



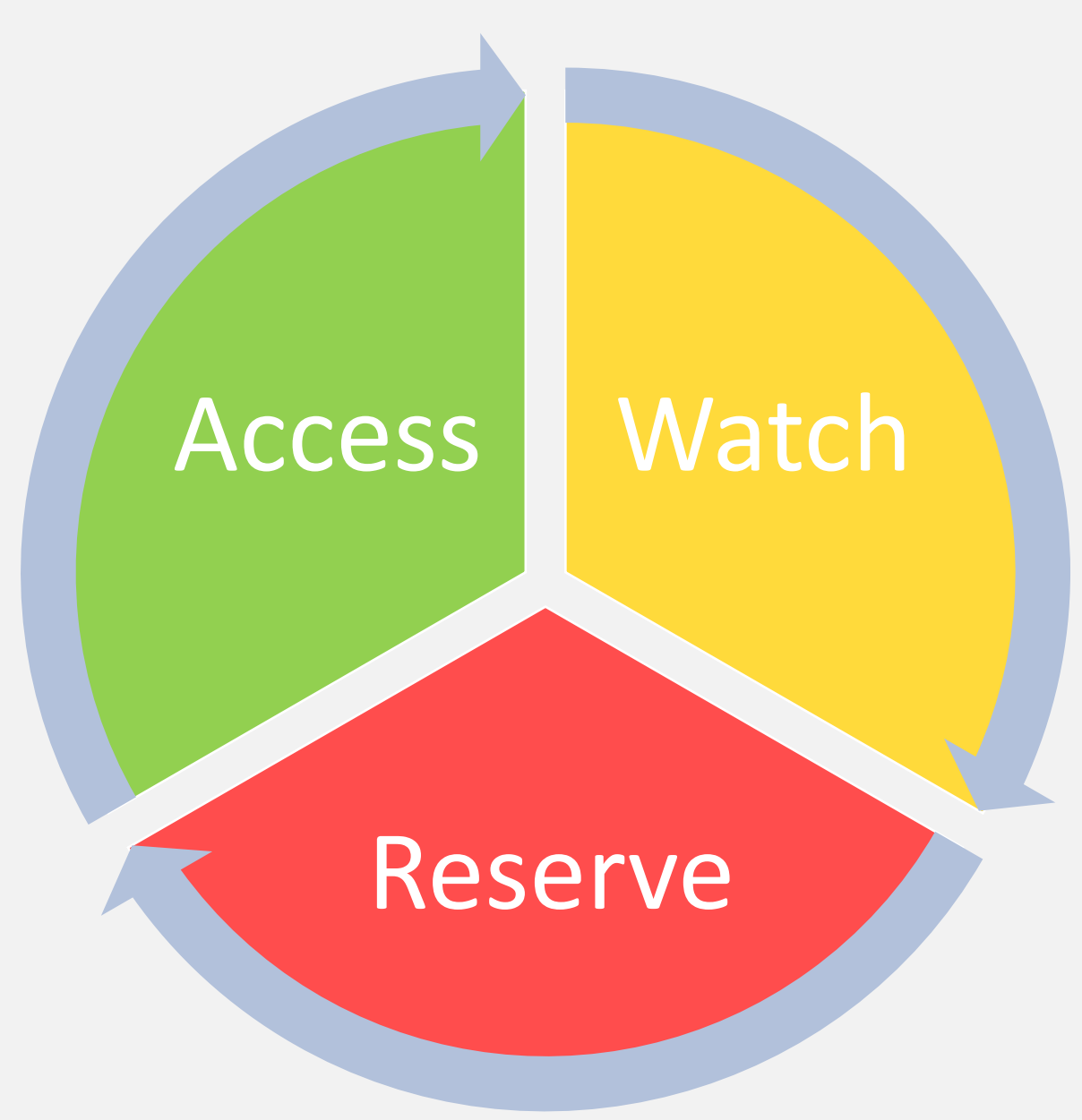
# ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION MONITORING BY AWARE CLASSIFICATION IN AN ITALIAN HOSPITAL: A SIX MONTHS ANALYSIS

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The AWaRe classification of antibiotics, developed by the World Health Organization, is a useful tool for monitoring antibiotic consumption, defining targets and verifying the effects of stewardship policies that aim to optimize antibiotics use and reduce antimicrobial resistances.

