



ANTIBIOTICI NEWS

Esine, 16 giugno 2018

Gli antibiotici nella pratica clinica

Dr. Andrea Patroni
Responsabile Comitato Infezioni Ospedaliere
ASST di Valcamonica

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

GOOD PRACTICE

BAD PRACTICE



A European Health Initiative 



Summary of the latest data on antibiotic consumption in the European Union

ESAC-Net surveillance data
November 2017

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

Figure 1. Consumption of antibiotics for systemic use in the community, EU/EEA countries, 2016
(expressed as DDD per 1 000 inhabitants per day)

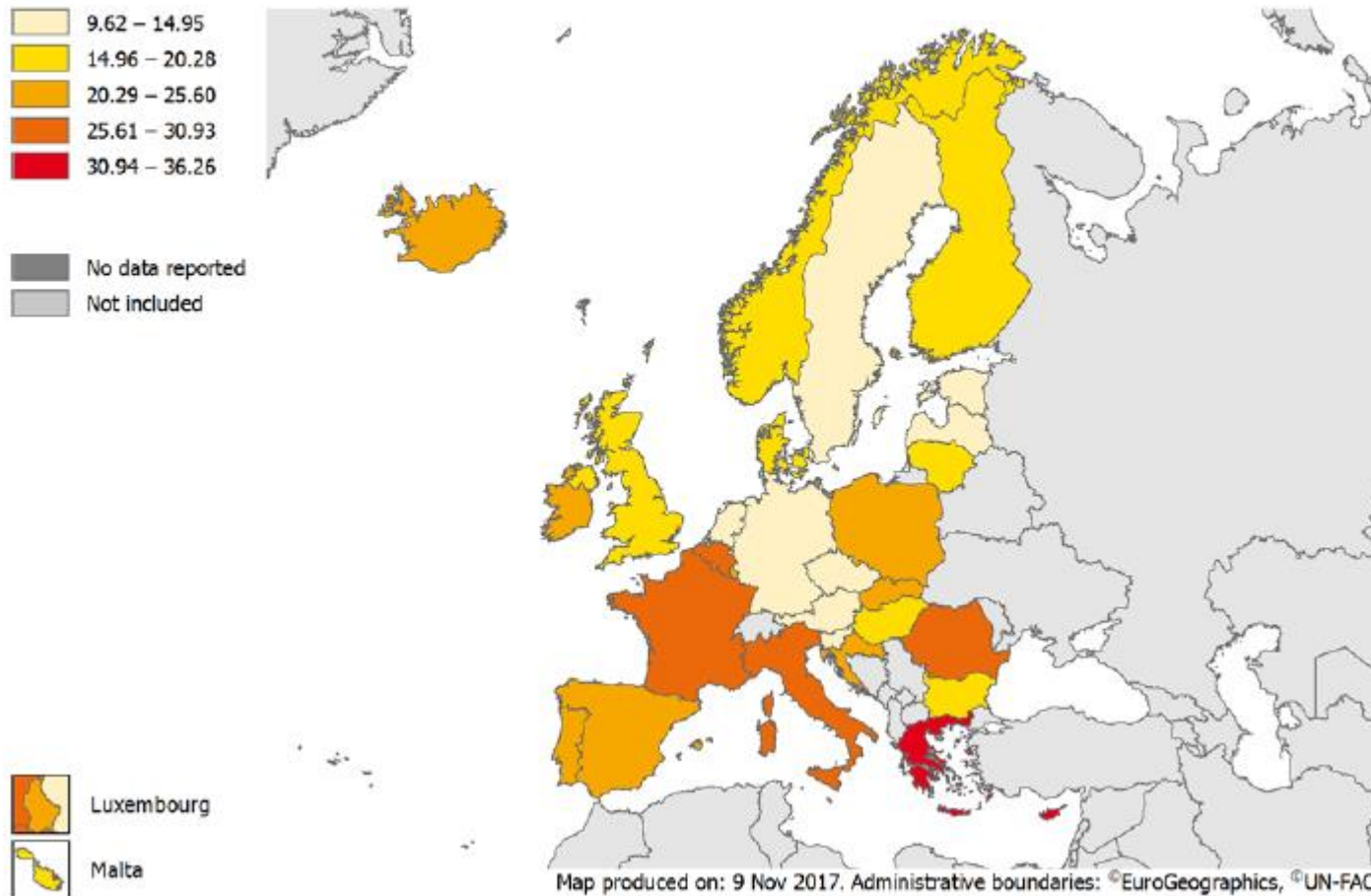


Figure 2. Consumption of antibiotics for systemic use in the community by antibiotic group, EU/EEA countries, 2016 (at ATC group level 3, expressed as DDD per 1 000 inhabitants per day)

