

IV Jornadas do Programa de Prevenção e Controlo de Infeções e de Resistência aos Antimicrobianos

Utilização de Antibióticos em Portugal & Mundo

Ana Silva

Direção de Informação e Planeamento Estratégico
INFARMED, I.P.

Lisboa, 19 de novembro de 2018

Agenda



1. Utilização de Antibióticos em Portugal e na Europa

. Meio Ambulatório

::Quinolonas

::Rácio Antibióticos Espectro Largo/Estreito

. Meio Hospitalar

::Carbapenemes

:: Rácio Antibióticos para infeções provocadas por microorganismos resistentes/Todos os Antibióticos

(Novo Indicador)

2. Análise AWaRe - Utilização de Antibióticos em Portugal, Holanda, Reino Unido, Canadá e Japão

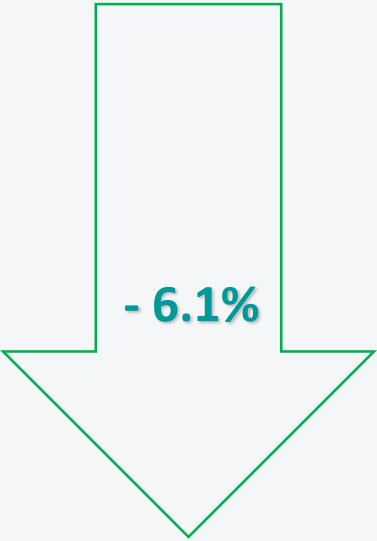
3. O que faz o Infarmed nesta matéria? *Orientações da OMS para os decisores políticos*

