

Conducted by antimicrobial pharmacists and multidisciplinary antimicrobial stewardship teams in the acute hospitals across Ireland.

Antimicrobial Point Prevalence Survey of Acute Hospitals 2022 – national results

10,463
patients surveyed
in **53 Hospitals**

KEY FINDINGS

1. Prevalence of antimicrobials

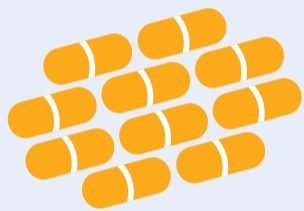


Approximately **4 in 10** patients were on antimicrobials on the day of the PPS

2. WHO AWaRe antibiotic classification



48% Access antibiotics safer, likely to be effective, less risk of causing AMR and *C. diff*



49% Watch antibiotics greater risk of causing AMR, *C. diff* and side effects

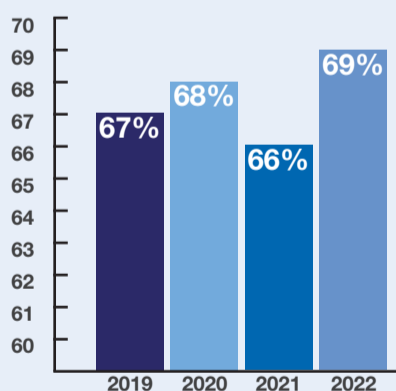


3% Reserve antibiotics last line antibiotics used to treat multi-drug resistant infections

WHO target = at least 60% of total antibiotic consumption (hospital & community) are Access antibiotics.

3. Intravenous versus oral antimicrobial therapy

Increased prevalence of use of intravenous antimicrobials



Prevalence of intravenous use of antimicrobials that have almost 100% oral absorption when given by mouth:



Most patients on these antimicrobials should receive oral therapy from the outset.

4. Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis duration



For approximately **1 in 3** patients who received surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis the duration extended beyond 24 hours. **Most procedures only require a single dose.**

5. Antimicrobial prescription duration

53% of antimicrobial prescriptions had a planned review or duration documented
86% of antimicrobial prescriptions were considered to be of appropriate duration

6. Compliance with guidelines

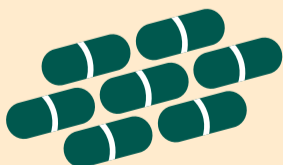
85% of antimicrobial prescriptions were in line with local guidelines or micro/ID approved

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

1



SCAN ME



Use Access antibiotics where appropriate as per WHO AWaRe classification

2



SCAN ME



Use oral route for antimicrobials with excellent oral absorption in line with HSE AMRIC Antimicrobial Stewardship Guidance for all Healthcare Settings

3



SCAN ME



Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis: most procedures only require a single dose as per HSE/NCPS national position paper.