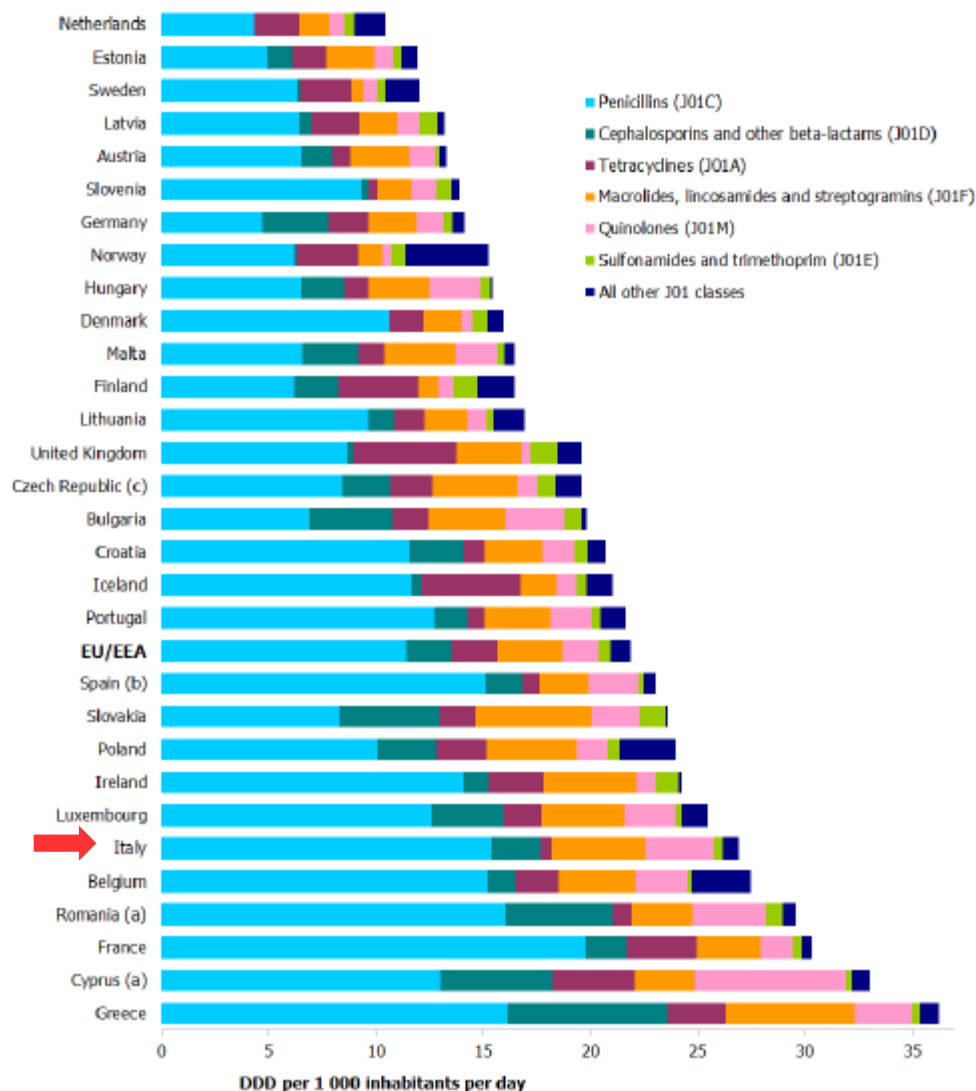
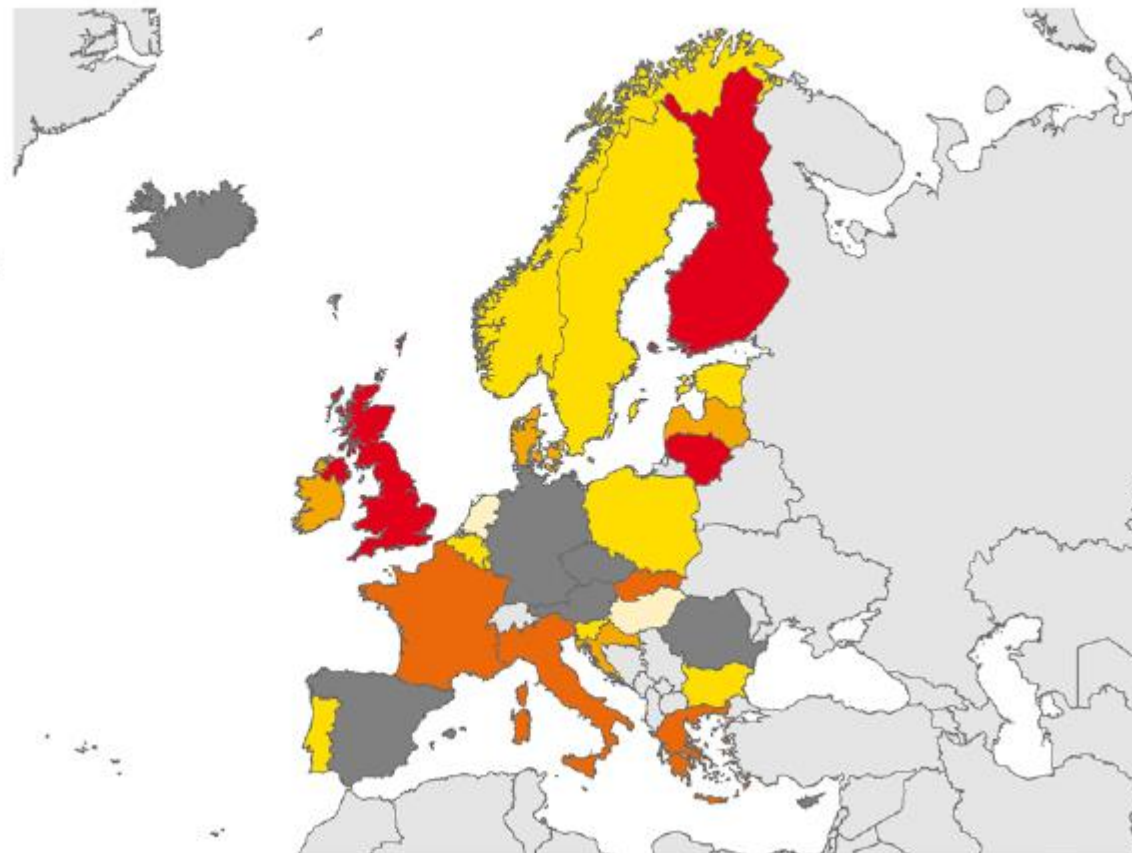
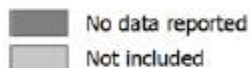


Table 1. Trends in consumption of antibiotics for systemic use in the community, EU/EEA countries, 2012–2016 (expressed as DDD per 1 000 inhabitants per day)

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Trends in antimicrobial consumption, 2012–2016	Average annual change 2012–2016	Statistically significant trend
Netherlands	11.3	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.4		-0.19	
Estonia	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.0		0.07	
Sweden	14.1	13.0	13.0	12.3	12.0		-0.48	↓
Latvia	13.0	13.5	12.6	13.3	13.2		0.01	
Austria	14.0	16.3	13.9	14.0	13.3		-0.37	
Slovenia	14.3	14.5	14.2	14.5	13.9		-0.08	
Germany	14.8	15.7	14.6	14.3	14.1		-0.27	
Norway	16.9	16.2	15.9	15.8	15.2		-0.38	↓
Hungary	15.0	15.5	16.2	17.0	15.4		0.23	
Denmark	16.4	16.4	15.9	16.1	15.9		-0.13	
Malta	22.5	23.8	23.7	22.2	16.4		-1.37	
Finland	19.5	18.3	18.1	17.2	16.5		-0.71	↓
Lithuania	16.2	18.5	16.0	16.7	16.9		-0.03	
United Kingdom	20.1	20.6	20.8	20.1	19.6		-0.15	
Bulgaria	18.5	19.9	21.2	21.4	19.8		0.42	
Croatia	21.7	21.1	21.4	21.8	20.7		-0.12	
Iceland	22.1*	21.9*	19.3*	19.9	21.0		N/A	
Portugal	22.7	19.6†	20.3†	21.3†	21.6†		N/A	
EU/EEA	21.7	22.3	21.9	22.4	21.9		0.05	
Spain	19.7†	20.3†	21.6†	22.2†	23.0†		0.86	↑
Slovakia	20.0*	23.6	20.9	24.5	23.6		N/A	
Poland	22.9	23.6	22.8	26.2	24.0		0.47	
Ireland	23.0	23.8	23.1	25.6	24.2		0.42	
Luxembourg	27.7	27.7	25.8	26.3	25.5		-0.57	↓
Italy	27.5	28.6	27.8	27.5	26.9		-0.24	
Belgium	29.8	29.6	28.5	29.3	27.5		-0.48	
Romania	30.4*	31.6*	31.2*	33.3*	29.5*		0.00	
France	29.7	30.1	29.0	29.9	30.3		0.11	
Cyprus	29.7*	28.3*	26.1*	31.1*	33.0*		0.95	
Greece	32.5	32.2	35.1	36.1	36.3		1.15	↑
Czech Republic	17.5	18.9	19.1	19.5			N/A	



Figure 4. Consumption of antibiotics for systemic use in the hospital sector, EU/EEA countries, 2016 (expressed as DDD per 1 000 inhabitants per day)



Map produced on: 9 Nov 2017. Administrative boundaries: ©EuroGeographics, ©UN-FAO

Figure 5. Consumption of antibiotics for systemic use in the hospital sector by antibiotic group, EU/EEA countries, 2016 (at ATC group level 3, expressed as DDD per 1 000 inhabitants per day)

