29TH EAHP CONGRESS
12-13-14 MARCH

EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF A PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE THE ADEQUACY OF ANTIBIOTIC CONSUMPTION

Marchena León A[1], Roldán Rubio M[1], García Agudo S[2], Dueñas Ruiz M[1], Urbano Fernández M.A.[3]
[1] Servicio de Farmacia. Distrito Sanitario Granada Metropolitano; [2] Servicio de Farmacia. Hospital Universitario Virgen de la Nieves; [3] Servicio de Farmacia. Hospital Clínico San Cecilio

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Spain is characterised by a high use of antibiotics (ATB) and, in parallel, high rates of resistance, whose consequences in terms of health are characterised by therapeutic failures and associated morbidity and mortality. Since 2014, the National Plan against Antibiotic Resistance (PRAN) has been in place and most of the Autonomous Communities have implemented an Antibiotic Optimisation Programme (PROA).

AIM AND OBJETIVES

Reduce antibiotic consumption through a pharmaceutical intervention, improving the adequacy of antibiotic treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

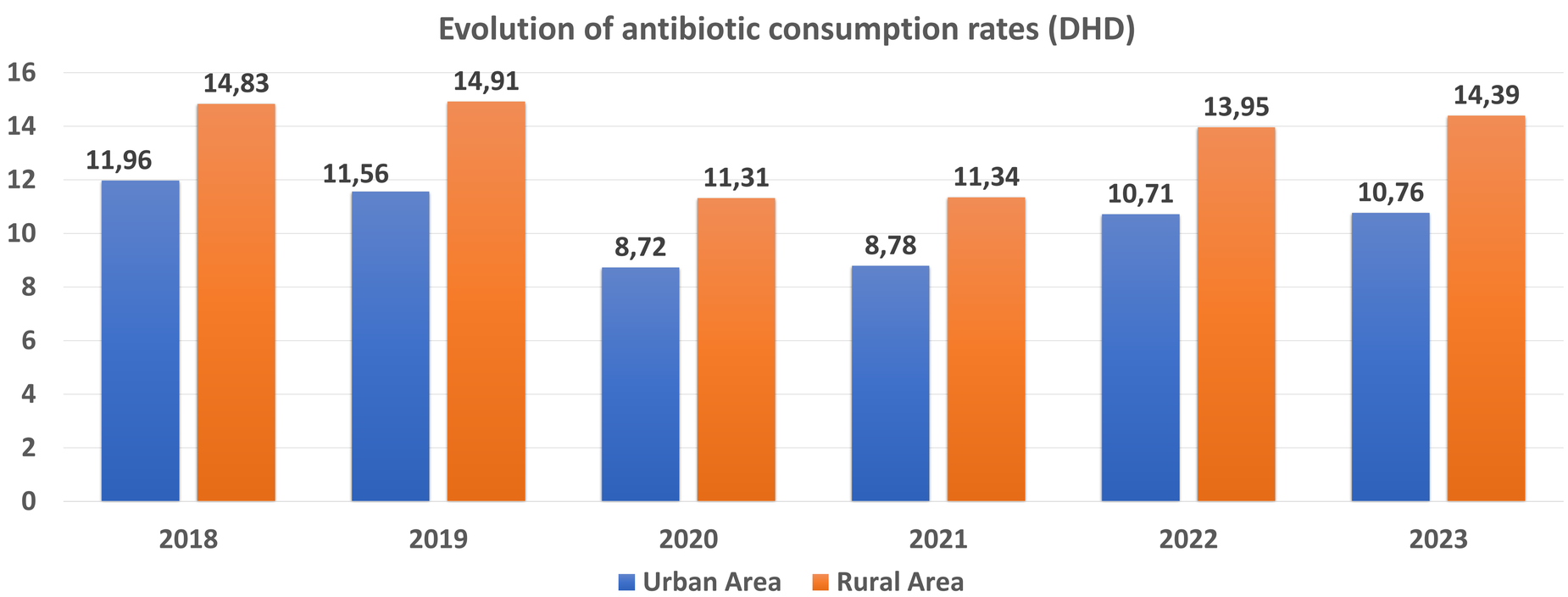
Prospective Intervention Study in a Health Area (36 primary health care centers, with 673 general practitioners (GPs) and 80 pediatricians, serving 677,782 inhabitants, distributed in urban and rural areas).

Study period: The intervention was carried out in 2022-2023.

The intervention consisted of:

- Training sessions.
- Dissemination to all GPs, paediatrics and emergency departments of algorithms for the most prevalent infectious processes in Primary Care as a prescription aid tool (Pharyngotonsillitis in adults; Acute community-acquired pneumonia; Acute bronchitis; COPD exacerbation; Odontogenic infections; Symptomatic UTI in institutionalised elderly; Cystitis in women; Cystitis in pregnancy; UTI in men; Pneumonia in institutionalised elderly).
- The outcome variable was the Defined Daily Doses per 1000 inhabitants per day (DDD) (Therapeutic group J01).

RESULTS



For the evaluation, the period 2018-2023 has been studied to ascertain pre-pandemic antibiotic consumption rates.

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

1.- Algorithms, as prescription support tools, provide quick access, as well as basic information on the treatment of the most frequent infectious processes. The use of these algorithms facilitates compliance with the objectives of the PROA (optimising the use of antibiotics, minimising adverse effects, improving bacterial resistance and ensuring cost-effective treatment).

2.- The intervention has not yet reached pre-pandemic AB rates, although it is necessary to continue working to reduce the consumption of antibiotics, improving their appropriateness.