Antimicrobial Stewardship in Wales

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SAPG Network Event November 2022
Session Outline

• AMS in Wales
  • Structure
  • Current initiatives

• Primary Care work-stream of AMRDB

• Primary Care AMP group
Welsh Health Circular

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN AMBITIONS

WELSH HEALTH CIRCULAR

Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Issue Date: 1 March 2022

STATUS: ACTION / INFORMATION
CATEGORY: QUALITY & SAFETY

Title: AMR & HCAI IMPROVEMENT GOALS FOR 2021-23
Date of Expiry / Review: 31st March 2023

Contents

Contained and controlled
The UK’s 20-year vision for antimicrobial resistance

Tackling antimicrobial resistance 2024
The UK’s five-year national action plan
WHC 2022-23 AMR Primary care

• Improvement goal 1:
  • To achieve a minimum 25% reduction in antimicrobial usage in the community from the 2013/14 baseline

Figure 2: Antimicrobial trajectory and usage for the period ending March 2022
Figure 1: Wales - AM trajectory and usage by quarter for the period ending June 2022 (2022/23q1)
WHC 2022-23 AMR Primary care

• Improvement goal 2:
  • Prescribers should document the indication and appropriate READ code for all antimicrobial prescriptions

• Improvement goal 3:
  • Primary care clusters should ensure urgent dental cases should be seen by dental services rather than General Medical Services
WHC 2022-23 AMR Secondary care

• Improvement goal 4:
  • Increase to or maintain the proportion of antibiotic usage within
    the WHO Access category to ≥55% of total antibiotic
    consumption (as DDD).

• Improvement goal 5:
  • All Health Boards and Velindre NHS Trust will implement the
    principles of ‘Start Smart then Focus’
# National Prescribing Indicators

**National Prescribing Indicators 2022–2023**

Supporting Safe and Optimised Prescribing

January 2023

## Priority areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Prescribing Indicator</th>
<th>Applicable to:</th>
<th>Unit(s) of measure</th>
<th>Target for 2022–2023</th>
<th>Data source</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimicrobial stewardship</td>
<td>Primary care</td>
<td>Total antibacterial items per 1,000 STAR-PU's</td>
<td>Health board target: a quarterly reduction of 5% against a baseline of April 2019–March 2020. GP Practice target: Maintain performance levels within the lower quartile, or show a reduction towards the quartile below.</td>
<td>NWSSP</td>
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<td>Number of 4C antimicrobial (co-amoxiclav, cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and clindamycin) items per 1,000 patients</td>
<td>Health board target: A quarterly reduction of 10% against a baseline of April 2019–March 2020. GP Practice target: Maintain performance levels within the lower quartile, or show a reduction towards the quartile below.</td>
<td>NWSSP</td>
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</table>
1. Healthcare professional do not use dipstick testing to diagnose UTI in adults with urinary catheters

2. People prescribed an antimicrobial for UTI, have the clinical indication documented in their clinical record

3. Review of urinary prophylaxis

4. Adults with a UTI not responding to initial antibiotic treatment have a urine culture
Antibiotic Consumption Data

LLYGAD
ar gwrthfotegau
EYE on antibiotics

Dechrau Doeth yna Ffocysu / Start Smart then Focus
Offeryn Archwilio / Audit Tool

SPIRA

CASPA.net

Antimicrobial Stewardship visual analytics to support
NHS antimicrobial stewardship improvement
2021/22 – AMR metric reporting
Antibiotic Consumption Data

Antimicrobial Usage (Items / 1000 STAR-PU)
Period 01 Jul 2017 - 30 Jun 2022

Antimicrobial Usage (Proportion (%) - Oral + Parenteral agents)
Period 01 Jan 2017 - 31 Dec 2021
Figure 12. Trend in 4C antimicrobial items per 1,000 patients
National Guidelines