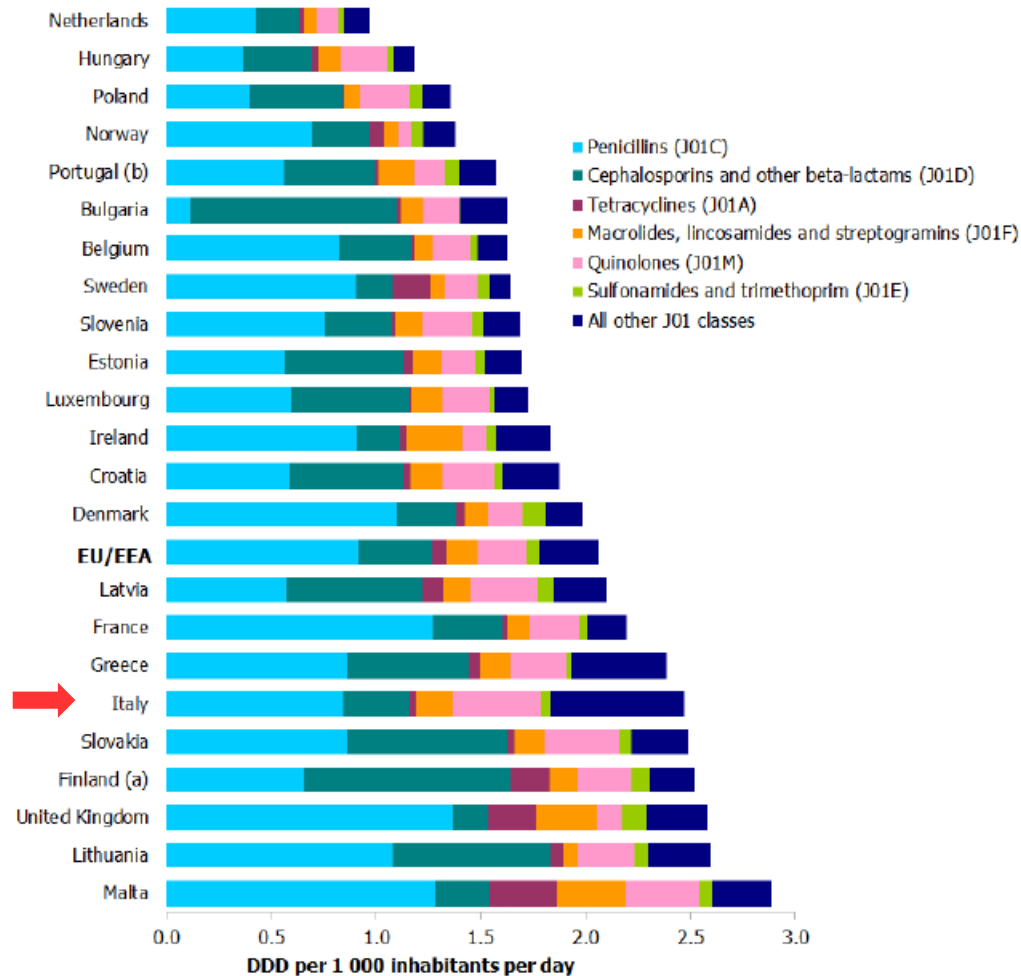


Table 3. Trends in consumption of antibiotics for systemic use in the hospital sector, EU/EEA countries, 2012–2016 (expressed as DDD per 1 000 inhabitants per day)

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Trends in antimicrobial consumption, 2012–2016	Average annual change 2012–2016	Statistically significant trend
Netherlands	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.98	0.97		0.00	
Hungary	1.23	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.18		-0.01	
Poland			1.43	1.43	1.36		N/A	
Norway	1.44	1.39	1.41	1.40	1.38		-0.01	
Portugal (b)	1.46	1.64	1.55	1.57	1.58		0.02	
Belgium	1.71	1.67	1.60	1.67	1.63		-0.02	
Bulgaria	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.37	1.63		0.05	
Sweden	1.65	1.67	1.57	1.67	1.65		0.00	
Slovenia	1.56	1.55	1.61	1.68	1.69		0.04	↑
Estonia	2.00	1.79	1.81	1.74	1.70		-0.07	↓
Luxembourg	2.02	2.00	1.81	1.78	1.73		-0.08	↓
Ireland	1.76	1.79	1.66	1.91	1.83		0.03	
Croatia	1.97	1.79	1.85	1.90	1.87		-0.01	
Denmark	1.78	2.02	2.13	2.34	1.99		0.07	
EU/EEA	1.95	2.03	2.00	2.04	2.06		0.02	
Latvia	2.24	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.10		-0.03	
France	2.12	2.17	2.20	2.18	2.19		0.02	
Greece	1.90	2.00	2.11	2.14	2.39		0.11	↑
Italy	2.40	2.16	2.15	2.36	2.47		0.04	
Slovakia	2.02	2.30	2.47	2.40	2.49		0.10	
Finland (a)	2.79	2.77	2.64	2.50	2.52		-0.08	↓
United Kingdom		2.45	2.59	2.55	2.58		N/A	
Lithuania	2.39	2.39	2.35	2.54	2.59		0.06	
Malta	1.44	1.75	2.18	2.86	2.89		0.40	↑



ANTIMICROBIALS IN AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT: REDUCING UNNECESSARY USE AND WASTE

THE REVIEW ON
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

CHAired BY JIM O'NEILL

DECEMBER 2015

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

ANIMALS IN THE USA CONSUME MORE THAN TWICE AS MANY MEDICALLY IMPORTANT ANTIBIOTICS AS HUMANS



Source: Animal consumption figure of 8,893,103kg from FDA, 2012. Human consumption of 3,379,326kg in 2012 based on calculations by IMS Health. The figures are rounded from 72.5% used in animals and 27.5% used in humans.

Review on
Antimicrobial
Resistance

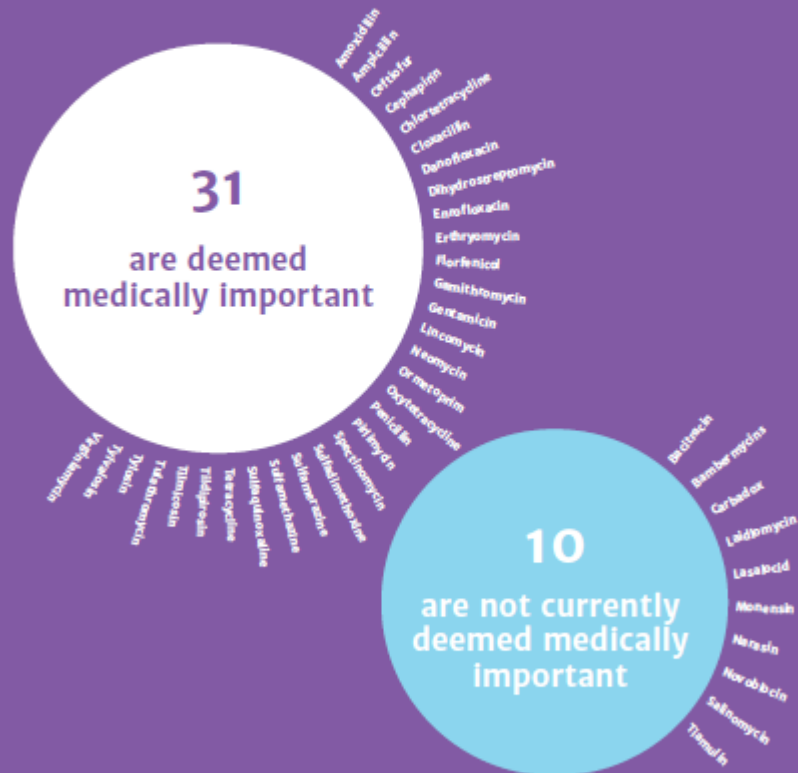
Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

MOST ANTIBIOTICS USED IN ANIMALS ARE MEDICALLY IMPORTANT FOR HUMANS

Of the 41 antibiotics* that are approved for used in food producing animals by the FDA, 31 are categorised as being medically important for human use.

