



Promoting appropriate antibiotic prescribing in Primary Care

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Promoting appropriate antibiotic prescribing in primary care

- National policy, guidance, and evidence base
- Commissioning for quality
- Antimicrobial stewardship across and within organisations
- Collaboration with AHSNs, CLAHRCs, Royal colleges, PHE
- Guidelines, education and audit
- Improving antimicrobial use within care pathways
- Drug data, Bug data and benchmarking
- Champions and clinical networks
- Sharing success and innovation
- Collaboration

National policy, guidance, and evidence base

- **UK 5 Year Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy 2013 to 2018**
- NICE Antimicrobial Stewardship: guideline consultation
- NICE Key therapeutic Topics KTT9: Antibiotic prescribing
- The Health and Social Care Act 2008: Code of Practice on the prevention and control of infections and related guidance

- Antimicrobial stewardship: Start smart - then focus
- Antimicrobial prescribing and stewardship competencies
- European Antibiotic Awareness Day: resources toolkit for healthcare professionals in England

- English surveillance programme antimicrobial utilisation and resistance (ESPAUR) report
- PHE Second Generation Surveillance System – resistance pattern data

Commissioning for quality

Quality Premium

- National and local
- Use this years Quality Premium funding to deliver quality improvements

CQUINs

- National and local – 2015/16 Sepsis CQUIN; include sepsis pathway in primary care antimicrobial prescribing guidelines?
- Use to improve antibiotic use in other providers i.e. OOH services

Provider contracts

- NICE QS61 Infection prevention and control: support for commissioning report
- Antimicrobial stewardship: Start smart - then focus
- Last years CQUINs become routine

Prescribing incentive schemes

- Delayed (Back Up) antibiotic prescribing strategies
- Incentivise to educate, audit move to prescribing targets

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Guidelines, education and audit

Improving antimicrobial use within care pathways

- Managing common infections: guidance for primary care PHE November 2014
- Local guidelines – maximise use across health communities
- Local expertise – primary care facing microbiologist expertise

- Education, education and education – about AMR and AMS, IPC, clinical guidelines, evidence based strategies, for commissioners, health care professionals, carers, families, patients and public
- TARGET, CPPE,
- Prescribing competencies (ARHAI)

- Black holes – OOH and Urgent Care, PGD driven services, Dental
- Audit antibacterial prescribing and use across pathways, both clinical (in growing toenails to cellulitis) and organisational (OPAT services) as well as in GP practices

