Global Point Prevalence Survey of Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance in hospitals worldwide

Dedicated to the entire Global-PPS network !

Call to Action on Antimicrobial Resistance 2018

Accra, Ghana

In partnership with the

IACG | Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

Ghana Government

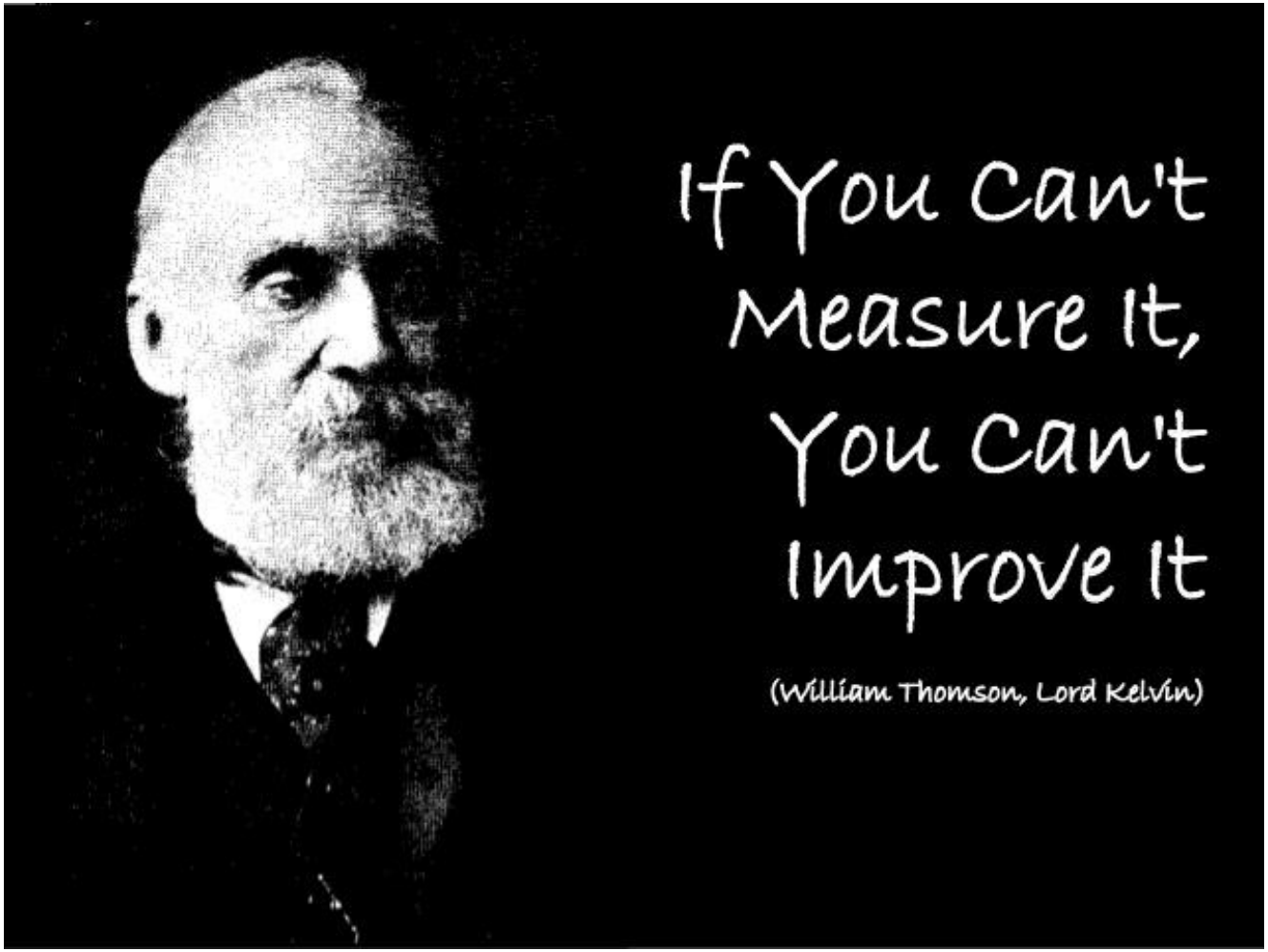
Royal Thai Government

UK Government

UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION

WORLD BANK GROUP

wellcome


If You Can't Measure It, You Can't Improve It
(William Thomson, Lord Kelvin)

