

CLINIQUES
DE L'EUROPE

EUROPA
ZIEKENHUIZEN

advanced care - personal touch

LOCAL EXPERIENCE OF SWITCH TO NEW EUCAST GUIDELINES

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CONTEXT AND SITUATION

Europe Hospitals (member of Huni network) - our sites :

- St-Elisabeth site – hospital with hospital practitioners
- St-Michael site – hospital with hospital practitioners
- Bella Vita Medical center – general practitioners and external care providers
- Polyclinic Halle – external care providers

Our laboratory serves and gives advices essentially to hospital practitioners, but also to GP's and other external care providers.

NB: There is no team of infectious disease specialists (only general internists).

HISTORY

Implementation of our LIS : GLIMS in 2004

Start reporting antibiograms with « masks » and « comments »

For example :

E. coli in a urinary sample (outpatient setting)

BACTERIOLOGIE

URINE 1/2 jet (Borate)

Séjiment			
pH	5.0		
Densité	1.007		
Glucose	Négatif		
Protéines	Négatif		
Acétone	Négatif		
Bilirubine	Négatif		
Urobilinogène	Négatif		
Hémoglobine	Traces		
Estérase (leucocytes)	Positif +++		
Nitrites (germes)	Négatif		
Examen microscopique			
Globules rouges	7	/ μ L	<25
Globules blancs	# 593	/ μ L	<35
Cellules épithéliales	Négatif		
Cylindres hyalins	Négatif		
Cylindres non hyalins	Négatif		
Germes	Positif ++		
Commentaire	Forte probabilité de présence de bacilles Gram Négatif		
Levures	Négatif		
Culture			
Aérobie	Escherichia coli > 100.10 ³ /mL		
Antibiogramme (EUCAST)			

	E. coli
Amoxicilline (Clamoxyl)	Sensible
Amoxi-Clav (Augmentin)	Sensible
Céfuroxime axétil (Zinnat)	Sensible
Ciprofloxacine (Ciproxine)	Sensible
Nitrofurantoïne (Furadantine MC)	Sensible
Fosfomycine (Monuril)	Sensible
Triméth-Sulfaméth. (Bactrim)	Sensible

Commentaire : Cefuroxime axetil (PO) : ne peut être utilisé que dans le traitement des infections urinaires basses non compliquées (EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint).

BACTERIOLOGIE

URINE 1/2 jet (Borate)


Sédiment			
pH	5.0		
Densité	1.007		
Glucose	Négatif		
Protéines	Négatif		
Acétone	Négatif		
Bilirubine	Négatif		
Urobilinogène	Négatif		
Hémoglobine	Traces		
Estérase (leucocytes)	Positif +++		
Nitrites (germes)	Négatif		
Examen microscopique			
Globules rouges	7	/ μ L	<25
Globules blancs	# 593	/ μ L	<35
Cellules épithéliales	Négatif		
Cylindres hyalins	Négatif		
Cylindres non hyalins	Négatif		
Germes	Positif ++		
Commentaire	Forte probabilité de présence de bacilles Gram Négatif		
Levures	Négatif		
Culture			
Aérobie	Escherichia coli > 100.10 ³ /mL		
Antibiogramme (EUCAST)			

	E. coli
Amoxicilline (Clamoxyl)	Sensible
Amoxi-Clav (Augmentin)	Sensible
Céfuroxime axétil (Zinnat)	Sensible
Ciprofloxacine (Ciproxine)	Sensible
Nitrofurantoïne (Furadantine MC)	Sensible
Fosfomycine (Monuril)	Sensible
Triméth-Sulfaméth. (Bactrim)	Sensible

Cefuroxime axetil (PO) : may only be used for the treatment of uncomplicated lower urinary tract infections (EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint).

Commentaire :

Cefuroxime axetil (PO) : ne peut être utilisé que dans le traitement des infections urinaires basses non compliquées (EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint).



