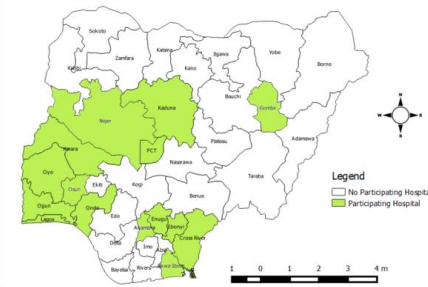




GLOBAL POINT PREVALENCE SURVEY OF ANTIMICROBIAL CONSUMPTION AND RESISTANCE (GLOBAL-PPS)



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Longitudinal Global Point Prevalence Surveys in Nigeria. Progress, challenges and opportunities.

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The Global-PPS is coordinated
by the University of Antwerp
and supported by bioMérieux

31st **ECCMID** EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF
CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY
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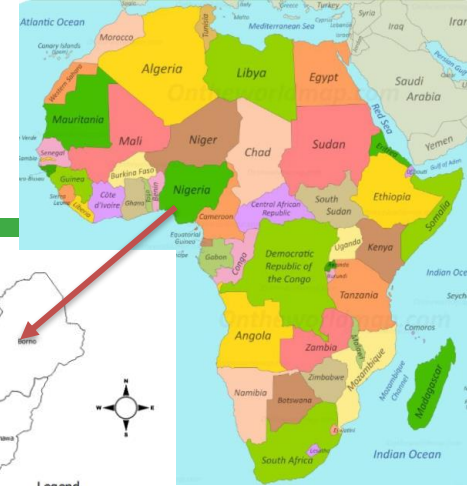
Online
9–12 July 2021

Mini oral flash session July 10, 2021





The global-PPS in Nigeria

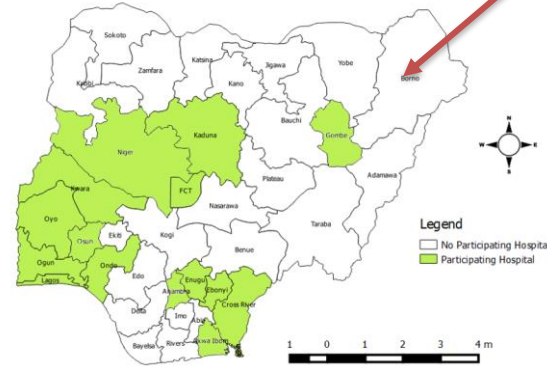


Background : www.global-PPS.com

Aims : Quantify prescribing patterns of antimicrobial use (AMU) in Nigeria.

Methods :

- Global point prevalence surveys were conducted **from 2015 to 2019**.
- 20 hospitals with multiple participations (44 surveys) from **14 different counties in North and South Nigeria**.
- All patients present in the wards at 8 a.m. were included.
- Detailed data collected for patients on antimicrobials : AMU patterns and antibiotic quality indicators.
- Prevalence rates were weighted by department type, and ranges provided by year.

