



Intendance d'un des piliers des soins de santé : Les antimicrobiens

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Notre équipe

Cliniciens
Opérationnels
Chercheurs
Apprenants



Il y a 8 ans, notre programme se limitait aux tournées quotidiennes de 2 personnes à l'USI de l'hôpital Mount Sinai

	2008		2009	
	February (DDD/100 pt days)	March (DDD/100 pt days)	February (DDD/100 pt days)	March (DDD/100 pt days)
Antibacterials That Cover Non-Lactose Forming Gram Negative Bacilli	53.55	56.46	45.59	45.09
Antibacterials That Cover Lactose Forming Gram Negative Bacilli	38.76	30.54	36.83	45.40
Ratio of NLF Covering/LF Covering Antibiotics	1.3816	1.8487	1.2379	0.9932
Antimicrobial Costs	\$36,178.93		\$19,102.31	



Il a grandi en complexité et en volume

Indicators	FY 08/09 (Pre-ASP)	FY 09/10	FY 10/11	FY 11/12	FY 12/13	FY 13/14	FY 14/15	FY 15/16	FY16/17 Performance					YTD of Previous Year
									Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	YTD	
Antimicrobial Usage and Costs														
Total Antimicrobial DDDs/100 Patient Days	177	171	144	167	170	172	164	156	142	142			142	162
Systemic Antibacterial DDDs/100 Patient Days	142	126	111	126	127	123	136	116	106	106			107	128
Systemic Antifungal DDDs/100 Patient Days	31	24	20	33	35	41	25	32	29	26			28	30
Total Antimicrobial Costs	\$332,724	\$285,975	\$193,129	\$279,859	\$291,470	\$424,044	\$232,814	\$274,258	\$59,907	\$53,895			\$113,802	\$117,348
Total Antimicrobial Costs/Patient Day	\$69.01	\$59.23	\$40.95	\$59.22	\$62.37	\$85.36	\$62.54	\$61.45	\$49.55	\$46.91			\$48.26	\$57.44
Systemic Antibacterial Costs	\$174,339	\$142,134	\$95,773	\$125,339	\$134,811	\$108,886	\$92,928	\$68,246	\$15,316	\$14,278			\$29,596	\$42,209
Systemic Antibacterial Costs/Patient Day	\$36.16	\$29.44	\$20.31	\$26.94	\$28.85	\$21.92	\$20.71	\$15.29	\$12.67	\$12.43			\$12.55	\$20.66
Systemic Antifungal Costs	\$143,100	\$132,519	\$88,998	\$141,877	\$144,811	\$236,573	\$134,504	\$189,661	\$42,494	\$35,494			\$77,988	\$65,693
Systemic Antifungal Costs/Patient Day	\$29.68	\$27.45	\$18.87	\$30.50	\$30.99	\$99.70	\$40.53	\$42.50	\$35.15	\$30.89			\$33.07	\$32.16
Antibacterial Days of Therapy/100 Patient Days*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	111	109	115	107	105			106	104
Antifungal Days of Therapy/100 Patient Days*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	21	27	20	21			20	19
Patient Care Outcomes														
Hospital-Acquired C. difficile Cases (rate per 1,000 pt.days)	NA	NA	NA	5 (1.07)	6 (1.71)	4 (0.91)	7 (1.59)	5 (1.12)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)			0 (0.00)	3 (1.47)
ICU Average Length of Stay (Days)	5.84	5.57	5.67	5.51	5.24	6.10	5.26	4.45	4.18	4.33			4.26	3.71
ICU Mortality Rate (as a %)	20.1	17.6	16.3	16.5	17.04	15.3	13.9	14.2	9.5	12.7			11.1	13.8
ICU Readmission Rate Within 48 Hrs (as a %)	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.86	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.2	0.0			0.9	2.4
ICU Ventilator Days	NA	3286	2934	2677	2749	3069	2597	2504	552	616			1168	1025
ICU Multiple Organ Dysfunction Score (MODS)	4.00	4.04	4.12	4.25	4.62	4.87	4.73	4.43	3.6	3.95			3.78	4.28