An innovative worldwide accessible web-based Global-PPS TOOL

- Standardized approach
- Collect consistent, valid and comparable antimicrobial prescribing data
- A simple method

Global-PPS offers a free tool, a first step in the fight against AMR

Protocol

Different languages

Networking

Data collection templates

Full support to the hospitals

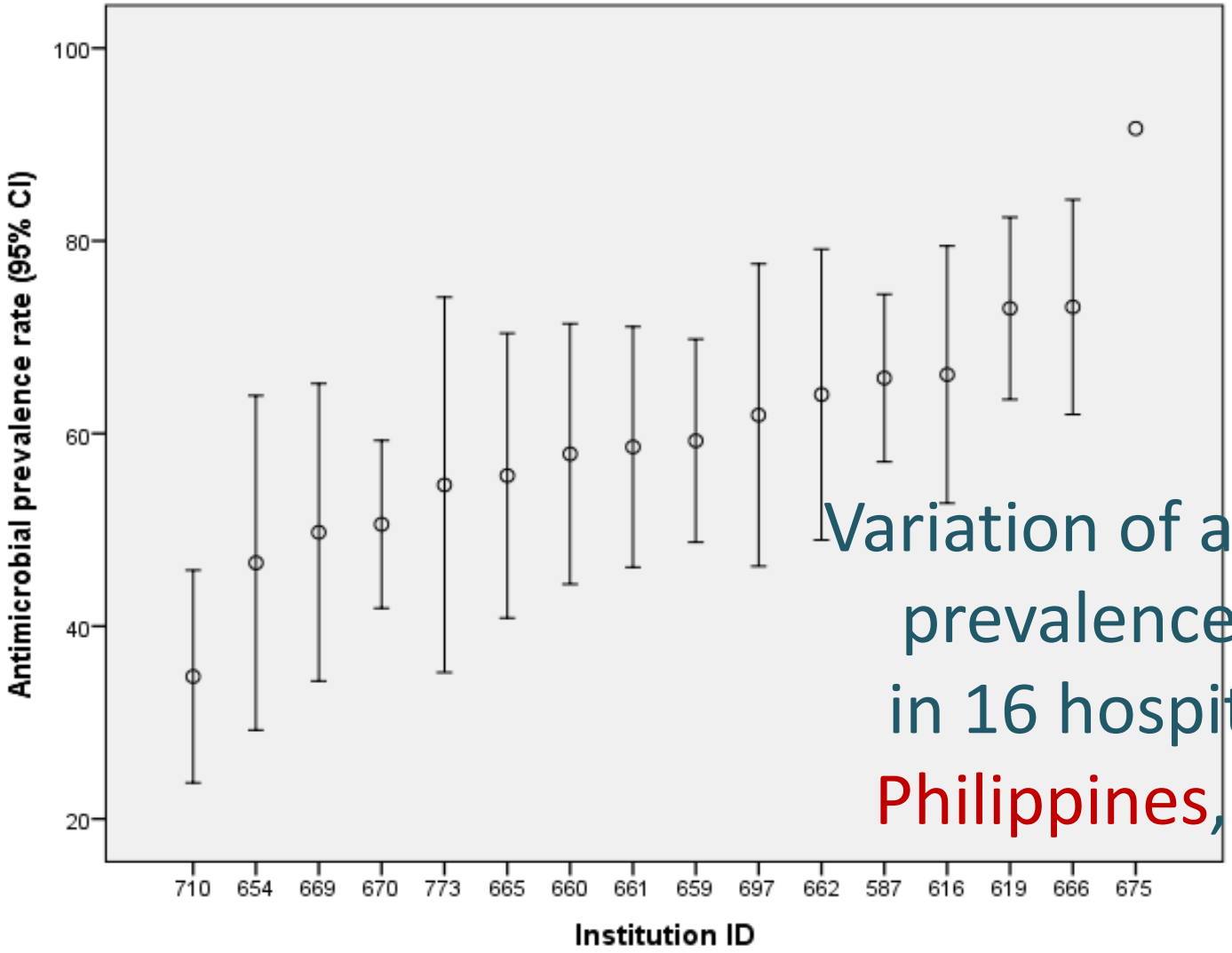
Help Desk !

