

Data collection forms Version August 2023

Unit Form (Mandatory: Fill in one form for each unique unit/room included in the survey)

Date of survey / /			Person(s) completing form (Auditor						
(dd/mm/year)			code) (optional)						
Name	e		Unit Name						
institution:			Room name(s) (option						
Type of speciality - Tick just "one" most appropriate type of outpatient unit									
☐ EM (Emergency)		□ GM	GM (General Medicine mixed) ¹			HCP (Healthcare Practice)			
☐ OB (Observati	on)	□ SM (SM (Surgical Mixed)			GP (General Practitioner practise)			
☐ RESP (Respiratory)		□ но(HO (Haematology-Oncology)			MAL (Malnutrition)			
☐ ID (Infectious	disease)	□ PLAS	PLAS (Plastic Reconstructive Surgical)			NM (Neonatal Medical)			
☐ HIV/TB (HIV-T	uberculosis)	□ ORT	ORT (Orthopaedic)			ANC (Antenatal care)			
☐ REN (Nephrology-urology)		□ ENT	ENT (Ear Nose and Throat)			GYN (Gynaecology)			
1. 1		□ EYE	EYE (Ophthalmology)			OBST (Obstetrics)			
☐ GAS (Gastroenterology)		□ END	ENDO (Endoscopy)			DEN (Dental Clinic)			
Total number of prescribers ² on the unit/room during defined timeslot of the survey									
N Doctor(s) N Nurs		se(s)	e(s) N Pharmacist(s)		ther	(s)			
Timeslot data gat	hering on the	Starting	rting time ³ (hour): Oa			.m. O p.ı	m. (tick as appropriate)		
_	of the survey ⁴	Ending ti	ing time³ (hour):			m. O p.n	n. (tick as appropriate)		

¹ Includes specialties such as Dermatology, Allergy-Immunology, Cardiovascular, etc. General medicine mixed refers also to paediatrics in general. Tick as well if no specialty is defined.

² Specify the profession of person(s) "prescribing" antimicrobials and the number of them included in the survey on the unit/room during the defined timeslot of the survey.

³ Specify approximate starting hour (e.g. 8 a.m.) and approximate ending hour (e.g. 3 p.m.)

⁴ Survey the unit for at least 4 hours; or about a half a day (unless session is shorter, in which case, survey for the whole session duration). Preferably start the survey at the beginning of the session.

OUTPATIENT Form: Complete for every outpatient seen on the unit/room and not admitted >24 hours or slept overnight during the timeslot of survey1

Name/code of unit		Name/code of room within the			-	-	t identifier number ²		Sur Num	•	
_	e group (tick as ropriate)	O Adult ≥18 year O Neonate	rs O Chi	ld ≤17 years	Sex	M, F,	U	Admission status		•	Suspected admission tion O Home O UNK
of consultation on the day of the survey (tick if present, multiple O Diarrhea O Bloody				ea, difficult bre rhea O Painfu	athing O Il/frequen	Musculot t urinat	oskeletal pai ion O Abdo	°C/<101°F) O Sneezing/nasal con O Headache O Fatigue/letha minal pain O Nausea/vomiting anus O Other symptom(s) O U	argy O S	Seizures O Ear pa	ain
	To complete only if the outpatient was prescribed an antimicrobial during the defined time slot on the day of the survey										
	Detailed patient a	ge* ⁴		Current weight* Birth weight* (in		ight* (in					
Years (≥ 2 years) Months (1-23 mo	onth)	nonth)	(in kg) kg, neona		ate only)					
Treatment based	on biomarker data 5	0 Yes - 0 No						Treatment based on POCT, I	RDT ⁷ 0	Yes 0 No	
If yes, which biomarker Type biological sa		Type biological sar	mple		Value	Unit ⁶		If yes, specify wh	nich ⁷		
CRP, PCT, WB		(Blood/ urine/oth						Result, sp	ecify 0	Positive 0 Nega	tive 0 Inconclusive
Underlying morbidity (multiple choice, max. 3 choices)	 Hematologi 	ellitus, type 1 or 2 cal or solid cancer/motherapy (<3morn 8	rths)	TraumaImmunosi state, notOther				ong COVID erological disease: inflammato rders, Coeliac disease,	0 ry 0	Chronic lung dis COPD, bronchie	eases, cystic fibrosis, ctasis, asthma
Antimicrobial (generic) Name 1.			1.		2.			3.	4.		5.
Specify by prescription/course: "new" or "ongoing"											

Antimicrobial (gener	ric) Name	1.	2.		3.		4.		5.	
Specify by prescription	on/course: "new" or "ongoing"									
Single Unit Dose 9	Unit (g, mg, IU, MU) ⁹									
Doses/day 10	Route (O, R, I, IM, IV) 11									
Prescribed/intended	I duration therapy in N days/UNK									
Clinical diagnosis (see appendix I)										
Type of indication (s	see appendix II)									
Local guideline exists	s for diagnosis (Y, N, NI, U) 12									
If yes (guideline exis	ts), complete compliance 13									
Dru	ug according to guideline (Y, N, U)									
Dosir	ng according to guideline (Y, N, U)									
Duratio	on according to guideline (Y, N, U)									

Note: * Detailed patient age, Current weight, Birth weight are optional variables.

