The Global Point Prevalence Survey of Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance (Global-PPS)
Results of antimicrobial prescribing in Togo

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The Global-PPS **(www.global-pps.com)** is a standardized tool to assess antimicrobial use (AMU) and resistance. It helps to establish antibiotic stewardship programs in low incomes countries such as Togo where access to antimicrobial susceptibility test is limit. We aim to report results of the survey in 9 hospitals in Togo.

METHODS

A Global-PPS was conducted in 9 hospitals of Togo in December 2018. We included all inpatients receiving an antimicrobial on the day of the PPS. Data included details on antimicrobial agents, reasons and indications for treatment and a set of quality indicators. Data-entry was done using a web-based tool made available by the University of Antwerp, Belgium.

RESULTS

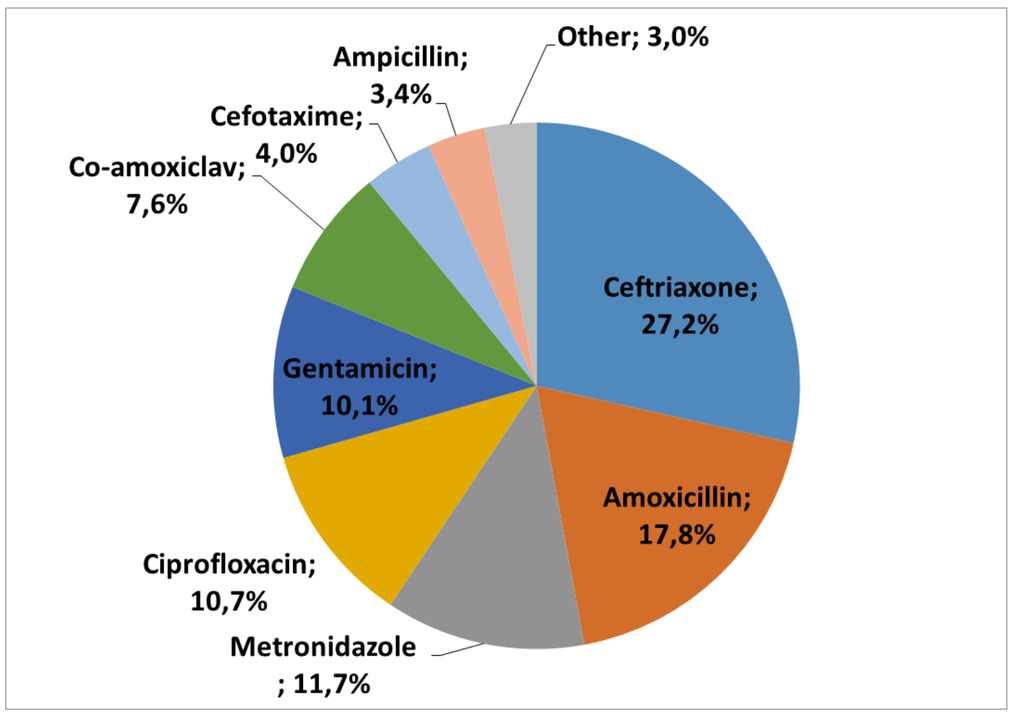
Région des plateaux : 4 hospitals

Région maritime : 2 hospitals

Lomé commune : 3 hospitals

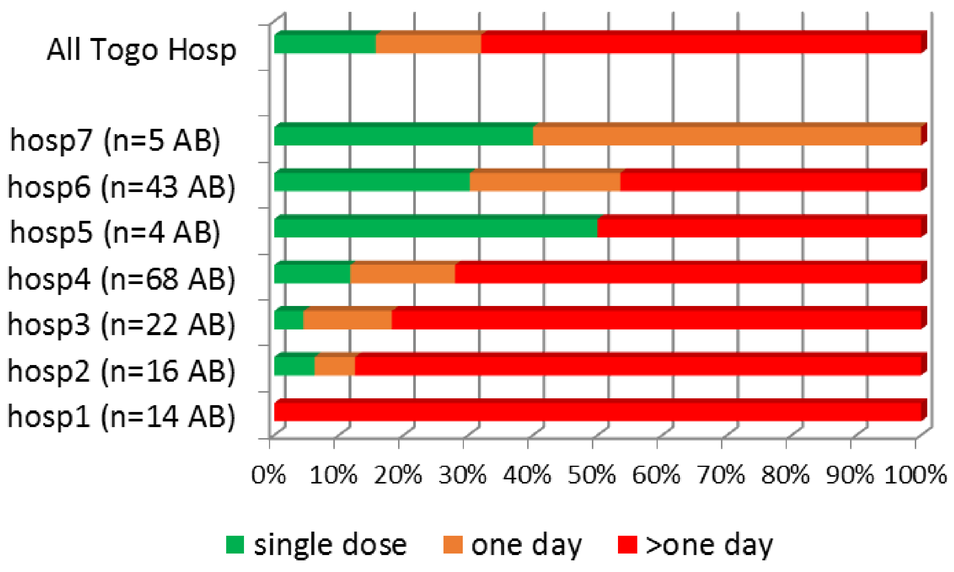
- Of the 9 hospitals, 2 were tertiary care and 7 secondary care hospitals.
- The survey included 713 patients of which 89.8% were treated with at least one antimicrobial.
- Top 3 indications for AMU were malaria (32.2%), other undefined (17%) and gastro-intestinal infections (6.3%).
- Out of 1062 antimicrobials, 16.9% were antimalarials and 74.7% antibacterials for systemic use of which ceftriaxone, amoxicillin and metronidazole were most frequent prescribed (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Top antibacterials prescribed for systemic use (ATC J01) prescribed overall



- Therapeutic prescribing (n=716) accounted for 67.4% of which 95.8% for a community and 4.2% for a healthcare acquired infection.
- Antimicrobials used for medical or surgical prophylaxis (SP) accounted for 13.8% and 17.4%.
- Ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin and amoxicillin were most often prescribed for SP (30.2%, 19.2, 17.4 respectively).
- Prolonged SP (>1 day) in adults and children was common (69%) and varied a lot between 7 hospitals in Togo (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Duration of surgical prophylaxis



Antibiotic quality indicators (adults and children)

- The reason for antimicrobial prescription was documented in 84.1% of antibiotic prescriptions.
- A stop/review date was only documented in 19.5% of antibiotic prescriptions
- Guideline compliance reached 98.4%.
  - > See Table 1 for an overview by activity (ICU, medical and surgical).
- No patients were reported to have received a microbiology–based treatment.

Table 1. Overview of antibiotic quality indicators by activity

	Reason in notes (%)	Stop/review date (%)	Guideline compliance (%)
ICU	88.8	20.6	97.1
Medical	78.8	25.6	99.0
Surgical	86.8	10.8	98.8
TOTAL	84.1	19.5	98.4

CONCLUSION

This survey was the first conducted in the country. We found a very high overall antimicrobial prevalence rate whereby nearly 9 out of 10 patients admitted in the hospital received at least one antimicrobial on the day of the PPS. It is important setting-up a tailored antimicrobial stewardship program in each hospital. The challenge remains reinforcement of infection prevention and the medical bacteriology lab capacity by offering antimicrobial susceptibility testing to monitor prescription.

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