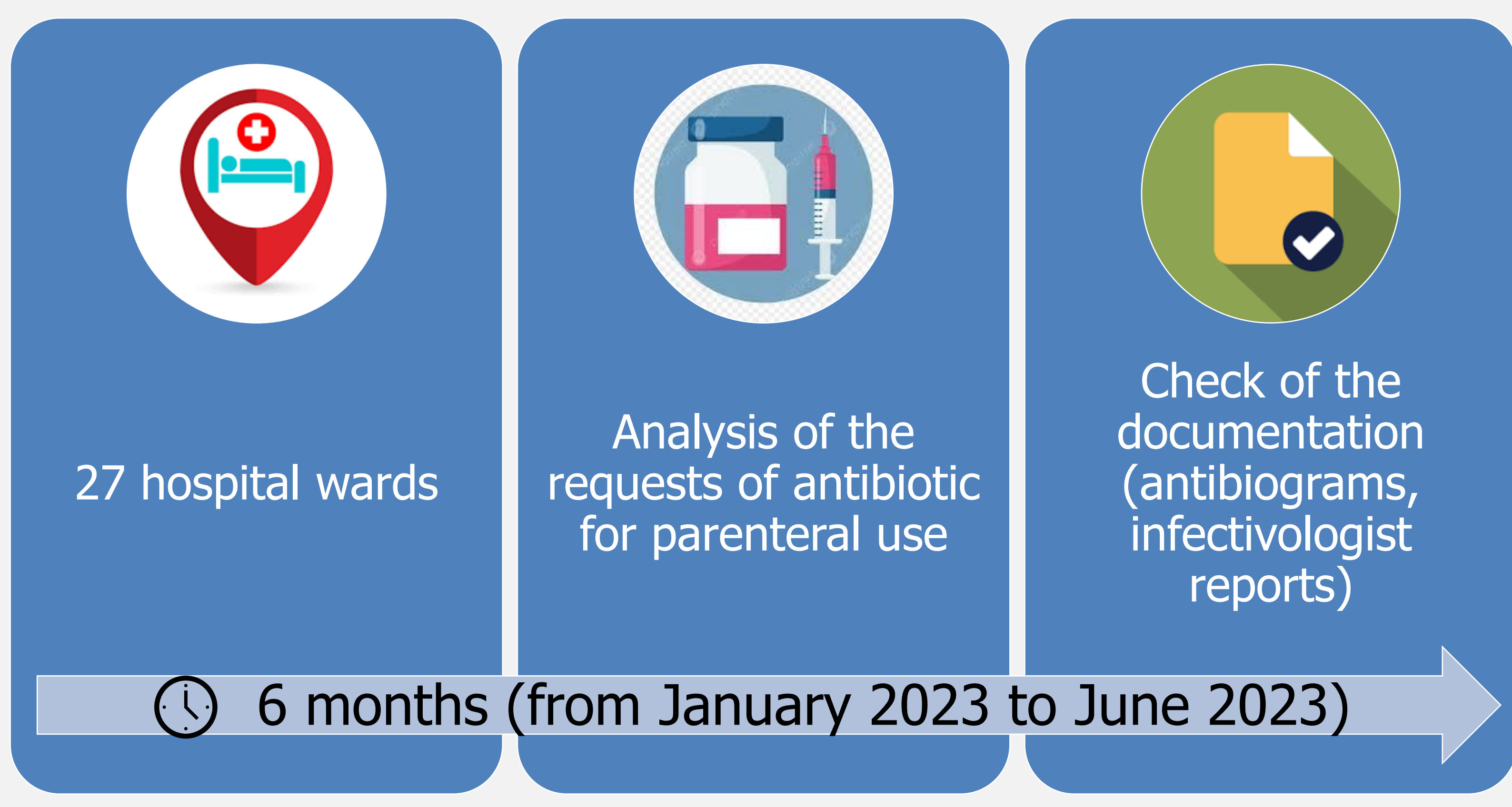


**Access:** Antibiotics used in the first- and second-line treatment of infections

