

IMPACT OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF CARBAPENEMS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

The complexity of infectious diseases and the increase in resistance make it necessary to establish antimicrobial stewardship programs (ASP).

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To analyze the interventions carried out by the ASP on the consumption of carbapenems in a regional hospital.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

129 interventions

45,7% meropenem
53,5% Ertapenem
0.8% Imipenem

Variables analyzed:

- Indication
- Empirical vs directed treatment
- Type of recommendation
- Acceptance or not
- DDD/100 bed-days

RESULTS

Meropenem

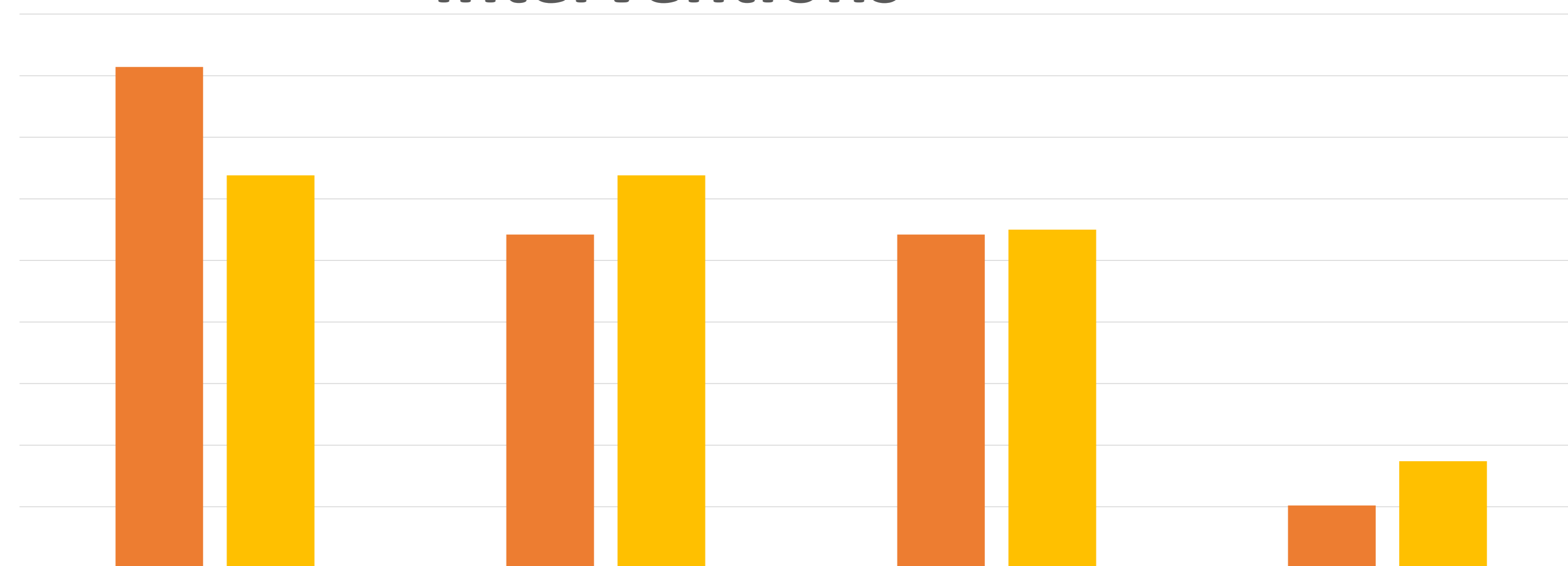
25 % Targeted therapy
Interventions fulfilled 90% of the cases

Ertapenem

60 % Targeted therapy
Interventions fulfilled 80% of the cases

45,00%
40,00%
35,00%
30,00%
25,00%
20,00%
15,00%
10,00%
5,00%
0,00%

Interventions



Maintain treatment

De-escalate

Adjust duration

Suspend

■ Meropenem ■ Ertapenem

Imipenem

One empirical prescription → De-escalation recommendation → Not accepted

	Meropenem	Ertapenem	Imipenem
Annual consumption	↓ 16% DDD/100 bed-days	↑ 7 % DDD/100 bed-days	↓ 73% DDD/100 bed-days

CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE

- Ertapenem is mainly prescribed as a targeted antibiotic whereas meropenem is used empirically.
- Global consumption of carbapenems has decreased compared to the previous year.
- The interventions of ASP are essential in the reduction of broad-spectrum antibiotics.

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