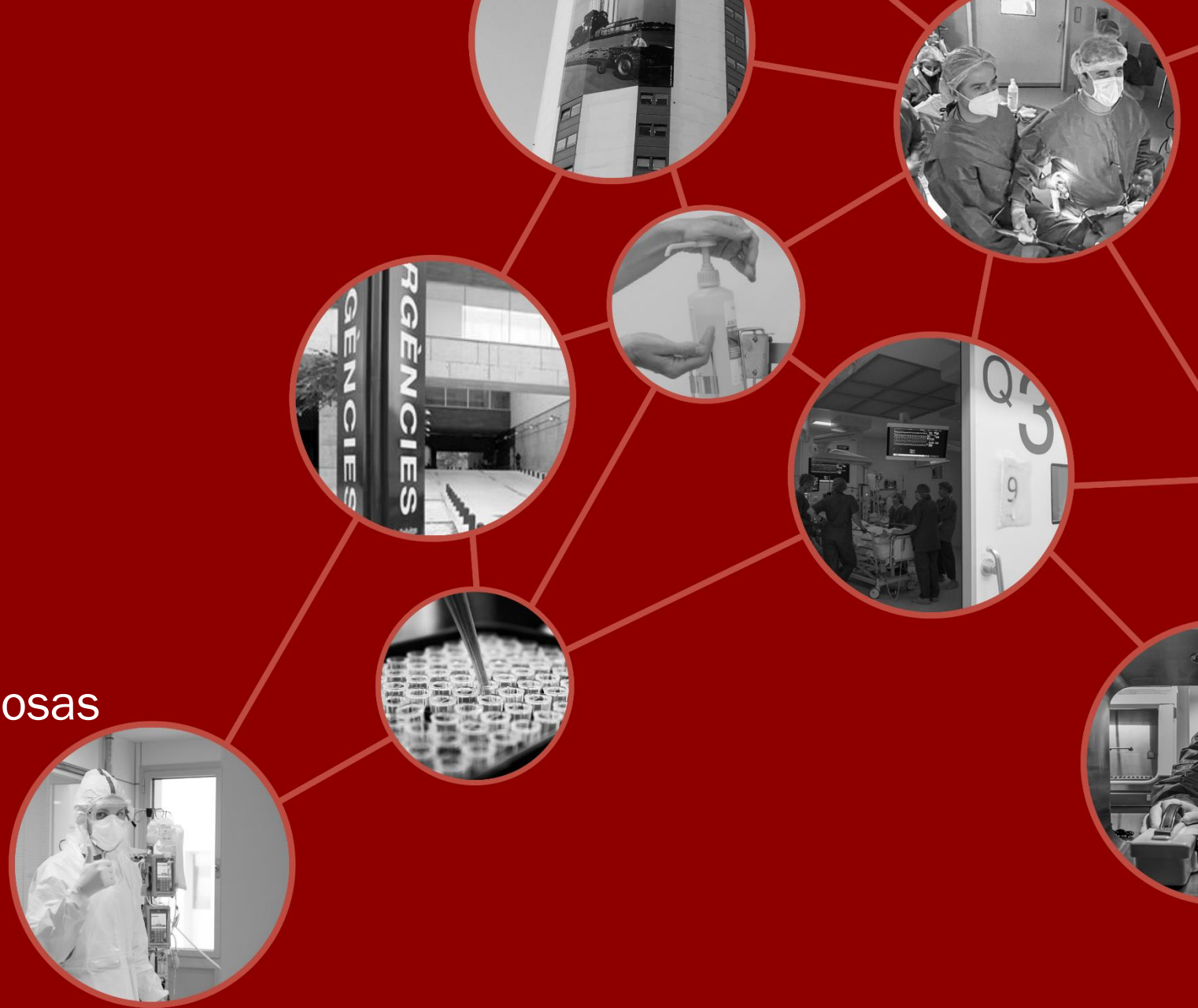


# PROA en infección intrabdominal

Dra Isabel Oriol Bermúdez

Servicio de Enfermedades Infecciosas

Hospital Universitari de Bellvitge





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1. ¿Por qué hacer PROA en infección intrabdominal?
2. ¿Quién? → EQUIPO PROA
3. Herramientas de las que disponemos:
  - Control de foco.
  - Revisión de alergias.
  - Toma correcta de muestras microbiológicas.
  - Evidencia científica en principales infecciones intrabdominales.
4. ¿CÓMO? → LINEAS ESTRATÉGICAS PROA
  - Educación
  - Restricción de antimicrobianos.
  - Medidas no impositivas de ayuda a la prescripción:
    - Guías de tratamiento empírico (en base a evidencia científica y mapa microbiológico).
    - Protocolos de profilaxis antibiótica.
    - Prospective Audit and feedback (PAF)
5. CONCLUSIONES



# ¿PROA en infección intrabdominal?

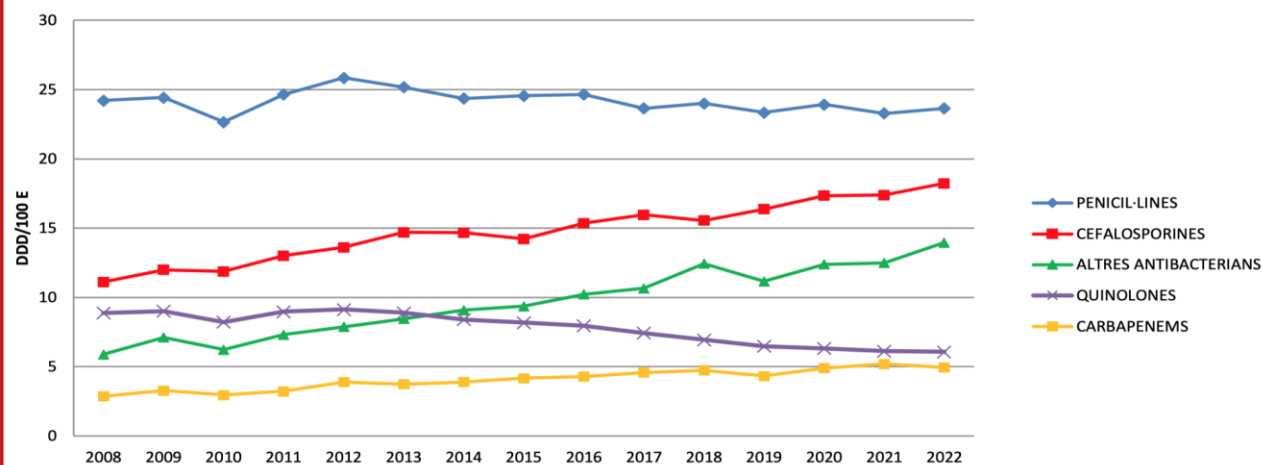
## ESTUDIO EPINE-EPPS no 33: 2023

Localización infección (subgrupo)	Infección comunitaria			
	Nº pac	% Prev	Nº infec	% Rel
COVID-19	946	1,58	946	7,49
Inf. quirúrgicas	85	0,14	86	0,68
Neumonías	2710	4,52	2710	21,44
Inf. urinarias	2353	3,93	2353	18,62
Bacteriemias	843	1,41	843	6,67
Inf. asociadas a catéter	2	0,00	2	0,02
Inf. osteo-articulares	344	0,57	347	2,75
Inf. sist. nervioso central	144	0,24	145	1,15
Inf. sist. cardiovascular	169	0,28	169	1,34
Inf. ojos, nariz, garg., boca	455	0,76	459	3,63
Inf. vías resp. bajas	1035	1,73	1035	8,19
Inf. aparato digestivo	1745	2,91	1755	13,89
Inf. aparato reproductor	150	0,25	150	1,19
Inf. piel y partes blandas	1206	2,01	1210	9,58
Inf. sistémicas	424	0,71	427	3,38
<b>Total</b>	<b>11693</b>	<b>19,51</b>	<b>12637</b>	<b>100,00</b>

- Motiva el 16% de los tratamientos antimicrobianos pautados para infección comunitaria y el 13% de los pautados para infección nosocomial.
- El 60% de los pacientes ingresados en CGD estaban bajo tratamiento antibiótico.

## Informe Consumo PROA Hosp. Adultos 2022. VINCat

Grup	DDD/100 Estades (Núm. hospitals)			
	Global	UCI	S. Mèdics	S. Quirúrgics
Grup I	77,57 (9)	165,27 (9)	60,97 (9)	81,20 (9)
Grup II	68,05 (16)	98,79 (16)	60,77 (15)	74,47 (15)
Grup III	64,02 (38)	158,94 (9)	59,95 (34)	64,54 (34)
Grup IV	84,91 (3)	-	84,91 (3)	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71,23 (66)</b>	<b>141,78 (34)</b>	<b>61,31 (61)</b>	<b>75,13 (58)</b>