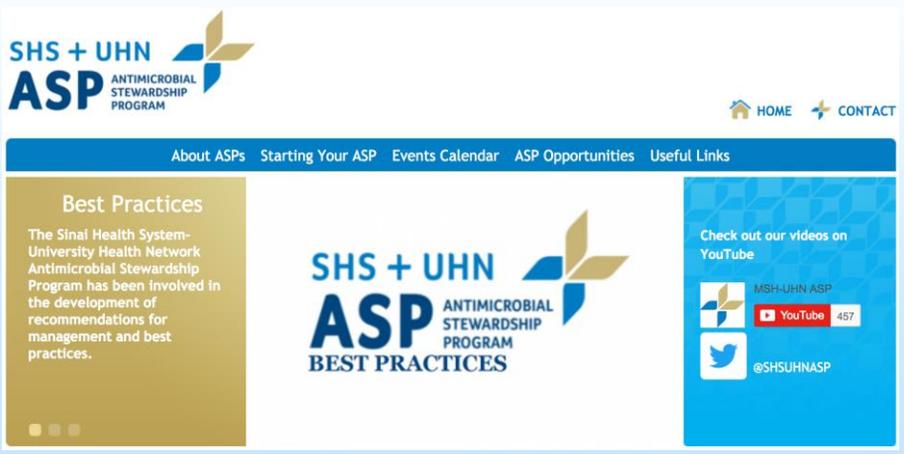


À l'aide d'approches multiples, nous avons contribué à réduire de 22 % le recours aux antibiotiques chez les patients hospitalisés atteints de leucémie, et de 49 % le coût des antibiotiques

Costs/patient-day and Antibiotic use (DDD)/100 patient-days on Leukemia Service



Nous avons pris le temps d'élaborer des pratiques exemplaires accessibles fondées sur les preuves (antimicrobialstewardship.ca)



Nous avons pris le temps d'élaborer des pratiques exemplaires accessibles fondées sur les preuves (antimicrobialstewardship.ca)

High-Risk Febrile Neutropenia Protocol for Patients with Hematological Malignancy
www.antimicrobialstewardship.com

MSH + UHN ASP ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM | UHN | MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL Joseph and Wolf Lebovic Health Complex

Last updated: October, 2014.
 Approved by Pharmacy & Therapeutics at UHN and MSH in October 2014
 Questions/Comments: Email to miranda.so@uhn.ca
 Approved by UHN and MSH Medical Advisory Committee December 2014.



Nous avons pris le temps d'élaborer des pratiques exemplaires accessibles fondées sur les preuves (antimicrobialstewardship.ca)

Click orange buttons to navigate protocol.
Index: Prophylaxes & Treatment

1. Antimicrobial Prophylaxis for High-Risk Febrile Neutropenia
 - 1a. Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)
 - 1b. Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL) with Vinca Alkaloids chemotherapy. In patients exposed to high-dose corticosteroid with Vinca Alkaloid chemotherapy.
 - 1c. Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia (ALL) without Vinca Alkaloids chemotherapy. In patients exposed to high-dose corticosteroid but no Vinca Alkaloid chemotherapy.
 - 1d. Autologous Bone Marrow Transplant
 - 1e. Allogeneic Bone Marrow Transplant but has acute GVHD. In patients exposed to high-dose corticosteroid and have Grade 2-4 Graft vs. Host Disease (GVHD) or Chronic GVHD.
 - 1f. Allogeneic Bone Marrow Transplant but no acute GVHD. In patients exposed to high-dose corticosteroid but no Graft vs. Host Disease.
 - 1g. Aplastic Anemia. In patients receiving anti-thymocyte globulin (ATG) or alemtuzumab.
 - 1h. Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia or Lymphoma (fludarabine chemotherapy). In patients receiving fludarabine.
 - 1i. Myelodysplastic Syndrome (MDS). In patients with transformed MDS.
2. Initial Investigation and Management of a Patient with Febrile Neutropenia

Initial assessments and management in a patient presenting with high-risk febrile neutropenia.
3. Pre-Emptive Antifungal Therapy in Patients with Hematological Malignancies

Patient has positive biomarker (serum galactomannan) and has risk factor (neutropenia) which meet criteria for pre-emptive antifungal therapy.
- 3b. Management of Pulmonary Infiltrate in Patients with Hematological Malignancies

Patient with abnormal CT chest who requires further investigations and antimicrobial therapy.
4. Recommended Management for Catheter-Related Blood Stream Infections