IT manual

Posters and leaflets to promote the study

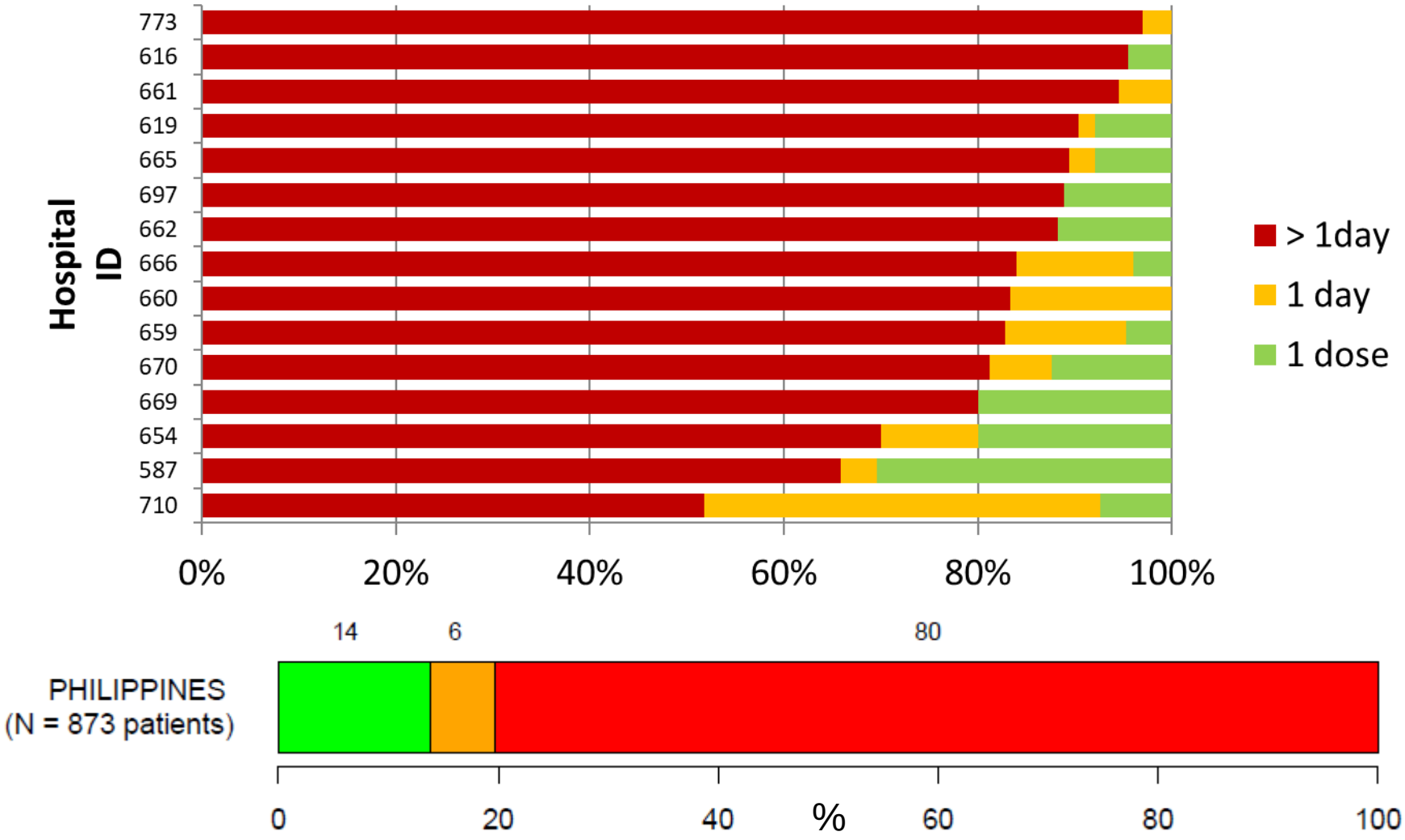
PPT slides to explain the method

Assess the situation in your hospital