Evolución consumo ATBs en S.quirúrgicos. Plenario VINCat



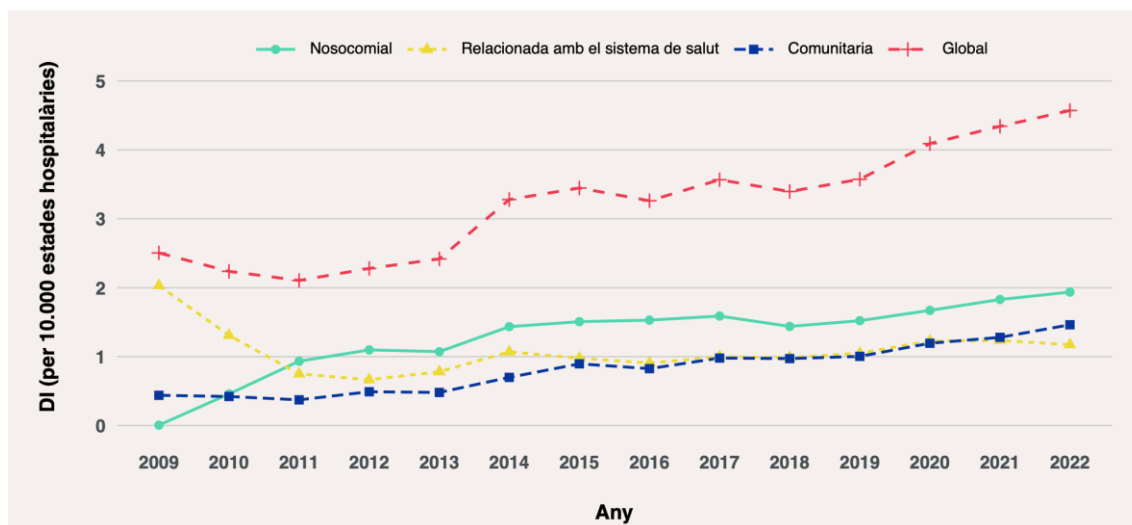
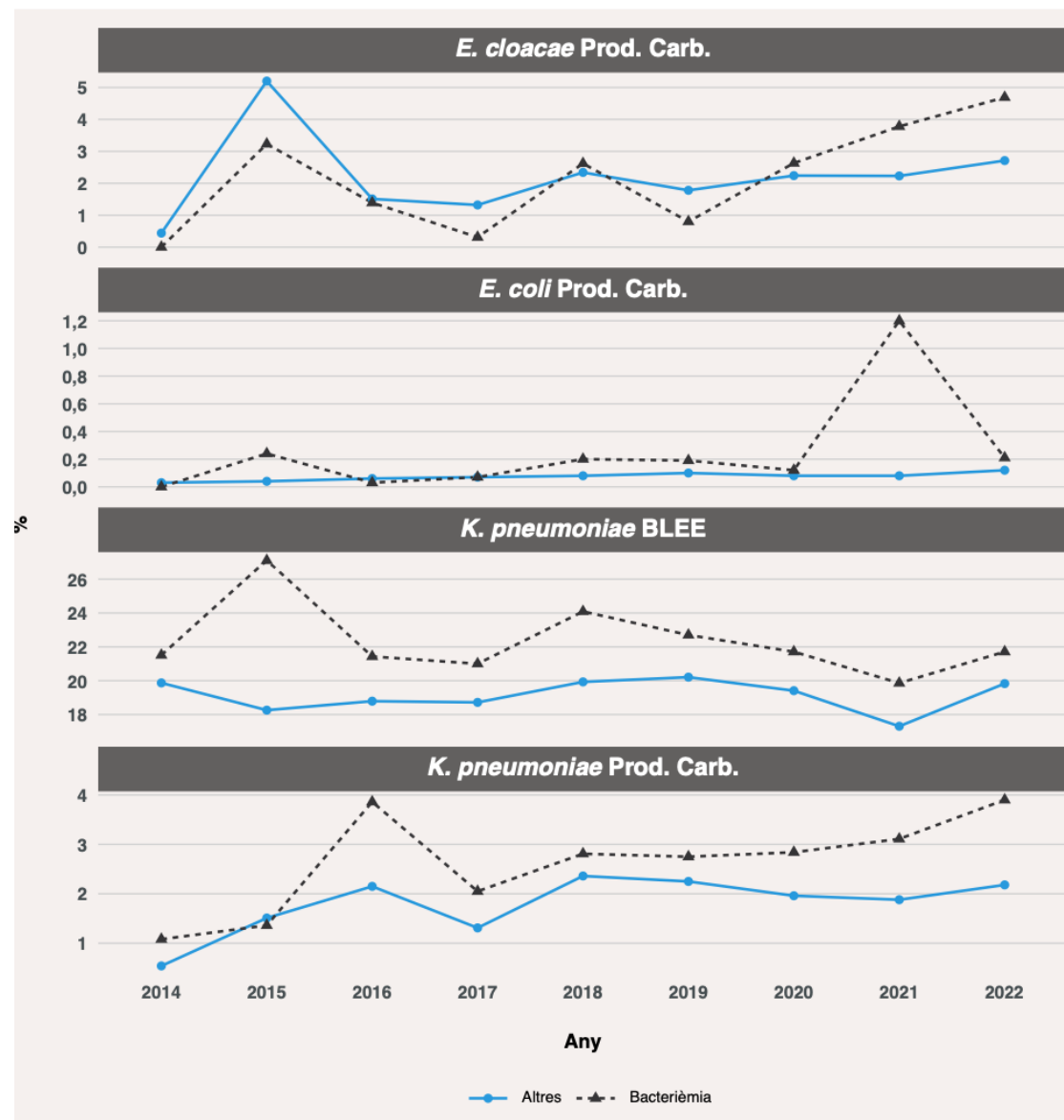
# ¿PROA en infección intrabdominal?

Informe VINCat 2022.

Evolución de porcentaje de bacterias multiresistentes.



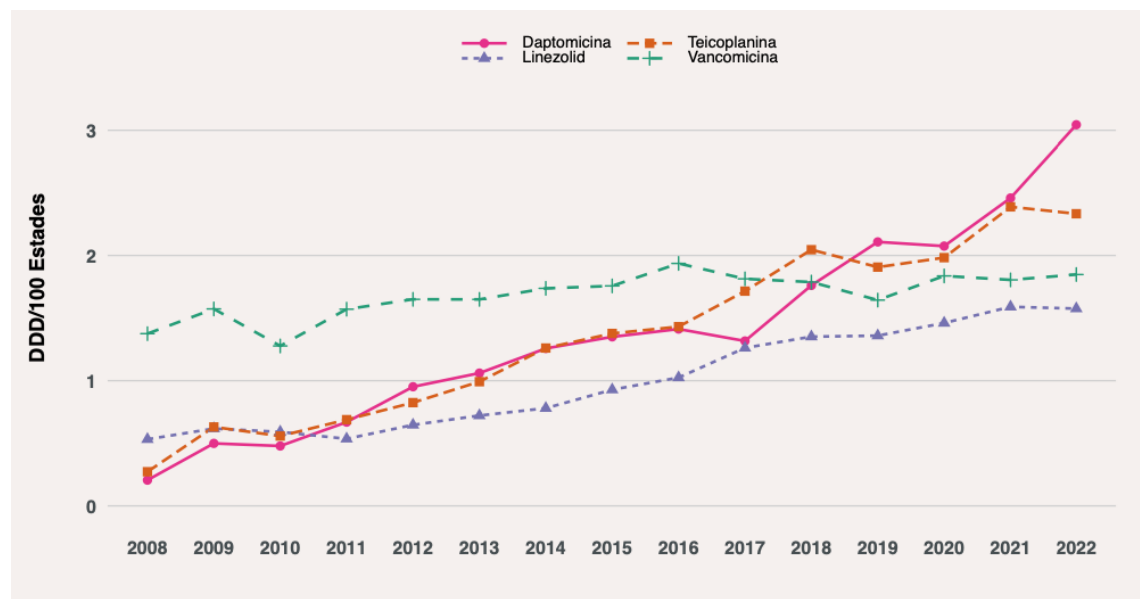
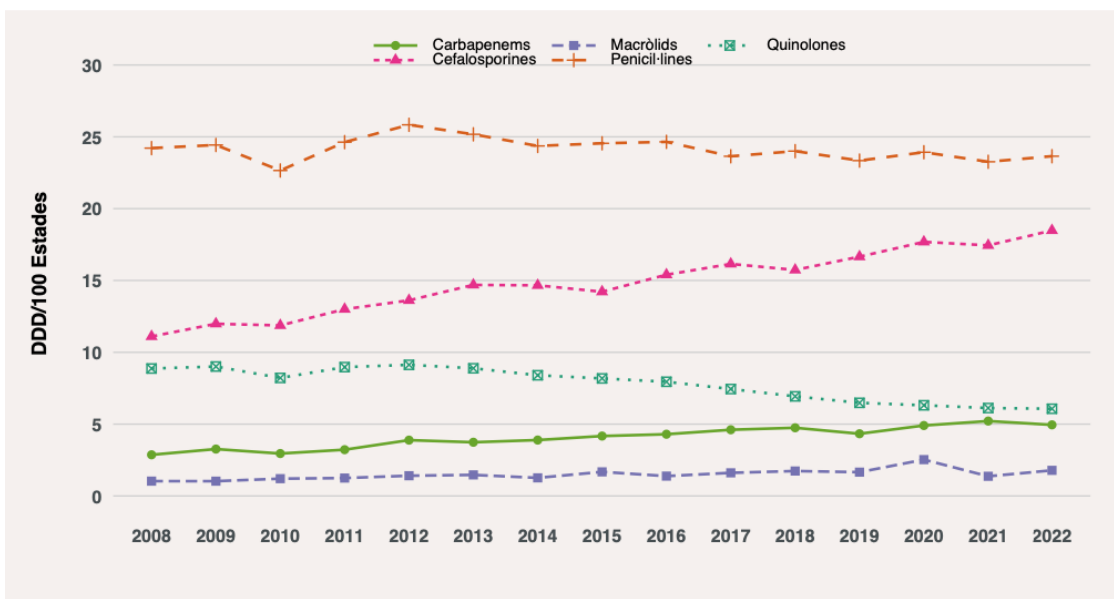
Evolución de la densidad de incidencia de ICD global y según área de adquisición.





# ¿PROA en infección intrabdominal?

Informe VINCat 2022.



EVOLUCIÓN DEL CONSUMO DE LOS DIFERENTES GRUPOS DE ANTIMICROBIANOS EN LOS SERVICIOS QUIRÚRGICOS



# ¿PROA en infección intrabdominal?





# EQUIPO PROA



## Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica

[www.elsevier.es/eimc](http://www.elsevier.es/eimc)



Documento de consenso

Programas de optimización de uso de antimicrobianos (PROA) en hospitales españoles: documento de consenso GEIH-SEIMC, SEFH y SEMPSPH<sup>☆,☆☆</sup>



# Papel de enfermería en PROA

- OPTIMIZACIÓN DE LAS PRUEBAS DIAGNÓSTICAS O ORIENTACIÓN DIAGNÓSTICA.
- TOMA CORRECTA DE MUESTRAS MICROBIOLÓGICAS.
- IMPULSAR DEBATES SOBRE INDICACIÓN, DURACIÓN O SECUENCIACIÓN A VÍA ORAL DE LOS ANTIBIÓTICOS.
- MEJORAR LA EVALUACIÓN DE ALERGIA A BETALACTÁMICOS
- REPORTAR EFECTOS ADVERSOS
- EDUCACIÓN A PACIENTE Y FAMILIARES



CDC. Core Elements of Hospital Antibiotic Stewardship Programs.  
Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2019. Available at  
<https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/core-elements/hospital.html>.