4. Desafios

Ambulatório



Utilização de Antibióticos em meio Ambulatório

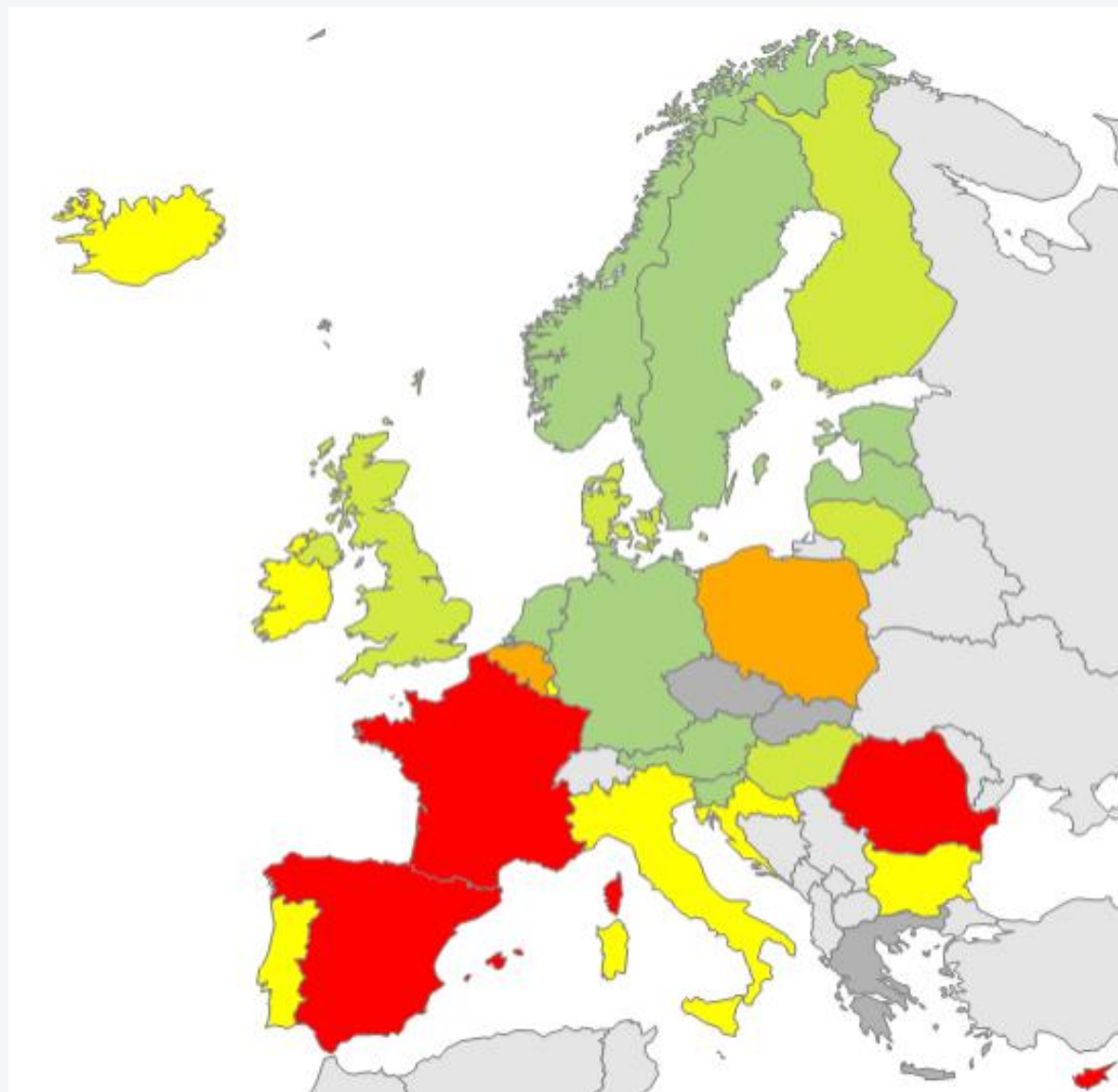


2017



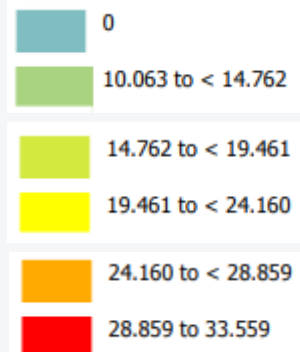
2018 (Janeiro – Agosto)

Distribuição geográfica da utilização de antibióticos no meio ambulatorio na Europa em 2017



20.3 DHD

DHD

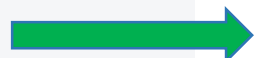


Fonte: ECDC

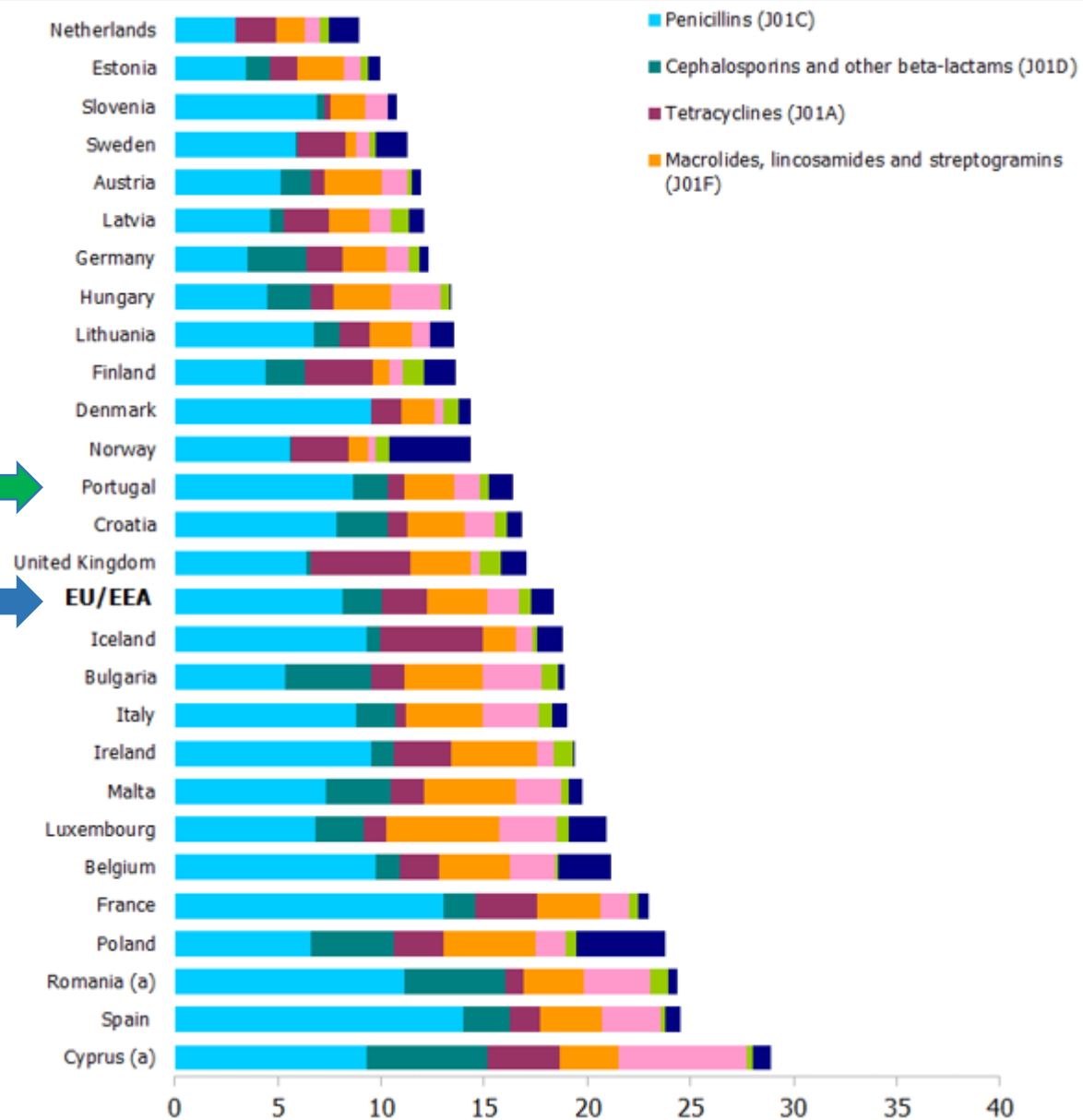
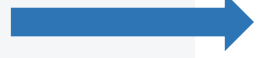
Comparação internacional do padrão de utilização de antibióticos no meio ambulatorio em 2017