Explanation OUTPATIENT Form

- ¹ Not admitted >24 hours or slept overnight during the timeslot of survey: However, include patients on emergency and observation units awaiting transfer to an inpatient ward and may be occupy a bed >24 hours before the survey. Complete an outpatient form for these patients as well; these patients count in the numerator and denominator.
- ² Patient Identifier: A unique patient identifier or sequential attributed number or code which will not be included in the online database.
- ³ <u>Survey Number</u>: A unique non-identifiable number given by WebPPS. Leave blank but note down the number after the patient data has been recorded in the online database.
- ⁴ Detailed patient age: If the patient is >= 2 years, specify only the number of years, if between 1 and 23 months specify only number of months, if < 1 month specify only number of days.
- If "treatment based" on biomarker, specify which one: **CRP** (C-reactive protein), **PCT** (Procalcitonin) or **WBC** (white blood cell count). Do not report a biomarker test if it did not contribute to the chosen antimicrobial treatment.
- ⁶ The unit for the biomarker CRP or PCT value expressed in mg/L, μg/L, ng/L, ng/dL, ng/mL, ng/mL, nmol/L. In thousand per microliter (μL) for WBC count (normal number of WBCs in the blood is 4,500 to 11,000 WBCs per microliter). For conversion calculator see: http://unitslab.com/node/67 (CRP) and http://unitslab.com/node/103 (procalcitonin).
- ⁷ <u>Treatment based on POCT or RDT</u>: Treatment based on Point of Care Test or Rapid Diagnostic Test.

If Yes, specify only 1 single POCT/RDT, namely the most appropriate one:

- > HIV,
- Malarial antigen testing ,
- Strep A,
- ➤ MRSA RDT,
- TB (includes MTB/RIF (detects MTB and rifampicin (RIF) resistance simultaneously) or MTB/XDR (detects resistance to isoniazid, fluoroquinolones, amikacin, kanamycin, capreomycin and ethionamide),
- Dengue RDT,
- ➤ **HepB** (Hepatitis B),
- Scrub typhus POCT,
- Syphilis POCT,
- SH (Sexual Health RDT),
- > GBS (Intrapartum or antepartum Group B Streptococcus RDT),
- > SARS-CoV-2, Flu/RSV (Rapid detection and differentiation of Flu A, Flu B, or RSV),
- Other.
- ⁸ Malnutrition refers to dietary deficiency which lead to lack of vitamins, minerals and other essential substances. Score illnesses as marasmus, kwashiorkor, scurvy, delayed growth, serious underweight, etc.
- ⁹ Single Unit Dose: Numeric value for dose per administration and unit for the dose (in grams, milligrams, IU or MU)
- Doses/day If necessary provide fractions of doses: (e.g., every 16h = 1.5 doses per day, every 36h = 0.67 doses per day, every 48h = 0.5 doses per day)
- ¹¹ <u>Route</u>: Routes of administration are: Oral=**O**, Rectal=**R**, Inhalation=**I**, Intramuscular=**IM**, Intravenous=**IV**.
- Guideline existing: A guideline can be a local, national or any other adopted guideline. Y=Yes; N=No guidelines for the specific indication; NI=No Information because diagnosis/indication is unknown: U=unknown.
- Guideline compliance according to the type or choice of the antimicrobial, the dosing and the duration of the therapy/prophylaxes. Y=Yes, compliant to the guideline; N=Not compliant to the guideline; U=Unknown.

Appendix I – Clinical diagnostic codes (what the clinician aims at treating)