# Papel del cirujano en PROA

- Muchas de las causas más frecuentes de cirugía (apendicitis, colecistitis, diverticulitis...) son de naturaleza infecciosa.
- Las infecciones nosocomiales (infección del lecho quirúrgico, ITU, neumonía) son una de las causas más frecuentes de complicación en los pacientes quirúrgicos.

Comparan la prescripción y duración de tratamiento de IN post-IQ colon, con las guías clínicas del H. Johns Hopkins



73% no seguían las guías

25% recibían mayor amplio espectro

60% recibían mayor duración

Comparan la prescripción y duración de tratamiento de IN post-IQ colon, con las guías clínicas del H. Johns Hopkins

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## HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

*Ann Surg.* Author manuscript; available in PMC 2018 May 01.

Published in final edited form as:

*Ann Surg.* 2017 May ; 265(5): 871–873. doi:10.1097/SLA.0000000000002034.

### Treating Wisely: The Surgeon's Role in Antibiotic Stewardship

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#### Abstract

Antibiotic resistance continues to receive national attention as a leading public health threat. In 2015, President Barack Obama proposed a National Action Plan to Combat Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria to curb the rise of “superbugs,” bacteria resistant to antibiotics of last resort. Whereas many antibiotics are prescribed appropriately to treat infections, there continue to be a large number of inappropriately prescribed antibiotics. Although much of the national attention with regards to stewardship has focused on primary care providers, there is a significant opportunity for surgeons to embrace this national imperative and improve our practices. Local quality improvement efforts suggest that antibiotic misuse for surgical disease is common. Opportunities exist as part of day-to-day surgical care as well as through surgeons’ interactions with nonsurgeon colleagues and policy experts. This article discusses the scope of the antibiotic misuse in surgery for surgical patients, and provides immediate practice improvements and also advocacy efforts surgeons can take to address the threat. We believe that surgical antibiotic prescribing patterns frequently do not adhere to evidence-based practices; surgeons are in a position to mitigate their ill effects; and antibiotic stewardship should be a part of every surgeons’ practice.

#### Keywords

antibiotic stewardship; antibiotics; healthcare acquired infections; surgery; surgical site infections; urinary tract infections

Antibiotic resistance continues to receive national attention as a leading public health threat. In 2015, President Barack Obama proposed a National Action Plan to Combat Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria to curb the rise of “superbugs,” bacteria resistant to antibiotics of last resort. One of its goals is to reduce the inappropriate use of antibiotics by 50% in the outpatient setting and 20% in the inpatient setting.<sup>1</sup> Hundreds of millions of antibiotic prescriptions are written annually in the United States, and antimicrobials routinely make up

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ILL and AF contributed equally to this work.

The authors report no conflicts of interest.

# Papel del cirujano en PROA



Article

## Surgeon-led 7-VINCut Antibiotic Stewardship Intervention Decreases Duration of Treatment and Carbapenem Use in a General Surgery Service

Josep M. Badia <sup>1,\*</sup>, Maria Batlle <sup>1</sup>, Montserrat Juvany <sup>1</sup>, Patricia Ruiz-de León <sup>1</sup>, Maria Sagalés <sup>2</sup>, M Angeles Pulido <sup>3</sup>, Gemma Molist <sup>4</sup> and Jordi Cuquet <sup>5</sup>

- 56% de los encuestados consideraron que la intervención hubiera sido peor aceptada sin la implicación de cirujanos en el equipo PROA.
- Todos pensaban que debían participar activamente (64,7%) o bien liderar (35,3%) los PROA de cirugía.
- El 84% de las recomendaciones se aceptaron.
- Propuestas de mejora: sesiones educativas, discusión en pase de visita.

## PAPEL FUNDAMENTAL:

- Prescripción de tratamiento antimicrobiano.
- Prescripción de profilaxis quirúrgica.
- CONTROL DEL FOCO

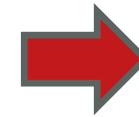


# CONTROL DEL FOCO

Randomized Controlled Trial > [Ann Surg.](#) 2021 Aug 1;274(2):240-247.

doi: [10.1097/SLA.0000000000004785](https://doi.org/10.1097/SLA.0000000000004785).

## A Randomized Clinical Trial Evaluating the Efficacy and Quality of Life of Antibiotic-only Treatment of Acute Uncomplicated Appendicitis: Results of the COMMA Trial



Los pacientes con apendicitis aguda no complicada, tratados solo con antibióticos, experimentan altas tasas de recurrencia y una calidad de vida inferior. La cirugía debe seguir siendo la base del tratamiento para esta afección quirúrgica aguda

[Antibiotics \(Basel\)](#). 2022 Oct; 11(10): 1315.

Published online 2022 Sep 27. doi: [10.3390/antibiotics11101315](https://doi.org/10.3390/antibiotics11101315)

## Antimicrobial Challenge in Acute Care Surgery

# ALERGIAS

Review > JAMA. 2019 Jan 15;321(2):188-199. doi: 10.1001/jama.2018.19283.

## Evaluation and Management of Penicillin Allergy: A Review

- <10% de las alergias a penicilinas se confirman tras su estudio.
- La etiqueta de alergia a penicilina está asociada a peor pronóstico y a selección de resistencias.

> JAMA Intern Med. 2020 May 1;180(5):745-752. doi: 10.1001/jamainternmed.2020.0403.

## Development and Validation of a Penicillin Allergy Clinical Decision Rule



Penicillin allergy reported by patient		<input type="checkbox"/> If yes, proceed with assessment
<b>F</b>	Five years or less since reaction <sup>a</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 points
<b>A</b>	Anaphylaxis or angioedema	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 points
<b>S</b>	Severe cutaneous adverse reaction <sup>b</sup>	
<b>T</b>	Treatment required for reaction <sup>a</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 point
		<input type="checkbox"/> Total points
<b>Interpretation</b>		
<b>Points</b>		
<b>0</b>	<b>Very low risk</b> of positive penicillin allergy test <1% (<1 in 100 patients reporting penicillin allergy)	
<b>1-2</b>	<b>Low risk</b> of positive penicillin allergy test 5% (1 in 20 patients)	
<b>3</b>	<b>Moderate risk</b> of positive penicillin allergy test 20% (1 in 5 patients)	
<b>4-5</b>	<b>High risk</b> of positive penicillin allergy test 50% (1 in 2 patients)	

# TOMA DE MUESTRAS MICROBIOLÓGICAS

Review

## The Role of Abdominal Drain Cultures in Managing Abdominal Infections

Jan J. De Waele <sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Jerina Boelens <sup>3,4</sup>, Dirk Van De Putte <sup>5</sup>, Diana Huis In 't Veld <sup>6</sup> and Tom Coenye <sup>7</sup>

### USO DE DRENAJES ABDOMINALES

- EVITAR DRENAJES IN CIRUGÍA NO PANCREÁTICA.
- LIMITAR SU DURACIÓN EN EL TRATAMIENTO DE SEPSIS ABDOMINAL
- RETIRAR EL DRENAJE LO MÁS PRECOZMENTE POSIBLE

### CULTIVO DE DRENAJES ABDOMINALES

- RECOGER MUESTRAS INTRAIQ, NO POST-IQ PARA MICROBIOLOGÍA.
- NO RECOGER MUESTRAS DE UN DRENAJE DE >24H
- EVITAR CULTIVAR DRENAJES TRAS SU RETIRADA.

### ADMINISTRACIÓN DE ATB:

- IGNORAR LA FLORA CUTÁNEA.
- SI CLINICAMENTE SE SOSPECHA INFECCIÓN, NO SOLO TRATAR LOS MICROORGANISMOS AISLADOS EN EL DRENAJE.

1b

Recogida, transporte y procesamiento general de las muestras en el laboratorio de Microbiología



# IAA (INFECCIÓN INTRABDOMINAL) STOP-IT

*N Engl J Med.* 2015 May 21; 372(21): 1996–2005. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1411162.

## Trial of Short-Course Antimicrobial Therapy for Intraabdominal Infection

ESTUDIO ABIERTO, MULTICÉNTRICO, RANDOMIZADO 1:1

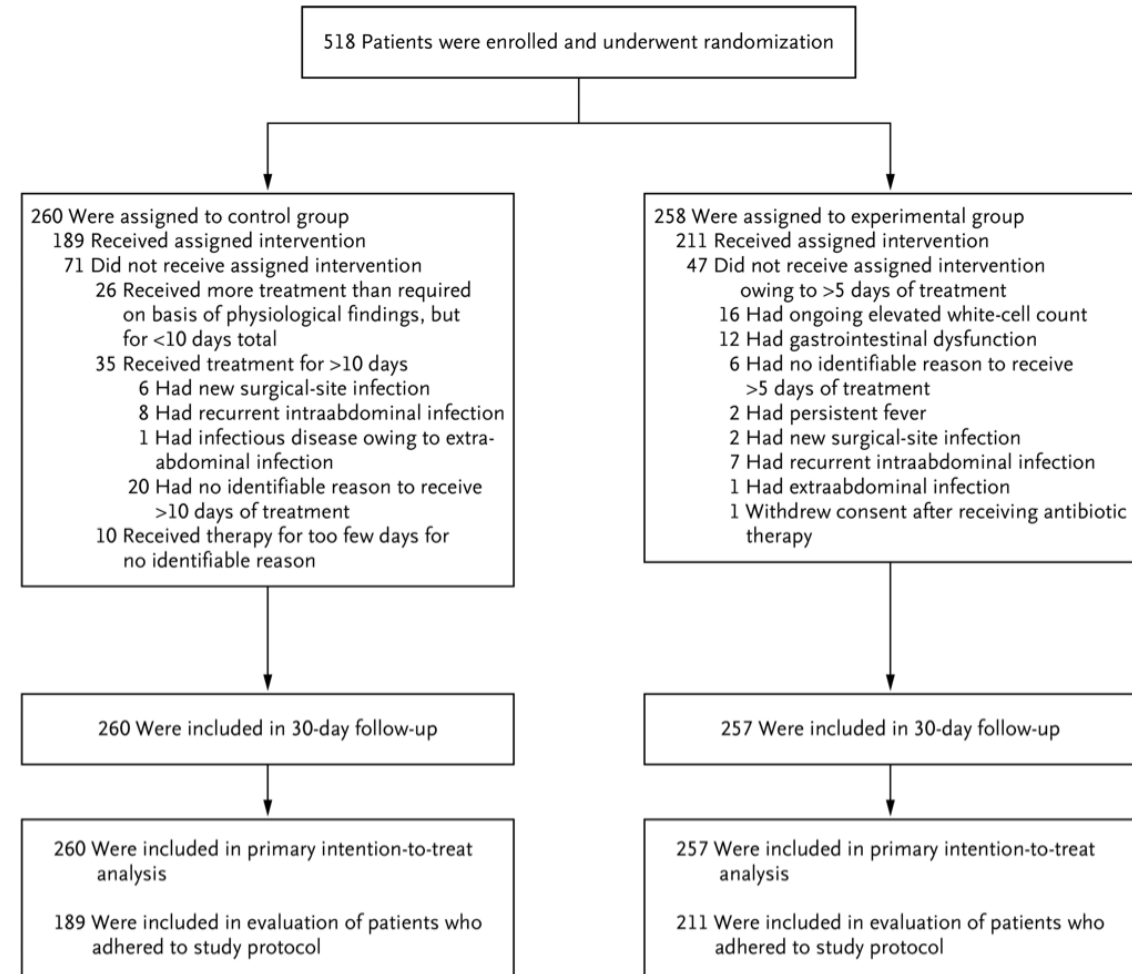
### RAMAS DE INTERVENCIÓN:

**EXPERIMENTAL** : 4d de antibiótico post-IQ de control de foco

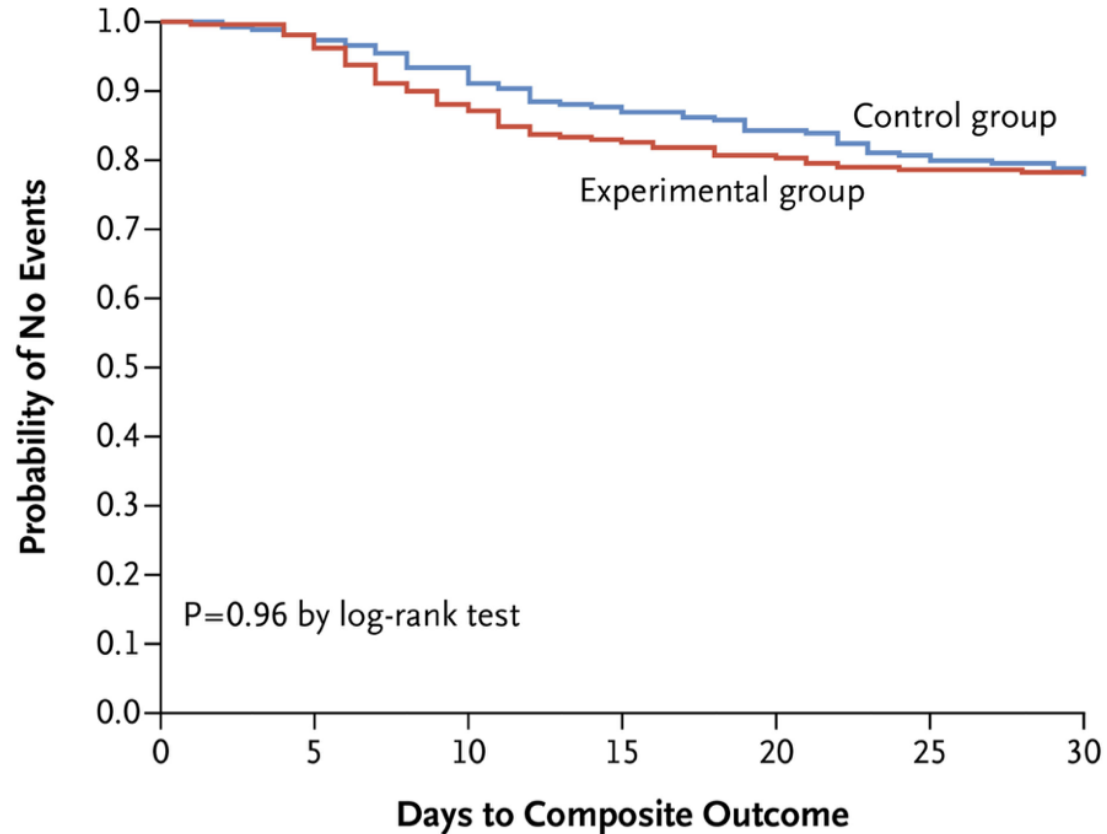
**CONTROL**: +2d de ATB post-resolución de signos de SIRS (24h con  $T^a < 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ , leucocitos  $< 11.000$  e ingesta  $> 50\%$ )

### CRITERIOS DE INCLUSIÓN (los3):

- >16 años
- Infección intrabdominal complicada con:
  - $> 38^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - Leucocitosis  $> 11.000$
  - Difunción intestinal (ingesta  $< 50\%$ )
- Intervención de control de foco.



# IAA STOP-IT TRIAL



Variable	Control Group (N = 260)	Experimental Group (N = 257)	P Value
<b>Primary outcome: surgical-site infection, recurrent intraabdominal infection, or death — no. (%)</b>	58 (22.3)	56 (21.8)	0.92
Surgical-site infection	23 (8.8)	17 (6.6)	0.43
Recurrent intraabdominal infection	36 (13.8)	40 (15.6)	0.67
Death	2 (0.8)	3 (1.2)	0.99
<b>Time to event — no. of days after index source-control procedure</b>			
Diagnosis of surgical-site infection	15.1±0.6	8.8±0.4	<0.001
Diagnosis of recurrent intraabdominal infection	15.1±0.5	10.8±0.4	<0.001
Death	19.0±1.0	18.5±0.5	0.66
<b>Secondary outcome</b>			
Surgical-site infection or recurrent intraabdominal infection with resistant pathogen — no. (%)	9 (3.5)	6 (2.3)	0.62
<b>Site of extraabdominal infection — no. (%)</b>			
Any site <sup>†</sup>	13 (5.0)	23 (8.9)	0.11
Urine	10 (3.8)	13 (5.1)	0.65
Blood	3 (1.2)	5 (1.9)	0.71
Lung	3 (1.2)	3 (1.2)	0.99
Area of skin other than surgical site	1 (0.4)	4 (1.6)	0.36
Vascular catheter	0 (0)	2 (0.8)	0.47
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection — no. (%)	3 (1.2)	5 (1.9)	0.71
Extraabdominal infection with resistant pathogen — no. (%)	6 (2.3)	2 (0.8)	0.29
<b>Duration of outcome — days</b>			
Antimicrobial therapy for index infection			<0.001
Median	8	4	
Interquartile range	5–10	4–5	
Antimicrobial-free days at 30 days			<0.001
Median	21	25	
Interquartile range	18–25	21–26	
<b>Hospitalization after index procedure</b>			0.48
Median	7	7	
Interquartile range	4–11	4–11	
<b>Hospital-free days at 30 days</b>			0.22
Median	23	22	
Interquartile range	18–26	16–26	

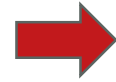
# IAA - ESTUDIOS POST-HOC STOP-IT TRIAL

Randomized Controlled Trial > J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2016 Jul;81(1):108-13.

doi: 10.1097/TA.0000000000001019.

## **Percutaneously drained intra-abdominal infections do not require longer duration of antimicrobial therapy**

Rishi Rattan <sup>1</sup>, Casey J Allen, Robert G Sawyer, Reza Askari, Kaysie L Banton, Raul Coimbra, Charles H Cook, Therese M Duane, Patrick J O'Neill, Ori D Rotstein, Nicholas Namias

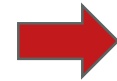


Análisis post-hoc de pacientes con control de foco mediante drenaje percutáneo  
No hubo diferencias significativas en los outcomes principales, excepto en tiempo hasta recurrencia (12.7d vs 21,3d,  $p = 0.015$ ).

Randomized Controlled Trial > J Am Coll Surg. 2016 Apr;222(4):440-6.

doi: 10.1016/j.jamcollsurg.2015.12.050. Epub 2016 Jan 14.

## **Patients with Complicated Intra-Abdominal Infection Presenting with Sepsis Do Not Require Longer Duration of Antimicrobial Therapy**



Análisis post-hoc de pacientes con sepsis.  
Tampoco hubo diferencias significativas en los outcomes principales



# IAA – DURAPOP TRIAL

Intensive Care Med  
https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-018-5088-x

ORIGINAL

Short-course antibiotic therapy for critically ill patients treated for postoperative intra-abdominal infection: the DURAPOP randomised clinical trial



## CRITERIOS DE INCLUSIÓN :

- Ingresados en UCI
- <24h post-IQ de infección grave abdominal post IQ (IQ previa <60d peritoneal o retroperitoneal con colecciones intrabdominales)
- Adecuado control del foco
- Muestras quirúrgicas con crecimiento de microorganismos.
- ATB empírico iniciado <24h post-IQ.

ESTUDIO ABIERTO, 21 UCIs FRANCESAS, RANDOMIZADO 1:1 inclusión a día 0, randomización a día 8.