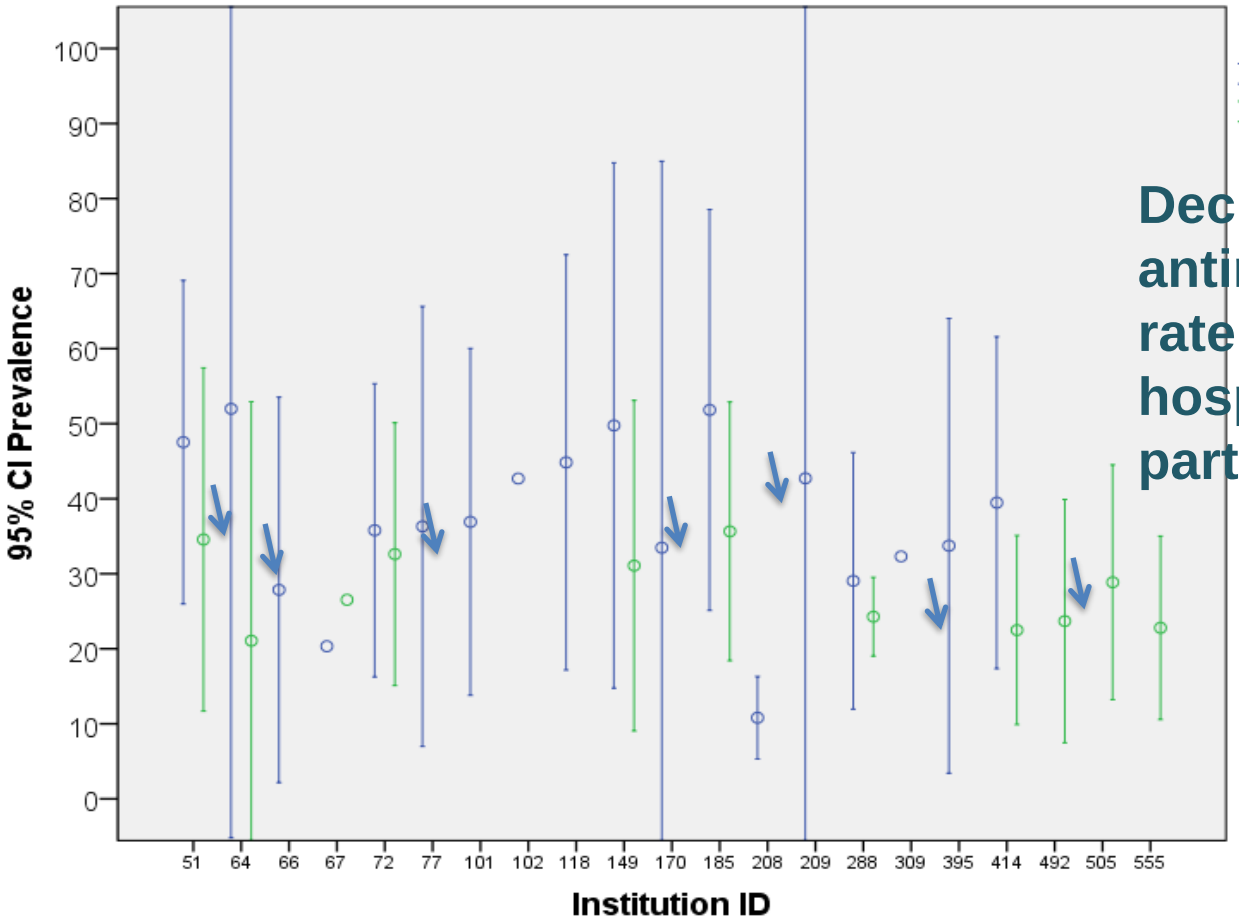


Variation of antimicrobial prevalence rates (%) in 16 hospitals in The Philippines, year 2017

