

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 institution:		Unit Name	
		Room name(s) (optional)	

Type of speciality - Tick just <u>"one"</u> most appropriate type of outpatient unit									
EM (Emergency)			GM (General (Internal) Medicine mixed) ¹		HCP (Healthcare Practice)				
	OB (Observation)		SM (Surgical Mixed)		GP (General Practitioner practise)				
	RESP (Respiratory)		HO (Haematology-Oncology)		MAL (Malnutrition)				
	ID (Infectious disease)		PLAS (Plastic Reconstructive Surgical)		NM (Neonatal Medical)				
	HIV/TB (HIV-Tuberculosis)		ORT (Orthopaedic)		ANC (Antenatal care)				
	REN (Nephrology-urology)		ENT (Ear Nose and Throat)		GYN (Gynaecology)				
	DIAL (Dialyses)		EYE (Ophthalmology)		OBST (Obstetrics)				
	GAS (Gastroenterology)		ENDO (Endoscopy)		DEN (Dental Clinic)				
			STI (Sexually Transmitted Infection)						

Day surgery unit² O Yes **O** No **O** Unknown

Total number of prescribers ³ on the unit/room during defined timeslot of the survey									
N doctor(s)	N nurs	e(s)	N pharmacist(s)		N other(s)				
Timeslot data gathering on the	day of	Starting time ⁴ (hour): _		O a.m.	O p.m. (tick as appropriate)				
the	survey⁵	Ending time ⁴ (hour):		O a.m.	O p.m. (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 Day surgery indicates whether surgical procedures are taking place in the unit during the surveillance. If no surgical procedures take place during the survey, but pre- or post-operation consultations are held, then please choose 'No' for this variable. ³ 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.

⁴ Specify approximate starting hour (e.g. 8 a.m.) and approximate ending hour (e.g. 3 p.m.)

⁵ 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 ses*sion duration)*. Preferably start the survey at the beginning of the session.



OUTPATIENT F	orm: Complet	te for <u>every</u> out	patien	t seen	on the	unit/r	'00'	n and ı	not admitte	ed >24 hou	rs or slept o	vernight	t <u>duri</u>	<u>ng the ti</u>	<u>mesla</u>	ot of surv	<u>vey</u> 1
Name/code of unit	Name/code room within			Unique patient identifier or sequenti				ntial number	2				Survey Number ³				
Patient age group (tick as appropriate)O Adult ≥18 years O NeonateO Child ≤17 year		ears	Sex	M, F, Test ordered (tick U as appropriate) ⁴		•	O Biomarke malaria mici							O Suspected admission titution O Home O UNK			
Presenting symptoms or main rea- son(s) consultation on the day of the survey (tick if present, multiple choice, max. 6 choices)O Temperature >=38.3 O Chronic cough O Sor O Musculoskeletal pain O Bloody diarrhea O P O Itch or other symptom				hroat O D Headac nful/freq s of genit	Dyspno che O Fa uent uri tals/anus	ea, diffio atigue/lo nation s O Skir	cult etha O A n les	breathin rgy/gen bdomina ions/spo	ng O Ear pain eral body wea al pain O Nau ots O Wound/	O Ear disch kness O Ger usea/vomitin ulcer/burns	arge O Eye dis eral body pain g O Toothache O Trauma O (charge/re O Confus /gum swe Other sym	d/swo sion O elling ptom	llen eyes Dizziness O Limb swo (s) O Unkr	O Che O Sei elling/v nown (est pain zures O D warmth ei	iarrhea ythema
	To <u>complete</u> etailed patient age		atient			-			<u>pial</u> during Penicillin				day of the survey ken before start 0 Yes 0 No			_	
	Nonths (1-23mont		nth)				jii		0 Yes, suspe	0 Yes, suspected antii		microbial? ⁷		0 Unk	0 Unknown		
							ז ר			0 No 0 UI					0 8100	od 0 Other	
Treatment based on bio If yes, which biomarke		0		s 0 No			Treatment	Treatment based on POCT, RDT, malaria m			cropy	2	,	0 Yes 0 No 3			
WBC, serum lact			va	value Onit			If yes, specify which (r			(max. 3) ¹⁰	nax. 3) 10			£			5
Type biological sample	e (Blood/urine/ot	:her)				F			Result, speci	fy 11	0 Pos. 0 Neg.	0 Inc. 0 Pos. 0 Neg. 0		Inc.	nc. 0 Pos. 0 Neg. 0 Inc.		
 (multiple choice, max. 3 choices) Gastroenterological disease: inflammatory bowel disor- ders Post-COVID ¹² 				 Diabetes mellitus, type 1 or 2 Immunosuppressed not oncology Hematological or solid cancer/ Recent chemotherapy (<3months) Trauma Chronic renal failure (incl. patients on dialysis) Chronic hepatic disease, cirrhosis Chronic cardiovascular disease 													
Antimicrobial (AM) (ger	eric) Name		1.	1.			2.			3.		4.			5.		
Specify: new, on- going, switch 15If ongoing/switch, where obtained? (Here, HCF, Pharm, Self, else, U)15Single Unit Dose 16Unit (g, mg, IU, MU) 16N Doses/day 17Route (O, R, I, IM, IV) 18Intended duration prescription in N days/UNKClinical diagnosis (see appendix I)Type of indication (see appendix II)Reason in notes (Yes, No, Not assessable, UNK) ¹⁹ Local guideline exists for diagnosis (Y, N, NI, U) 20If yes (guideline exists), complete compliance 21																	
Drug according to guideline (Y, N, NA, U))														