RAMAS DE INTERVENCIÓN:

EXPERIMENTAL : STOP ANTIBIÓTICO

CONTROL: +7d de ANTIBIÓTICO

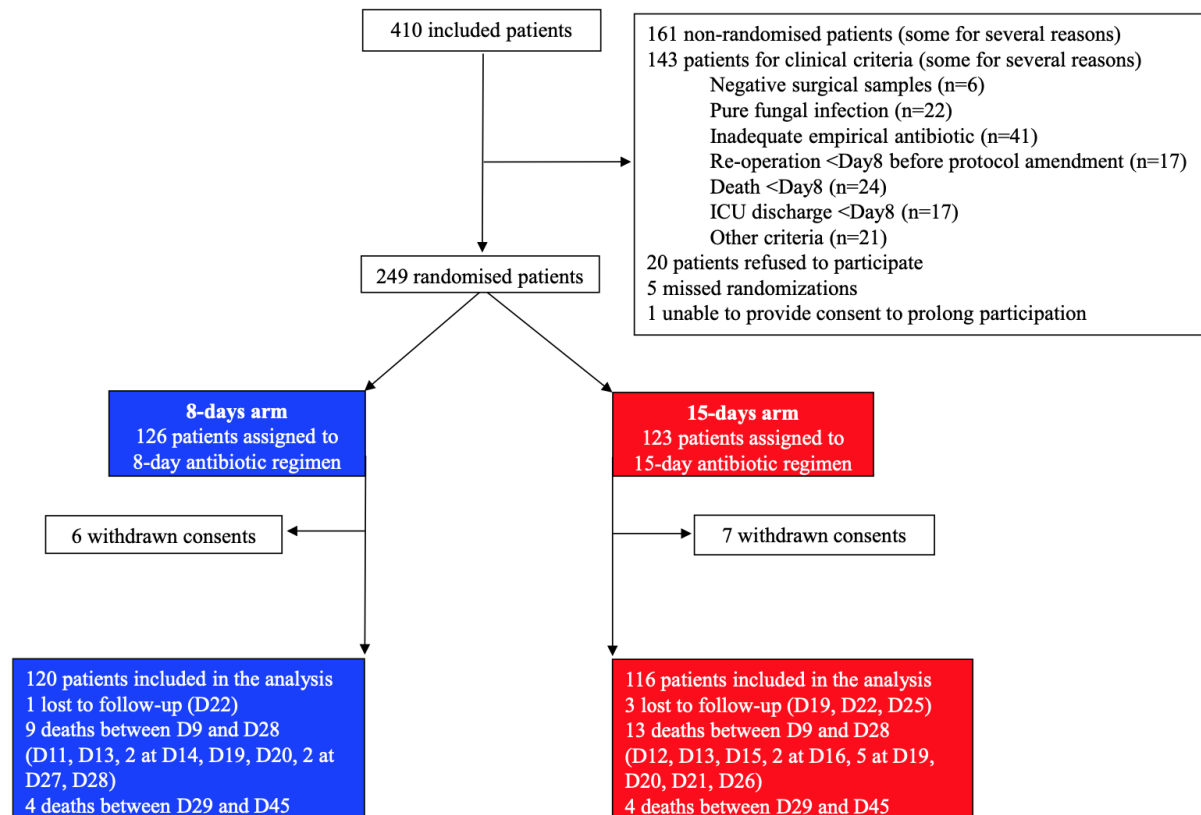
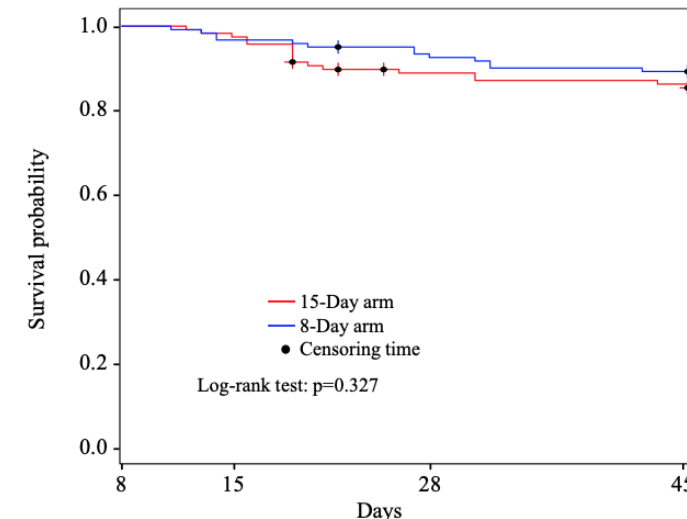


Fig 1 Flow chart

# IAA – DURAPOP TRIAL

Primary and secondary outcomes	15-day arm (n=116)	8-day arm (n=120)		Odd-ratios (95%CI)	P value
<b>Primary outcome</b>					
Antibiotic-free days on Day28, median [IQR] <sup>a</sup>	12 [6–13]	15 [6–20]		1.08 (1.04–1.125)	1.9 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>
<b>Secondary outcome</b>					
Length of ICU stay between Day0 and Day45, median [IQR] <sup>b</sup>	12 [7–20]	13 [7.75–25]		1.02 (0.99–1.04)	0.14
Length of hospital stay between Day0 and Day45, median [IQR] <sup>c</sup>	30 [20–45]	30.5 [18.75–45]		0.80 (0.46–1.38)	0.42
<b>Secondary outcomes</b>					
Organ failure on Day15, n (%) <sup>d</sup>	17/96 (18)	15/90 (17)		1.08 (0.47–2.50)	1.00
Organ failure on Day28, n (%) <sup>e</sup>	4/60 (5)	3/63 (6)		0.78 (0.11–4.82)	1.00
45-day mortality, n (%)	17/116 (15)	13/120 (11)		0.71 (0.30–1.64)	0.43
Additional source control between Day8 and Day45, n (%)	34/116 (28)	48/120 (40)		1.61 (0.90–2.87)	0.101
Reoperations between Day8 and Day45, n (%)	27/166 (23)	31/120 (26)		1.15 (0.61–2.17)	0.65
Percutaneous drainages between Day8 and Day45, n (%)	11/116 (9)	23/120 (19)		2.26 (0.99–5.41)	0.041
Recurrent infection, n (%) <sup>f</sup>	13/14 (93)	14/19 (74)		0.22 (0.004–2.40)	0.21
Superinfection, n (%) <sup>c</sup>	11/32 (34)	14/44 (32)		0.65 (0.05–5.52)	1
New antibiotic therapy, n (%)	45/116 (39)	51/120 (42)		1.17 (0.67–2.03)	0.59
New antibiotic therapy between Day16 and Day28, n (%)	25/102 (25)	29/106 (27)		1.16 (0.56–2.27)	0.75
Bacteraemia between Day8 and Day45, n (%)	5/116 (4)	13/120 (11)		2.69 (0.86–9.96)	0.059
Clinical failure between Day8 and Day45, n (%)	16 (14)	28 (24)		1.18 (0.68–2.05)	0.54
Microbiological failure between Day8 and Day45, n (%)	18 (16)	28 (23)		1.65 (0.82–3.40)	0.13
Emergence of MDR bacteria in surveillance samples, n (%) <sup>g</sup>	23/104 (22)	20/107 (19)		0.81 (0.39–1.67)	0.54
Emergence of MDR bacteria in clinical isolates, n (%) <sup>d</sup>	40/104 (38)	38/108 (35)		0.87 (0.47–1.58)	0.72
Emergence of MDR bacteria in both surveillance samples and clinical isolates confounded, n (%) <sup>g</sup>	52/104 (50)	46/108 (43)		0.74 (0.41–1.32)	0.28
Emergence of fungi, n (%) <sup>g</sup>	27/106 (25)	22/107 (21)		0.75 (0.37–1.51)	0.39



# APENDICITIS

Randomized Controlled Trial > J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2019 Jan;86(1):36-42.

doi: 10.1097/TA.0000000000002086.

## Twenty-four hour versus extended antibiotic administration after surgery in complicated appendicitis: A randomized controlled trial

### CRITERIOS DE INCLUSIÓN:

- $\geq 18$  años
- Dx de apendicitis con hallazgo de gangrena, perforación o absceso localizado.
- Adecuado control del foco durante la IQ

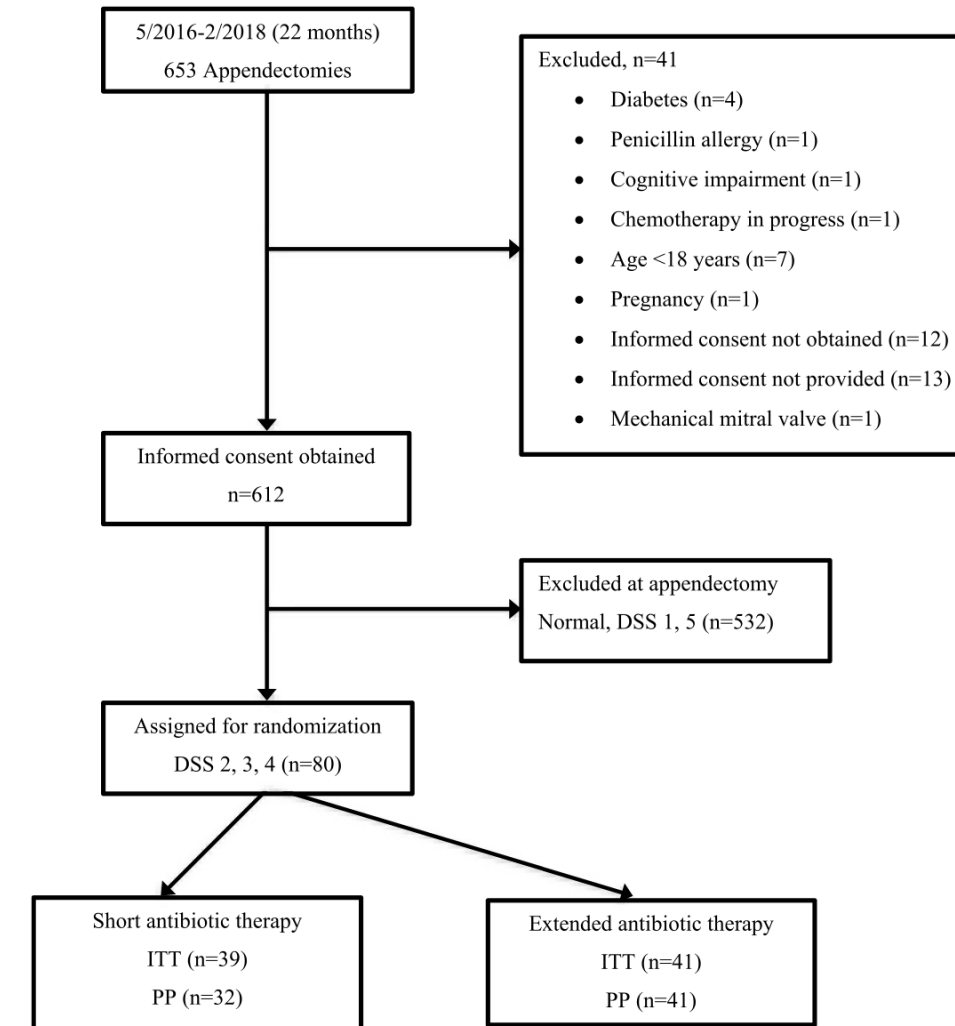
ESTUDIO ABIERTO, DE NO INFERIORIDAD, UNICENTRICO ,  
RANDOMIZADO 1:1 postIQ

RAMAS DE INTERVENCIÓN:

EXPERIMENTAL : 24H POST-IQ

CONTROL: Tx según médico tratante

OUTCOME 1ARIO: compuesto de complicación + mortalidad a 90d



Twenty-four hour versus extended antibiotic administration after surgery in complicated appendicitis: A randomized controlled trial

# APENDICITIS

**TABLE 2.** HLOS, Complications per CD classification, CCI, and Interventions in All Readmitted Patients

n	ITT		p value	PP		p value
	Short n = 39	Extended n = 41		Short n = 32	Extended n = 41	
HLOS, h	61 ± 34	81 ± 40	<b>0.005</b>	51 ± 21	81 ± 40	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Any CD complication	17.9%	29.3%	0.234	21.9%	29.3%	0.475
Grade I per CD	2.6%	9.8%	0.360	3.1%	9.8%	0.377
Grade II	10.3%	14.6%	0.738	12.5%	14.6%	1.000
Grade IIIa	5.1%	4.9%	1.000	6.3%	4.9%	1.000
Grade IIIb-V	0	0	-	0	0	-
Superficial/deep SSI	12.8%	7.3%	0.476	15.6%	7.3%	0.287
Organ/space SSI	7.7%	12.2%	0.713	9.4%	12.2%	1.000
Diarrhea	0	2.4%	1.000	0	2.4%	1.000
Pneumonia	0	2.4%	1.000	0	2.4%	1.000
Postoperative ileus	0	9.8%	0.116	0	9.8%	0.126
Mean CCI	3.93 ± 8.93	5.46 ± 9.57	0.298	4.79 ± 9.67	5.46 ± 9.57	0.579
Readmitted patients	7.7%	7.3%	1.000	9.4%	7.3%	1.000
Interventions in all readmitted patients						
Antimicrobial therapy	2.6% (1)	2.4% (1)	1.000	3.1% (1)	2.4% (1)	1.000
Percutaneous drainage + antimicrobial therapy	5.1% (2)	4.9% (2)	1.000	6.3% (2)	4.9% (2)	1.000

HLOS, Hospital Length of Stay; CD, Clavien-Dindo; SSI, Surgical Site Infections; CCI, Comprehensive Complications Index; ITT, Intention to Treat; PP, Per Protocol.

# APENDICITIS

Randomized Controlled Trial > Lancet. 2023 Feb 4;401(10374):366-376.

doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(22)02588-0. Epub 2023 Jan 17.

## 2 days versus 5 days of postoperative antibiotics for complex appendicitis: a pragmatic, open-label, multicentre, non-inferiority randomised trial

### CRITERIOS DE INCLUSIÓN :

- >=8 años
- ASA I-III
- Dx de apendicitis complicada (necrosis, perforación o absceso intraoperatorio).
- Adecuado control del foco durante la IQ

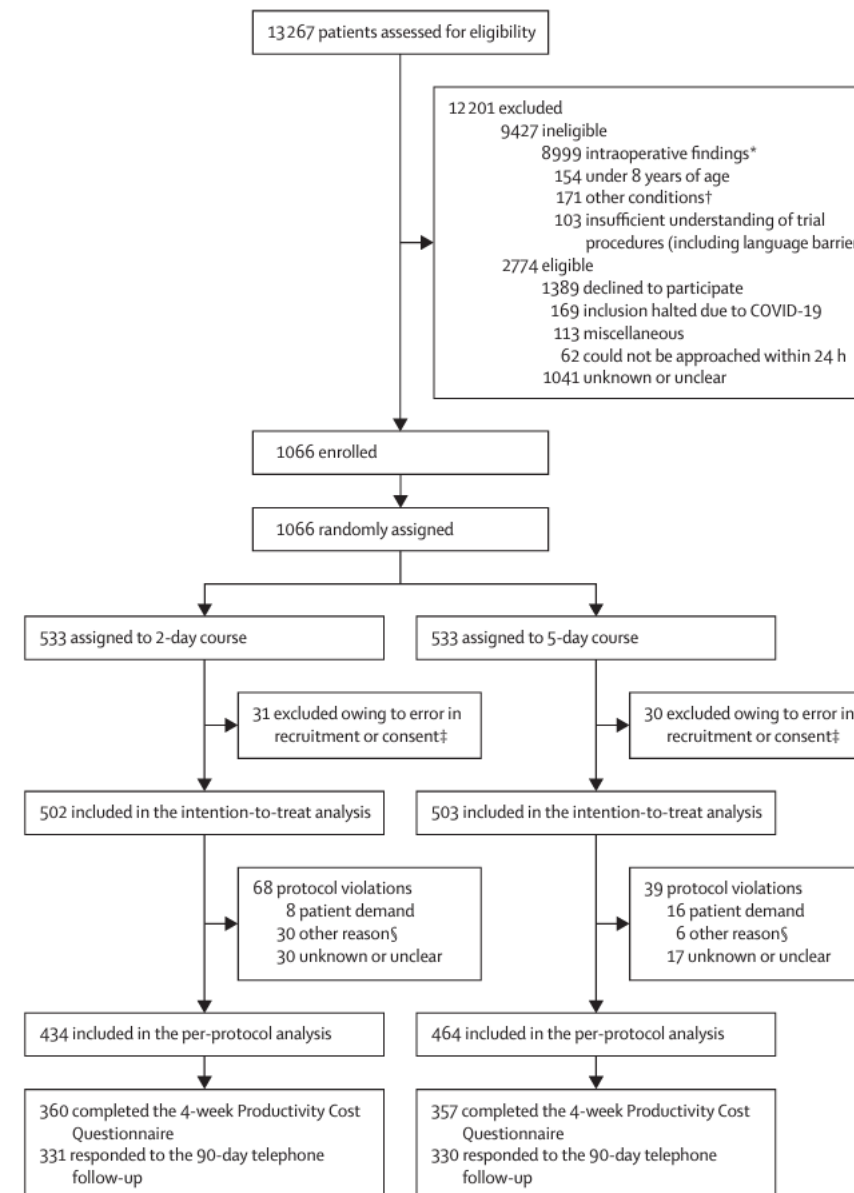
ESTUDIO ABIERTO, DE NO INFERIORIDAD, 15 HOSPITALES DE PAÍSES BAJOS , RANDOMIZADO 1:1 en las 1as 24h postIQ.

RAMAS DE INTERVENCIÓN:

EXPERIMENTAL : 2d ATB postIQ

CONTROL: 5d de ATB post IQ

OUTCOME 1ARIO: compuesto de complicación + mortalidad a 90d



# APENDICITIS

	2-day group	5-day group	Risk difference (95% CI)		Odds ratio (95% CI)	
			Univariable	Multivariable*	Univariable	Multivariable†
<b>Intention-to-treat</b>						
Intra-abdominal abscess, surgical-site infection, or mortality	51 (10%)	41 (8%)	2.0% (-1.6 to 5.6)	2.0% (-1.6 to 5.6)	1.274 (0.828 to 1.961)	1.128 (0.719 to 1.769)
Intra-abdominal abscess	43 (9%)	36 (7%)	1.4% (-1.9 to 4.8)	..	1.215 (0.766 to 1.927)	..
Surgical-site infection	10 (2%)	5 (1%)	1.0% (-0.6 to 2.6)	..	2.024 (0.687 to 5.965)	..
Mortality	1 (<1%)	..	0.2% (-0.5 to 0.9)	..	..	..
Total	n=502	n=503	..	..	..	..
<b>Per-protocol</b>						
Intra-abdominal abscess, surgical-site infection, or mortality	45 (10%)	39 (8%)	2.0% (-1.9 to 5.8)	2.1% (-1.8 to 5.9)	1.261 (0.804 to 1.978)	1.132 (0.710 to 1.805)*
Intra-abdominal abscess	38 (9%)	34 (7%)	1.4% (-2.2 to 5.0)	..	1.214 (0.749 to 1.966)	..
Surgical-site infection	8 (2%)	5 (1%)	0.8% (-0.9 to 2.5)	..	1.724 (0.560 to 5.311)	..
Mortality	1 (<1%)	..	0.2% (-0.5 to 1.0)	..	..	..
Total	n=434	n=464	..	..	..	..

\*Adjusted for age (below vs above median age) and severity of appendicitis (absence vs presence of perforation or abscess). †Adjusted for the following independent variables: treatment allocation, centre, sex, age, American Society of Anesthesiologists classification, surgical approach (laparoscopy vs open procedure), and severity of appendicitis (absence vs presence of perforation or abscess) and for the interaction effect between treatment allocation and surgical approach. Given values apply to patients who had a laparoscopic appendicectomy. For patients who had an open appendicectomy, the adjusted odds ratio of treatment allocation was 10.825 (95% CI 1.231-95.201; p=0.032) in the intention-to-treat population and 11.038 (1.115-109.242; p=0.040) in the per-protocol population.