Site	Codes	Examples					
		·					
CNS	Proph CNS CNS	Prophylaxis for CNS (meningococcal)					
EYE		Infections of the Central Nervous System Prophylaxis for Eye operations					
CIE	Proph EYE EYE						
ENT	Proph ENT	Therapy for Eye infections e.g., Conjunctivitis, trachoma, blepharitis, keratitis **Prophylavic for Eye Nose Throat including mouth (Surgical or Medical prophylavic)					
EINI	PHAR	Prophylaxis for Ear, Nose, Throat including mouth (Surgical or Medical prophylaxis) Therapy for pharyngitis					
	SIN	Therapy for sinusitis					
	AOM	Acute otitis media and CSOM (Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media)					
	ENT	Therapy for Ear, Nose, Throat infections, other than PHAR, SIN or AOM					
DEN	Proph DEN	Prophylaxis for dental cases					
DLIA	DEN	Dental infections e.g. abscess, pulpitis, periodontal disease					
RESP	Proph RESP	Prophylaxis for Respiratory pathogens e.g. for aspergillosis					
IXES!	LUNG	Lung abscess including aspergilloma					
	URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract viral Infections including influenza but not ENT					
	Bron	Acute Bron chitis or exacerbations of chronic bronchitis					
	Bronch	Acute bronchiolitis Acute bronchiolitis					
	Pneu	Pneumonia or LRTI (lower respiratory tract infections)					
	COVID-19	Coronavirus disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection					
	TB	Pulmonary TB – Tuberculosis / Extrapulmonary TB					
	CF	Complication of cystic fibrosis					
CVS	Proph CVS	Cardiac or Vascular <i>prophylaxis</i> , endocarditis prophylaxis					
	CVS	CardioVascular System infections: endocarditis, endovascular device e.g pacemaker, vascular graft					
GI	Proph GI	Gastro-Intestinal <i>prophylaxis</i>					
	GO	Acute Infectious Diarrhoea, gastroenteritis (ref https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MHP-HPS-EML-2022.02)					
	GI	Any other Gastro-Intestinal infection					
	CDIF	Clostridioides difficile infection					
SSTBJ	Proph SST	Prophylaxis for Skin and Soft Tissue, impetigo, plastic or orthopaedic surgery					
	SST	Skin and Soft Tissue: Cellulitis, impetigo, erysipelas, folliculitis, other viral exanthems, burn wound- and					
		bite-related infections.					
	Sys-DI	Disseminated infection (viral infections such as measles, Cytomegalovirus)					
	DST	Deep Soft Tissue not involving bone e.g., infected pressure or diabetic ulcer, abscess					
UTI	Proph UTI	Prophylaxis for recurrent Urinary Tract Infection (Medical Prophylaxis)					
	Cys	Lower Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), cystitis					
	Pye	Upper UTI including catheter related urinary tract infection, pyelonephritis					
	ASB	Asymptomatic bacteriuria					
GUOB	Proph OBGY	Prophylaxis for OBstetric or GYnaecological surgery (MP: carriage of group B streptococcus)					
	OBGY	Obstetric/Gynaecological infections, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) in women, vaginitis, vaginosis					
	GUM	Genito-Urinary Males + Prostatitis, epididymo-orchitis, STD in men					
No	BAC	Bacteraemia or fungaemia with no clear anatomic site and no shock					
defined	SEPSIS	Sepsis of any origin (eg urosepsis, pulmonary sepsis etc), sepsis syndrome or septic shock with no clear					
site		anatomic site. Include fungaemia (candidemia) with septic symptoms					
(NDS)	Typh-fever	Typhoid fever/enteric fever					
	Malaria						
	HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus					
	PUO	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin - Fever syndrome with no identified source or site of infection					
	LO-LYMPH	Localized acute lymphadenitis					
	LYMPH	Lymphatics as the primary source of infection. Suppurative lymphadenitis					
	Other	Antimicrobial prescribed with documentation but no defined diagnosis group					
	MP-GEN	Drug is for M edical Prophylaxis in gen eral, targeting no specific site, e.g. antifungal prophylaxis					
	UNK	Completely Unk nown Indication					
	PROK	Antimicrobial (e.g. erythromycin) prescribed for Prok inetic use					

APPENDIX II - Type of Indication

<u>CAI</u> Community acquired infection	Concerns any infection acquired in the community, thus outside the healthcare setting in a patient without recent (<48hours) health care exposure.							
<u>HAI</u> Healthcare Associated	HAI1 Post-operative surgical site infection (within: 30 days of surgery OR; 90 days after implant surgery)							
Infection following admission and/or intervention during	HAI2 The patient has been discharged from hospital < 48 hours and has a known hospital infection or a new infection < 48 hours after discharge from hospital. The infection can be an intervention related (e.g. intravenous or urinary catheter-related) or any other hospital acquired infection of mixed or undefined origin.							
hospital stay	HAI3 C. difficile associated diarrhoea (CDAD) (>48 h post-admission or <30 days after discharge from previous admission episode).							
SP Surgical prophylaxis*	SP1 Single dose SP2 one day SP3 >1 day							
For surgical patients the duration of prophylaxis should be encoded as either prescription of one dose, one day (= multiple doses given within 24 hours) or prescribed >1 day.								
MP Medical prophylaxis	For example long term use to prevent UTI's or penicillin in asplenic patients etc.							
<u>ОТН</u> Other	For example erythromycin as a motility agent (motilin agonist).							
<u>UNK</u>	<u>UNK</u> Completely unknown indication							

Select 1 possibility for each reported antimicrobial

Appendix III: Combination anti-infective agents

Combinations of an antibiotic and a beta-lactamase inhibitor:

Ampicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitor: report only ampicillin dose (J01CR01) Amoxicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitor: report only amoxicillin dose (J01CR02)

Example:

Amoxicillin and beta-lactamase inhibitor 1.2g IV → 1g (amoxicillin) + 200mg (clavulanic acid), report 1 g as a dose

Other combinations of multiple antimicrobial substances:

J01EE01 Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim: report the total amount of sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim Example: Co-trimoxazole 960mg: (sulfamethoxazole. 800mg + trimethoprim 160mg), report 960mg

^{*}Surgical prophylaxis includes those antibiotics prescribed on the day of the survey for a **day-case surgical intervention, including dental procedures**.