20.3 DHD



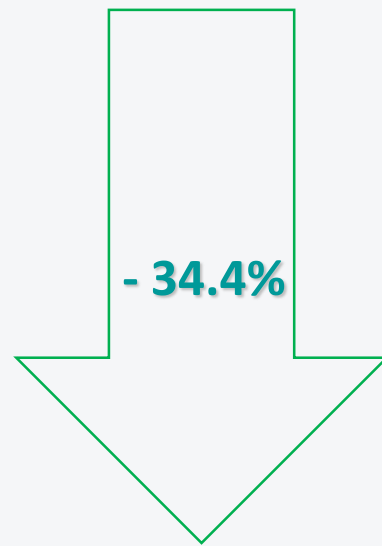
21.7 DHD



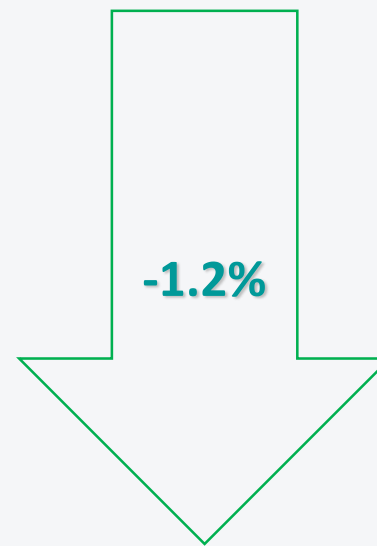
Fonte: ECDC



Utilização de Quinolonas em meio Ambulatório



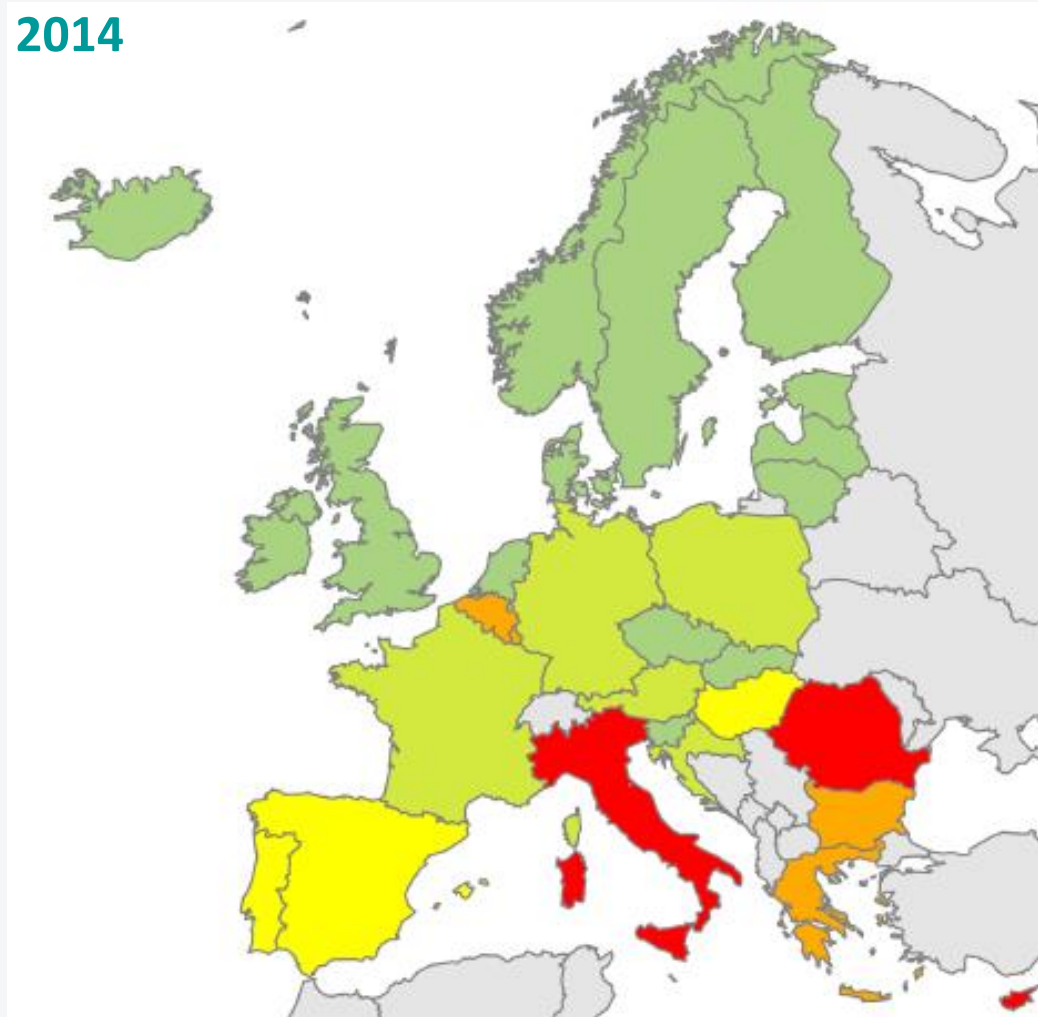
