

P1299

Paper Poster Session

Antimicrobial consumption in the hospital

Broad-spectrum antibiotic consumption in French hospitals: longitudinal trends over five years (2010-2014)

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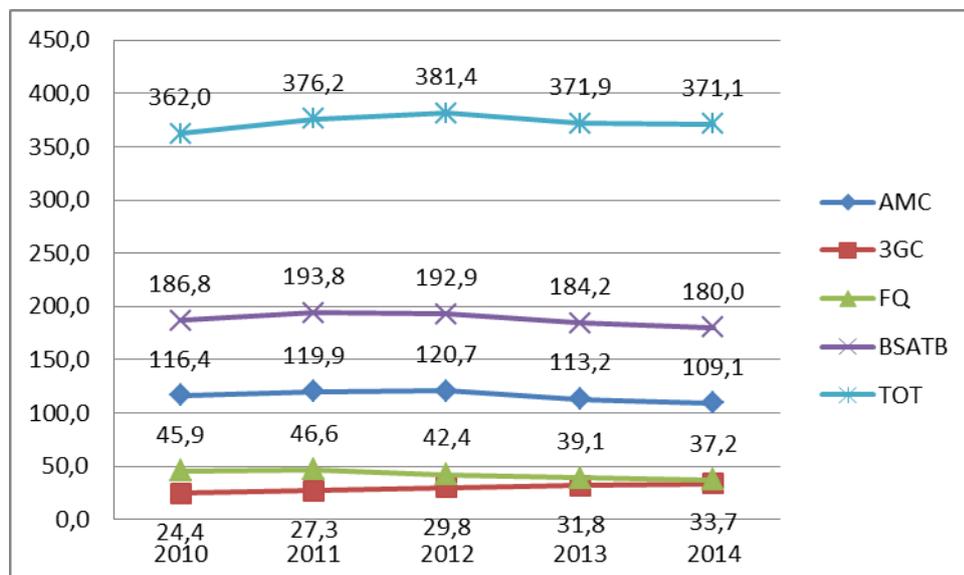
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Background: In 2014, the french agence of medicines (ANSM) published a report classified antibiotics depending to their microbiote impact. The objective of this study is to follow the consumption of amoxicillin-clavulanic acid (AMC), fluoroquinolones (FQ) and third generations cephalosporins (3GC) consumption in hospitals.

Material/methods: This retrospective study was carried out by MedQual network since 2010. Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, fluoroquinolones and third generations cephalosporins are collected. For each voluntary hospital, the annual numbers of patient-days were recorded and the antimicrobial consumption was finally expressed as a number of DDD per 1000 patient-days (PD) expressed in overall rate. Hospitals are categorized based on their bed size or their activities : > 300 beds, 100-300 beds public or private structures, < 100 beds with or without surgical activities and post-acute care.

Results: Thirty six hospitals in the Pays de la Loire region participate since 2010. The graph gives the total antibiotic consumption (TOT), the broad spectrum antibiotics consumption (BSATB), the AMC consumption, the FQ consumption and 3GC consumption.



Broad spectrum antibiotics represent the half of total antibiotic consumption [48.5% ; 51.6%] for the hospitals cohort. In post-acute care structures, FQ decrease of 54% since 2010. The AMC remains stable between 2010 (29.7 DDJ/1000PD) and 2014 (39.7 DDD/1000PD). The trend for 3GC is increasing (+ 68.7%). For the hospitals with more 300 beds, a decrease of FQ is observed (26.7%). For 3GC, after a stable consumption between 2010 and 2012, an increase in 2013 was observed (+7.8 DDJ/1000PD). For surgical hospitals with under 100 beds, the AMC increase of 61% while 3GC and FQ remain stable.

Conclusions: This longitudinal trend of broad spectrum antibiotics is necessary to measure the impact of the national and regional policies, especially to promote the preservation of FQ and C3G in the treatment of respiratory and urinary tracts infections. For the AMC increasing, a professional practice audit is ongoing in the region to evaluate this use for prophylactic antibiotic.