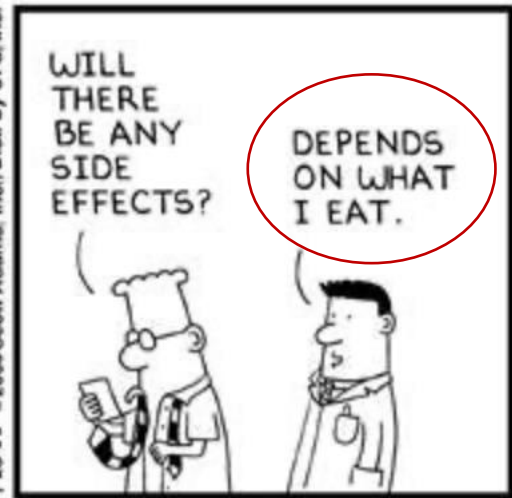
So having written comments on
our report is not something new
for our medical doctors !



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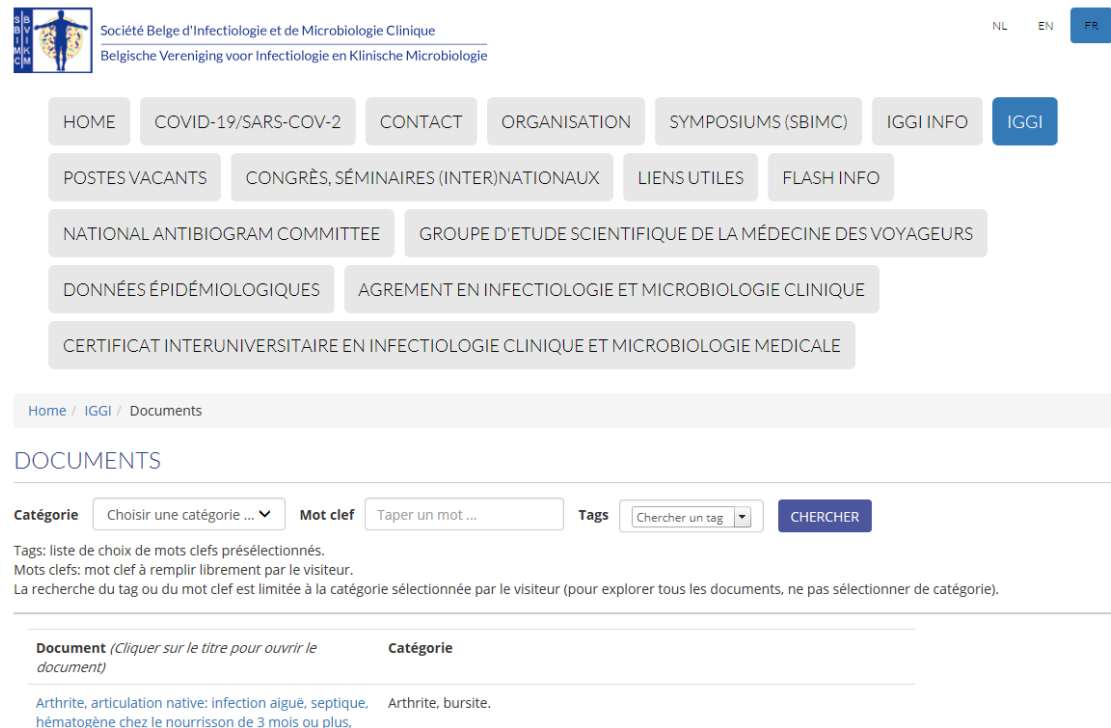


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WE TRY TO BE PROACTIVE !

- 2012 : switch from CLSI to EUCAST
- In the daily routine we try to comply with the new guidelines/breakpoints and adapt our comments in accordance to these
- 2018 : In collaboration with the GGA/ABG we have implemented the IGGI guide in our hospitals. We bought the licence so that all our medical doctors have a very easy acces to these guidelines. On a daily basis, we inform and train them on using that guide !



