

Transforming Lives with Digital Medicines

Digital Vision for Antimicrobial Prescribing & Medicines Optimisation

NHS England and NHS Improvement



Digital Vision for APMO Mural Networking Board

[Link here](#)

Digital Vision for Antimicrobial Prescribing and Medicines Optimisation
Double click on an empty post-it note and type your answer (include contact details if relevant)

What are your priorities for APMO in the next 12-24 months?

Please note down any priority projections for your EPMA system for APMO for next 12-24 months

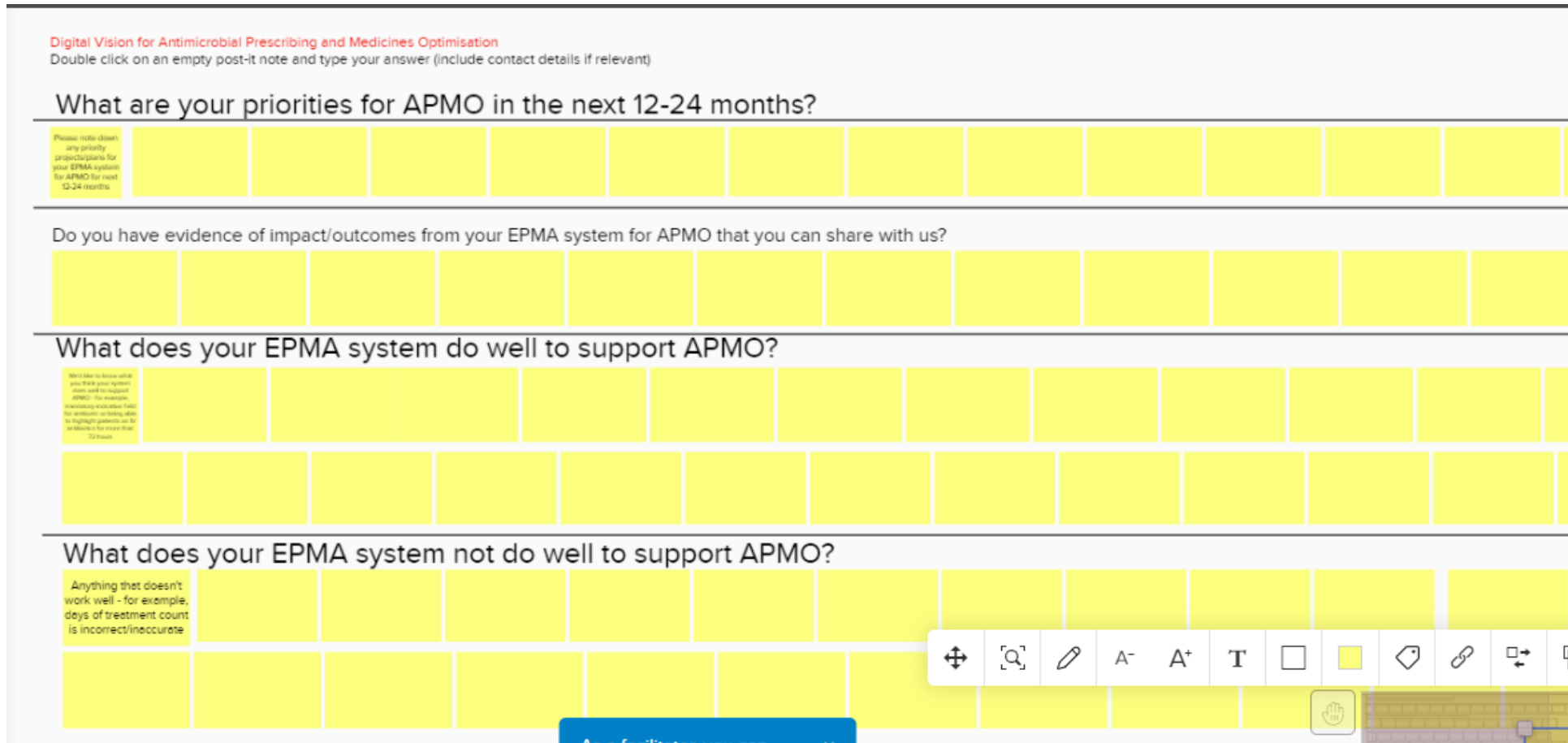
Do you have evidence of impact/outcomes from your EPMA system for APMO that you can share with us?