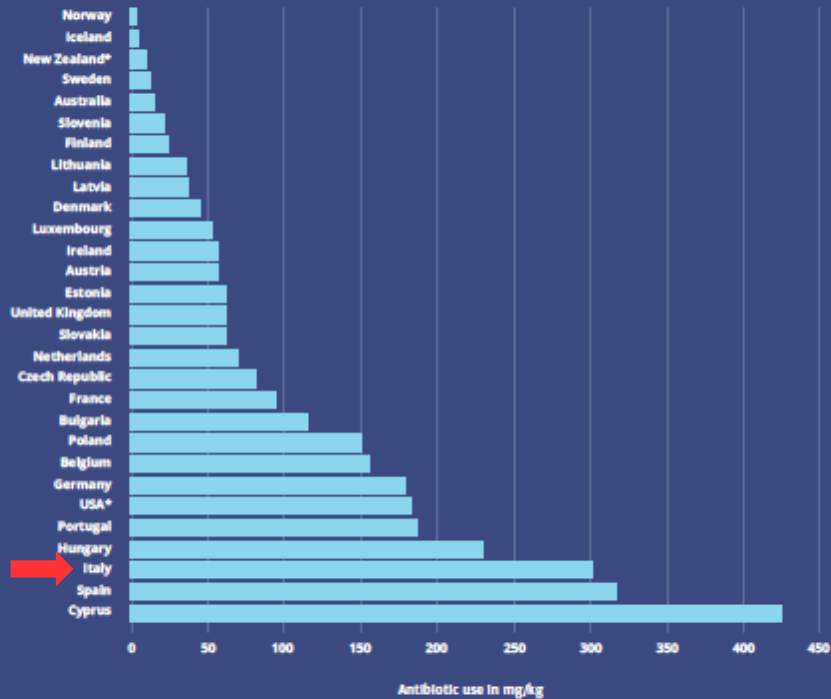


Source: FDA, 2012 Summary report on Antimicrobials sold or distributed for use in Food-producing animals.

* Includes ionophores

Review on Antimicrobial Resistance

ANTIBIOTIC USE IN AGRICULTURE VARIES GREATLY BY COUNTRY



Source: European Medicines Agency (2011) and the national governments of the US, Australia and New Zealand.

* Animal biomass estimated based on number of animals.

NB: All figures are given in milligram (mg) purchased for every kilogram (kg) of livestock biomass and do not include ionophores and oligosaccharides.

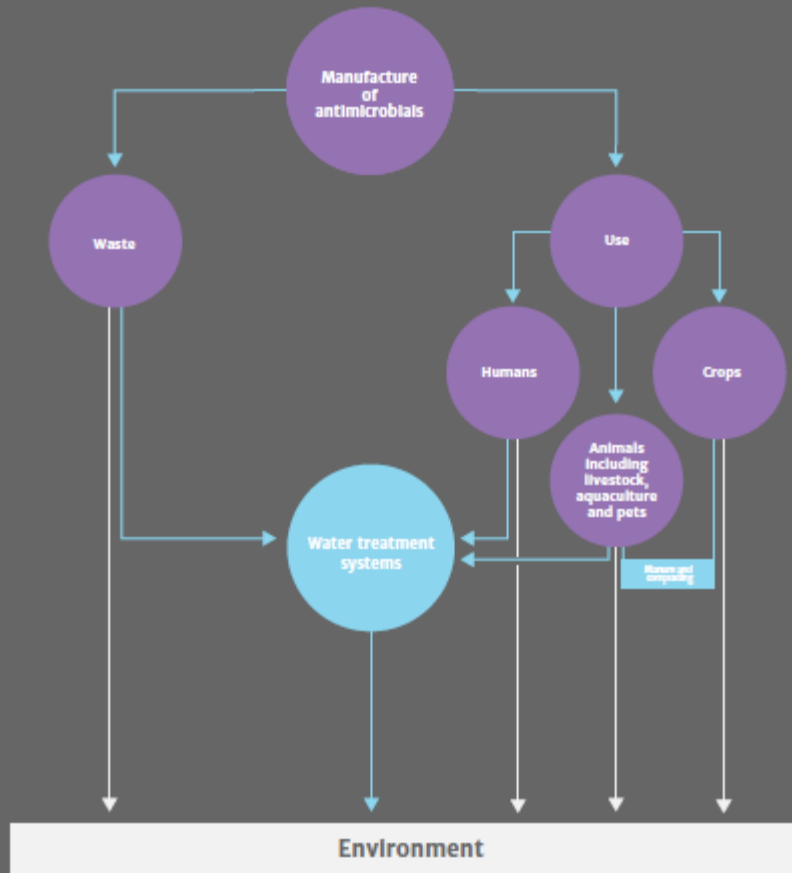
Review on Antimicrobial Resistance

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione Lombardia

HOW ANTIMICROBIALS REACH THE ENVIRONMENT



Antimicrobial resistance

Policy insights

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

 Regione
Lombardia



Trends across OECD countries

Antibiotic resistance is growing

Six high-priority bacterial-antimicrobial resistance combinations were aggregated within each country by use of the arithmetic mean. The included combinations were: E.coli (resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporins), E.coli (resistant to fluoroquinolones), K.pneumoniae (resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporins), K.pneumoniae (resistant to carbapenems), S. aureus (resistant to methicillin), S.pneumoniae (resistant to penicillin). Data from 2014 (or latest available data) and 2005 (or 2006 if not available).