Investigations and management for suspected or confirmed central line related infections.
- 5a. Recommended Antimicrobials by Type of Infection

Recommended antimicrobial regimens for patients in whom a source of infection (+/- organisms) has been identified.
- 5b. Candidemia

Recommended management for candidemia.
- 5c. Pathogen is Not Identified

Recommended antimicrobial therapy management if source of infection is unknown.
6. Persistent or Recrudescing Neutropenic Fever Investigations and Management

Investigations and recommended antimicrobial therapy in patients with persistent fever after 5d (or more) of appropriate antimicrobials, or recurrent fever after initial response to antimicrobial therapy.



Nous avons pris le temps d'élaborer des pratiques exemplaires accessibles fondées sur les preuves (antimicrobialstewardship.ca)

2. Initial Investigations and Management of a Patient with High-Risk Febrile Neutropenia

Definition of Febrile Neutropenia:
ANC fewer than or equal to $0.5 \times 10^9/L$, or fewer than or equal to $1 \times 10^9/L$, but expected to fall below $0.5 \times 10^9/L$, in the next 48h + single oral temperature higher than 38.3°C or sustained oral temperature of 38°C for more than 1h.

Definition of High-Risk Febrile Neutropenia:
All qualifications as stated to the left (i.e. has fever + neutropenia) + neutropenia anticipated to be prolonged (1d or more) and profound (with ANC fewer than 0.1×10^9 cells/L), e.g. febrile neutropenia in patients with hematological malignancies.

1 Complete initial assessments and investigations in the checklist below:

- Blood cultures: From each CVC lumen (if present) and one peripheral site, 10 mL into an aerobic bottle, and 10 mL into an anaerobic bottle.
- Screening for multi-resistant organisms as per Infection Prevention and Control policies.
- Symptom or source-directed assessment: Central nervous system: signs and symptoms, imaging studies as appropriate
- Chest CT (LOW DOSE)
- BAL (bronchoalveolar lavage) including galactomannan if CT chest abnormal
- Sputum culture
- NP swab for respiratory viral panel (RSV, influenza, parainfluenza)
- Legionella urinary antigen
- Skin and integumentary system for lesions, cellulitis
- All IV line sites if evidence or evidence of infection present
- Mouth ulcers swab (for gram stain, viral, fungal cultures)
- Abdominal CT if abdominal symptoms present to rule out neutropenic enterocolitis or collections
- C. difficile PCR as appropriate

Ongoing:

- Serum galactomannan every Mon, Wed in in-patients. With results, go to **Figure 3**.

2 Treat with empiric therapy below:

Empiric antimicrobials:

piperacillin-tazobactam
 4.5g IV Q8h + gentamicin
 5 mg/kg IV Q24h

or

Alternative for penicillin-hypersensitivity:

meropenem 1g IV Q8h (cross-reactivity <1%).
 Clearly allergy history when feasible and modify antibiotic accordingly.

Consult clinical pharmacist for advice on dose adjustment of antimicrobials (e.g. gentamicin, vancomycin) in patients with renal insufficiency after the first dose.

3 If necessary, make additions according to list below:

CNS infections
 Consult ICH ID
 Sinusitis or bacterial pneumonia
 Add azithromycin 500 mg PO IV x1d, then 250 mg PO daily

Skin and skin structure infections or suspected central line infections
 Add vancomycin 15 mg/kg IV Q12h (max 1.5g per dose)

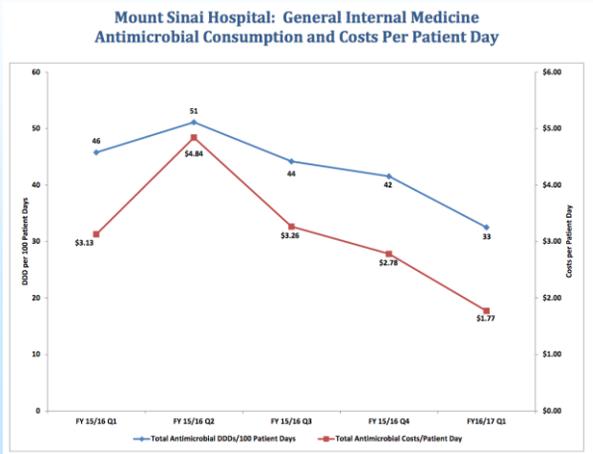
Suspected or documented C. difficile infection
 Add metronidazole 500 mg PO Q8h or vancomycin 125 mg PO Q8h

Mucocutaneous HSV infection
 Add acyclovir 5 mg/kg IV Q8h or famciclovir PO 500 mg BID.
 Consult ICH ID if disseminated infection suspected.