What does your EPMA system do well to support APMO?

What does it mean when you think your system does well to support APMO? For example, mandatory education tool for antibiotic prescribing able to highlight patients on to antibiotics for more than 72 hours

What does your EPMA system not do well to support APMO?

Anything that doesn't work well - for example, days of treatment count is incorrect/inaccurate



As a facilitator, you can

Slido question – what EPMA system are you using/will be using in the future?

- <https://app.sli.do/event/a3Pj8FJqqGaSTp1TMKmFyL>
- Event code #761014



AMR – the “silent pandemic”

Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis



Antimicrobial Resistance Collaborators*

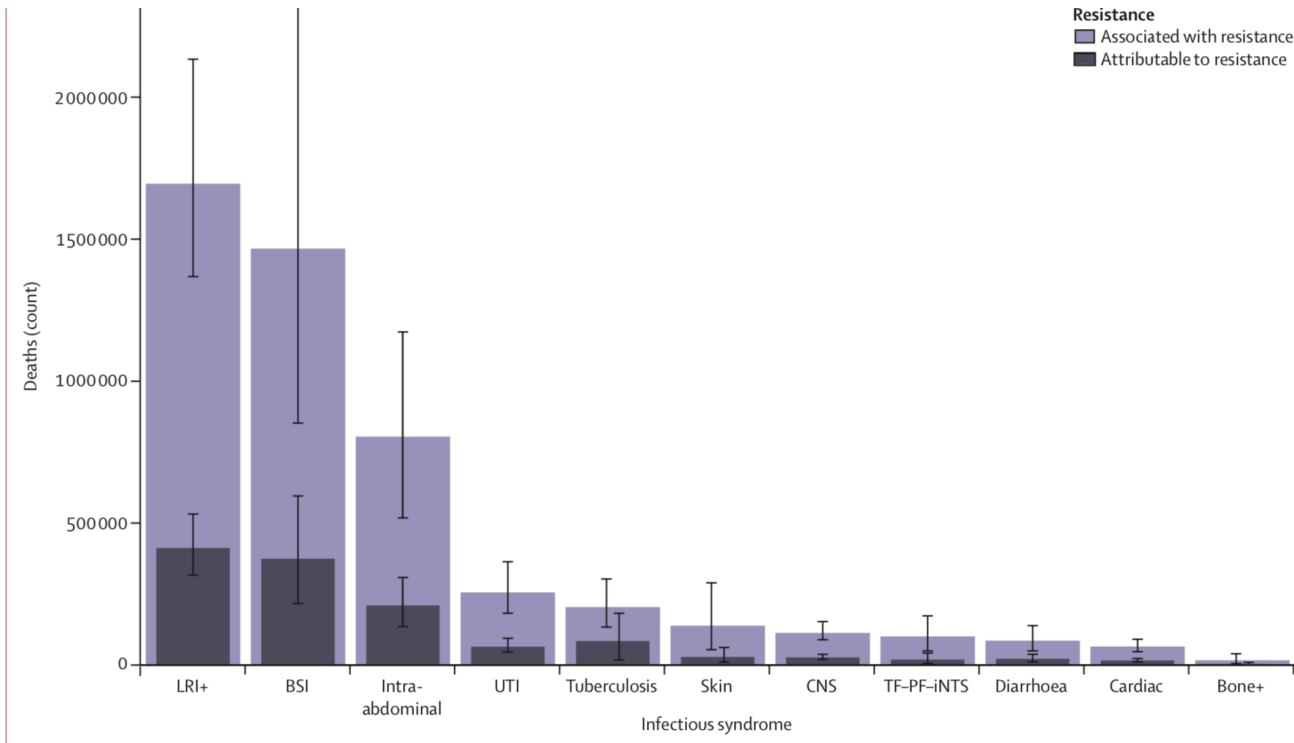
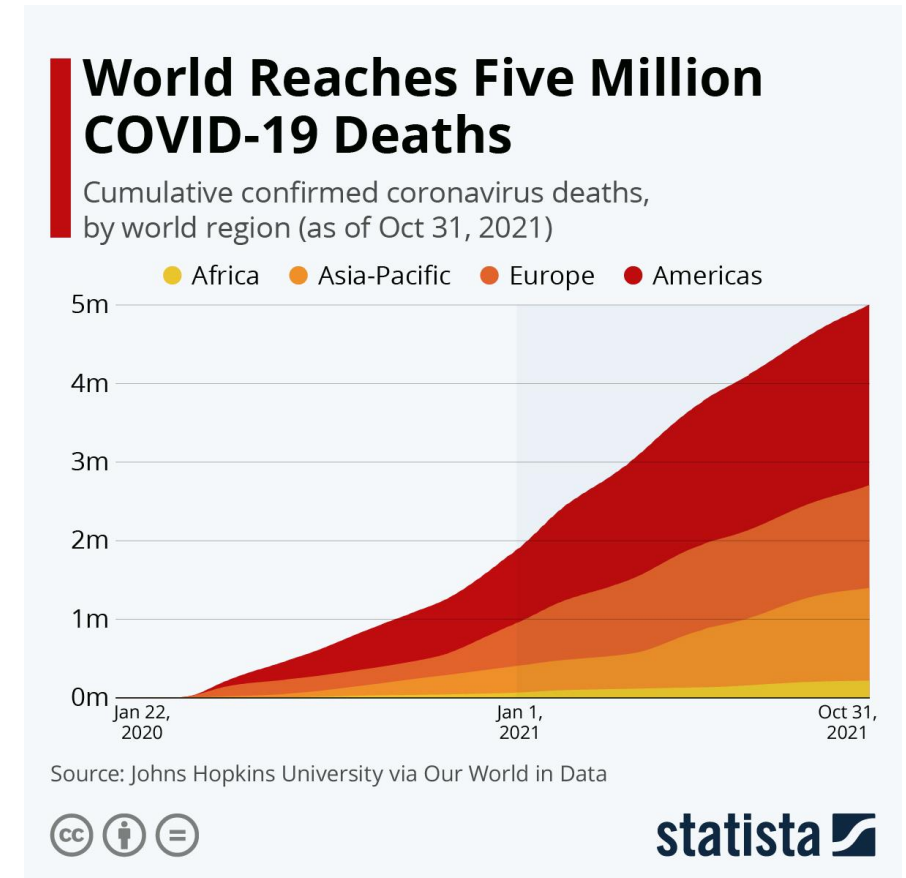