Identify targets to improve quality of antimicrobial prescribing: Prolonged surgical prophylaxis in 15 hospitals in The Philippines in 2017



Assess effectiveness of interventions through repeated Global-PPS



Decrease of overall mean antimicrobial prevalence rate is seen for all 7 hospitals with 2nd participation in 2017

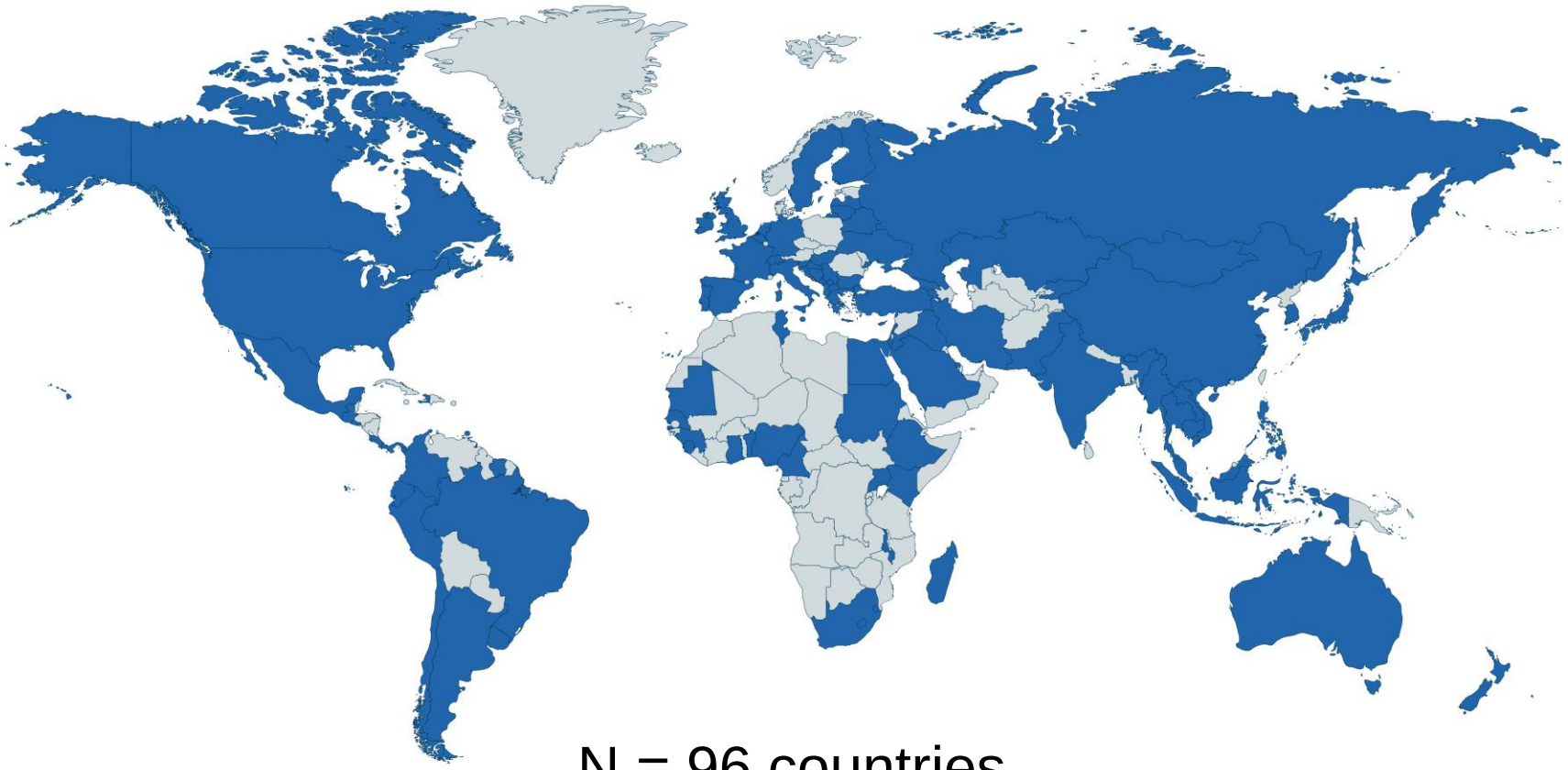
Antimicrobial prevalence rates (%) in Japanese hospitals, year 2015 & 2017

