



The Global Point Prevalence Survey of Antimicrobial Consumption and Resistance (Global-PPS) Results from public and private hospitals in Kenya and Tanzania in 2021



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BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES

Point Prevalence Surveys (PPS) are well-known surveillance methods for observing the prescription of antimicrobials in hospitals.

We aimed to assess the prevalence and quality of antimicrobial prescribing in public & private hospitals in Kenya and Tanzania, using the standardized Global-PPS methodology. This is the first survey conducted in Kenya and Tanzania after the COVID-19 outbreak.

METHODS

The Global-PPS was conducted in March 2021 in public & private hospitals in Kenya (14 hospitals) and Tanzania (1 hospital) and included all inpatients receiving an antimicrobial on the day of the PPS with data on the antimicrobial agents, indications and quality indicators collected. A web-based application designed by the University of Antwerp was used for data entry, validation and reporting (www.global-pps.com).

General results	
Total patients (admitted)	1,542
Total patients on antimicrobials	680
Total antimicrobial prescriptions	1,311
% of patients on antimicrobials	44.1%

Antimicrobial use prevalence ranged from 70.6% in neonatal, 40.2% in adult and 32.8% in paediatric wards. Community-acquired infections accounted for 48.5% of antimicrobial prescriptions, whereas 5.7% was for healthcare-associated infections. Up to 27.3% was for medical prophylaxis and 16.2% for surgical prophylaxis. The most common antimicrobials overall were ceftriaxone (23.7%), metronidazole (15.9%) and gentamicin (10.2%).