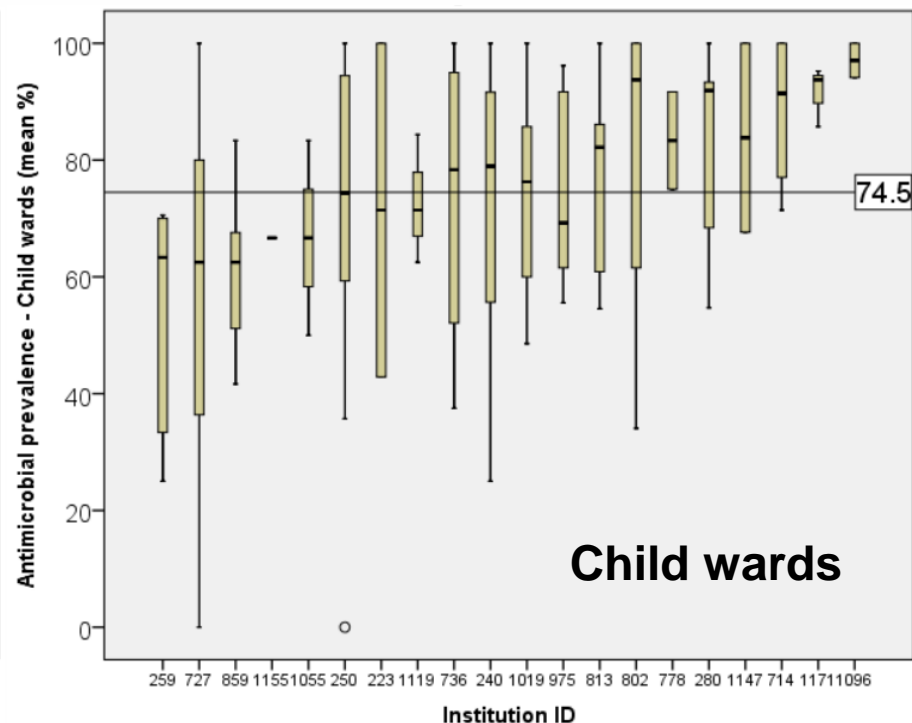
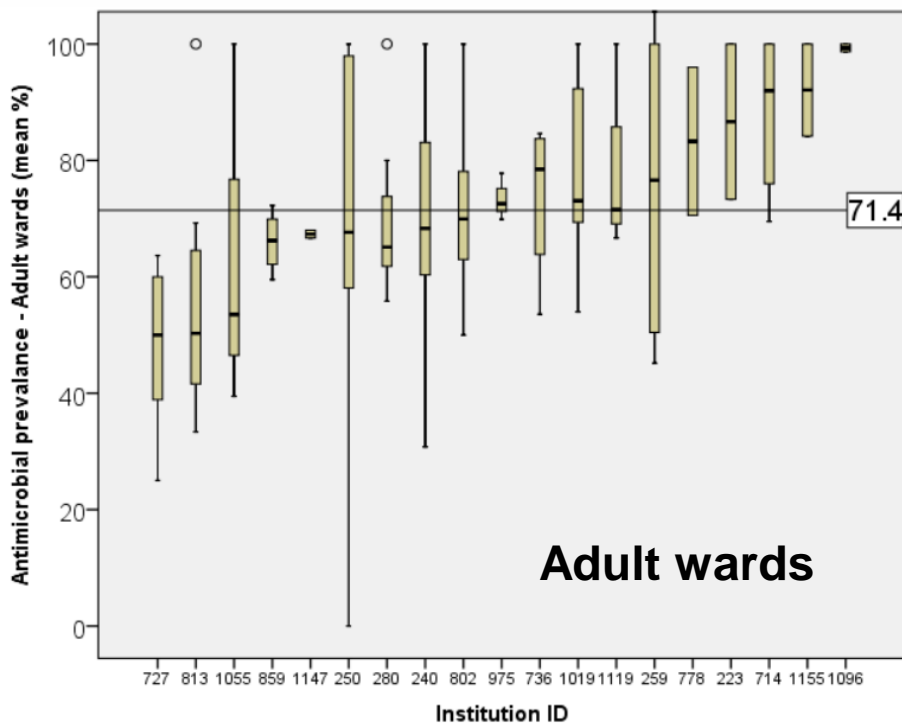