Assess effectiveness of interventions through repeated Global-PPS

	Tertiary care hospital Lagos **Intervention in 2016**		Tertiary care hospital Abuja **No Intervention**	
	2015	2017	2015	2017
Antibiotic prevalence adult wards	80.6%	**67.0%** ↓	58.7%	61.2%
Antibiotic prevalence in pediatric wards	89.7%	**59.2%** ↓	50.9%	68.3%

Quantity of antimicrobial prescribing in two Global-PPS participating Nigerian hospitals

Degree of participation or enrollment as of today

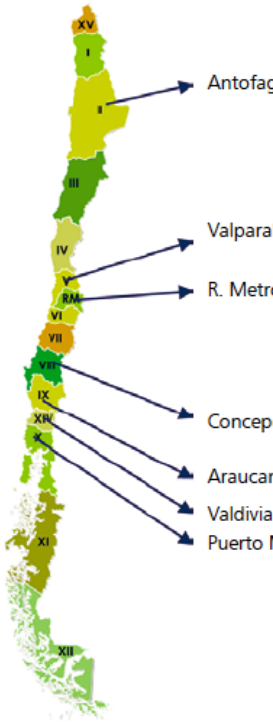


N = 96 countries
N ≈ 1000 hospitals
N ≈ 220,000 admitted patients

Global-PPS integrated in Chilean Network

Collaborative Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

Chilean Society of Infectious Diseases



Antofagasta	1 Hospital AC				
Valparaíso	Hospital AC	2	Hospital MC	1
	Hospital IAC	1		
R. Metropolitana	Hospital AC	6	Hospital de niños AC	3
	Hospital IAC	3	Hospital privado AC	3
	Hospital UAC	2	Red Ambulatoria	1
Concepción	Hospital AC y MC	2	Universidad	1
Araucanía	Hospital AC	1		
Valdivia	Hospital AC	1		
Puerto Montt	Hospital AC	1		

Figura 1. AC = alta complejidad; MC= mediana complejidad; IAC = institucional alta complejidad; UAC=universitario alta complejidad.

40 Hospitals
Public Hospitals
Private Clinics
Teaching Hospitals
Military Hospitals


Continuous work towards sustainability and scale up through COMMUNICATION and NETWORKING
ECCMID 2016

Scientific papers using Global-PPS data

Epidemiology and Infection

cambridge.org/hyg

Longitudinal point prevalence survey of antibacterial use in Northern Ireland using the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC) PPS and Global-PPS tool

G. M. Al-Taani[1], M. Scott[2], D. Farren[3], F. Gilmore[3], B. Mccullagh[4], C. Hibberd[4], A. Mccorry[5], A. Versporten[6], H. Goossens[6], P. Zarb[7] and M. A. Aldeyab[8]

[1]Faculty of Pharmacy, Yarmouk Universi
and Medicines Management Centre, Nor
UK; [3]Northern Health and Social Care Tr

Original Paper

Cite this article: Al-Taani GM *et al* (2018). Longitudinal point prevalence survey of antibacterial use in Northern Ireland using the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption (ESAC) PPS and Global-PPS tool. *Epidemiology and Infection* 1–6. https://doi.org/10.1017/S095026881800095X

www.global-pps.com/dissemination/peer-reviewed-articles/

Original Article

A Point Prevalence Survey of Antimicrobial Prescribing in Four Nigerian Tertiary Hospitals