Suspected VZV infection
 Add acyclovir IV 10 mg/kg Q8h.
 Consult ICH ID.

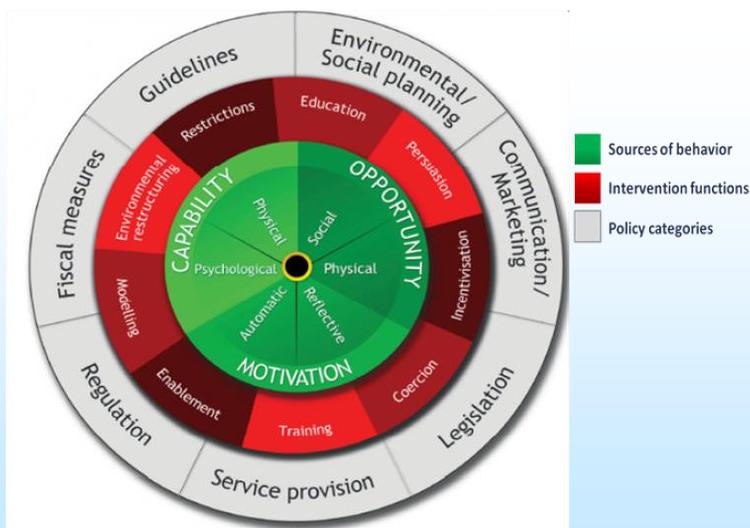
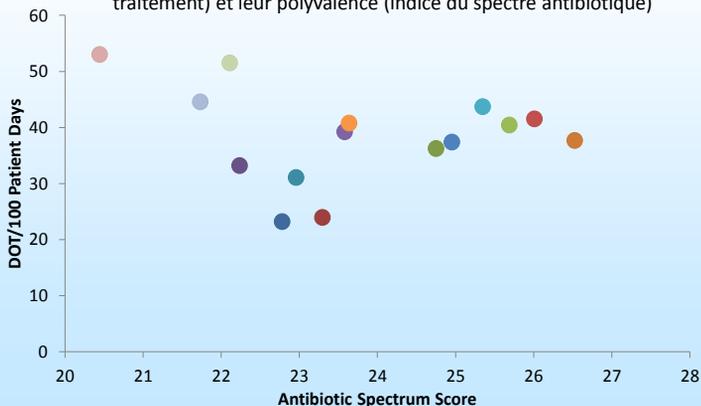


Nous n'utilisons plus seulement des données pour montrer que nous changeons les comportements



Mais nous utilisons des données pour changer les comportements sur le terrain

Données par médecin sur la quantité d'antibiotiques prescrits (jours de traitement) et leur polyvalence (indice du spectre antibiotique)



S. Michie, L. Atkins et R. West, *The Behaviour Change Wheel: A Guide to Designing Interventions*, Silverback Publishing, 2014.



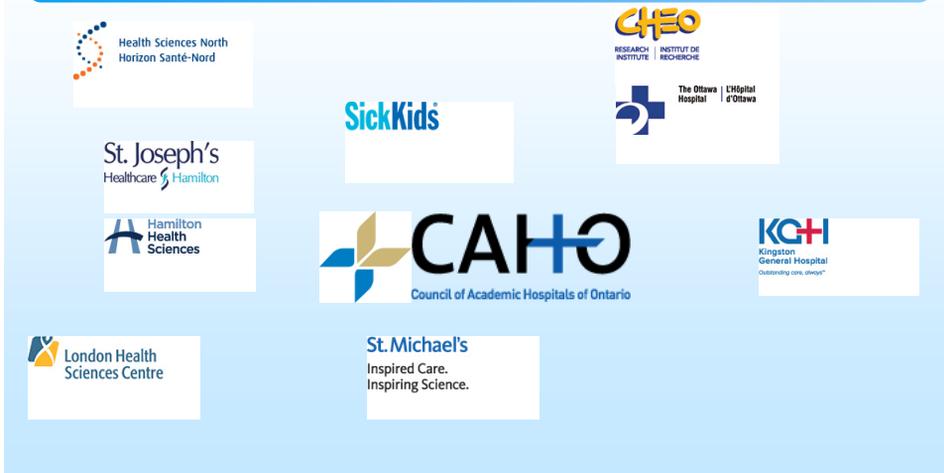
ARTIC (Adopting Research To Improve Care)
Commencer par une maquette qui a belle allure