Table 2: Primary endpoint analysis

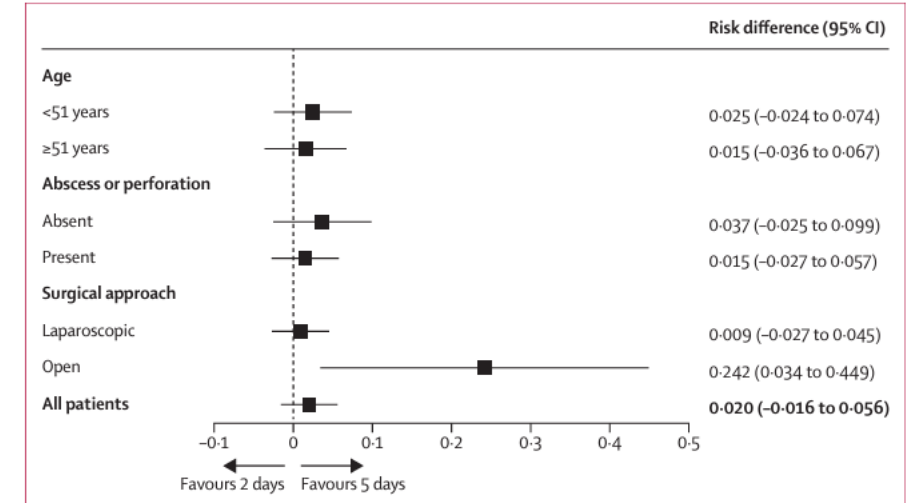


Figure 2: Forest plot of primary endpoint by age, severity of appendicitis, and surgical approach. Risk differences and 95% CIs are based on the Klingenberg method for the Mantel-Haenszel common risk difference.<sup>38,39</sup>

Después de una apendicectomía laparoscópica por apendicitis complicada, 2 días de antibióticos intravenosos no son inferiores a 5 días en la prevención de complicaciones infecciosas, medido con respecto a un margen de no inferioridad preespecificado del 7,5%.

# COLECISTITIS

Randomized Controlled Trial > JAMA. 2014 Jul;312(2):145-54. doi: 10.1001/jama.2014.7586.

## Effect of postoperative antibiotic administration on postoperative infection following cholecystectomy for acute calculous cholecystitis: a randomized clinical trial

### CRITERIOS DE INCLUSIÓN:

- >=18 años
- Dx de colecistitis aguda litiásica leve o moderada.
- Tx con amoxicilina-clavulánico pre e intraIQ.  
Adecuado control del foco durante la IQ.

ESTUDIO ABIERTO, DE NO INFERIORIDAD, 17 CENTROS, RANDOMIZADO 1:1

PROCEDIMIENTO IQ: laparoscópico o abierto

414 pacientes incluidos. RAMAS DE INTERVENCIÓN:

207 p en EXPERIMENTAL : STOP ATB post-IQ

207 p en CONTROL: 5d de A/C

Table 3. Postoperative Outcomes Including Postoperative Infections and Noninfectious Postoperative Outcomes

Type of Event	Intention-to-treat Analysis, No. (%)		Absolute Difference (95% CI), %	Per-Protocol Analysis, No. (%)		Absolute Difference (95% CI), %
	Nontreatment (n = 207)	Antibiotic (n = 207)		Nontreatment (n = 180)	Antibiotic (n = 158)	
No. of postoperative infections	35	31	23		21	
Incisional infection						
Superficial	8 (3.9)	12 (5.8)	-1.9 (-6.06 to 2.19)	7 (3.9)	9 (5.7)	-1.81 (-6.39 to 2.78)
Deep	3 (1.5)	1 (0.5)	0.97 (-0.92 to 2.85)	3 (1.7)	1 (0.7)	1.03 (-1.21 to 3.28)
Organ space infection	11 (5)	8 (4)	1.45 (-2.58 to 5.48)	10 (6)	2 (1)	4.29 (-0.52 to 8.06)
Temperature ≥38.5°C 2 d after surgery	12 (5.8)	9 (4.4)	1.45 (-2.78 to 5.67)	12 (6.7)	7 (4.4)	2.24 (-2.62 to 7.09)
Pneumopathy	6 (2.9)	2 (0.9)	1.93 (-0.71 to 4.58)	6 (3.3)	0	3.33 (0.71 to 5.96)
Infection						
Catheter	0	2 (0.9)	-0.97 (-2.30 to 0.37)	0	0	
Urinary tract	4 (1.9)	2 (0.9)	0.97 (-1.33 to 3.27)	3 (1.7)	1 (0.7)	1.03 (-1.21 to 3.28)
Septic shock	1 (0.48)	2 (0.9)	-0.42 (-1.88 to 1.88)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.7)	-0.08 (-1.72 to 1.57)
Postoperative noninfectious outcomes						
Postoperative hemorrhage	3 (1.5)	1 (0.5)	0.97 (-0.92 to 2.85)	2 (1.1)	0	1.11 (-0.42 to 2.64)
Pulmonary embolism	3 (1.5)	2 (0.9)	0.48 (-1.62 to 2.59)	2 (1.1)	1 (0.7)	0.08 (-1.72 to 1.57)
Deep venous thrombosis	2 (0.9)	2 (0.9)	0 (-1.88 to 1.88)	2 (1.1)	1 (0.7)	0.48 (-1.49 to 2.45)
Stroke	3 (1.5)	0	1.45 (-0.18 to 3.08)	2 (1.1)	0	1.11 (-0.42 to 2.64)

# PANCREATITIS

Randomized Controlled Trial > Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2022 Oct;7(10):913-921.

doi: 10.1016/S2468-1253(22)00212-6. Epub 2022 Jul 19.

**A procalcitonin-based algorithm to guide antibiotic use in patients with acute pancreatitis (PROCAP): a single-centre, patient-blinded, randomised controlled trial**

## CRITERIOS DE INCLUSIÓN:

- $\geq 18$  años.
- Dx clínico de pancreatitis aguda.

ESTUDIO ABIERTO CIEGO AL PACIENTE, RANDOMIZADO 1:1 postIQ . Se incluyeron 260 pacientes

## RAMAS DE INTERVENCIÓN:

- 132 pacientes, **EXPERIMENTAL** : determinación de PCT días 0,4,7, semanal . Si  $PCT < 1 \rightarrow$  STOP o no iniciar ATB. Si  $PCT > 1$ , iniciar o mantener ATB.
- 128 pacientes, **CONTROL**: Tx según médico tratante

**OUTCOME 1ARIO**: compuesto de complicación + mortalidad a 90d

## OTUCOMES

- PRIMARIO  $\rightarrow$  Administración de ATB : 45% de los pacientes EN EXPERIMENTAL vs 63% en rama control;  $p = 0,0071$
- No diferencias en nº infecciones nosocomiales
- Mortalidad: 3 en grupo control y 4 en grupo intervención. Todas relacionadas con la severidad de la pancreatitis. Dx clínico de pancreatitis aguda.



# RESTRICCIÓN DE ANTIBIÓTICOS

- Efecto más rápido a corto plazo que el resto de estrategias.
- Mala aceptación por parte de médicos prescriptores.
- Usada especialmente en casos de brotes intrahospitalarios y para antibióticos seleccionados.

# PROA- ACCIONES EDUCATIVAS

## Core Elements of Hospital Antibiotic Stewardship Programs



### Hospital Leadership Commitment

Dedicate necessary human, financial, and information technology resources.



### Accountability

Appoint a leader or co-leaders, such as a physician and pharmacist, responsible for program management and outcomes.



### Pharmacy Expertise (previously "Drug Expertise"):

Appoint a pharmacist, ideally as the co-leader of the stewardship program, to help lead implementation efforts to improve antibiotic use.



### Action

Implement interventions, such as prospective audit and feedback or preauthorization, to improve antibiotic use.



### Tracking

Monitor antibiotic prescribing, impact of interventions, and other important outcomes, like *C. difficile* infections and resistance patterns.



### Reporting

Regularly report information on antibiotic use and resistance to prescribers, pharmacists, nurses, and hospital leadership.



### Education

Educate prescribers, pharmacists, nurses, and patients about adverse reactions from antibiotics, antibiotic resistance, and optimal prescribing.



<https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/core-elements/hospital.html>



## Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiología Clínica

[www.elsevier.es/eimc](http://www.elsevier.es/eimc)



Documento de consenso

Programas de optimización de uso de antimicrobianos (PROA) en hospitales españoles: documento de consenso GEIH-SEIMC, SEFH y SEMPSPH<sup>☆,☆☆</sup>

**Tabla 6** Principales áreas para la organización de actividades educativas sobre la utilización de antibióticos en los hospitales

Principios del buen uso de antibióticos en el hospital

Consecuencias del uso inadecuado de los antibióticos  
Epidemiología microbiana. Espectro y seguridad de los principales antibióticos

Diagnóstico etiológico de los principales síndromes de las enfermedades infecciosas

Tratamiento antibiótico empírico y optimización posterior del mismo

Duración de los tratamientos antibióticos

Optimización de la dosificación de antimicrobianos

Uso de antibióticos en profilaxis quirúrgica



# PROA- ACCIONES EDUCATIVAS

Comparative Study > ANZ J Surg. 2019 Jan;89(1-2):96-100. doi: 10.1111/ans.14414.

Epub 2018 Mar 6.

## Addressing social influences reduces antibiotic duration in complicated abdominal infection: a mixed methods study

Jennifer Broom <sup>1</sup>, Chin Li Tee <sup>1</sup>, Alex Broom <sup>1</sup>, Mark D Kelly <sup>1</sup>, Tahira Scott <sup>1</sup>, David A Grieve <sup>1</sup>

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 29510453 DOI: 10.1111/ans.14414

### INTERVENCIÓN:

1. Reuniones multidisciplinares para discutir la evidencia de la duración de ATB en infecciones intrabdominales complicadas.
2. Sesiones educativas a cirujanos jóvenes para discutir las guías y los factores limitantes de paso a vía oral.
3. Sesiones educativas a enfermería para identificar pacientes candidatos a secuenciación a vía oral.
4. Educación al farmacéutico de CGD para incitar al equipo a cambiar precozmente a vía oral. (
5. Distribución de posters en en área de CGD para optimizar el uso de ATB.

Estudio retrospectivo pre Oct2015-Mar2016)/post intervención (Oct2016-Mar2017).

Hospital Prince Charles (Queensland, Australia) pre-post exposición **INCLUSIÓN:** adultos ingresados en CGD con infección intrabdominal complicada post-cirugía de control de foco.

**Table 2** Primary and secondary outcome measures

Variables	Pre-intervention group (n = 23)	Post-intervention group (n = 22)	P-value
Antibiotic duration (days)			
IV	5.4	4.5	0.06
IV + oral	9.2	6.6	0.02
Surgical site infection	6	1	0.22
Superficial incisional	2	0	
Deep incisional	1	0	
Deep organ	3	1	
Extra-abdominal infection	2	2	0.67
Re-initiation of antibiotics	4	2	0.73
Antibiotic adverse events	4	0	0.04
In-hospital mortality	2	2	0.96
Re-admission	5	4	0.77
within 30 days			
Length of stay (days)	9	12.4	0.2

IV, intravenous.