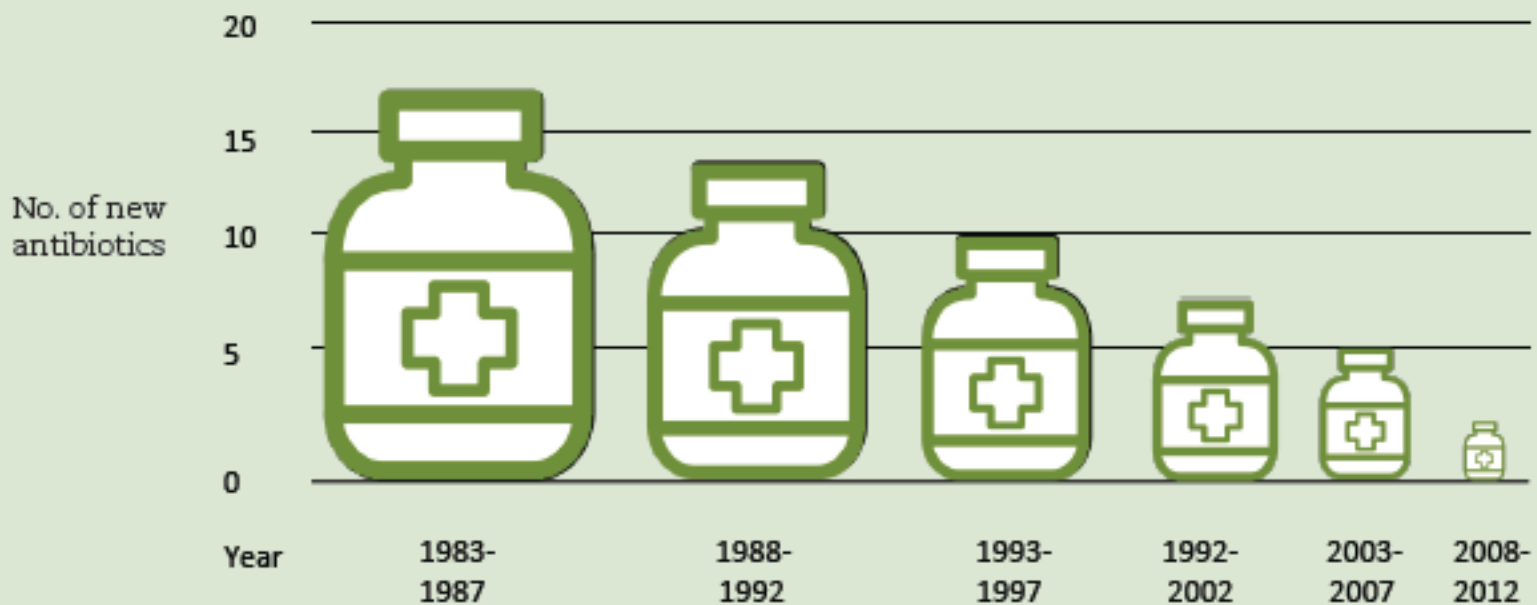
*Greece missing S.pneumoniae (resistant to penicillin) 2005 and 2014, Slovakia and Belgium missing K.pneumoniae (resistant to 3rd generation cephalosporins and carbapenem) 2005, Portugal missing K.pneumoniae (resistant to carbapenem) 2005, New Zealand missing MRSA 2014, Australia missing S.pneumoniae (resistant to penicillin) 2014, Iceland missing K.pneumoniae (resistant to carbapenem) 2014.

⊕Includes resistant and intermediate data

Source: ESAC-Net Database and CDDEP



Number of new antimicrobials approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration since 1983



MultiDrug Resistant Organisms (MDRO)

The WHO priority list

PRIORITY: CRITICAL	PRIORITY 2: HIGH	PRIORITY 3: MEDIUM
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Acinetobacter baumannii carbapenem-resistant◆ Pseudomonas aeruginosa carbapenem-resistant◆ Enterobacteriaceae carbapenem-resistant, ESBL-producing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Enterococcus faecium vancomycin-resistant◆ Staphylococcus aureus methicillin-resistant vancomycin-intermediate and resistant◆ Helicobacter pylori clarithromycin-resistant◆ Campylobacter spp. fluoroquinolone-resistant◆ Salmonellae fluoroquinolone-resistant◆ Neisseria gonorrhoeae cephalosporin-resistant fluoroquinolone-resistant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Streptococcus pneumoniae penicillin-non-susceptible◆ Haemophilus influenzae ampicillin-resistant◆ Shigella spp. fluoroquinolone-resistant

Source: WHO 27.02.2017

MultiDrug Resistant Organisms (MDRO)

Selezione



Diffusione



MultiDrug Resistant Organisms (MDRO)

- Strategie di controllo



Sistema Socio Sanitario



 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

MultiDrug Resistant Organisms (MDRO)

- Strategie di controllo

ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP
IN YOUR FACILITY WILL

	DECREASE	INCREASE	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	GOOD PATIENT OUTCOMES
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. DIFFICILE INFECTIONS		
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTS		

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia



GLOBAL ACTION PLAN
ON ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE





A European One Health Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

Sistema Socio Sanitario



Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica



Regione
Lombardia

**Piano Nazionale di Contrasto
dell'Antimicrobico-Resistenza (PNCAR)
2017-2020**



24 ottobre 2017

1

**PIANO REGIONALE
PER IL CONTRASTO ALL'ANTIMICROBICORESISTENZA
E IL CONTROLLO DEL CONSUMO DI ANTIBIOTICI
IN AMBITO UMANO E IN AMBITO VETERINARIO
(2018-2020)**

PNCAR 2017 – 2020

Obiettivi:

- Sorveglianza della AMR in ambito umano
- Sorveglianza della AMR in ambito veterinario
- Sorveglianza delle infezioni correlate all'assistenza
- Monitoraggio dei consumi di antibiotici nel settore umano
- Monitoraggio dei consumi di antibiotici nel settore veterinario
- Sorveglianza dei residui degli antibiotici negli alimenti di origine animale
- Controllo delle infezioni correlate all'assistenza
- Misure per la prevenzione delle malattie infettive e delle zoonosi
- Uso corretto degli antibiotici in ambito umano
- Uso corretto degli antibiotici in ambito veterinario
- Comunicazione ed informazione
- Formazione
- Ricerca e innovazione

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

PNCAR 2017 – 2020

Obiettivi:

- Sorveglianza della AMR in ambito umano
- Sorveglianza della AMR in ambito veterinario
- Sorveglianza delle infezioni correlate all'assistenza
- Monitoraggio dei consumi di antibiotici nel settore umano
- Monitoraggio dei consumi di antibiotici nel settore veterinario
- Sorveglianza dei residui degli antibiotici negli alimenti di origine animale
- Controllo delle infezioni correlate all'assistenza
- Misure per la prevenzione delle malattie infettive e delle zoonosi
- **Uso corretto degli antibiotici in ambito umano**
- Uso corretto degli antibiotici in ambito veterinario
- Comunicazione ed informazione
- Formazione
- Ricerca e innovazione