Antimicrobial use prevalence 2015-2019

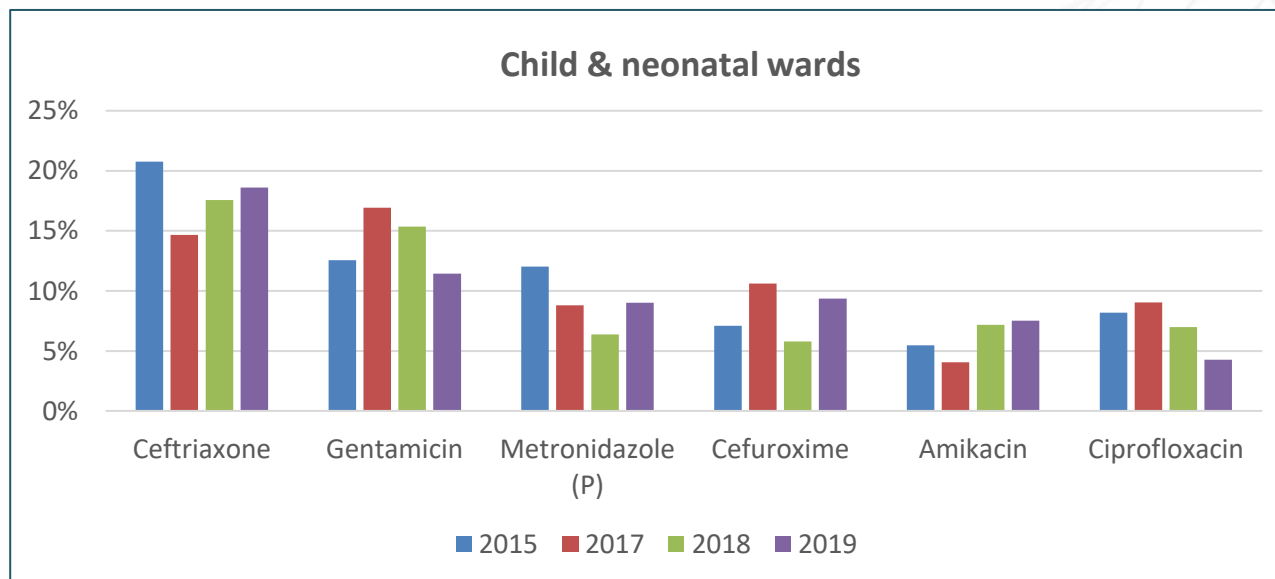
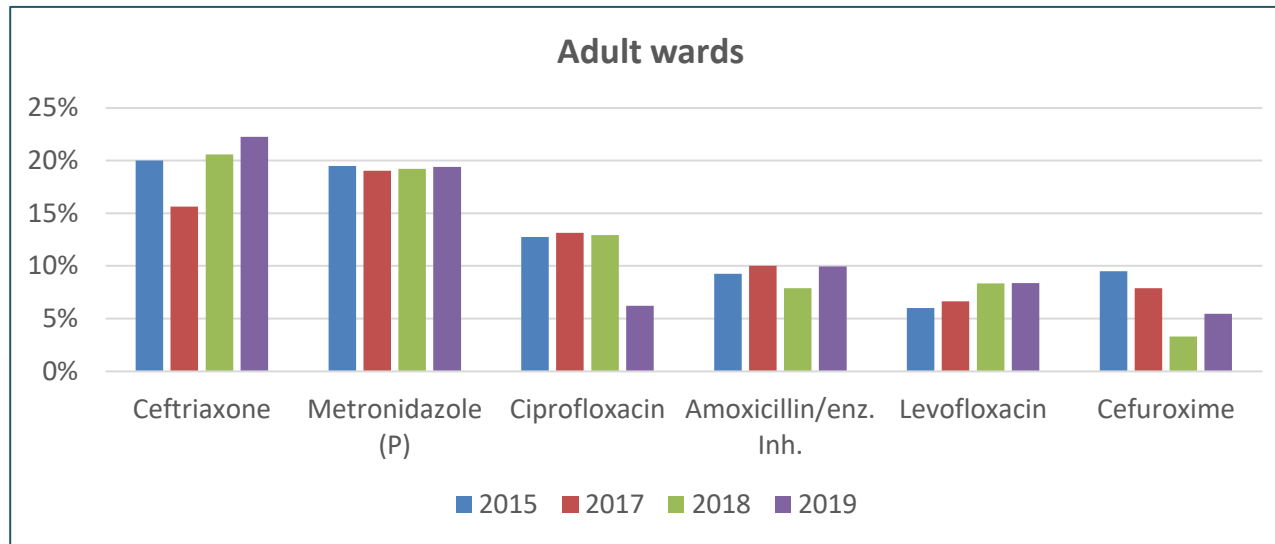
Year	N Surveys	N patients	Mean treated patients % (95%CI)	
			Adult wards	Child/Neo wards
2015	4	840	75.4 (58.5-92.3)	74.7 (62.5-86.9)
2017	10	2049	64.6 (56.4-72.7)	69.2 (59.9-78.5)
2018	11	2332	70.2 (61.4-79.0)	73.4 (64.4-82.4)
2019	19	2684	77.2 (71.2-83.2)	79.2 (73.5-84.8)

- Overall high AMU rates !
- Significantly different AMU rates between the hospitals !





Most frequently prescribed antibiotics for therapeutic use (CAI and HAI)





Quality indicators for antibiotic therapeutic prescribing (CAI & HAI) in Nigeria

Adult wards

Antibiotic Quality Indicator	2015 (4 hosp)	2017 (10 hosp)	2018 (10 hosp)	2019 (14 hosp)
Presence of justification of antibiotic	49.5	69.3	70.8	79.9
Presence of stop/review date	26.0	28.0	45.0	64.5
Guidelines missing	34.3	74.2	76.7	84.6
Targeted prescribing	19.5	3.5	6.6	6.8

2 times 6 newly joined hospitals from different counties (in 2017 and 2019)

Child & neonatal wards

Antibiotic Quality Indicator	2015 (4 hosp)	2017 (10 hosp)	2018 (10 hosp)	2019 (14 hosp)
Presence of justification of antibiotic	56.8	78.3	79.0	86.8
Presence of stop/review date	21.3	29.3	46.5	43.5
Guidelines missing	21.9	70.2	57.3	56.9
Targeted prescribing	15.3	6.1	7.0	6.8

Microbiology laboratories exist but are underutilized

Absence of use of biomarker data



Findings

- 📍 Increase of hospital sites with motivated teams over time.
- 📍 Overall similar high rates of antimicrobial prescribing for adults and children/neonates over time.
- 📍 High broad-spectrum prescribing (ceftriaxone).
- 📍 High use of parenteral metronidazole.
- 📍 Poor outcomes of antibiotic quality indicators.

The way forward !



- 📍 High level discussion and policy to encourage laboratory use !
- 📍 Develop and share empiric antibiotic treatment guidelines.
- 📍 Enhance antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) actions : install a system to enhance the documentation of a stop / review date.
- 📍 Global-PPS should be considered essential to establish and maintain informed AMS activities in Nigeria.
- 📍 All Nigerian hospitals are welcome to participate !
Contact Global-PPS@uantwerpen.be