

**P1225**

**Paper Poster Session**

**Uses of prescription point prevalence surveys**

**Point prevalence surveys (PPS) of antimicrobial consumption over a ten year period at University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Slovenia**

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**Background:** PPS of antimicrobial (AM) consumption in a tertiary care hospital in Slovenia were conducted in previous years as a part of various European projects. Since the studies were well designed, standardized and thoroughly carried out, we gained a large pool of data on AM consumption that can be compared through out the years and trends of AM use can be described.

**Material/methods:** PPS were conducted altogether 7 times from 2006 to 2015 at the University Medical Centre (UMC) Ljubljana. All surveys included inpatients of intensive care units (ICU), adult medical wards (AMW), adult surgical wards (ASW) and Department of infectious diseases (DID) receiving an AM on the day of PPS. From the data collected during the PPS over the ten year period in the present study the following data were included: AM prevalence, AM agents, route of administration, indications, duration of surgical prophylaxis, diagnoses and compliance to guidelines. Denominators included the total number of inpatients. Trends of the above mentioned data over the ten year period were described.

**Results:** In this abstract we present only the AM prevalence at ICU, AMW, ASW and DID. In ICU AM prevalence over the ten year period was 43.0–82.9%. It was the highest in adult surgical ICU (75.0–100.0%) and the lowest in neonatal ICU (10.3–27.3%). Over the ten year period no trends in the AM prevalence in ICU can be observed. In AMW AM prevalence over the ten year period was 28.9–33.6%. It was the highest at Department of haematology (53.0–69.0%) and the lowest at Department of endocrinology (6.7–55%). Only a slight decrease of AM prevalence at AMW was observed over the ten year period; from 33.6 in 2006 to 29.4 in 2015. At ASW AM prevalence over the ten year period was 20.8–29.6%. It was the highest at Department of plastic surgery and burns (27.2–73.0%) and the lowest at Department of neurosurgery (10.6–31.4%). Over the ten year period no trends in the AM prevalence in ASW can be observed. At DID AM the prevalence over the ten year period was (66.7–70.1%) and only a slight decrease of AM prevalence was observed over the ten year period; from 70.1% in 2006 to 66.7% in 2015.

**Conclusions:** PPS conducted from 2006 to 2015 provided an insight into antimicrobial prescribing at UMC Ljubljana during this period. More in depth analysis is needed to provide the background for

interventions. In general results of PPS show no trends or only a slight decrease in AM prevalence at UMC Ljubljana.