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

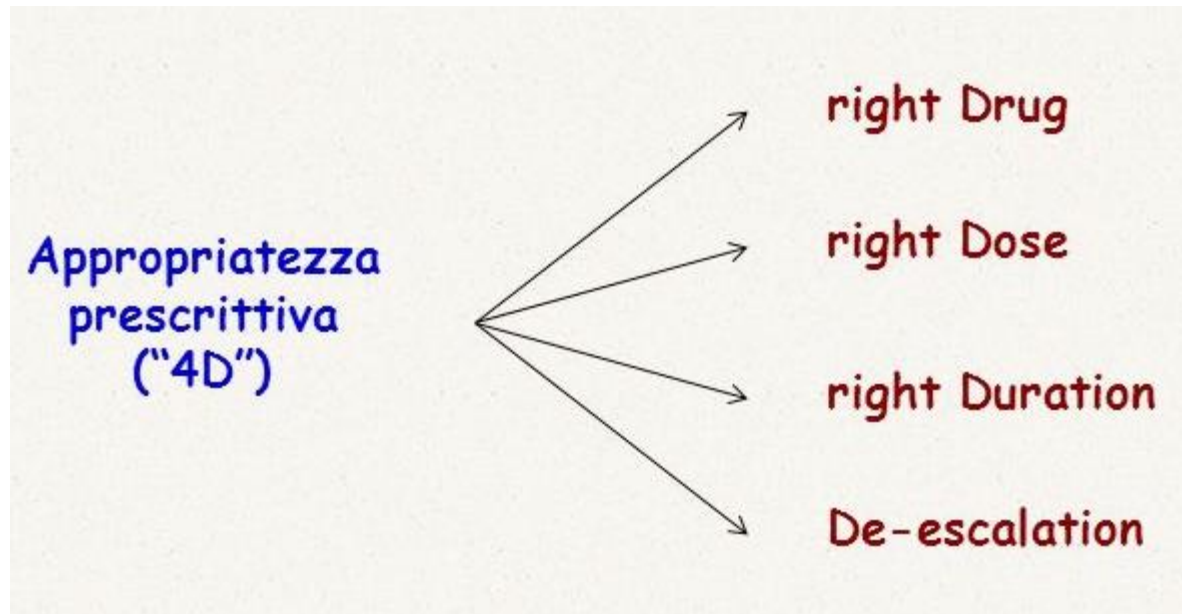
 Regione
Lombardia

Uso corretto degli antibiotici in ambito umano

Da dove iniziare?



4 D of antimicrobial therapy



Principi di antibiotico terapia

1. Instaurarla solo se ve ne sono le indicazioni
2. Instaurarla solo dopo aver raccolto i campioni per le indagini microbiologiche
3. Instaurarla utilizzando la molecola corretta, a dosaggi e tempi corretti
4. Rivederla dopo 48-72 ore sulla scorta dei dati clinici e microbiologici, allo scopo di utilizzare antibiotici a spettro ristretto
5. Interromperla il primo possibile sulla scorta dei dati clinici e microbiologici



Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

Principi di antibioticoterapia

1. Instaurarla solo se ve ne sono le indicazioni

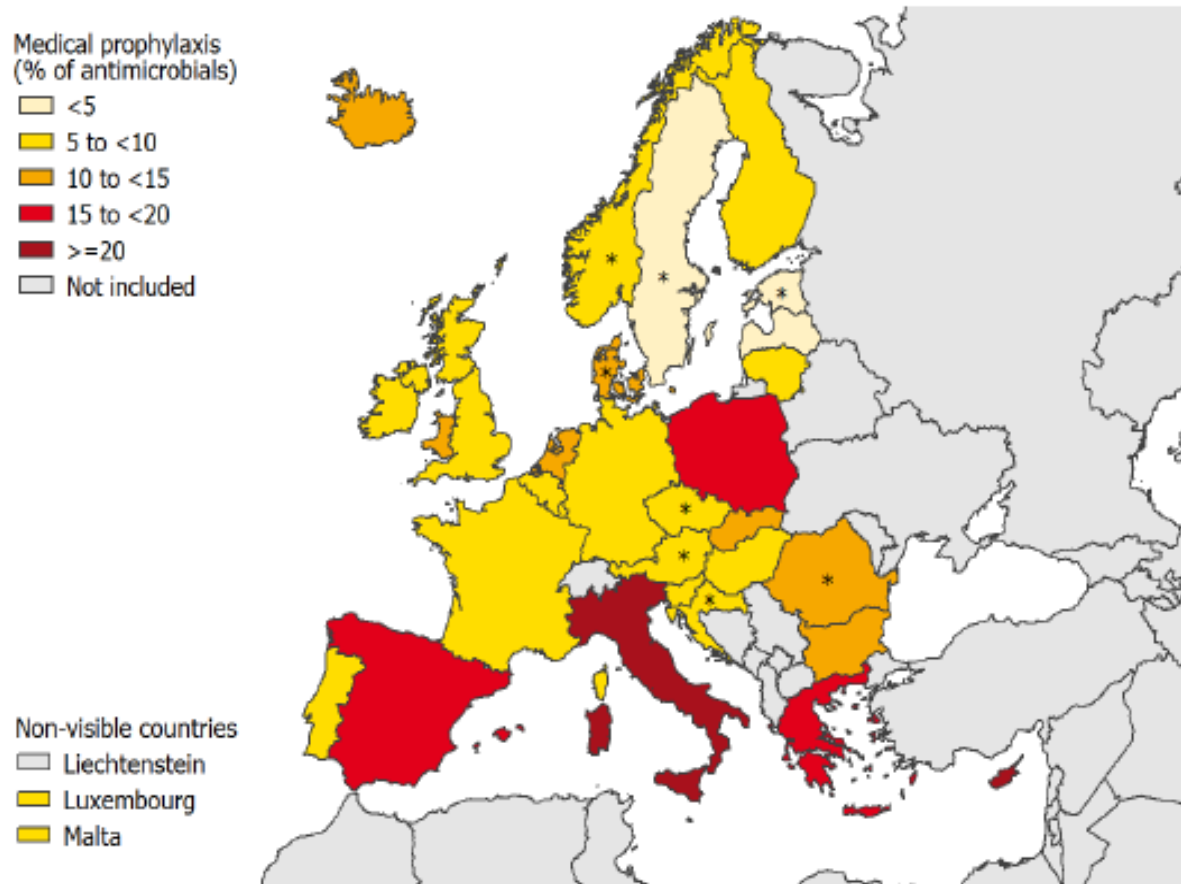
a) Terapia e NON profilassi



Table 19. Indication for antimicrobial use, route of administration and documentation of the reason for antimicrobial use in the patient notes, ECDC PPS 2011–2012

	Number of patients	Prevalence %	N of antimicrobials	Relative frequency %
Total	80951	35.0	110151	100.0
Indication for antimicrobial use				
Treatment	54630	23.6	75332	68.4
Community infection	38977	16.8	52391	47.6
Hospital infection	14733	6.4	21001	19.1
Other healthcare-associated infection	1490	0.6	1953	1.8
Surgical prophylaxis	15056	6.5	17992	16.3
Single dose	3998	1.7	4512	4.1
One day	2619	1.1	2846	2.6
>1 day	8762	3.8	10653	9.7
Medical prophylaxis	9956	4.3	12480	11.3
Other indication	1261	0.5	1606	1.5
Unknown indication, verified	1147	0.5	1383	1.3
Unknown/missing	1133	0.5	1393	1.3
Route of administration				
Parenteral	58359	25.2	77738	70.6
Oral	27131	11.7	31763	28.8
Other/unknown	559	0.2	650	0.6
Reason in notes				
Yes	64397	27.8	87471	79.4
No	15310	6.6	19113	17.4
Unknown	2711	1.2	3567	3.2

Figure 70. Percentage of antimicrobials prescribed for medical prophylaxis, ECDC PPS 2011–2012



