

Central Administration of Pharmaceutical Care General Administration for Drug Utilization and Pharmacy Practice Administration

National Guidance of Antimicrobial Monitoring

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PART 1

Antimicrobial Monitoring Sheet and Timeout tool

PART 2

Patient Name:		atient ID:	Ward			d Name:			Date of admission:				Allergies:					
	This form should be completed by		Day of Therapy (Check boxes every day if continue antibiotics)															
Antimicrobials	clinical pharmacist/AMS pharmacist on a daily basis for patients receiving	Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
	antibiotics	Date					1											
Antimicrobial name	1. Planned duration: days			Ĭ									ľ					
	2. Indication(s)										Ø		×	120				
Start Date	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY	spital acquired		1,000										N.,4/				
Stop Date	Company to the control of the contro					Dosage regimen (Dose/Frequency)												
	OCNS OSkin Soft tissue OSurgical Prophylaxis		-					Dusi	ige regime	ii (Dusc/I	requency	/	1					
Route of		Surgical prophylaxis																
administration	□ Respiratory □ Pneumonia □ othe	r																
☐ Empirical	3. Timeout (Every 48h-72h)		Υ 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Υ 🗆	Y	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Y	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆		
□ Definitive	4. Recommendations:		N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆	N 🗆		
	a. IV to Oral Switch (IVOST)																	
Is this antimicrobial in the restriction list	b. Continue																	
☐ Yes ☐ No	c. Discontinue(D/C)		0		130		0											
If Yes, Was the restriction form completed	d. Escalate																	
☐ Yes ☐ No	e. De-escalate						-							0		-		
	TALL TRANSPORTATION		- 10	(11)	LU:			ш		L					- 1.1			
Antimicrobial name	1. Planned duration: days						14000			17,000		A. ***						
Start Date	2. Indication(s) □ Community acquired □ He	spital acquired																
	The state of the s	ropenic fever											95					
Stop Date	□ Bone /Joint □ Head/Neck □ Intr						Dosa	ge regime	en (Dose/F	requency)	T.						
Route of		ical Prophylaxis											1"					
administration		Surgical prophytaxis																
	3. Timeout (Every 48h-72h)		Y 🗆	Υ□	Y 🗆	Υ 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Y D	Y 🗆	Y 🗆	Υ 🗆	Y 🗆	Y 🗆		
☐ Empirical ☐ Definitive	Recommendations:		N 🗆	N □	N 🗆	N □	N 🗆	N □	N 🗆	N □	N □	N □	N □	N D	N D	N 🗆		
□ Dennitive	a. IV to Oral Switch (IVOST)										D							
Is this antimicrobial in the restriction list	b. Continue									0	0				0			
☐ Yes ☐ No	c. Discontinue(D/C)						0											
If Yes, Was the restriction form completed	d. Escalate																	
☐ Yes ☐ No	e. De-escalate									П								
	G DUSCHALL			уЩ3	20000	tter.	0.00		-		Ш	, H	u		ш	ш		
Final diagnosis	Discoulation Town of a Research			Biomarkers & Pertinent Positive Microbiology							-	Date of culture withdrawal Date of culture res			7000175 W. V.			
	Biomarkers Type of cultur	e N	licroorgan	isms					Sensitivity				Date of cultur	e withdrawal	Date of cult	ture result		
***************************************	2-	_			_											-		
	3.																	

Notes:

Escalate: Shift from monotherapy to combination and/or change from narrow spectrum to broader

Y: Yes

De-escalate: Discontinue component/s of combination therapy and/or change from broad spectrum to narrower.

N: No

التموذج الصادر عن اللجنة القرمية لترشيد استخدام مضادات الميكروبات بهيئة الدواء المصرية استرشادي يطبق وفقا لطبيعة العمل داخل كل مؤسسة مجهة

Signature: -----





National Guidance of Antimicrobial Monitoring

Use the Antimicrobial Monitoring Sheet and Timeout Tool

Objectives:

- 1. It is one of the approaches that support optimal antimicrobial use (to review the appropriateness of all antimicrobial agents).
- 2. To review the use of antimicrobial agents in terms of indications, duration of treatment, dosing regimen, route of administration and time-out recommendations, hence, it facilitates the identification of any antimicrobial prescribing problem aiming at achieving rational antimicrobial use.
- 3. To document dosing regimen, duration, indication and time out recommendations.
- 4. To make this information accessible to help ensuring that antimicrobials are modified as needed and/or discontinued in a timely manner.
- 5. It is a tool for antimicrobial daily monitoring and time out review of antimicrobial every 48 hours to answer these key questions:
 - Does this patient have an infection that will respond to antibiotics?
 - o If so, is the patient on the right antimicrobial(s), dose, and route of administration?
 - o Can a more targeted agent be used to treat the infection (de-escalate)?
 - How long should the patient receive the antimicrobial agent(s)?
 - Are there any changes needed for the doses (renal impairment, hepatic impairment)?

How to use the Antimicrobial Monitoring Sheet and Timeout tool?

A) PART 1

For the patients who is prescribed antimicrobial agents, authorized person (e.g., Physician, AMS clinical pharmacist, etc.) should complete the following items ONLY ONCE:

- Patient Name
- o Patient ID
- Ward Name
- Date of admission
- o Allergies: e.g., penicillin allergy
- o Indication (whether community or hospital acquired, and specify the site of infection)
- Final diagnosis

Authorized person should discuss with the physician to complete the following items ONLY ONCE:

- Antimicrobial name (appropriate antimicrobial therapy)
- o Route of administration
- Start date
- Planned duration
- Put a mark on E (if it is prescribed empirically) or D (Definitive- if it is prescribed based on the culture sensitivity results)



B) PART 2

Authorized person should complete the following DAILY:

- o The date of administering the antimicrobial therapy.
- O Dosing regimen (dose/frequency) (to be documented on day 1 after discussion with the physician and checked daily for any change in the patient conditions requiring dose adjustment).

Authorized person should complete the following (Every 48-72hours):

- o Time-out (put mark on Y if time out performed, a mark to be put on N if time out was not performed)
- O Time-out recommendations (if time-out is performed, put a mark on the date at which time out recommendation carried out).
 - N.B: Time-out should be carried out by physician, clinical pharmacist can cooperate with the physician and discuss the time out recommendations to choose the most suitable one.

Biomarkers e.g., procalcitonin and pertinent positive microbiology (culture sensitivity results) should be completed.

The sheet should be signed by authorized person (e.g., physician, AMS clinical pharmacist,etc.), it can also be used by hospital physicians to improve antimicrobial prescribing in terms of antimicrobial prescribing standardization and achieve the best use of antimicrobials.

Note: The Antimicrobial Monitoring Sheet is considered as a guidance and can be tailored based on the situation of each health care institution.



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