Evaluation of National Policies of Antibiotic Therapy and Prevention of Antimicrobial Resistance in Public and Private Hospital Pharmacies: The Situation in France

A. Durocher, V. Vernet-Garnier, P. Dosquet, R. Le Moign

Haute Autorité de Santé – Saint Denis – France

Background – Aim of the Study

France is one of the largest consumers of antibiotics in Europe and bacterial resistance in France is high. On 2008, Haute Autorité de Santé (HAS) promoted use and implementation of antibiotic guidelines, focusing on institutional players such as pharmacies. The aim of the study is to analyse the professional practices of hospital pharmacies concerning antibiotic therapy to HAS guidelines.

METHODS

Examples of items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal document to the pharmacy</td>
<td>Joint pharmacy – clinical department's document to the pharmacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal document to the pharmacy</td>
<td>Internal document to the pharmacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal document to the pharmacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report with data on usage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document transmitted to the CUA and DIA</td>
<td>Document transmitted to the CUA and DIA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RESULTS

- The pharmacies have a process of management and storage of antibiotics within hospitals with surgical activities 47% (p=00001)
  within hospital with intensive care units 58% (p=00001)

- The pharmacy supply and update the information about the list of antibiotics available within hospitals with surgical activities 90% (p=00001)
  the best practice guidelines within hospitals with surgical activities 68% (p=00001)
- 57% if less than 300 beds
  86% if more than 300 beds
  the daily treatment costs 38%

- The pharmacy information system enables pharmaceutical validation of prescription 81%

- The list of the anti-infectives available within the hospital is drawn by:
  - the committee for anti-infectives 35%
  - the committee for medicinal products and sterile medical devices 83%
  - the committee for prevention of hospital infection 46%

- The pharmacy has an information system which cooperate with the microbiology laboratory and the clinical departments within hospitals with surgical activities 73% if more than 300 beds

- The pharmacist dispenses antibiotics after analysis of the prescription i.e
  always after -identification of the patient 80%
  always after identification of the day of the prescription 77%
  always after identification of the prescriber 77%
  dose of antibiotic 79%

- A list of antibiotics with controlled distribution exits in the hospital within hospitals with surgical activities 54% (p=00001)
  in hospital with intensive care units 71% (p=00001)

- The information system enables the traceability of prescription 88%
  of dispensing 85%
  of administration 86%
  of return to the pharmacy of the units not administered 63%

DDD is used for consumption of antibiotics 76%

- There was an evaluation of antibiotic protocols compliance 20%

CONCLUSION

French Hospitals Pharmacies are taking initiatives for the best use of antibiotics. However some efforts have still to be done for evaluation of these practices, information about guidelines, costs and cooperation with microbiology laboratory and clinical departments.