Figure 3: Global deaths (counts) attributable to and associated with bacterial antimicrobial resistance by infectious syndrome, 2019

Estimates were aggregated across drugs, accounting for the co-occurrence of resistance to multiple drugs. Error bars show 95% uncertainty intervals. Does not include gonorrhoea and chlamydia because we did not estimate the fatal burden of this infectious syndrome. Bone+=infections of bones, joints, and related organs. BSI=bloodstream infections. Cardiac=endocarditis and other cardiac infections. CNS=meningitis and other bacterial CNS infections. Intra-abdominal=peritoneal and intra-abdominal infections. LRI+=lower respiratory infections and all related infections in the thorax. Skin=bacterial infections of the skin and subcutaneous systems. TF-PF-INTS= typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, and invasive non-typhoidal *Salmonella* spp. UTI=urinary tract infections and pyelonephritis.

Estimated 4.95 million (3.62–6.57) deaths associated with bacterial AMR in 2019,

including 1.27 million (95% UI 0.911–1.71) deaths attributable to bacterial AMR.



What is Antimicrobial Stewardship?



- **Antimicrobial stewardship (AMS):** A coherent set of actions which promote the responsible use of antimicrobials. This definition can be applied to actions at the individual level as well as the national and global level, and across human health, animal health and the environment.
- **Antimicrobial stewardship programme (AMS programme):** An organizational or system-wide health-care strategy to promote appropriate use of antimicrobials through the implementation of evidence-based interventions.

Slido – how engaged are you with your APMO team?