The screenshot shows the website for the Société Belge d'Infectiologie et de Microbiologie Clinique (Belgische Vereniging voor Infectiologie en Klinische Microbiologie). The navigation menu includes: HOME, COVID-19/SARS-COV-2, CONTACT, ORGANISATION, SYMPOSIUMS (SBIMC), IGGI INFO (highlighted), POSTES VACANTS, CONGRÈS, SÉMINAIRES (INTER)NATIONAUX, LIENS UTILES, FLASH INFO, NATIONAL ANTIBIOGRAM COMMITTEE, GROUPE D'ETUDE SCIENTIFIQUE DE LA MÉDECINE DES VOYAGEURS, DONNÉES ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIQUES, AGREMENT EN INFECTIOLOGIE ET MICROBIOLOGIE CLINIQUE, and CERTIFICAT INTERUNIVERSITAIRE EN INFECTIOLOGIE CLINIQUE ET MICROBIOLOGIE MEDICALE. Below the menu is a breadcrumb trail: Home / IGGI / Documents. The 'DOCUMENTS' section features a search bar with a 'Catégorie' dropdown (set to 'Choisir une catégorie ...'), a 'Mot clef' input field, a 'Tags' dropdown (set to 'Chercher un tag'), and a 'CHERCHER' button. Below the search bar, there is a list of tags: 'Arthrite, articulation native: infection aiguë, septique, hémotogène chez le nourrisson de 3 mois ou plus,' and 'Arthrite, bursite.'

WE TRY TO BE PROACTIVE!

- Regular information of the clinicians on the use of EUCAST clinical breakpoint for our antibiograms



So more and more Clinicians from Europe Hospitals are familiar with the IGGI guide and with EUCAST

WE TRY TO BE PROACTIVE!

- 2020-2021 : When the « new EUCAST guidelines » were published, we rapidly decided to gradually implement these guidelines in our reports.

« An MIC breakpoint of $S \leq 0,001$ mg/L is an arbitrary, « **off scale** » breakpoint (corresponding to a zone diameter breakpoint of « $S \geq 50$ mm ») which categorises wild-type organisms (organisms without phenotypically detectable resistance mechanisms to the agent) as « **Susceptible, increased exposure** » (I). For these organisms-agent combinations, never report « Susceptible, standard dosing regimen » (S).

IN PRACTICE

In practice, for « **off scale** » breakpoint we have decided to report S on our reports AND to add **automatics comments** (no **manual** action **needed** from the microbiologists during the validation in our LIS) according to the organism-agent combinations.

SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Enterobacterales (for example E. coli) and Temocillin :

```

Sédiment
pH 5.5
Densité 1.004
Glucose Négatif
Protéines Traces
Acétone Négatif
Bilirubine Négatif
Urobilinogène Négatif
Hémoglobine Positif +++
Estérase (leucocytes) Positif +++
Nitrites (germes) Négatif
Examen microscopique
Globules rouges 6 /µL <25
Globules blancs # 157 /µL <35
Cellules épithéliales Négatif
Cylindres hyalins Négatif
Cylindres non hyalins Négatif
Germe Négatif
Levures Négatif
Culture
Aérobie Escherichia coli > 100.103 /mL
Antibiogramme (EUCAST)
    
```

	E. coli
Amoxicilline (Clamoxyl)	Sensible
Amoxi-Clav (Augmentin)	Sensible
Céfuroxime axétil (Zinnat)	Sensible
Témocilline (Negaban)	Sensible (<= 4)
Ciprofloxacine (Ciproxine)	Sensible
Nitrofurantoïne (Furadantine MC)	Sensible
Fosfomycine (Monuril)	Sensible
Triméth-Sulfaméth. (Bactrim)	Sensible

Temocillin: the classification S can only be used for a posology :

- systemic infection: 2g / 8h (IV) = high dose
- lower urinary tract infection: 2g / 12h (IV) (EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint)

Commentaire : Céfuroxime axétil (PO) : ne peut être utilisé que dans le traitement des infections urinaires basses non compliquées (EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint).

Commentaire : Témocilline : la classification S n'est valable que pour une posologie de :
 - infection systémique : 2g/8h (IV) = high dose
 - infection urinaire basse : 2g/12h (IV) (EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint)

SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Staphylococcus spp. (for example S. aureus) and Ciprofloxacin :

BACTERIOLOGIE

Site profond Plaie

Examen microscopique (Gram)
Globules blancs Négatif
Flore Pas observé de flore
Culture
Aérobie Staphylococcus aureus +++
Anaérobie Absence de germes anaérobies
Antibiogramme (EUCAST)

