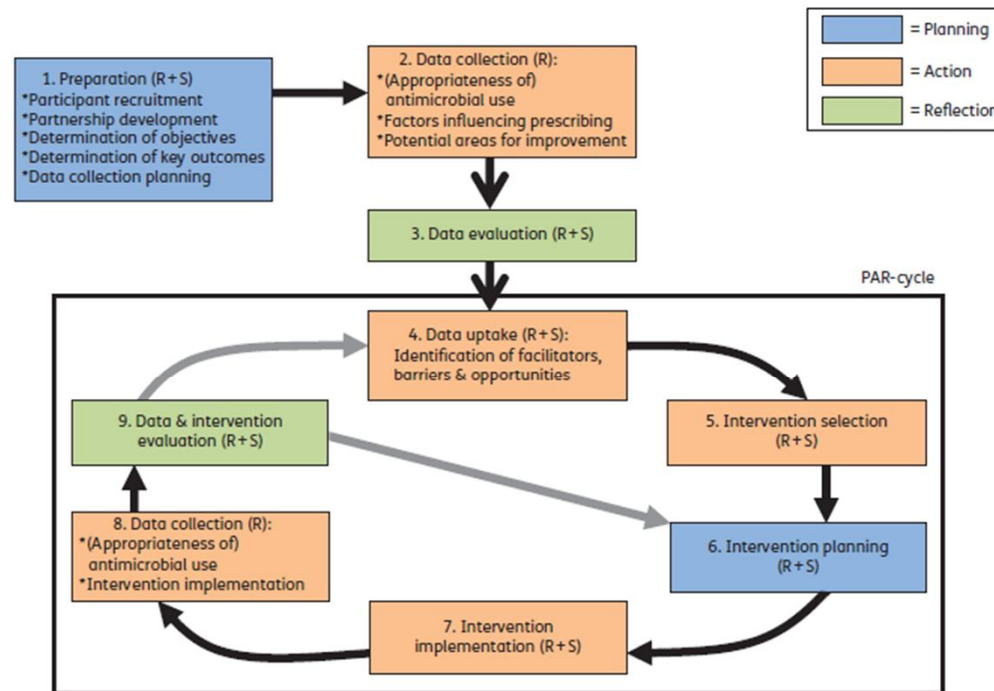


Figure 1. Visualization of the PAR design for the development, implementation and evaluation of antimicrobial stewardship programmes. R, researchers; S, (relevant) stakeholders.

Policies and guidelines are not enough

BMJ

BMJ 2011;343:d5283 doi: 10.1136/bmj.d5283

Page 1 of 1

ANALYSIS

Breaking the rules: understanding non-compliance with policies and guidelines

Healthcare organisations use policies and guidelines to standardise and clarify care and improve efficiency, productivity, and safety. But **Jane Carthey and colleagues** are concerned that their burgeoning number makes it impossible to distinguish the essential from the irrelevant and is affecting compliance

Jane Carthey *human factors consultant*¹, Susannah Walker *anaesthetic registrar*², Vashist Deelchand *research associate*², Charles Vincent *professor of clinical safety research*², William Harrop Griffiths *consultant anaesthetist*³

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