Dosing according to guideline (Y, N, NA, U)

Route of Adm. according to guideline (Y, N, NA, U)

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. Patient Identifier: A unique patient identifier or sequential attributed number or code which will not be included in the online database. Survey Number: 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. Test ordered: Specify if a biomarker, Point-of-Care Test (POCT), Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) or (malaria) microscopy test was ordered for this patient. 5 Detailed patient age: If the patient is \geq 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. Penicillin allergy confirmed: confirmed penicillin allergy is confirmed by Skin testing for penicillin allergy with penicillin G (Pen G), penicilloic acid (PA), and penicilloy poly-L-lysine (PPL) i Cultures taken before start antimicrobial: specify whether a culture was taken before an antimicrobial was administered to the patient. If yes, specify additionally which one: Blood culture or Other culture. ⁸ If "treatment based" on biomarker, specify which one: CRP (C-reactive protein), PCT (Procalcitonin), WBC (white blood cell count), or serum lactate (obtained from Arterial or Venous Blood Gas). Do not report a biomarker test if it did not contribute to the chosen antimicrobial treatment. The unit for the biomarker CRP or PCT value expressed in mg/L, µg/L, ng/L, ng/dL, ng/mL, µg/mL, nmol/L. In thousand per microliter (µL) for WBC count (normal number of WBCs in 9 the blood is 4,500 to 11,000 WBCs per microliter). The unit for serum lactate is expressed as mmol/L (normal range in adults: 0.5-2.2 mmol/L for venous blood; 0.5-1.6 mmol/L for arterial blood). For conversion calculator see: http://unitslab.com/node/67 (CRP) and http://unitslab.com/node/103 (procalcitonin): https://unitslab.com/node/152 (serum lactate) 10 Treatment based on POCT, RDT or malaria microscopy: Do not report any test if it did not contribute to chosen antimicrobial treatment. If Yes, specify up to 3 single POCT/RDT/microscopy tests: \geq HIV, \triangleright **TB** (includes MTB/RIF (detects MTB and rifampicin (RIF) resistance simultaneously) or \geq HepB (Hepatitis B), Scrub typhus POCT, \geq Malarial antigen testing, MTB/XDR (detects resistance to isoniazid, fluoroguinolones, amikacin, kanamycin, capre-≻ \geq Strep A. omvcin and ethionamide). \geq Syphilis POCT. **GBS** (Intrapartum or antepartum Group B Streptococcus RDT), SH (Sexual Health RDT), \geq MRSA RDT, \geq Dengue RDT SARS-CoV-2, Flu/RSV (Rapid detection and differentiation of Flu A, Flu B, or RSV), \triangleright Other. \geq

¹¹ <u>Results biomarker</u>: please indicate whether the result was **Pos.=**positive: e.g. when parasites were seen; **Neg.=**negative: e.g. when no parasites were seen; or **Incl.=**inconclusive: e.g. if it is unknown whether parasites were seen, or when insufficient high-power fields/white blood cells/RBCs were seen or counted, or when the quality control failed, or for another reason.

¹² Post-COVID refers to symptoms lasting >2 months after initial COVID-19 infection with new symptoms developing >3 months post-infection.

¹³ Malnutrition refers to dietary deficiency which lead to lack of vitamins, minerals and other essential substances. Score illnesses as marasmus, kwashiorkor, scurvy, delayed growth, etc.

¹⁴ Specify by prescription/course: "New" refers to newly prescribed antimicrobials, not changed from a previous antimicrobial treatment that was prescribed for the same condition/complaints. "Ongoing" refers to antimicrobial treatments that are still continuing but are not changed by the prescriber. "Switch" is switched to an other antimicrobial and refers to antimicrobial treatments that was prescribed for the same condition/complaints. that were changed from a previous antimicrobial treatment that was prescribed for the same condition/complaints.