	S. aureus
Flucloxacilline (Floxapen)	Sensible
Amoxi-Clav (Augmentin)	Sensible
Erythromycine (Erythrocline/-forte)	Sensible
Gentamicine (Geomycine)	Sensible
Clindamycine (Dalacin C)	Sensible
Ciprofloxacin (Ciproxine)	Sensible
Tétracycline (-)	Sensible
Acide fusidique (Fucidine)	Résistant
Triméth-Sulfaméth. (Bactrim)	Sensible
Rifampicine (Rifadine)	Sensible
Vancomycine (Vancocin)	Sensible
Mupirocine (Bactroban)	Sensible

Staphylococcus and Fluoroquinolones: the classification S can only be used for a posology :
- Ciprofloxacin: 750mg / 12h (PO) or 400mg / 8h (IV) = high dose
- Levofloxacin: 500mg / 12h (PO) or 500mg / 12h (IV) = high dose
(EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint)

Commentaire :

Staphylococcus et Fluoroquinolones : la classification S n'est valable que pour une posologie de :
- Ciprofloxacin : 750mg/12h (PO) ou 400mg/8h (IV) = high dose
- Levofloxacin : 500mg/12h (PO) ou 500mg/12h (IV) = high dose
(EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint)

SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Pseudomonas spp. (for example P. aeruginosa) and
Cefepime/Ceftazidime, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Ciprofloxacin :

BACTERIOLOGIE

ORL Oreille externe droite

Examen microscopique (Gram)
Globules blancs Négatif
Flore Polymorphe
Culture
Aérobie Pseudomonas aeruginosa +++
Levures Négative
Champignons Négative
Antibiogramme (EUCAST)

	P. aeruginosa
Pipéra-Tazo (Tazocin)	Sensible
Ceftazidime (Glazidim)	Sensible
Céfépime (Maxipime)	Sensible
Méropénem (Meropenem)	Sensible
Amikacine (Amukin)	Sensible
Ciprofloxacine (Ciproxine)	Sensible

Pseudomonas spp. : the classification S can only be used for a posology :

- Cefepime/Ceftazidime: 2g/8h (IV) = high dose
- Piperacillin-Tazobactam: 4g/6h (IV) = high dose
- Ciprofloxacin: 750mg/12h (PO) or 400mg/8h (IV) = high dose

(EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint)

Commentaire : P. aeruginosa : en attente de l'antibiogramme, pensez à associer un aminoglycoside à une beta lactamine en cas de sepsis ou d'immunodépression profonde (hémoopathie, chimiothérapie récente, greffés,...).

Commentaire : Pseudomonas spp : la classification S n'est valable que pour une posologie de :
- Cefepime/Ceftazidime: 2g/8h (IV) = high dose
- Piperacilline-Tazobactam: 4g/6h (IV) = high dose
- Ciprofloxacine: 750mg/12h (PO) ou 400mg/8h (IV) = high dose
(EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint)

SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES

Acinetobacter spp. and Ciprofloxacin :

BACTERIOLOGIE

Prélèvement respiratoire Aspiration endotrachéale

Examen microscopique (Gram)
Cellules épithéliales <10 /champ
Globules blancs >25 /champ
Levures Très nombreuses
Bacilles Gram négatif Très nombreux
Culture
Aérobie Acinetobacter baumannii (111)

	A.baumannii
Méropénem (Meronem)	Sensible (<= 0.25)
Gentamicine (Gentamicine)	Sensible (<= 1)
Ciprofloxacine (Ciproxine)	Sensible (<= 0.25)
Triméth-Sulfaméth. (Bactrim)	Sensible (<= 20)

Acinetobacter spp. and Ciprofloxacin : the classification S can only be used for a posology :
- Ciprofloxacin: 750mg / 12h (PO) or 400mg / 8h (IV) = high dose
(EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint)

Commentaire :

Acinetobacter spp. et Ciprofloxacine : la classification S n'est valable que pour une posologie de :
- Ciprofloxacine : 750mg/12h (PO) ou 400mg/8h (IV) = high dose
(EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint)

AND WHAT ABOUT « AREA OF TECHNICAL UNCERTAINTY (ATU) »

- How to deal with results in the ATU?
 - What we choice to do in practice?
 - We perform the majority of our AST on VITEK2 and we observe that ATU rarely occur
 - Currently the ATU concerns a minority of organism-agent combinations (view table next slide)

Our choice :

1. **Downgrade the susceptibility category** : our favorite choice.
2. **Omit an uncertain result** : may also be among our favorite actions (strategy of masks already implemented).
3. **Use an alternative test (perform an MIC or a genotypic test)**: Yes but rare, only if multi-resistant organism.
4. **Repeat the test** : Rare! Only if technical problem in the primary AST.
5. **Include the uncertainty as part of the report** : Really rarely ! because that begin to be complicated for the clinicians. Only for serious situations (explain and discuss the results).

EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint 2021				
	Antibiotics	"off scale" breakpoints	ATU (mg/L)	ATU (mm)
Enterobacterales				
	Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid	/	/	19-20
	Piperacillin-tazobactam	/	16	19
	Temocillin	YES	/	/
	Cefazolin	YES	/	/
	Cefiderocol	/	/	18-22
	Ceftaroline	/	/	22-23
	Ceftolozane-tazobactam	/	/	19-21
	Cefuroxime IV	YES	/	/
	Imipenem (<i>Morganellaceae</i>)	YES	/	/
	Ciprofloxacin	/	0,5	22-24
Pseudomonas spp.				
	Piperacillin	YES	/	18-19
	Piperacillin-tazobactam	YES	/	18-20
	Ticarcillin	YES	/	/
	Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid	YES	/	/
	Cefepime	YES	/	/
	Cefiderocol (<i>P. aeruginosa</i>)	/	/	14-22
	Ceftazidime	YES	/	/
	Ceftazidime-avibactam (<i>P. aeruginosa</i>)	/	/	16-17
	Doripenem	YES	/	/
	Imipenem	YES	/	/
	Aztreonam	YES	/	/
	Ciprofloxacin	YES	/	/
	Levofloxacin	YES	/	/
	Colistin	/	4	/
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia				
	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	YES	/	/
Acinetobacter spp.				
	Doripenem	YES	/	/
	Ciprofloxacin	YES	/	/
Staphylococcus spp.				
	Cefoxitin (<i>S. epidermidis</i>)	/	/	25-27
	Ceftaroline (<i>S. aureus</i>)	/	1	19-20
	Ceftobiprole (<i>S. aureus</i>)	/	2	16-17
	Ciprofloxacin	YES	/	/
	Levofloxacin	YES	/	/
	Amikacin (<i>S. aureus</i>)	/	/	16-19
Enterococcus spp.				
	Imipenem	YES	/	/
Streptococcus groups A, B, C and G				
	/	/	/	/
Streptococcus pneumoniae				
	Cefaclor	YES	/	/
	Levofloxacin	YES	/	/
Viridans group streptococci				
	/	/	/	/

CHALLENGES

- That works perfectly with our « internal system » Glims > Omnipro or Glims > Cyberlab for our comments
- That works with our paper reports
- That works with heathone for the external practionners/GP's who use that software
- **BUT that doesn't work with medidoc because the are no medidoc code for comments...**

FEEDBACK FROM OUR MEDICAL DOCTORS

We have positive feedback from our medical doctors which says :

“These comments are of great help to guide us in our choice.”

FEEDBACK FROM THE HOSPITAL PHARMACY

We have positive feedback from the hospital pharmacy which says that our medical doctors ask for example 750 mg ciprofloxacin twice a day when it is necessary. But sometimes it's « complicated » because there is no ciprofloxacin 750mg tablet on the market, so it's 1 tablet of 500mg + 1 tablet of 250mg...

FOR THE FUTURE

It's nice to have good feedback from our medical doctors and the hospital pharmacy BUT we plan to develop indicators in collaboration with the GGA/ABG that could allow to verify in an objective manner that the comments are really used in terms of choice of antibiotics and adherence/compliance with the recommended dosage.

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- Seems to be complicated but in reality it's feasible
- Try to automatize in AST system and/or LIS
- Don't hesitate to discuss these guidelines in GGA/ABG
- Don't hesitate to discuss regularly with the clinicians to inform them about the use of IGGI guide and EUCAST Clinical Breakpoint

THANK YOU!

I would like to thank my dear colleague Mathieu Cauchie and all my other biologist colleagues, as well as all the technologists from the microbiology department.

Because without team we are nothing!

I would also like to thank you Pr. Y. Glupczynski for his comments and advice.

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