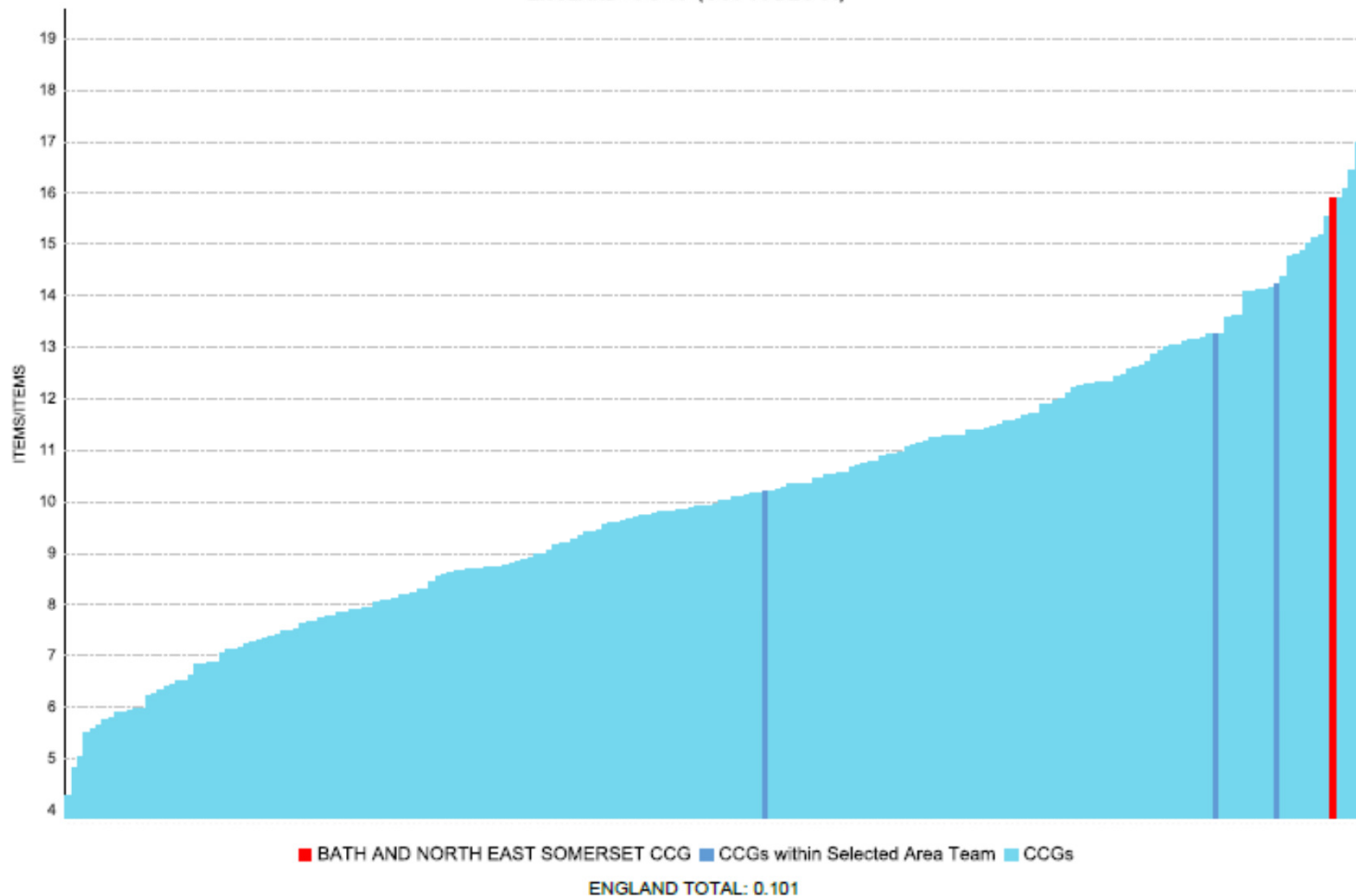
Drug data, Bug data and benchmarking

- English surveillance programme antimicrobial utilisation and resistance (ESPAUR) report
- PHE Second Generation Surveillance System – resistance pattern data
- PHE portal bringing Drug and Bug data together for primary, community and secondary care

- NHS BSA Information Services Portal now has a new comparator to support the QP.
- PrescQIPP Antimicrobial Stewardship Hub – free access
- How do CCGS want to monitor QP performance?

- PHE Tailored Antimicrobial Programme (TAP) for OOH/UC services are recruiting interested CCGs/CSUs now

Co-Amoxiclav, Cephalosporins and Quinolones % Items (CCG prescribing compared - nationally)
ENGLAND - PU 13 (OCT 14-DEC 14)



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Collaboration

Within CCGs and CSUs

- Build antimicrobial stewardship into commissioning programmes and contracting

Within health economies

- Infection Prevention & Control collaborative
- Provider antimicrobial stewardship expertise moving out into the community
- Guideline development groups – include Antimicrobial Stewardship
- Public Health in local authorities