**PPS data representativeness was poor in Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Norway and Romania and very poor in Denmark and Sweden.*

Principi di antibioticoterapia

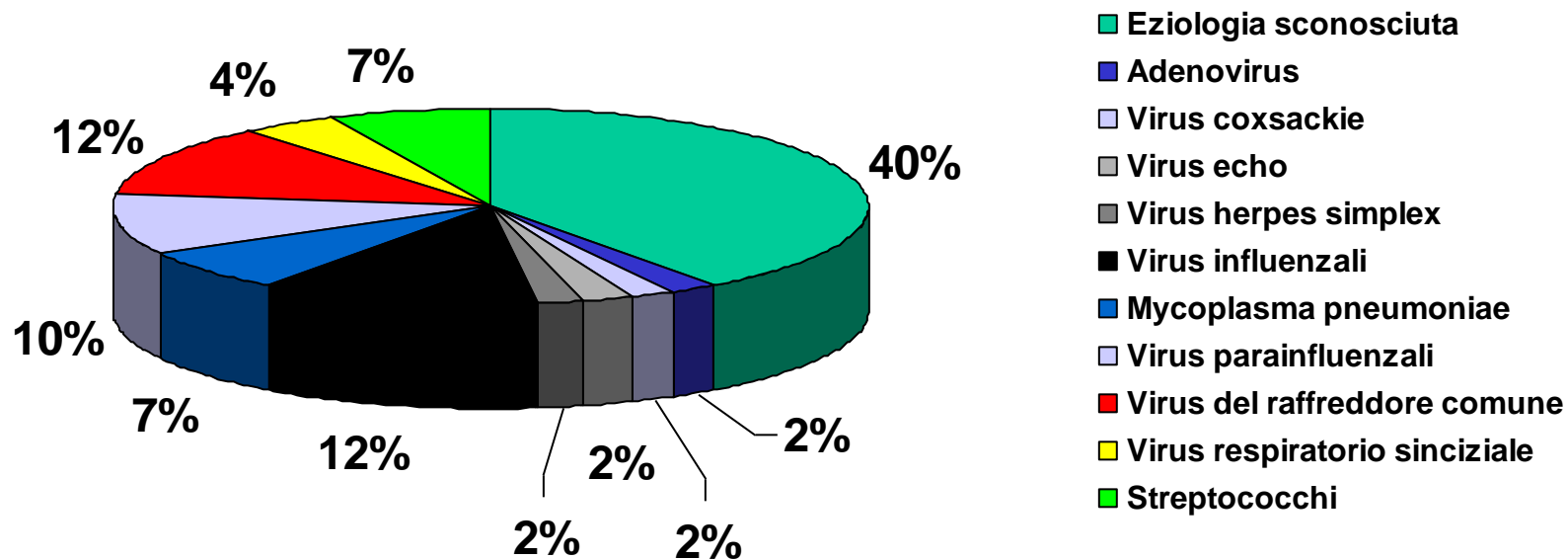
1. Instaurarla solo se ve ne sono le indicazioni

b) Batteri e NON virus o miceti



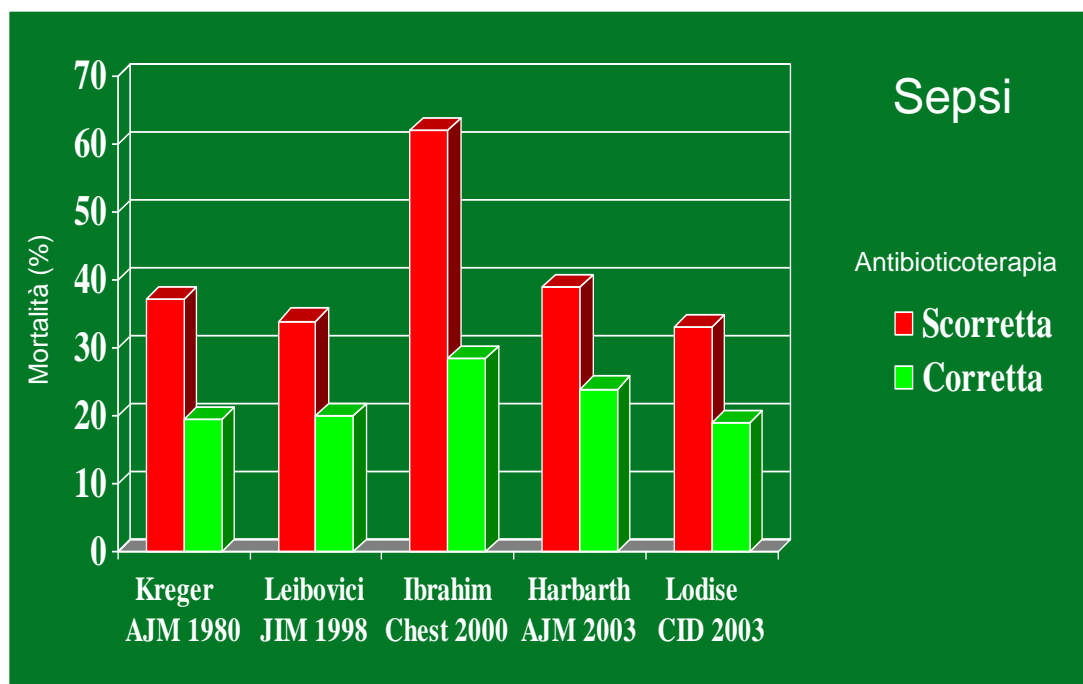
Gli agenti eziologici delle infezioni respiratorie