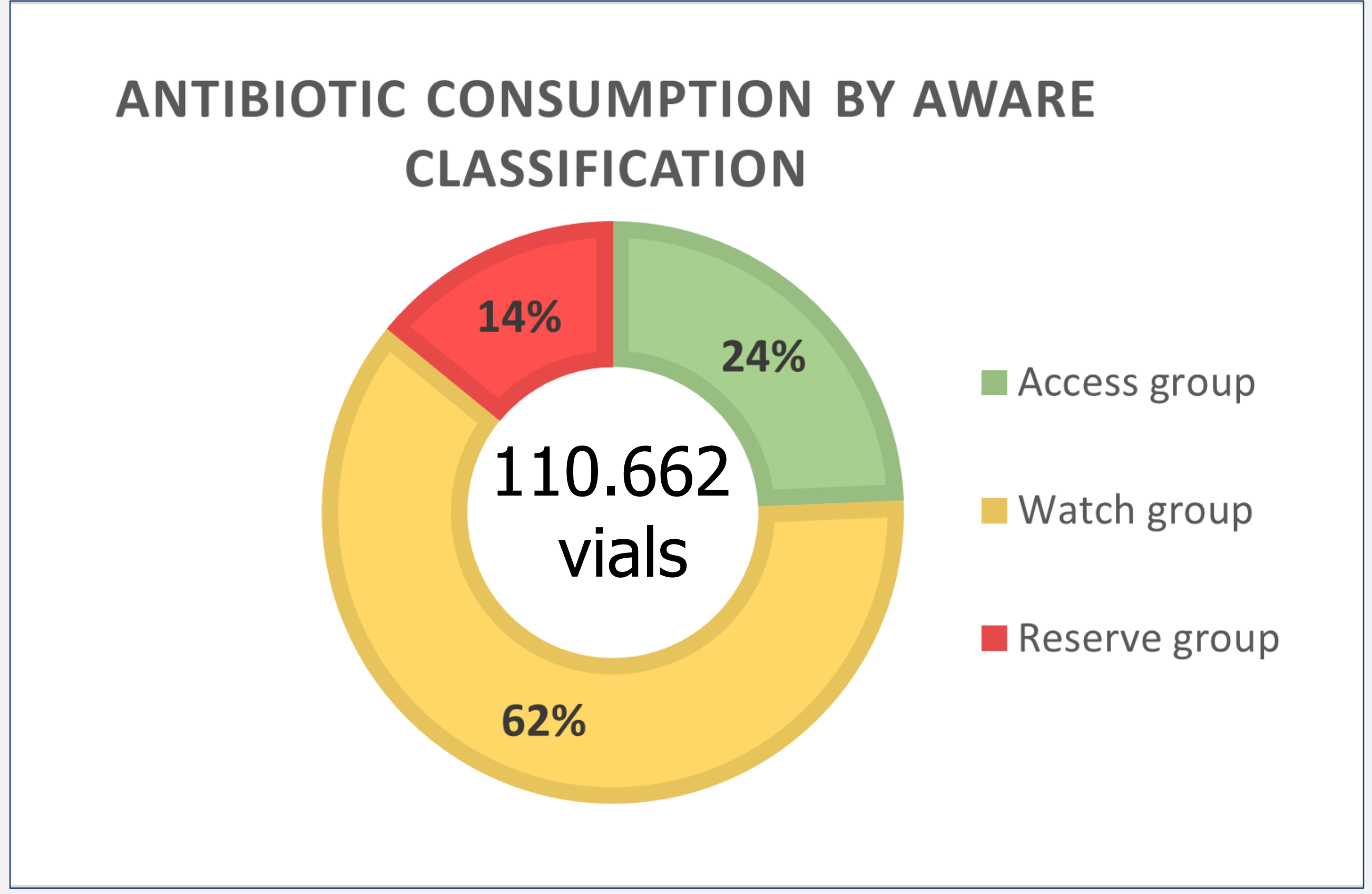
**Watch:** Broad-spectrum antibiotics with a higher potential of developing resistance