- <https://app.sli.do/event/a3Pj8FJqqGaSTp1TMKmFyL>
- Event code #761014
- APMO = antimicrobial prescribing and medicines optimisation



APMO Portfolios and Priorities



Public Engagement



Knowledge mobilisation



Workforce Development



Research



Data and coding



Digital tech / decision support



Diagnostics



Policy & commissioning



Patient Safety



New therapies



Supply Chain



EUCAST dosing



Governance & Regulation



Paediatrics



Sustainability



Dental



IPC and antibiotic avoidance



Community pharmacy



UTI



Gram-negative BSI



OPAT and aseptics



IV-PO switch



Antifungal Stewardship

APMC Key Priorities Identified:



Public Engagement



Patient Safety

- Patient empowerment
 - Review of patients with recurrent infection
- Workforce capacity and capability
 - AMS workforce survey and postgraduate training scoping
- Knowledge Mobilisation
 - NICE guideline scope widening to strengthen diagnosis and shared decision-making with decision aids
- Data-driven improvement
 - Routine data implemented at system level
 - Performance reports suite and executive dashboard for Regions and ICSs, including Model Health System
 - IV-to-oral switch in hospitals and peer comparison
 - Shorter course length promotion and peer comparison
- **Digital**
 - Digital Vision for decision-support and AMO including EPMA and primary care systems**
- Policy, Governance & Regulation
 - Regional and ICS Leadership, Strategy & Governance Structures for AMR/AMS, including RMOCs
 - AMS assurance framework and toolkit for peer support and CQC inspection
 - Supply chain support & stewardship of new antimicrobials



Policy & commissioning



Dental



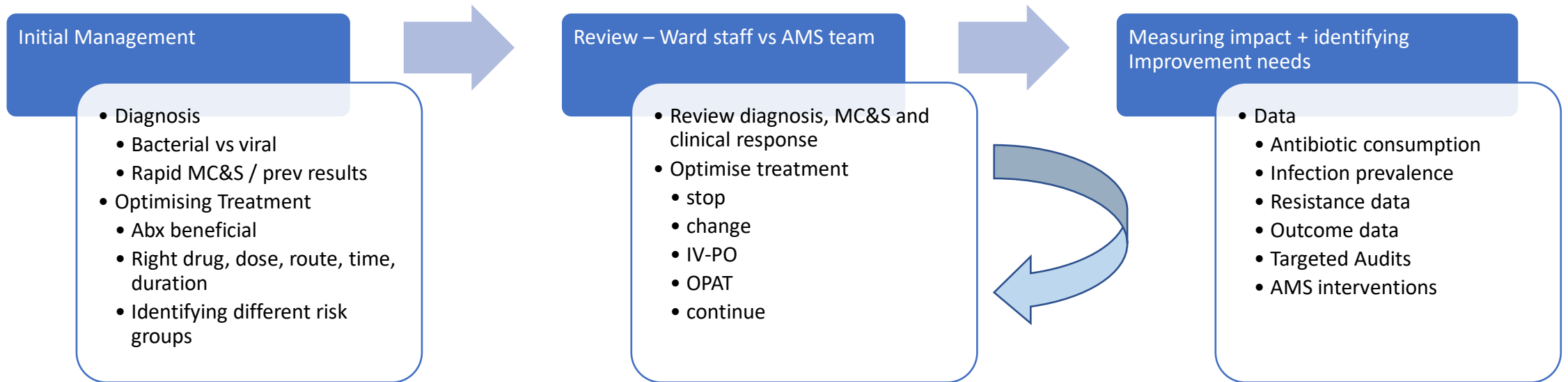
antifungal stewardship

Question for audience: priorities for APMO – please put answers on Mural

- Link here:

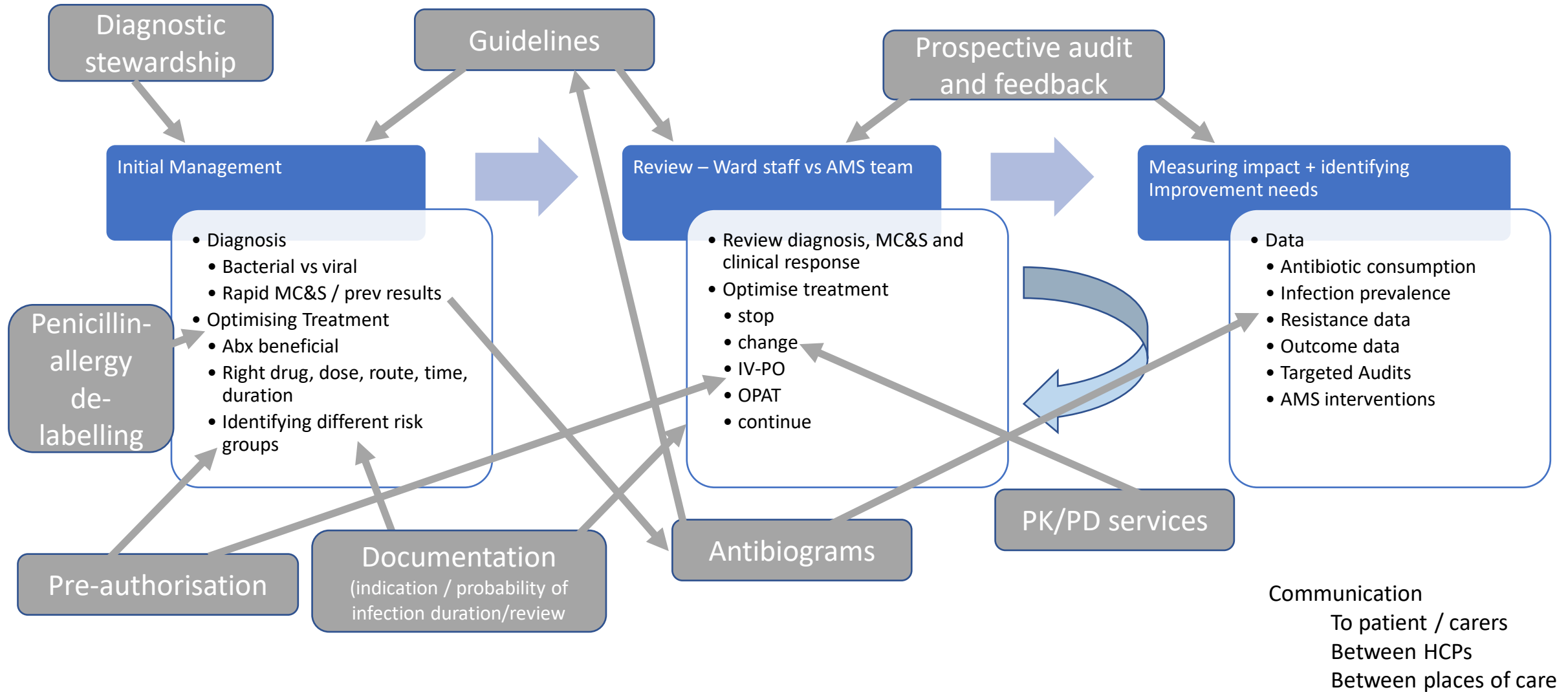
<https://app.mural.co/t/antimicrobialprescribingmedi6921/m/antimicrobialprescribingmedi6921/1651043581977/318cb9b534712c906e21407bed4e897332101d13?sender=u3026662521f50c0352f29976>