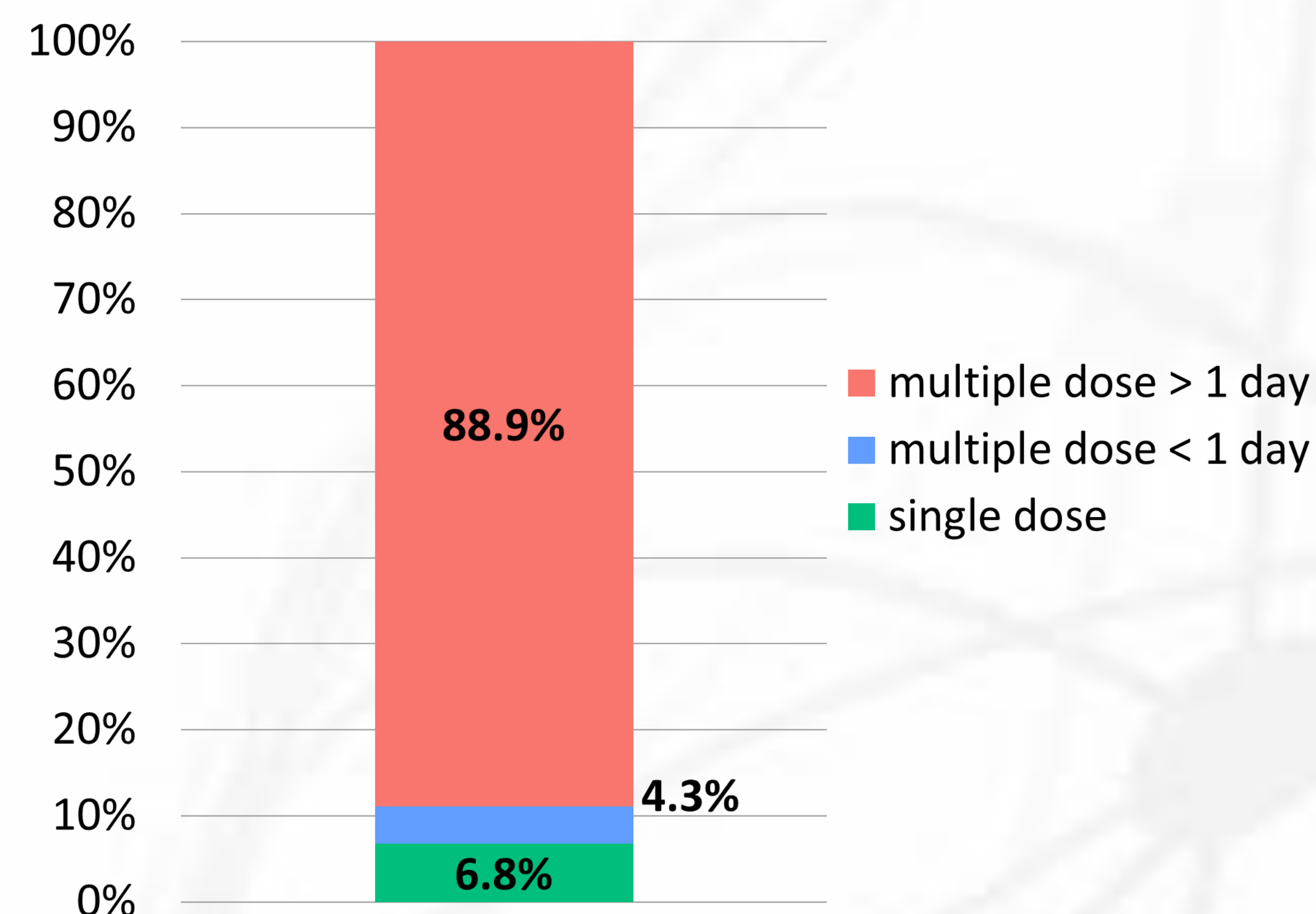


Fig 2. Duration of surgical antibiotic (J01) prophylaxis (n=207 prescriptions)