- ¹⁵ <u>If ongoing, where prescribed</u>: "Here" refers to the current attending institution. "HCF" (other healthcare facilities) refer to any hospital departments, outpatient clinics (including dental and day surgery clinics), or primary or community healthcare centers or general practitioner. "Pharmacy" refers to 'over-the-counter' use of antimicrobials <u>without prescription</u>. "Self-medication" refers to any previously administered antimicrobial (include all antimicrobials, <u>exclude</u> analgesics or painkillers, or anti-inflammatory drugs) <u>without prescription</u> (e.g. leftovers at home, received from family/friends).
- ¹⁶ <u>Single Unit Dose</u>: Numeric value for dose per administration and unit for the dose (in grams, milligrams, IU or MU)
- ¹⁷ <u>N Doses/day</u>¹ 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).
- ¹⁸ <u>Route</u>: Routes of administration are: Oral=**O**; Rectal=**R**; Inhalation=**I**; Intramuscular=**IM**; Intravenous=**IV**.
- ¹⁹ <u>Reason in Notes</u>: A diagnosis / indication for the antimicrobial course is recorded in the patient's documentation (treatment chart, notes, etc.). Y=Yes; reason recorded in notes. N=No; reason not recorded in notes. Not assessable=Not assessable because e.g. no patient file was recorded in the institution. UNK=Unknown, not known whether reason was recorded in notes.
- ²⁰ <u>Guideline existing</u>: A guideline can be a local, national or any other adopted guideline. Y=Yes; N=No; no guidelines for the specific indication. NI=No Information; because diagnosis/indication is unknown; U=Unknown.
- ²¹ <u>Guideline compliance</u> according to the Drug=type or choice of the antimicrobial; Dosing=the dosing of chosen antimicrobial; Route of Adm.=the route of administration; and Duration=the duration of the therapy/prophylaxes. Y=Yes; compliant to the guideline. N=No; Not compliant to the guideline. NA=Not Available; because information is missing in the guideline; U=Unknown.

¹ Sullivan TJ, Wedner HJ, Shatz GS, Yecies LD, Parker CW. Skin testing to detect penicillin allergy. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 1981 Sep;68(3):171-80. doi: 10.1016/0091-6749(81)90180-9. PMID: 6267115

Site	Codes	Examples
CNS	Proph CNS	Prophylaxis for CNS (meningococcal)
EV/E	CNS	Infections of the Central Nervous System
EYE	Proph EYE	Prophylaxis for Eye operations
ENT	EYE	Therapy for Eye infections e.g., Conjunctivitis, trachoma, blepharitis, keratitis
ENT	Proph ENT	Prophylaxis for Ear, Nose, Throat including mouth (Surgical or Medical prophylaxis)
	PHAR	Therapy for pharyngitis
	SIN	Therapy for sinusitis
	AOM	Acute otitis media and CSOM (Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media)
D.5.1	ENT	Therapy for Ear, Nose, Throat infections, other than PHAR, SIN or AOM
DEN	Proph DEN	Prophylaxis for dental cases
	DEN	Dental infections e.g. abscess, pulpitis, periodontal disease
RESP	Proph RESP	Prophylaxis for Respiratory pathogens e.g. for aspergillosis
	LUNG	Lung abscess including aspergilloma
	URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract viral Infections including influenza but not ENT
	Bron	Acute Bronchitis or exacerbations of chronic bronchitis
	Bronch	Acute bronchiolitis
	Pneu	Pneumonia or LRTI (lower respiratory tract infections)
	COVID-19	Coronavirus disease caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection
	ТВ	Pulmonary TB – Tuberculosis / Extrapulmonary TB
	CF	Complication of cystic fibrosis
CVS	Proph CVS	Cardiac or Vascular prophylaxis, endocarditis prophylaxis
	CVS	CardioVascular System infections: endocarditis, endovascular device e.g pacemaker, vascular graft
GI	Proph GI	Gastro-Intestinal prophylaxis
	GO	Acute Infectious Diarrhoea, gastroenteritis (ref https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-MHP-HPS-EML-
	GI	2022.02)
	CDIF	Any other Gastro-Intestinal infection Clostridioides difficile infection
SSTBJ		
22101	Proph SST SST	 Prophylaxis for Skin and Soft Tissue, impetigo, plastic or orthopaedic surgery Skin and Soft Tissue: Cellulitis, impetigo, erysipelas, folliculitis, other viral exanthems, burn wound-
	551	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)
011	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 OB stetric or GY naecological surgery (MP: carriage of group B streptococcus)
0000	OBGY	Ob stetric/ Gy naecological infections, S exually T ransmitted D iseases (STD) in women, vaginitis, vaginosis
	GUM	Genito-Urinary Males + Prostatitis, epididymo-orchitis, STD in men
No de-	BAC	Bacteraemia or fungaemia with no clear anatomic site and no shock
fined	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
(1125)	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
		Localized acute lymphadenitis 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 <i>Prophylaxis</i> 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 I – Clinical diagnostic codes (what the clinician aims at treating)

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.									
HAI	HAI1 Post-operative surgical site infection (within: 30 days of surgery OR; 90 days after implant surgery)									
Healthcare Associated 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 <i>C. difficile</i> associated diarrhoea (CDAD) (>48 h post-admission or <30 days after discharge from previous admission episode).									
Surgical prophylaxis*	SP1 Single doseSP2 one daySP3 >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 <i>etc</i> .									
<u>ОТН</u> Other	For example erythromycin as a motility agent (motilin agonist).									
<u>UNK</u>	Completely unknown indication									

Select 1 possibility for each reported antimicrobial

*Surgical prophylaxis includes those antibiotics prescribed on the day of the survey for a **day-case surgical interven-tion, including dental procedures**.

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**