AMS interventions / opportunities

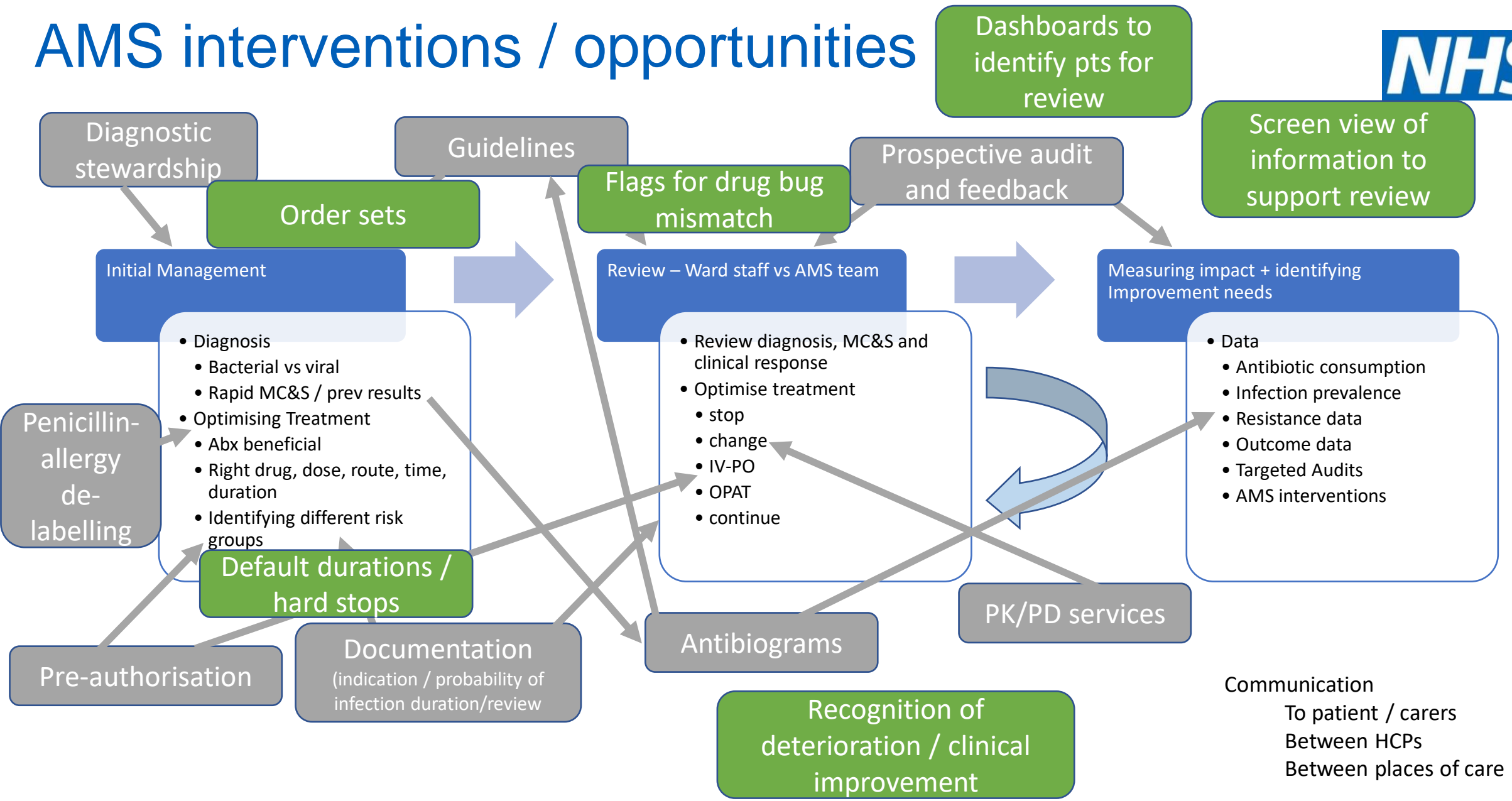


Communication
To patient / carers
Between HCPs
Between places of care

AMS interventions / opportunities



AMS interventions / opportunities



Secondary care Digital Vision

- Explore the current functionality of existing EPMA systems to support APMO
- Identify any core elements that could be supported across all supplier systems
- Identify gaps in functionality that need to be addressed
- Describe a core list of functionality that all systems should possess to support APMO
- Ensure that APMO is a high profile element of future supplier development of EPMA systems

Examples from the real world and literature

Quick poll - for those with electronic prescribing systems - do you have hard stops?? Thanks

13:00

We have just put in hard stops on Doxy and Levoflox courses only.

13:01

As in automatically defined stop at three days (ARC style with the need to represcribe) then no, but the course length creates a hard stop at the end and we enforce a duration into all antibiotic prescriptions.

13:02

So kind of.

13:02

We have automatic suspensions of all antibiotic prescription at 72 hours (as per ARK) using a task functionality. No further doses can be given until the task is actioned and the prescription reactivated. Not without its challenges but we have dashboards to highlight patients whose prescriptions are due to suspend to support staff.

13:06

No, due to risk of accidental stopping causing clinical harm. I'm aware of another trust where hard stop translated into large increase in patients not getting manual stops, so increasing average course lengths.

13:58

No. However oral antibiotics are prepopulated with a 5 day course length which can be amended by the prescriber if needed. We encourage Dr's to leave IV abx durations open ended unless there is a clear plan for stop/oral switch due to patient safety incidents.

14:05

All abx have a 5 day stop date automatically, drs can amend this at any point or have no duration.

Quick poll - for those with electronic prescribing systems - do you have hard stops?? Thanks

13:00

Limiting by antibiotic agent prescribed

We have just put in hard stops on Doxy and Levoflox courses only.

Enforced duration

course length creates a hard stop at the end and we enforce a duration into all antibiotic prescriptions.

13:02

So kind of. 13:02

Actioning a task

We have suspended all antibiotic prescription at 72 hours (as per ARK) using a task functionality. No further doses can be given until the task is actioned and the prescription reactivated. Not without its challenges but we have dashboards to highlight patients who's prescription are due to suspend to support staff.