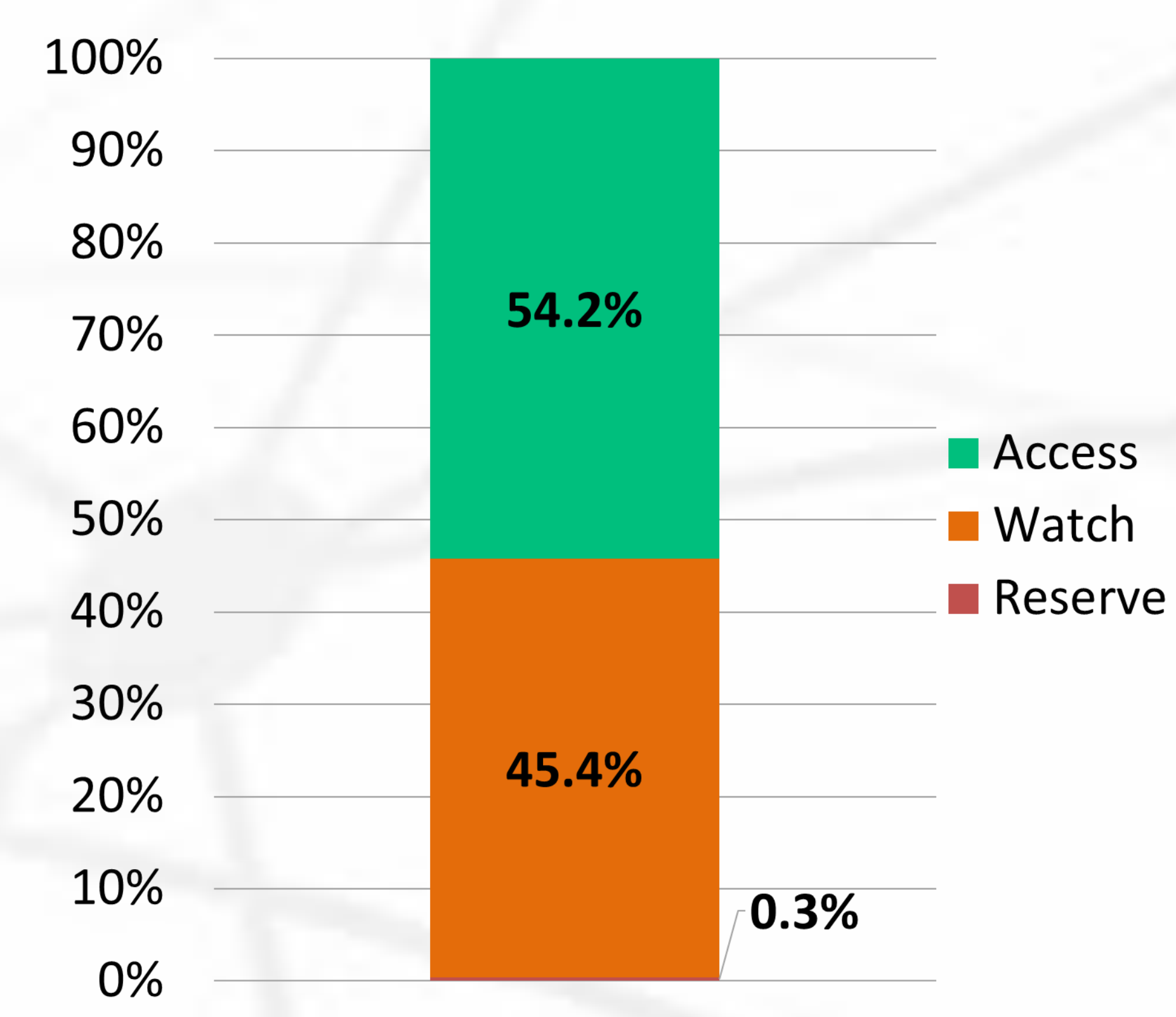


Fig 3. Antibiotic (J01) use by WHO AWaRe classification (n=1145 prescriptions)