**Reserve:** Last-resort antibiotics used for multidrug-resistant infections

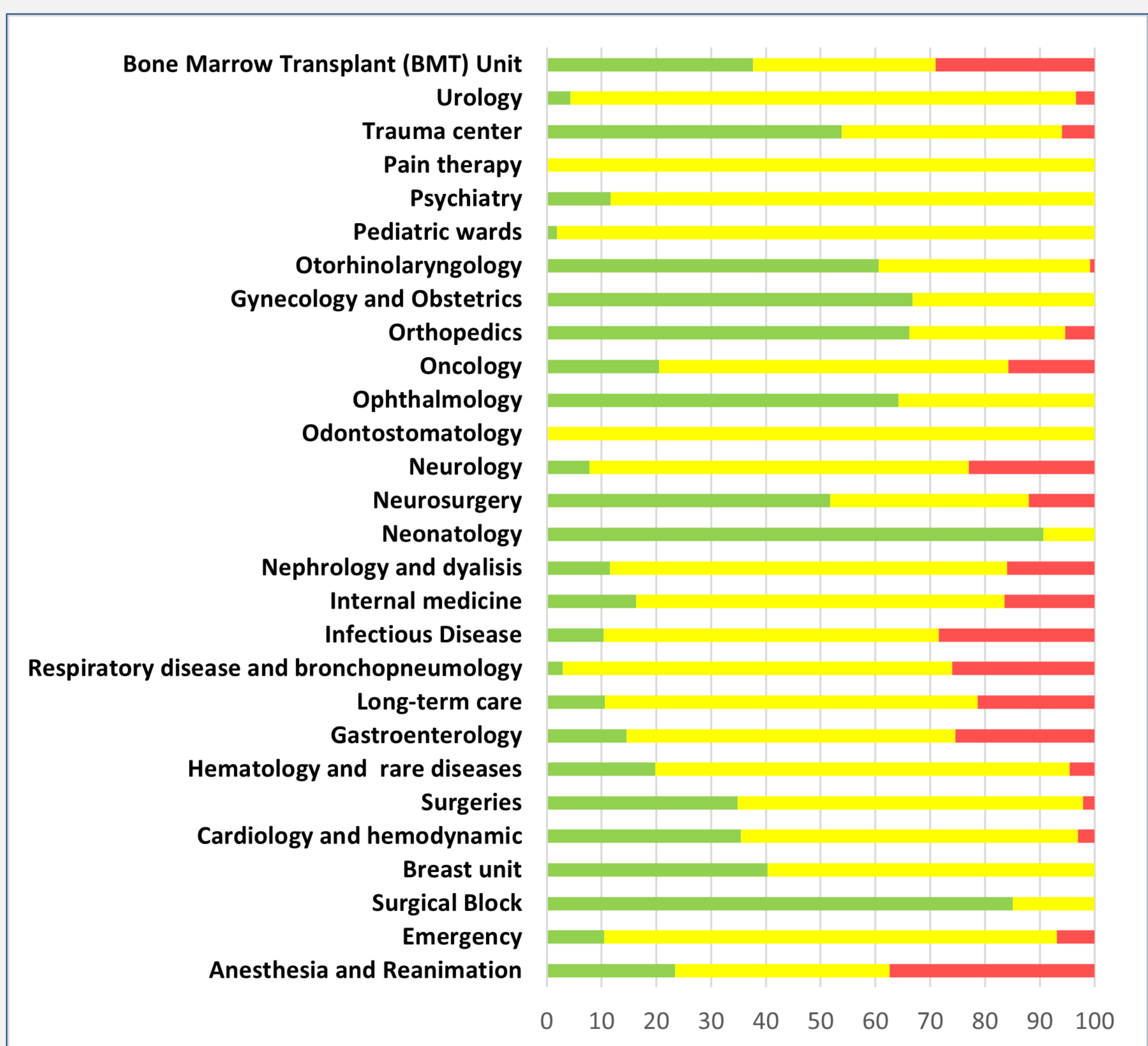
## MATERIALS AND METHODS



## RESULTS



## Consumption (%) of Access, Watch and Reserve antibiotics in the different hospital wards



Most used molecules for each AWaRe group	Hospital wards
• Cefazolin	• Obstetrics and Gynecology
• Metronidazole	• Surgeries
• Meropenem	• Respiratory disease
• Ceftriaxone	• Emergency
• Colistimethate	• Respiratory disease

## CONCLUSIONS

We found out **high antibiotic consumptions**, in particular for the **“Watch”** category, probably due to antibiotic resistance towards the molecules from the **“Access”** group. These data confirm the **importance of the role of the hospital pharmacist**, who can promote adherence to guidelines and the correct use of antibiotics, actively contributing to the antimicrobial stewardship programme.