QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF THE EVIDENCE UNDERPINNING PHARMACIST-LED ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIPS INTERVENTIONS

AUTHORS

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BACKGROUND

Pharmacist-led antimicrobial stewardships (**AMS**) interventions are proposed as **key strategies** to optimise antibiotic use and reduce adverse events, including the selection of antimicrobial resistance.

Systematic reviews are at the highest level of the evidence validity hierarchy and provide insight and support policy-makers in clinical practice and research, but sometimes the evidence about its **quality** is limited.

AIM & OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study is to evaluate the quality of the **systematic reviews measuring** the **impact** of PHARMACIST - LED AMS interventions.

METHODS & MATERIAL

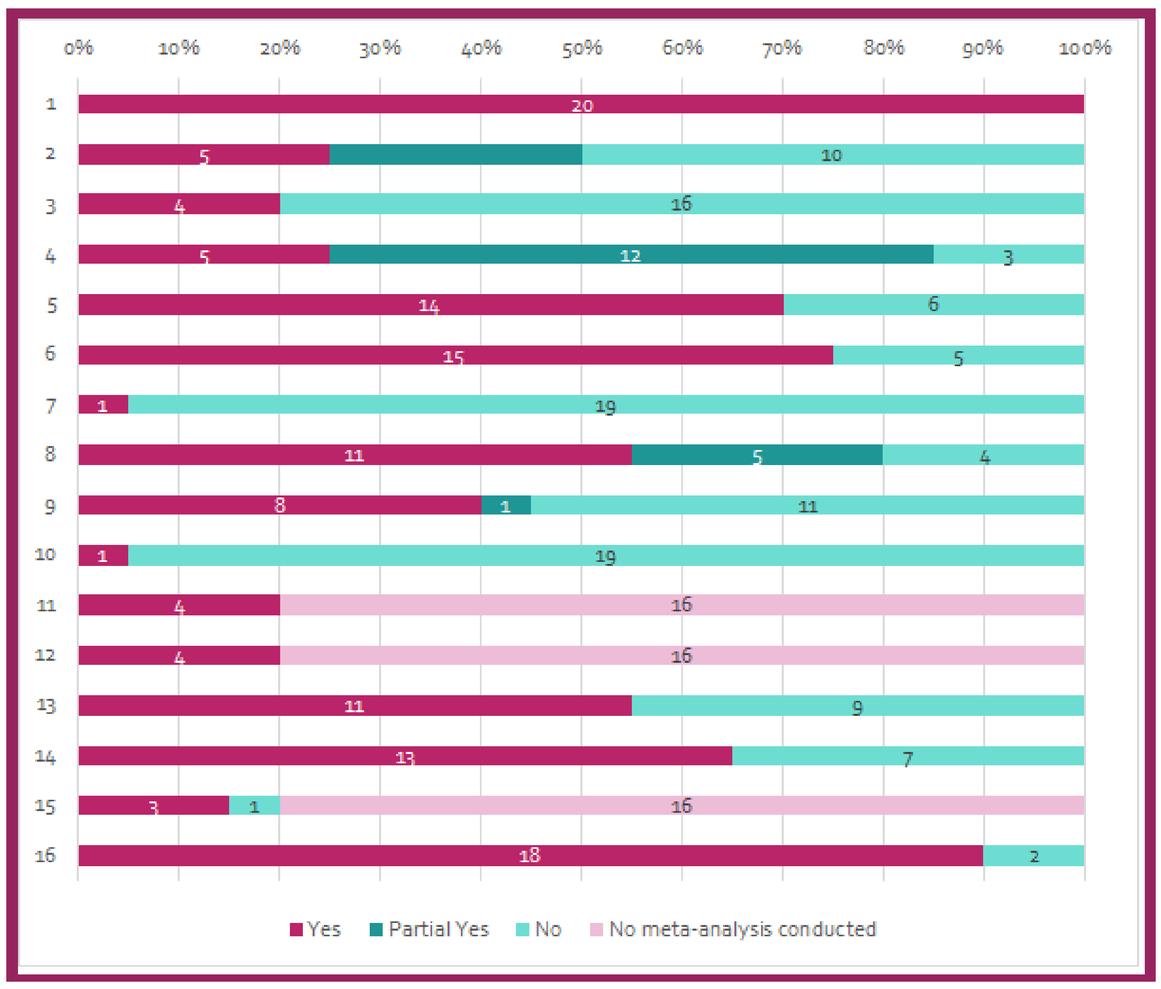
Umbrella review of the systematic reviews on AMS conducted following the PRISMA-P guideline.
Protocol registration (Prospero CRD42022333928)
Double **independent search** by **two authors** in PubMed, Scopus, Cochrane Library and Google Scholar without language or time restrictions until June 2022.
Included: pharmacist-led AMS interventions.
Quality assessment by two authors independently using a modified AMSTAR-2 tool.

RESULTS

1004 citations -> **20 reviews** eligible for inclusion: 648 studies.

QUALITIY GRADES:
Critically low: 15 reviews (75%)
Low: 4 reviews (20%)
High: 1 review (5%)

Most loss-making domains:
-Provide a list of excluded studies
-Measurement of risk of bias
-Explicity state that review methods were pre-established.



1) PICO components
2) Prospective registration
3) Selection of the studies for inclusion
4) Literature search strategy
5) Duplicated study selection
6) Duplicated data extraction
7) List of excluded studies and exclusions
8) Integrity issue description
9) Technique for assessing risk of bias
10) Funding of the included studies
11) Statistical combination of results (if MA)
12) Risk of bias incorporated in meta-analysis
13) Risk of bias incorporated in interpretation
14) Heterogeneityexplantion
15) Publication bias and impact (if MA)
16) Conflict of interest

CONCLUSSION

The **overall quality** of the systematic reviews measuring the impact of PHARMACIST - LED AMS interventions is **low**. There **is a need** for **high level literature** covering the participation and **implication of pharmacists** in AMS.

KEYWORDS

ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS
QUALITY
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