RESULTS

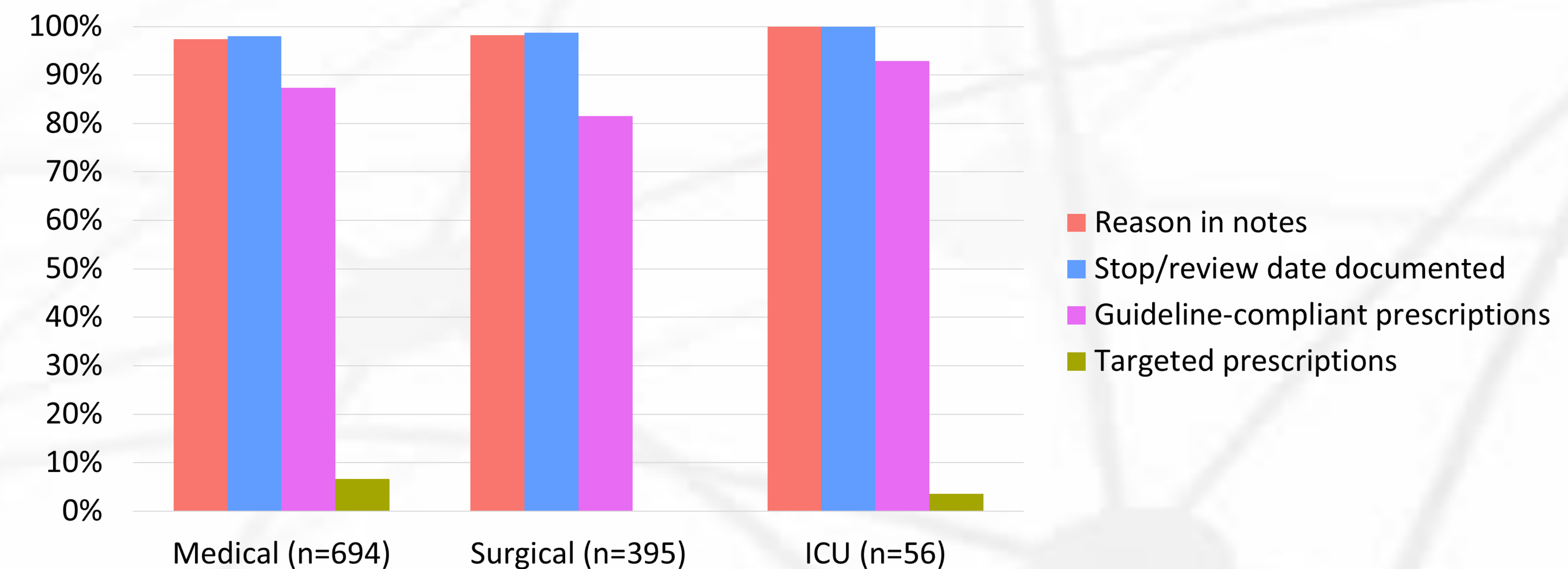


Fig 1. Quality indicators for antibiotic (J01) use

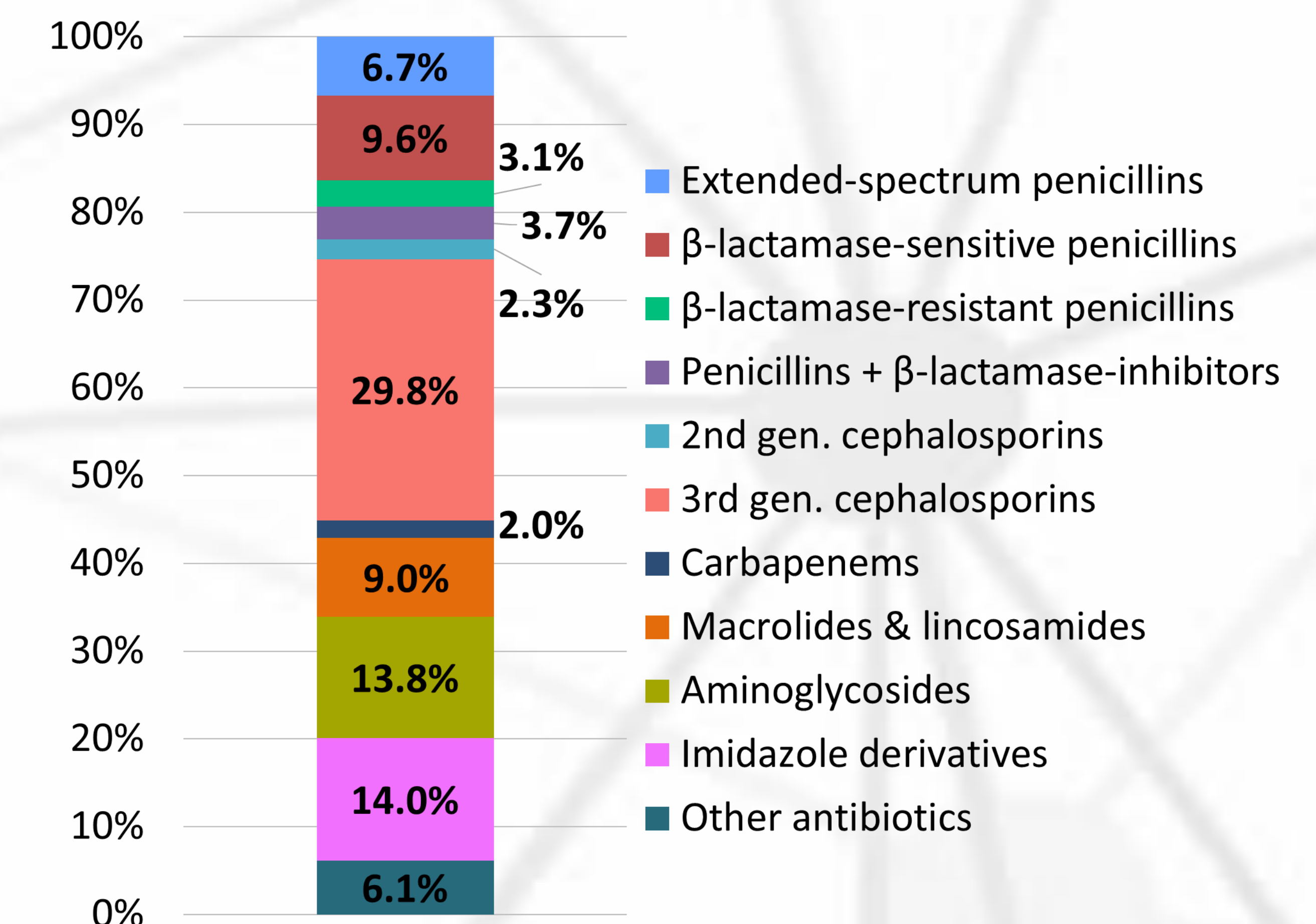


Fig 4. Antibiotic (J01) use by subclass (n=1145 prescriptions)

CONCLUSION

We observed a high empirical use of broad spectrum antibiotics, in addition to prolonged use of antibiotics for surgical prophylaxis. There was excellent guideline compliance and documentation of stop/review dates in the notes, however, there was low utilization of laboratory support to guide antibiotic initiation and optimization leading to some antimicrobial agents being inappropriately used. Repeat Global-PPS is recommended to evaluate trends as well as progress of any interventions to optimize antimicrobial use.

Disclosures: bioMérieux is the sole industrial partner of the Global-PPS. The company has no role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing the report. Data are strictly confidential and stored anonymously at the coordinating centre of the University of Antwerp.