Review > [World J Emerg Surg.](#) 2020 Apr 15;15(1):27. doi: 10.1186/s13017-020-00306-3.

## Diagnosis and treatment of acute appendicitis: 2020 update of the WSES Jerusalem guidelines

Review > [J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Sci.](#) 2018 Jan;25(1):31-40. doi: 10.1002/jhbp.509.

Epub 2018 Jan 8.

## Tokyo Guidelines 2018: initial management of acute biliary infection and flowchart for acute cholangitis

Review > [World J Emerg Surg.](#) 2017 Jul 10;12:29. doi: 10.1186/s13017-017-0141-6.

eCollection 2017.

## The management of intra-abdominal infections from a global perspective: 2017 WSES guidelines for management of intra-abdominal infections

[2019 WSES guidelines for the management of severe acute pancreatitis.](#)

Leppäniemi A, Tolonen M, Tarasconi A, Segovia-Lohse H, Gamberini E, Kirkpatrick AW, Ball CG, Parry N, Sartelli M, Wolbrink D, van Goor H, Baiocchi G, Ansaloni L, Biffi W, Coccolini F, Di Saverio S, Kluger Y, Moore E, Catena F.

[World J Emerg Surg.](#) 2019 Jun 13;14:27. doi: 10.1186/s13017-019-0247-0. eCollection 2019.

Review > [World J Emerg Surg.](#) 2020 May 7;15(1):32. doi: 10.1186/s13017-020-00313-4.

## 2020 update of the WSES guidelines for the management of acute colonic diverticulitis in the emergency setting

- Se deben adaptar las guías teniendo en cuenta el mapa microbiológico, el consumo de antimicrobianos y la problemática de multi-resistencia local.
- TRABAJO CONJUNTO CON EL EQUIPO DE CONTROL DE INFECCIÓN



# Profilaxis quirúrgica

Review > Antibiotics (Basel). 2024 Jan 19;13(1):100. doi: 10.3390/antibiotics13010100.

## Surgical Antibiotic Prophylaxis: A Proposal for a Global Evidence-Based Bundle

Guideline (year)	Administer only when indicated	Select appropriate agents based on surgical procedure, most common pathogens causing SSI for a specific procedure, and published recommendations	Administer within 1 hour of incision to maximize tissue concentration <sup>a</sup>	Discontinue antimicrobial agents after incisional closure in the operating room
SHEA/IDSA/ APIC Practice Recommendation: Strategies to prevent SSIs in acute care hospitals [4**] (2022)	Y	Y	Y	Y
ACOSSIMA Recommendations on the prevention of SSIs [15] (2022)	Y	Y	Y	≤ 24 hours
APSIC guidelines for the prevention of SSIs [16] (2019)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Australian Therapeutic Guidelines [17] (2019)	Y	Y	Y	γ <sup>b</sup>
CDC&P Guidelines for prevention of SSIs [18] (2017)	Y	Y	Y	γ <sup>b</sup>
WHO recommendations for SSI prevention [5,6] (2016)	Y	No comment	Y	γ <sup>b</sup>
SIGN Antibiotic prophylaxis in surgery [19] (2014) <sup>c</sup>	Y	Y	Y	γ <sup>b</sup>
ASHP Clinical practice guidelines for antimicrobial prophylaxis in surgery [20] (2013)	Y	Y	Y	γ <sup>b</sup>



# Profilaxis quirúrgica

Review > [Antibiotics \(Basel\)](#). 2024 Jan 19;13(1):100. doi: 10.3390/antibiotics13010100.

## Surgical Antibiotic Prophylaxis: A Proposal for a Global Evidence-Based Bundle

### A global evidence-based bundle for surgical antibiotic prophylaxis

- 1 Administering the appropriate antibiotic
- 2 Administering the antibiotic at the correct time before the incision
- 3 Re-administering the antibiotic for prolonged procedures and in patients with severe blood loss
- 4 Discontinuing surgical antibiotic prophylaxis after surgery
- 5 Monitoring the implementation level of the suggested measures

# PROA-PAF

## Reducing the duration of antibiotic therapy in surgical patients through a specific nationwide antimicrobial stewardship program. A prospective, interventional cohort study

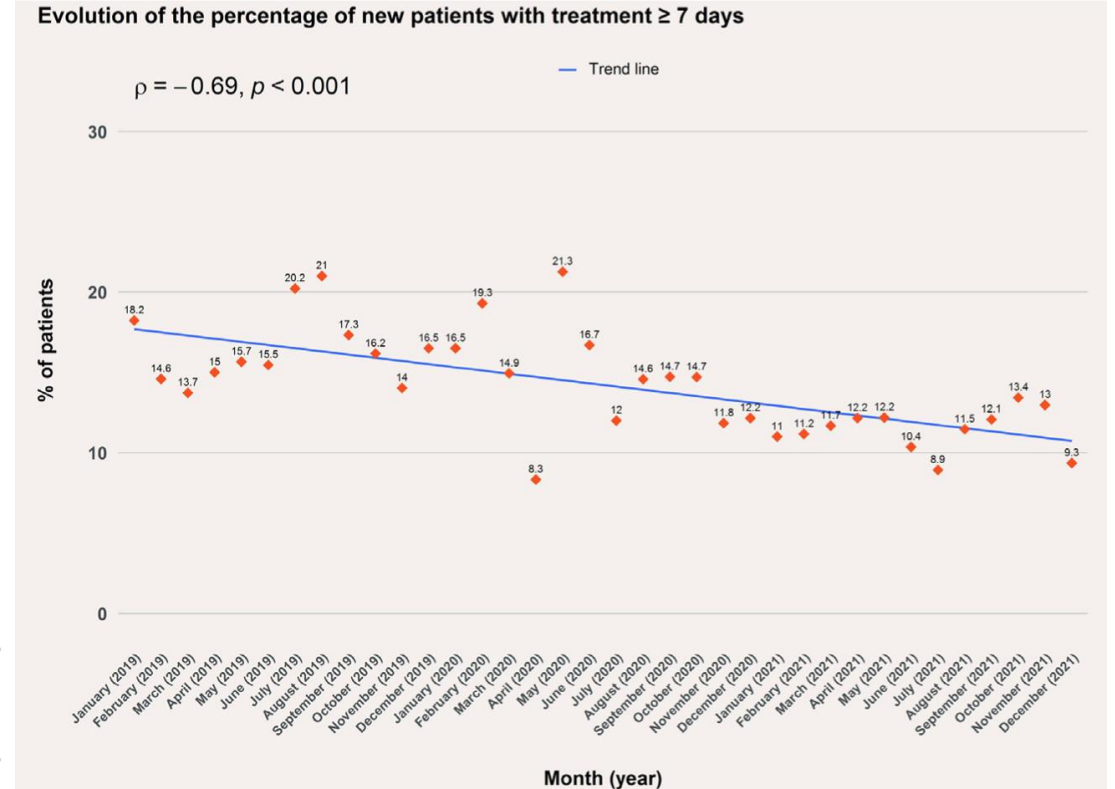
Maria Batlle <sup>1</sup>, Josep M Badia <sup>2</sup>, Sergi Hernández <sup>3</sup>, Santiago Grau <sup>4</sup>, Ariadna Padulles <sup>5</sup>, Lucía Boix-Palop <sup>6</sup>, Montserrat Giménez-Pérez <sup>7</sup>, Ricard Ferrer <sup>8</sup>, Esther Calbo <sup>6</sup>, Enric Limón <sup>9</sup>, Miquel Pujol <sup>10</sup>, Juan P Horcajada <sup>11</sup>; Members of the 7VINCut Study Group; VINCAt Program

- DATOS DE VIGILANCIA DEL VIN-CAT
- INCLUSIÓN DE 32490 PACIENTES, DE 32 HOSPITALES DE CATALUÑA.
- 3912 TENÍAN >7D DE TRATAMIENTO ANTIBIÓTICO → INTERVENCIÓN 7-VINCUT

Types of recommendations issued by the ASP teams and rates of adherence.

Recommendation	Intervention n (%)	Adherence to the recommendation n (%) <sup>a</sup>
Maintain	1563 (40%)	1532 (98%)
Withdraw	1369 (35%)	1168 (85.3%)
De-escalate	606 (15.5%)	544 (89.8%)
Broaden spectrum	192 (4.9%)	179 (93.2%)
Change route	182 (4.7%)	158 (86.8%)
Total	3912 (100%)	3581 (91.5%)

<sup>a</sup> % accepted for each type of recommendation



# CONCLUSIONES

- LAS INFECCIONES INTRABDOMINALES SON CAUSA FRECUENTE DE INGRESO HOSPITALARIO, DE COMPLICACIÓN INTRAHOSPITALARIA Y DE CONSUMO DE ANTIBIÓTICOS.
- EL CONSUMO DE ANTIBIÓTICOS SE HA INCREMENTADO EN LOS ÚLTIMOS AÑOS AL IGUAL QUE LA INCIDENCIA DE BACTERIAS MULTIRESISTENTES.
- LOS EQUIPOS PROA DEBEN SER MULTIDISCIPLINARES, Y ES CLAVE QUE SE INVOLUCRE TANTO EL SERVICIO DE CIRUGÍA COMO ENFERMERÍA.
- LA EVIDENCIA CIENTÍFICA ACUMULADA PERMITE ACORTAR PAUTAS DE TRATAMIENTO EN INFECCIÓN INTRABDOMINAL CON SEGURIDAD.
- LAS ESTRATEGIAS EDUCATIVAS SON EFICACES A LARGO PLAZO.
- ES IMPRESCINDIBLE DISPONER DE GUÍAS DE TRATAMIENTO Y PROFILAXIS, Y HACER DIFUSIÓN DE LAS MISMAS.
- LAS ESTRATEGIAS PAF NOS AYUDAN A AFRONTAR PROBLEMAS CONCRETOS DE CONSUMOS Y EN GENERAL SON BIEN ACEPTADAS.
- FALTAN ESTUDIOS QUE VALOREN ESTRATEGIAS MULTIMODALES DE ACCIÓN



# Gràcies