Development

• Written and developed by the All Wales Antibiotic Guideline Group
  o Membership includes: Consultant Microbiologists, Infectious Diseases Consultants, Antimicrobial Pharmacists and Clinicians

• Empirical guidelines – Indication specific including dosing information and duration of treatment

• Written based on available data
  o Usual pathogens
  o Resistance data
  o Evidence base
  o Antibiotic site of action/tissue penetration/adverse effects and severity of infection
  o Antibiotic spectrum of activity – Narrow Vs Broad
Welsh Annual Point Prevalence Survey

Secondary Care

• Annual point prevalence study / audit
  o Prescribing rates
  o Which antibiotics are being prescribed for what indication
  o Quality measures of good prescribing

• Led by Public Health Wales

• Co-ordinated approach across all hospitals

• Sharing of data to compare results between hospitals
Welsh antibiotic audit tool

Secondary Care

- Simplified audit focusing on quality of prescribing as per “Start smart then focus”
- Online audit tool to standardise data collection across Wales
- Designed to be quick and easy to complete
National Campaigns
National Campaigns

EAAD/WAAW 2021 – Community Pharmacy Antibiotic Checklist
Education

- National education events
- Welsh Antimicrobial Stewardship Forum – share best practice
- Close links with educational providers including universities and Health Education and Improvement Wales
- Teaching sessions may include
  - Guideline updates
  - Infection specific sessions e.g. respiratory, urinary
  - Clinical alert updates
Primary Care Work Stream of AMRDB
Primary Care Work Stream

• Work Stream of the Antimicrobial Resistance Delivery Board

• Encompasses the whole of primary care

• Purpose to:
  • Raise the profile of Antimicrobial Stewardship in Primary & Community Care
  • Highlight areas of good practice and facilitate sharing of good practice
  • Identify gaps in antimicrobial stewardship practices and think of ways to plug these gaps
Work Stream membership

• Chair – Primary Care Associate Medical Director
• Deputy chair – Primary care Lead Antimicrobial Pharmacist
• Representation from across the Health Boards
• Medical, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dental, Ophthalmology, Social Care, WAST
• CPW, GPC Wales, DHCW, 111, AWTTC, Academia, Welsh Government
Current Progress

• Four meetings held so far, next meeting to be held in January

• Membership discussed and agreed

• Review of the updated UK National Action Plan alongside current Welsh Health Circular and National Prescribing Indicators

• Priorities agreed
Work Plan

• Key elements of the Primary Care Work-stream Work Plan:
  • Optimising antimicrobial prescribing:
    • Exploiting the capacity of IT and other software
    • Back-up prescribing
    • Audit
  
  • Education and Training
    • Including OOH/111 and Care homes
  
  • Inclusion of AMS requirements in Primary Care contracts
    • GP, Community Pharmacy, Dental, Optometry and Care homes
Current Priorities

• UTI
  • Considerations of developing a new UTI specific NPI and Pathway
  • Education around prevention, diagnosis and treatment

• Back-up prescribing
  • Good Practice Guide

• Clinical Messaging
  • Development of national AMS messages

• Coding
  • Development of national recommendations for coding diagnosis when prescribing antibiotics
Primary Care Antimicrobial Pharmacist Group
Primary Care AMP Group

• Meet on a 6-8 week basis
• Chair and Secretariat provided by the Antimicrobial Pharmacists
• Representation from across the Health Boards
• Sharing of good practice and resources via Teams channel
• Forum to discuss any issues encountered during day to day practice or updated guidance/evidence/alerts
• Aim is to re-establish a wider group to include Medicines Management, Practice/Cluster based and Community Pharmacy pharmacist and technicians
National Guidelines
CEPP Audits

• Updated in conjunction with AWTTC as per the updated Primary Care Guidelines

• All audits updated so that the information gleaned can be used to promote and improve AMS practices

• Three new audits added:
  • Otitis media
  • Clindamycin
  • Review of patients on long-term antibiotics
• 2021 campaign was focussed on the implementation of the use of the Community Pharmacy Antibiotic Checklist

