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Abstract (oral session)

Improving the hospital antibiotic use: we can do it! A successful French experience

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Objectives: Within the framework of the “National Plan to preserve the effectiveness of antibiotics”, the regional health authorities have commissioned the MedQual Network to conduct a project to improve the good use of antibiotics (AB) in the regional hospitals. **Methods:** All public and private hospitals practicing medicine, surgery and obstetrics were affected by this regional program. Since 2007, within a regional Antibiotics Commission, actions have been implemented, such as the validation of local protocols for AB treatment or surgical prophylaxis and sharing them on a website, the broadcasting of messages to the appropriate use of AB developed by a working group, the organization of regional trainings, the harmonization of indicators for monitoring AB consumption and bacterial resistance and the proposal of a tool for decision support to guide improvement actions (according to D. Monnet). We performed a cross-sectional study in 2007 and 2010 to assess the evolution of implementation of antibiotic stewardship by collecting the annual indicators of antibiotics consumption and bacterial resistance. **Results:** Of the 56 regional hospitals, 36 participated in the cross-sectional survey (64%). Between 2007 and 2010, the degree of implementation of measures to manage antibiotics has increased: 89% of hospitals have antibiotics advisors (versus 68% in 2007, $P < 0.01$), 95% use local protocols for antibiotic therapy and prophylaxis (vs. 70% in 2007, $P < 0.001$), 58% have antibiotics prescription software (vs 14%, $P < 0.001$). For 80.5% of hospitals, the pharmacist dispenses antibiotics with pharmaceutical analysis (vs 47%, $P < 0.001$). For monitoring the indicators of AB use and bacterial resistance, the participation of hospitals has increased over the last three years (31 in 2007 and 46 in 2010). Among the 26 hospitals who participated in annual data collection, AB consumption decreased by 8% in 3 years, with a significant decrease in the use of fluoroquinolones (37.27 DDD/1000 PD vs 47.7DDD/1000 PD, $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The regional monitoring has created a professional dynamics for the good use of antibiotics. Every year, the participation of regional hospitals in the project increases. After The success of this regional program allows its extension to other categories of hospitals (rehabilitation centers and nursing home) is required in 2012.