



# The Global Point Prevalence Survey of Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance (Global-PPS): Quality of antimicrobials indications in Two different Health Care Centres of Buenos Aires, Argentina

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## INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

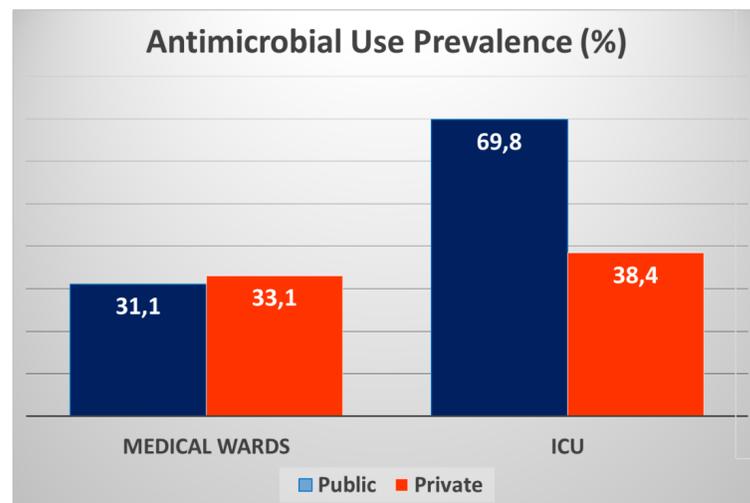
A uniform and standardized method for surveillance of antimicrobial use in hospitals was used to assess the variation in antimicrobial prescribing in 2 different Health Institutions (one public: PuH, one private: PrH) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Only in the PrH an Infectious Diseases Unit is available with 3 doctors and 2 nurses having an active role in infection control and antimicrobial stewardship. The aim of this study was to compare the quality of antibiotic prescribing in these 2 different Health Care Centres. BioMérieux provided unrestricted funding support for the survey.

## METHODS

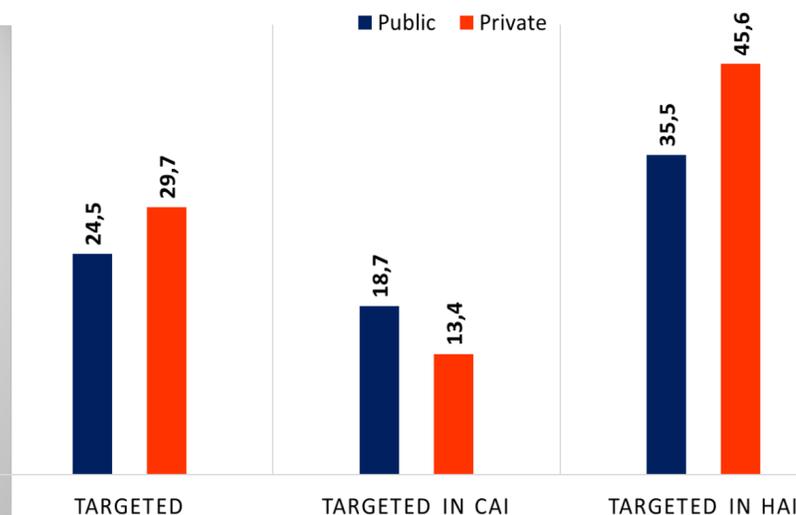
Global-PPS was conducted in 2015 and 2017, collecting data from 161 ( PuH) and 212 patients ( PrH). The survey included all inpatients receiving antimicrobials on the day of PPS. Data collected included details on antimicrobial agents, reasons and indications for treatment and quality indicators. A web-based application is used for data-entry, validation and reporting as designed by the University of Antwerp, Belgium ([www.global-pps.com](http://www.global-pps.com)). We analysed merged 2015-2017 results by institution.