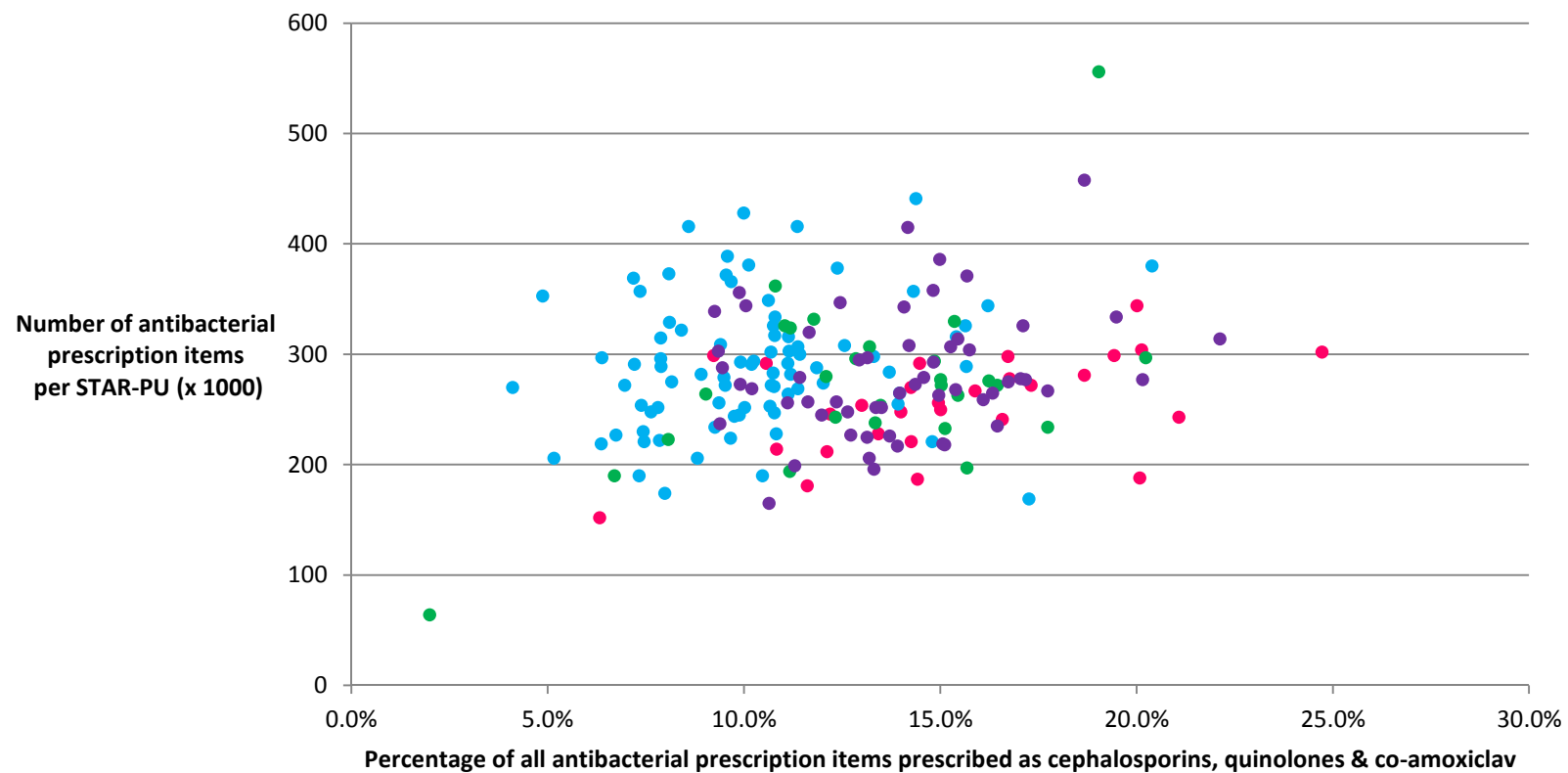
Across health economies and beyond

- Sub regional groups
- Patient Safety Collaborative in AHSNs
- Clinical networks, research networks, professional networks

National

- DH, Defra, NHS and PHE
- Professional bodies and organisations, Royal Colleges, industry, voluntary sector, and patient groups

Antibacterial prescribing by all GP practices in **NHS Bath and North East Somerset CCG**,
NHS Gloucestershire CCG, **NHS Swindon CCG** and **NHS Wiltshire CCG** Q3 2014-2015



What is NHS Bath and North East Somerset CCG going to do?

Low volume – delivered a 14% reduction in items in 2014-15, but inappropriate choice of antibiotics, so....

- Include Quality Premium activities within BANES IPCC, NHSE BGSW CDI collaborative and the new BGSW AMS network set up to support Quality Premium activity across 4 CCGs, and multiple organisations and professional groups
- Establish an NHS/Public Health AMS group under the Health and Wellbeing Board, led by the CCG Clinical Chair, to align local activity with National AMR strategy
- Bid for existing Quality Premium funds to resource CCG AMS activity

- CQUIN the OOH/UC provider to review antibacterial prescribing and issues
- Contracts - include SSTF in provider contracts, and incorporate this years CQUIN quality gains into the contract as routine quality reporting

- Guidelines – updating and will distribute (print and on web site) more widely to include community pharmacies and care homes, and include more pathway detail

- Educate through all clinical networks and in GP practices - TARGET and audit programme
- Use CDI events as a learning opportunity delivered within practices
- Audit E.coli bacteraemia patients pre admission care to identify avoidable harm

What is NHS Bath and North East Somerset CCG going to do?

- Pathways
 - Mapping cellulitis through collaborating with an AHSN GP clinical fellow, as this is driving co-amoxiclav prescribing.
 - Promote the podiatry service for ingrowing toenails – self referral, avoid GP antibiotics, reduce potential harm
- Care Homes – ongoing quality improvement programme to improve diagnosis and management of UTI using care home pharmacists, and SIGN guidelines, to train staff how to diagnose UTIs appropriately, avoid HCAI
- Primary Care rolling monthly audit programme, by antibiotic and by infection, wrapped within incentive scheme, with rapid educational feedback
- Champions in GP practices – started small, need to grow
- Implement a whole community wide Back Up antibiotic prescription approach, including OOH and Urgent Care, and promoting better self-care
- Include community pharmacy – PHE adaption of TARGET PIL
- Plan EAAD 2016 earlier, decide who to target, and use Public Health to lead

Quality Premium Aim: To reduce over use and inappropriate use of antibiotics in order to reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistance and keep people safer

Scatter Plot to show % Cephalosporins and Quinolones Items vs. Antibacterial Items/STAR-PU for GP practices, England Q4 2013-14 and highlighting practices in BATH AND NORTH EAST SOMERSET CCG