...u KC[2], Versporten A[3], Goossens H[3], Nwajiobi-Princewill PI[2], Jimoh O[1], Ige TO[1], Aigbe AI[2], Ola-Bello OI,

RESEARCH ARTICLE **Open Access**

Comparative point prevalence survey of antimicrobial consumption between a hospital in Northern Ireland and a hospital in Jordan

Feras Darwish Elhajji[1*], Ghaith M. Al-Taani[2], Lana Anani[3], Sahar Al-Masri[4], Haneen Abdalaziz[1], Su'a Abdel Qader Al Bawab[6], Michael Scott[7], David Farren[7], Fiona Gilmore[7], Ann Versporten[8], Herman Goossens[8] and Mamoon A. Aldeyab[9]

Abstract

Background: To assess antimicrobial prescribing in a Northern Ireland hospital (Antrim Area Hospital compare them with those of a hospital in Jordan (Specialty Hospital).

Methods: Using the Global-PPS approach, the present study surveyed patients admitted to the hosp the prescribed antibiotics, and a set of quality control indicators related to antibiotics.

Results: Ultimately, 444 and 112 inpatients in the AAH and the Specialty Hospital, respectively, were the medical group, 165 inpatients were prescribed 239 antibiotics in the AAH, while 44 patients in th

Antimicrobial consumption and resistance in adult hospital inpatients in 53 countries: results of an internet-based global point prevalence survey

*Ann Versporten, Peter Zarb, Isabelle Caniaux, Marie-Françoise Gros, Nico Drapier, Mark Miller, Vincent Jarlier, Dilip Nathwani, Herman Goossens, on behalf of the Global-PPS network**

Summary

Background The Global Point Prevalence Survey (Global-PPS) established an international network of hospitals to measure antimicrobial prescribing and resistance worldwide. We aimed to assess antimicrobial prescribing and resistance in hospital inpatients.

Methods We used a standardised surveillance method to collect detailed data about antimicrobial prescribing and resistance from hospitals worldwide, which were grouped by UN region. The internet-based survey included all inpatients (adults, children, and neonates) receiving an antimicrobial who were on the ward at 0800 h on one specific day between January and September, 2015. Hospitals were classified as primary, secondary, tertiary (including infectious diseases hospitals), and paediatric hospitals. Five main ward types were defined: medical wards, surgical wards, intensive-care units, haematology oncology wards, and medical transplantation (bone marrow or solid transplants) wards. Data recorded included patient characteristics, antimicrobials received, diagnosis, therapeutic indication according to predefined lists, and markers of prescribing quality (eg, whether a stop or review date were recorded, and whether local prescribing guidelines existed and were adhered to). We report findings for adult inpatients.

Lancet Glob Health 2018; 6: e619–29

Published Online April 19, 2018 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(18)30186-4