ARTIC : Ensuite, mettre en place les éléments de charpente



D'abord le cadre général



ARTIC 2.0 : Ensuite, ajouter des précisions au modèle



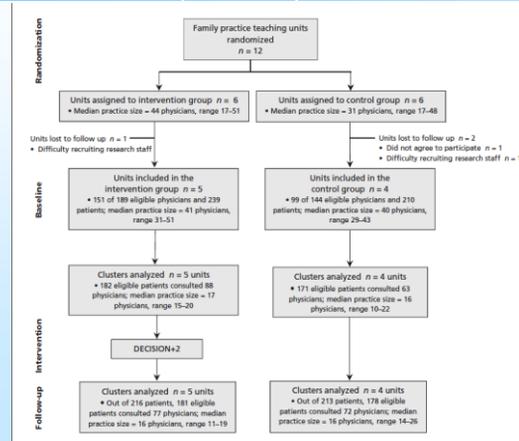


Intendance des antimicrobiens dans les soins primaires (IASP)

- ✦ Projet pilote mené par D^{re} France Légaré pour le programme d'IASP au sein d'unités de formation à la médecine familiale du Québec
- ✦ Axé sur le recours aux antibiotiques pour les infections respiratoires aiguës
- ✦ Intervention : tutoriel en ligne de 2 h → séminaire interactif de 2 h sur la prise de décision partagée

F. Légaré et coll., CMAJ, vol. 184 (2012), p. E726-734

Intendance des antimicrobiens dans les soins primaires (IASP)



F. Légaré et coll., CMAJ, vol. 184 (2012), p. E726-734



Intendance des antimicrobiens dans les soins primaires (IASP)

- ✦ Projet pilote mené par D^{re} France Légaré pour le programme d'IASP au sein de 5 unités de formation à la médecine familiale (77 médecins) du Québec
- ✦ Axé sur le recours aux antibiotiques pour les infections respiratoires aiguës
- ✦ Intervention : tutoriel en ligne de 2 h → séminaire interactif de 2 h sur la prise de décision partagée

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Intendance des antimicrobiens dans les soins primaires (IASP)

Table 3: Proportion of patients deciding to use antibiotics immediately after consulting with their physician before and after the intervention, by study group, family practice teaching unit, type of physician and patient age group

Variable	% of patients deciding to use antibiotics immediately after consultation				Absolute difference	Adjusted relative risk* (95% CI)
	At baseline		After intervention			
	Intervention units n = 5	Control units n = 4	Intervention units n = 5	Control units n = 4		
Teaching unit						
All units	41.2	39.2	27.2	52.2	25.0	0.5 (0.3 to 0.7)
Type of physician						
Resident	37.5	44.4	28.6	46.7	18.1	0.6 (0.4 to 0.9)
Teacher	44.1	36.8	25.7	56.3	30.6	0.5 (.3 to 0.7)
Patient age group						
Adults	41.9	39.8	26.6	50.7	24.1	0.5 (0.4 to 0.8)
Children	40.0	36.8	27.1	65.5	38.4	0.4 (0.3 to 0.7)

Note: CI = confidence interval.

*Adjusted for cluster design, baseline values and patient age group (for analyses at teaching-unit and physician levels).