M. Moroni, R. Esposto, F. De Lalla. Malattie Infettive. Masson.



Principi di antibioticoterapia

2. Instaurarla solo dopo aver raccolto i campioni per le indagini microbiologiche



Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

Principi di antibiotico terapia

3. Instaurarla utilizzando la molecola corretta, a dosaggi e tempi corretti



Principi di antibioticoterapia

- Terapia empirica



Principi di antibiotico terapia

- Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

Epidemiologia

Paziente

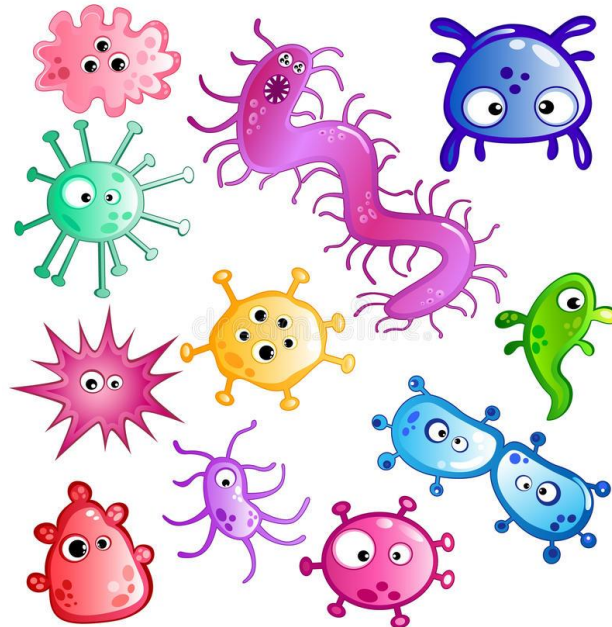
Antibiotico



Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

- **EPIDEMIOLOGIA**

- Provenienza del paziente
- Sede dell'infezione



Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

• EPIDEMIOLOGIA

Microrganismo	Reparto medico			Reparto chirurgico			Terapia intensiva		
	Nosocomiale (n)	Comunitaria (n)	Rapporto nosocomiale/comunitaria	Nosocomiale (n)	Comunitaria (n)	Rapporto nosocomiale/comunitaria	Nosocomiale (n)	Comunitaria (n)	Rapporto nosocomiale/comunitaria
E. coli	143	342	0,42	58	82	0,70	28	10	2,80
S. aureus	193	105	1,17	80	25	3,20	62	9	6,89
S. epidermidis	98	39	2,51	36	6	6,00	61	2	30,50
P. aeruginosa	50	24	1,47	27	5	7,40	44	6	7,33
E. faecalis	46	26	1,26	22	6	5,33	24	5	4,80
S. pneumoniae	14	98	0,14	2	3	0,67	2	6	0,33
K. pneumoniae	31	24	1,29	23	6	3,83	35	1	35,00
E. cloacae	21	11	1,91	18	6	3,00	29	0	ND
E. Faecium	23	12	1,91	10	5	2,00	5	0	ND
P. mirabilis	8	17	0,47	11	6	1,83	4	1	4,00
S. marcescens	5	4	1,25	9	2	4,50	15	0	ND
K. oxytoca	3	6	0,50	7	3	2,33	11	0	ND
E. aerogenes	4	1	4,00	8	2	4,00	12	1	12,00

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

Minerva Anestesiol 2004; 70, 5: 321 – 328

 Regione Lombardia

Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

• EPIDEMIOLOGIA

	Sito principale d'infezione				
	Batteriemie (n = 1159)	Polmonite (n = 1635)	Infezioni Urinarie (n = 2321)	Infezioni cardiovascolari (n = 300)	Occhio, orecchio, naso e gola (n = 147)
CNS	37	2	3	46	18
<i>S. aureus</i>	24	21	3	20	17
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp	10	2	14	11	5
<i>E. coli</i>	3	4	28	2	3
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp	3	9	4	2	6
<i>C. albicans</i>	2	6	10	4	5
<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	2	8	6	2	3
<i>S. marcescens</i>	2	4	1	1	2
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	2	14	7	2	8
<i>Candida</i> spp	2	0.2	4	2	12
<i>C. glabrata</i>	2	3	3	0.3	0
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp	1	3	0.2	1	0
Altri funghi	1	2	5	1	3
<i>P. mirabilis</i>	0.6	2	4	1	1
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	0.4	2	0	0	0
<i>H. Influenzae</i>	0.1	3	0	0	0
Altri	7	16	8	5	17

Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance (NNIS) System Report.
Ottobre 1986 – Aprile 1998.
AMJ Infect Control 1998; 6: 5.

 Regione
Lombardia

Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

- **PAZIENTE**

- Sesso
- Età
- Comorbilità
- Terapie in atto
- Fattori di rischio per MDRO



Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

- Fattori di rischio per MDRO
 - Terapia antibiotica nei 90 giorni precedenti
 - Ospedalizzazione di 2 o più giorni nei 90 giorni precedenti
 - Alta prevalenza di antibiotico-resistenza sul territorio o in strutture ospedaliere
 - Residenza in casa di riposo o in strutture per lungodegenza
 - Terapia infusionale, antibiotica o chemioterapia, a domicilio
 - Medicazione di ferita a domicilio
 - Insorgenza d'infezione entro 30 giorni dalla dialisi
 - Familiari portatori di MDRO
 - Patologie o farmaci immunosoppressori

Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

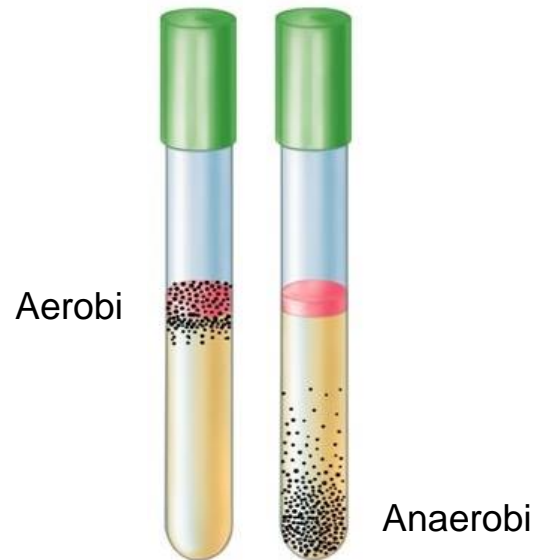
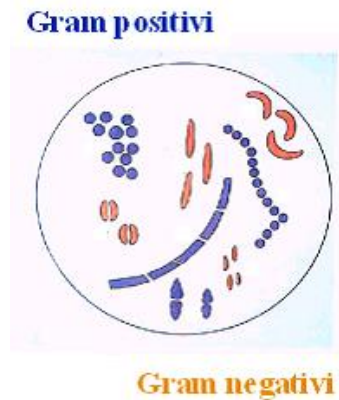
- **ANTIBIOTICO**

- Spettro d'azione
- Meccanismo d'azione
- Farmacocinetica & Farmacodinamica



Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

- **ANTIBIOTICO**
 - Spettro d'azione



Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

- **ANTIBIOTICO**

- Meccanismo d'azione

- Battericidi
 - Batteriostatici
 - Selettivi
 - Non selettivi

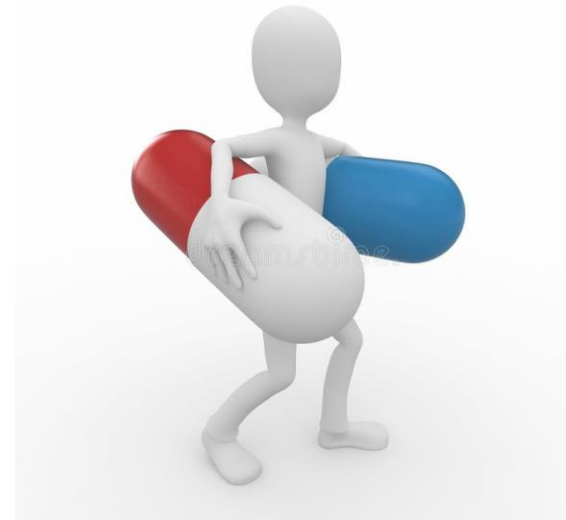


Terapia empirica RAGIONATA

- **ANTIBIOTICO**

- Farmacocinetica & Farmacodinamica

- Tempo-dipendente
 - Concentrazione-dipendente
 - Idrofilo
 - Lipofilo (idrofobo)



Principi di antibioticoterapia

4. Rivederla dopo 48-72 ore sulla scorta dei dati clinici e microbiologici, allo scopo di utilizzare antibiotici a spettro ristretto
5. Interromperla il primo possibile sulla scorta dei dati clinici e microbiologici



Sistema Socio Sanitario

 Regione
Lombardia
ASST Valcamonica

 Regione
Lombardia

Antibioticoterapia