*Members listed at the end of the paper

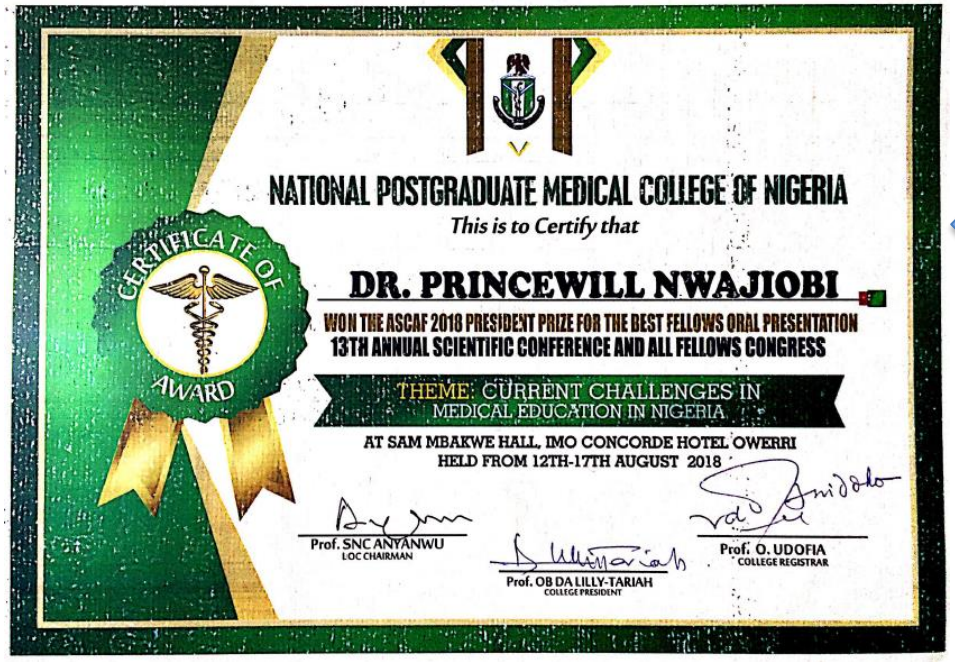
Laboratory of Medical Microbiology, Vaccine & Infectious Disease Institute (VAXINFECTIO), Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, University of Antwerp, Antwerp, Belgium

Networking : Global-PPS as intermediary

- Regional coordinators !

See www.global-pps.com

Awards obtained through the Global-PPS



Best oral presentation, Nigeria

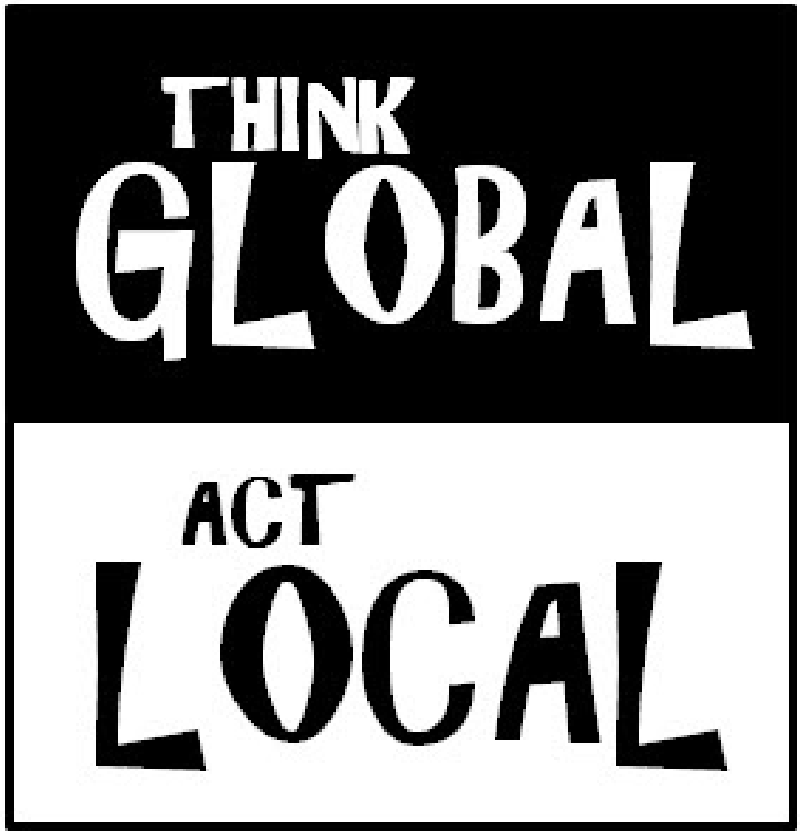
Best poster presentation, Saoudi Arabia

LAGOS UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE APPRECIATES GLOBAL-PPS

LAGOS UNIVERSITY
TEACHING HOSPITAL

Contact

global-PPS@uantwerpen.be



Any hospital can participate

www.global-pps.com

See also: Versporten A, Zarb P, Caniaux I, et al. Antimicrobial consumption and resistance in adult hospital inpatients in 53 countries: results of an internet-based global point prevalence survey. *Lancet Glob Health* 2018.