F. Légaré et coll., CMAJ, vol. 184 (2012), p. E726-734



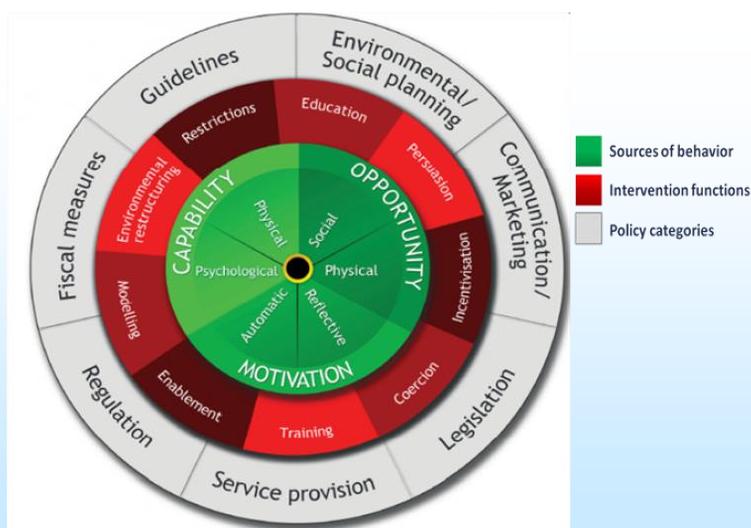
Intendance des antimicrobiens dans les soins primaires (IASP)

- ✦ Projet pilote mené par Dr Warren McIsaac pour le programme d'IASP au sein de 3 équipes de santé familiale académiques
- ✦ Utilise l'enseignement, les outils d'aide à la décision, les audits et la rétroaction pour changer les comportements (toux, sinusite, mal de gorge, infection urinaire)
- ✦ Financé par le Fonds d'innovation SHS-UHN du Plan de diversification des modes de financement



Intendance des antimicrobiens dans les soins primaires (IASP)

- ✦ En voie d'être élargi à ~60 médecins de famille de la région du Grand Toronto affiliés à la plateforme de recherche UTOPIAN
- ✦ Sera déployé au cours des 2 prochaines années
- ✦ Sera réduit aux infections des voies respiratoires



S. Michie, L. Atkins et R. West, *The Behaviour Change Wheel: A Guide to Designing Interventions*, Silverback Publishing, 2014.



JEDI et SABR

- ✦ JEDI = Judicious Evaluation of antimicrobial Decision making
 - Audit et rétroaction hebdomadaires de la pertinence des ordonnances d'antimicrobiens
- ✦ SABR = Stewardship At Bedside Rounds
 - Cartographie de base de la prise de décision
 - Initiation du personnel infirmier à un rôle d'intendance actif
 - Intégration du cadre de prise de décision sur les antimicrobiens dans les tournées de l'équipe
 - Encouragement de l'équipe à passer au programme d'intendance des antimicrobiens



ARTIC : Ensuite, mettre en place les éléments de charpente

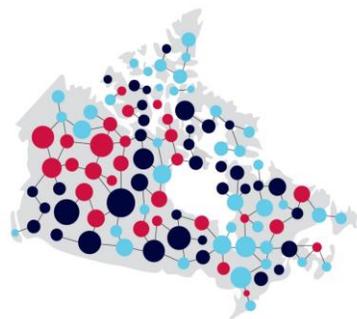


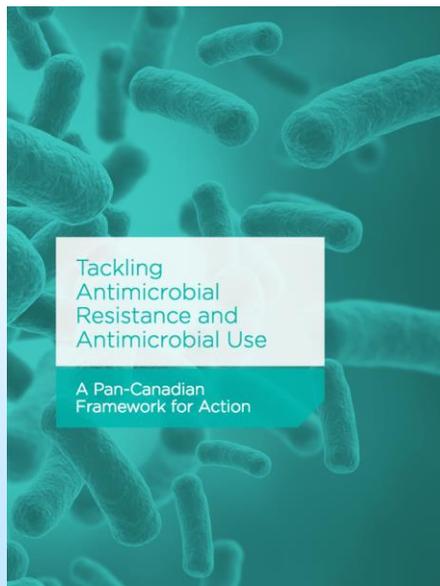


CANresist.com

CANresist

Canadian Network for Antimicrobial Resistance
Réseau canadien contre la résistance aux antimicrobiens





Résumé

- ✦ À la base, la RAM et l'intendance des antimicrobiens concernent le changement des comportements
- ✦ Les comportements de prescription d'antimicrobiens sont complexes; les changer nécessite des approches variées (voir la Roue du changement de comportement)
- ✦ *CANresist* nous concerne tous... c'est probablement notre meilleure chance de faire pencher la balance au Canada