13:06

No, due to risk of accidental stopping causing clinical harm.

Im aware of another trust where hard stop translated into large

Unintended consequence

increase in patients not getting manual stops, so increasing average course lengths.

3:58

No. However oral antibiotics are prepopulated with a 5 day course

length which can be amended by

Limiting route and using pre-populated field

due to patient safety incidents.

14:05

All abx have a 5 day stop date automatically, drs can amend this at any point or have no duration.

Antimicrobial Pharmacist's National WhatsApp group

IV to oral switch

- Canadian community hospital utilising Cerner EPMA system
- Introduced a number of measures to improve IVOS
 - Pharmacist led IVOS scheme (Phase 1)
 - Education and revision of IVOS guideline (Phase 2)
 - CDS alert generated and integrated into pharmacists task list (Phase 3)
 - Patient on targeted IV antibiotic, for at least 48 hours
 - No stop date
 - No fever
 - Taking oral diet
- Also monitored IV to oral pantoprazole conversion – no differences seen over time

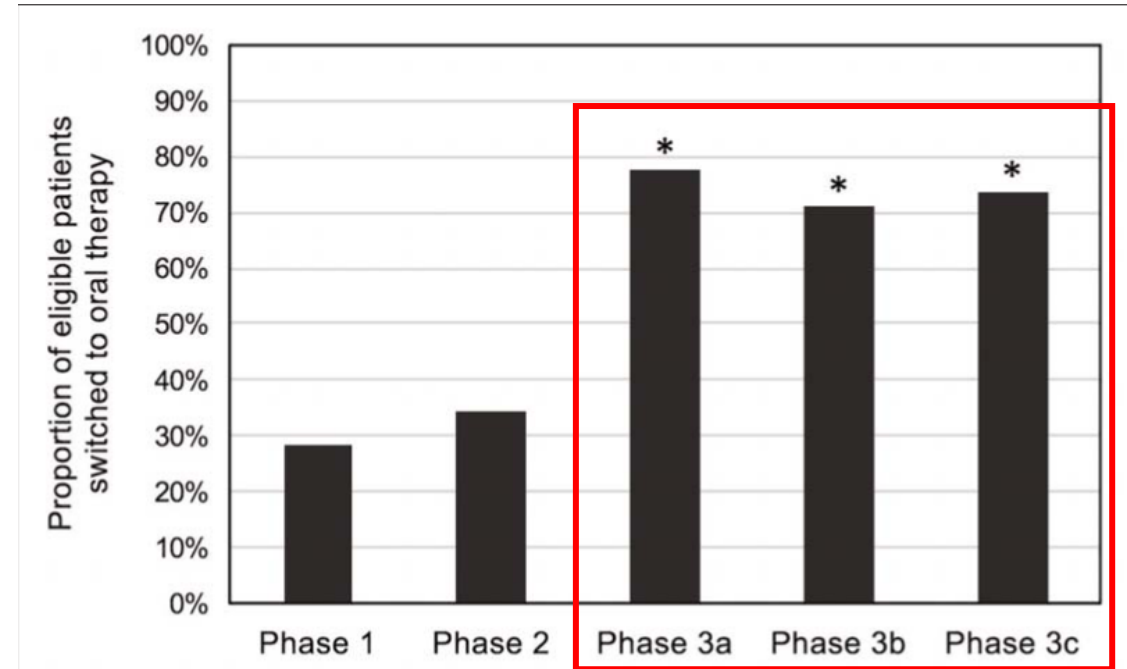


Figure 1. Proportion of eligible patients who were switched to oral therapy in the pre-intervention period (phase 1), after the education intervention (phase 2), 1 month after implementation of the clinical decision support (CDS) tool (phase 3a), 3 months after implementation of the CDS tool (phase 3b), and 15 months after implementation of the CDS tool (phase 3c). *Statistically significant difference, compared with phase 1 and phase 2 ($p < 0.05$ for all comparisons with phases 1 and 2).

Ciarkowski et al. A Pathway for Community-Acquired Pneumonia With Rapid Conversion to Oral Therapy Improves Health Care Value. *Open Forum Infect Dis.* 2020 Oct 19;7(11):ofaa497.

