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Identifying predictors for antibiotic use: a Global Point Prevalence Survey study among 130 hospitals in Belgium, the Philippines and South Africa

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Objectives

Understanding drivers for hospital-level antibiotic use is important for comparing antimicrobial use results to benchmarking data & providing tailored feedback. We aimed to find predictors among hospitals worldwide using Global-PPS data.

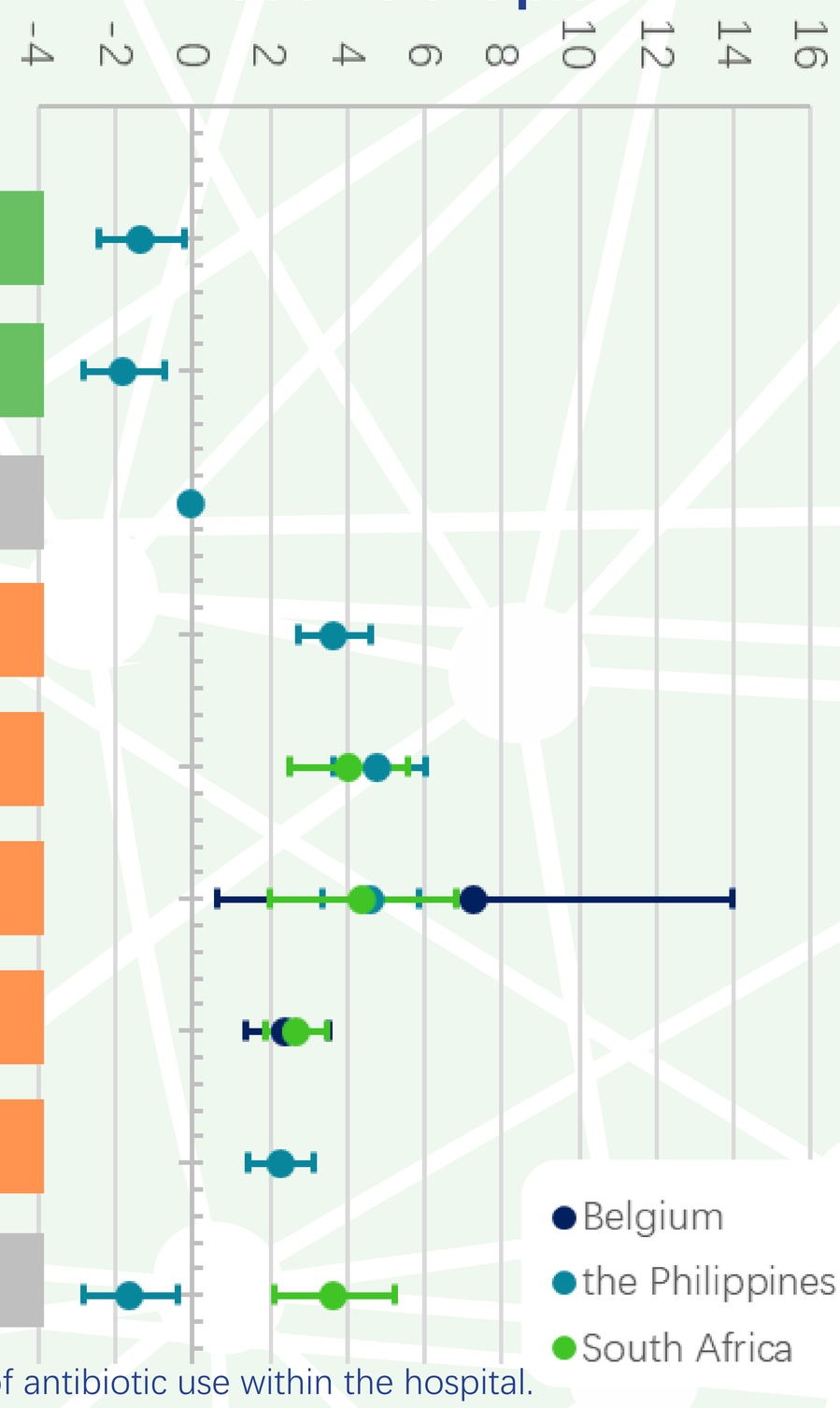
Design

Linear mixed models were applied per country to predict hospital-wide antibiotic prevalence, using point prevalence data collected following the Global-PPS protocol with additional HAI module.

Belgium:	**16** hospitals	**4,144** patients	**30%** treated
the Philippines:	**55** hospitals	**20,131** patients	**53%** treated
South Africa:	**60** hospitals	**10,535** patients	**34%** treated

Results

Predictors for antibiotic prevalence*



* One unit increase correponds to an increase or decrease in the log prevalence of antibiotic use within the hospital.
† Proportion

Conclusion

Tendency to use medical prophylaxis & the proportion of patients with HAIs and several invasive devices were identified as important predictors for hospital-level antibiotic use in hospitals in Belgium/the Philippines/South Africa

Scan me for more info on Global-PPS

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.