## RESULTS

Antimicrobial prevalence in adult wards was in the Public Hospital (PuH) of 41,1% and of 35,9% in the Private one (PrH)



TYPE OF ANTIMICROBIAL TREATMENT (%)



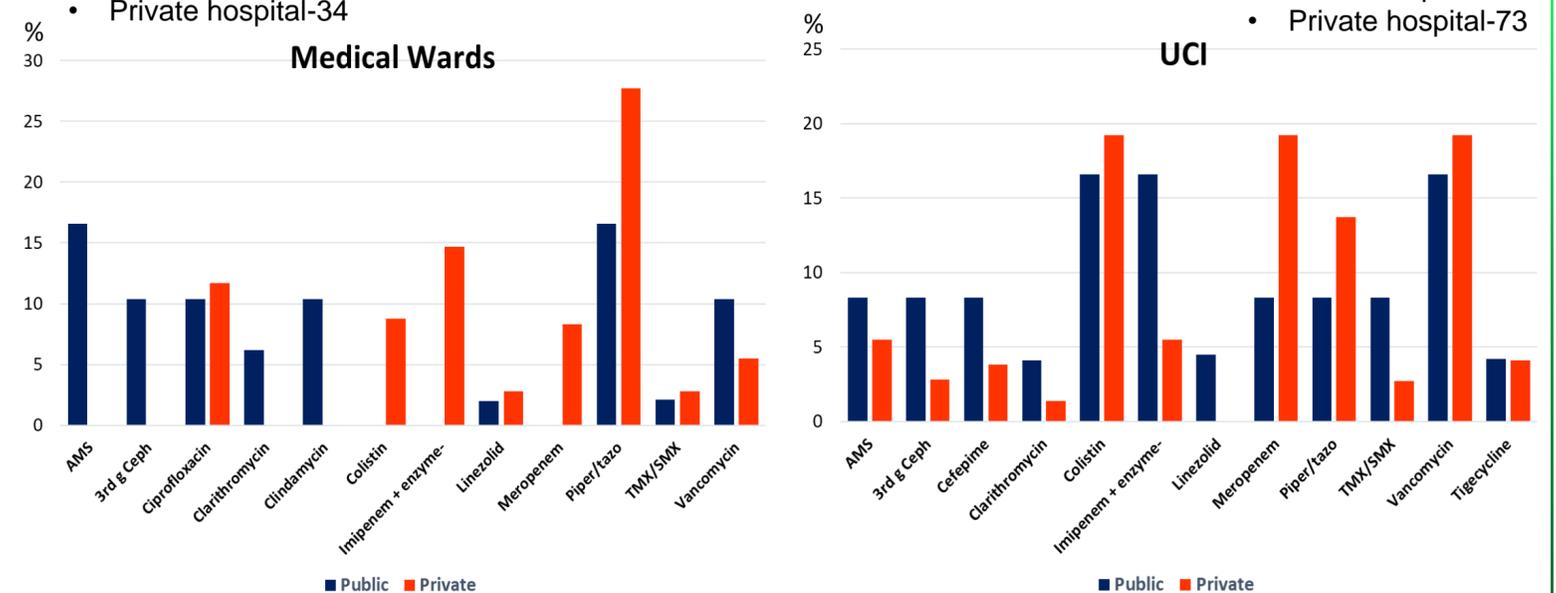
Denominators used:

- Public hospital-48
- Private hospital-34

### Most prescribed antibiotics (%)

Denominators used:

- Public hospital-24
- Private hospital-73



Quality indicators for antibiotic use	Public hospital		Private hospital	
	Medical wards	ICU	Medical wards	ICU
Reasons for antimicrobial indication in notes	88.5%	72.2%	88.5%	81.1%
Guidelines compliance	38.8%	56.3%	54.6%	67.4%
Stop/review date present	6.4%	15%	37.8%	15%

## CONCLUSION

Antimicrobial prevalence was higher in PuH compared with PrH, mostly related to higher use in UCI. The PrH scored better on several quality indicators, such as targeted antibiotic use, compliance with guidelines and presence of stop/review date, most likely due to the presence of an Infectious Diseases Unit working focusing on de-escalation of antibiotics where indicated. The presence of an Infectious Diseases Unit with personnel working in Infection Control and Antimicrobial stewardship is crucial to reduce inappropriate antibiotic prescribing.

Disclosures: "bioMérieux is the sole private sponsor of the GLOBAL Point Prevalence Survey. The Global-PPS is also funded by a personal Methusalem grant to Herman Goossens of the Flemish government. The funder has no role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing the report. Data are strictly confidential and stored anonymous at the coordinating centre of the University of Antwerp."