Escalation/de-escalation of therapy

- Cleveland Clinic, 1400 bed tertiary academic hospital
- TheraDoc CDSS system utilising 15 pre-built or customised alerts for pharmacists
- 1 month evaluation phase either side of implementation
- 577 patients and 749 included alerts
- 90% alerts were for escalation/de-escalation
 - 35% deemed to be actionable (post-intervention)
 - ~70% success rate in interventions accepted
- Median time to de-escalation reduced from 28.8 hours pre-implementation to 4.7 hours post-implementation ($p < 0.001$)
- Median time for escalation reduced from 7.2 to 5.4 hours ($p < 0.016$)

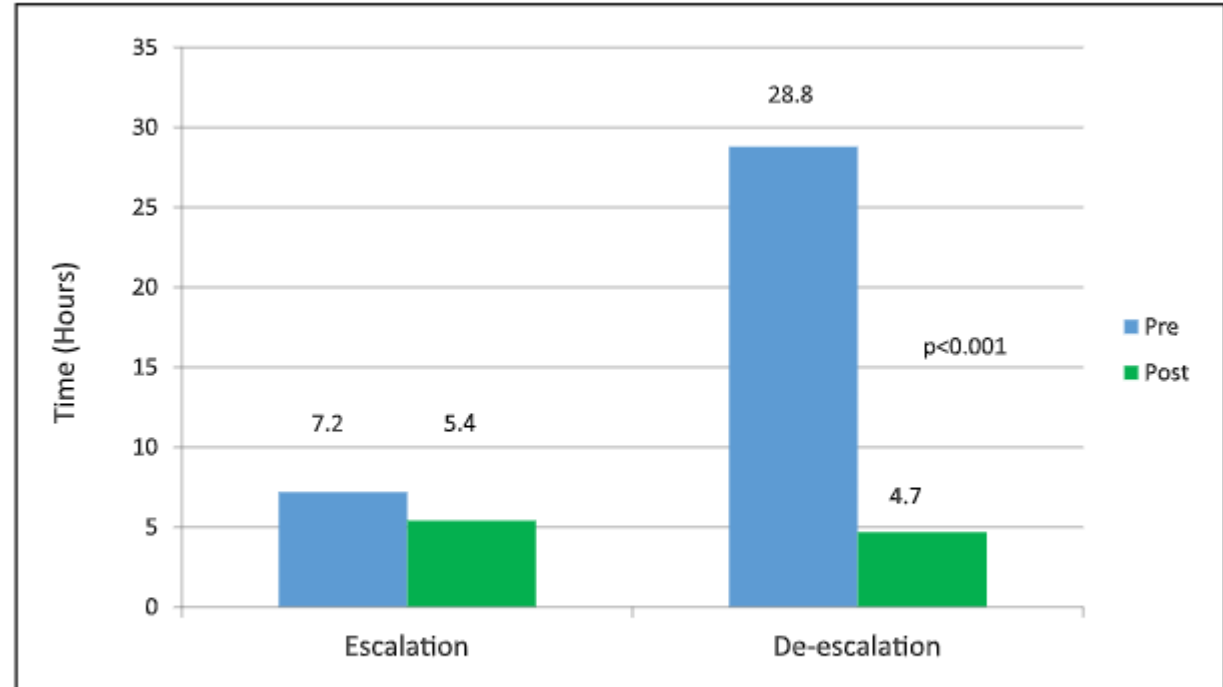


Figure 1. Time to escalation or de-escalation of therapy.

Q. What does your EPMA system do well, badly, not at all?

- Please visit the Mural board or type in the chat
- <https://app.mural.co/t/antimicrobialprescribingmedi6921/m/antimicrobialprescribingmedi6921/1651043581977/318cb9b534712c906e21407bed4e897332101d13?sender=u3026662521f50c0352f29976>

Q. Workarounds utilised to overcome EPMA shortcomings

- Please visit the Mural board or type in the chat to provide some information
- <https://app.mural.co/t/antimicrobialprescribingmedi6921/m/antimicrobialprescribingmedi6921/1651043581977/318cb9b534712c906e21407bed4e897332101d13?sender=u3026662521f50c0352f29976>

Q. Evidence of impact/outcomes you can share with us

- Please visit the Mural board or type in the chat
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Thank you

- Please feel free to get in touch with us to discuss further:
- Laura Whitney – l.whitney@nhs.net @LauraWhitneyAMS
- Conor Jamieson – conor.jamieson@nhs.net @jamiesonce