• Group supported the development of resources to facilitate the campaign including the development of an E-Learning module with the help of HEIW

• Group supported the implementation of the campaign through promotion via local communication stream
Antibiotic Counselling Sheet

• Tool developed to facilitate use of the Antibiotic Checklist

• Developed by an Antimicrobial Pharmacist using information from BNF and eMC, checked by an MI pharmacist and consulted via AWAGG & PHE

• The Antibiotic Counselling sheet summarises information for common antibiotics on:
  • How to take the antibiotic?
  • Common side-effects
  • Cautions & major interactions
  • Safety of use in pregnancy & lactation
Local Antimicrobial Guidelines Poster

• Developed to enable easy access to Local antimicrobial guidelines for Community Pharmacy Staff

• Group consulted during the development of the poster and for the provision of Health Board logos and Local Antimicrobial Guidelines URL

• Third version of the poster now available on the PHW website

• Poster kindly promoted and communicated to Community Pharmacies via CPW
Collaboration with HEIW

• HEIW invited to a meeting
• Agreement to provide an AMS educational webinar each term
• Webinars written, developed and presented by members of the group
• Five webinars already provided:
  • Updated *C. difficile* management guideline
  • Cellulitis and Lymphoedema management
  • Long-term and prophylactic antibiotics
  • IV to oral switching
  • Acne and Rosacea
Collaboration with AWTTC

- AWTTC attended June meeting to look at the development of national AMS messages for use on ScriptSwitch and Optimise Rx for UTI and \textit{C. difficile}

- All Health Boards have shared their current messages

- Group is prioritising and developing messages in collaboration with AWTTC

- Messages to be taken to the Primary Care Work Stream of AMRDB for wider discussion and consultation prior to implementation
Acne SOP
Acne affects >80% of people at some point in their life
Up to 14% of whom will consult their GP
0.3% will consult a dermatologist
Acne accounts for ~3.5 million GP consultations per year, in the UK

77,350 prescriptions were issued for lymecycline last year in Wales (financial year 2021/22)
Acne vulgaris: management

NICE guideline [NG198]  Published: 25 June 2021
Review of Antibiotic use in Acne Vulgaris Management in Primary Care

*Appropriate skin care advice should be encouraged:* Use a non-alkaline (pH: neutral or slightly acidic) synthetic detergent based cleaning product twice daily on acne affected skin, avoid oil-based moisturisers and sunscreen, make-up (if worn) should be oil-free and removed at the end of the day, do not pick acne lesions as this can increase the risk of scarring.

**Choice of antibiotic**

1st line choice = **Lymecycline** 40/5mg daily or **doxycycline** 100mg daily
*avoid tetracyclines in pregnancy, breastfeeding and in those <12 years. Long term use can exacerbate systemic lupus erythematosus and will require monitoring.

Ensure patient is also prescribed a topical preparation
Adapalene with benzoyl peroxide ON, azelaic acid BD, benzoyl peroxide BC

Duration of treatment: ≥ 6 months
Duration of treatment: 12 weeks

12 week review

**Had acne completely cleared?**

No, but improvement

No

Yes

Offer 2nd course of antibiotics (12 + 12 weeks total) + topical

No, but improvement

No

Yes

Review and STOP antibiotic

Maintenance is not always necessary. In those with frequent relapses consider maintenance with a topical preparation

Consider referral to dermatology
ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP IN PRIMARY CARE

WHAT CAN I DO?
Future Plans

• Rosacea SOP, to compliment acne resource

• To work closely with the Primary Care Work Stream of AMRDB to optimise antibiotic prescribing and promote AMS in Primary Care

• To expand the reach of the group to engage with Medicines Management, Cluster/Practice based and Community Pharmacy Pharmacists and Technicians
  • What is the best way of doing this?
  • Who can facilitate this?