2017



2018 (Janeiro – Agosto)

Distribuição geográfica da utilização de Quinolonas no meio ambulatorio na Europa em 2014 e 2017

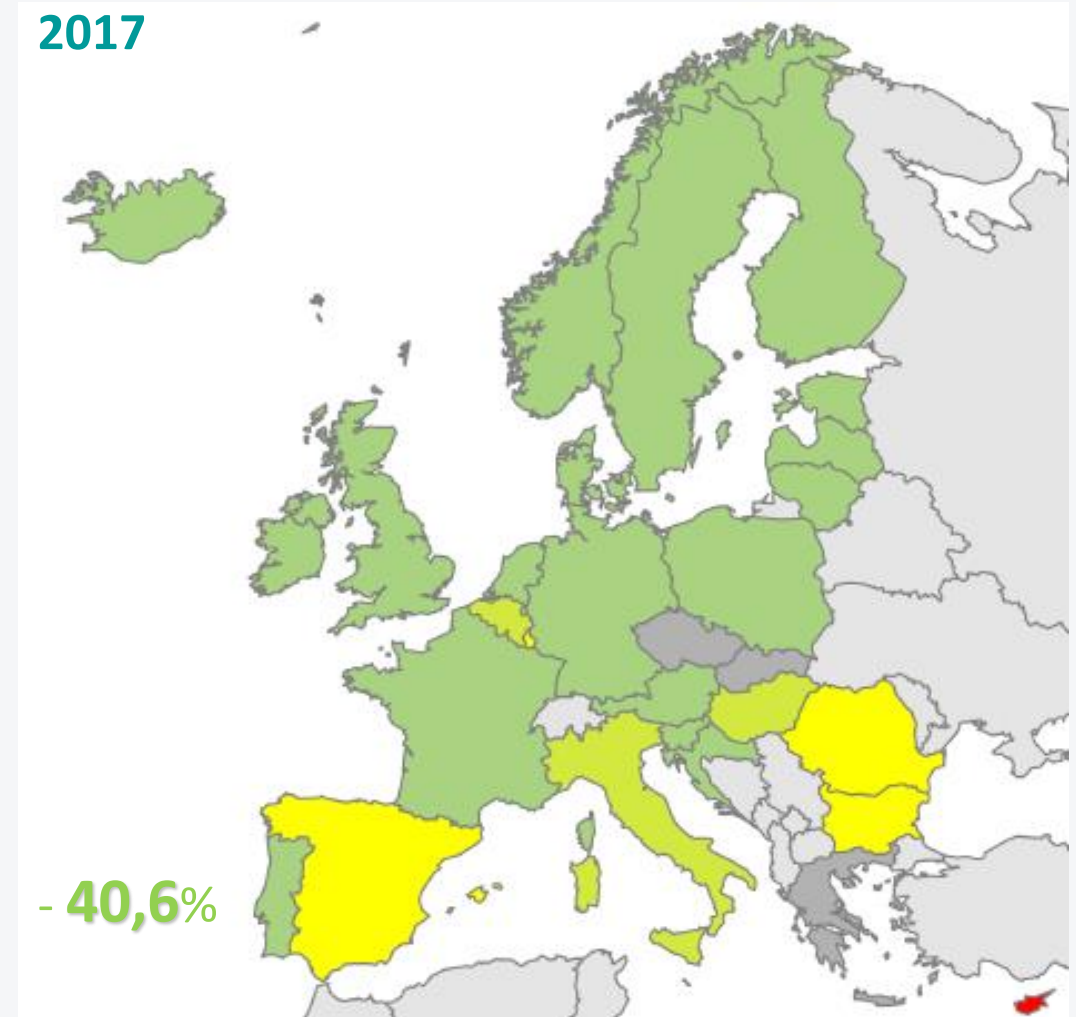
2014



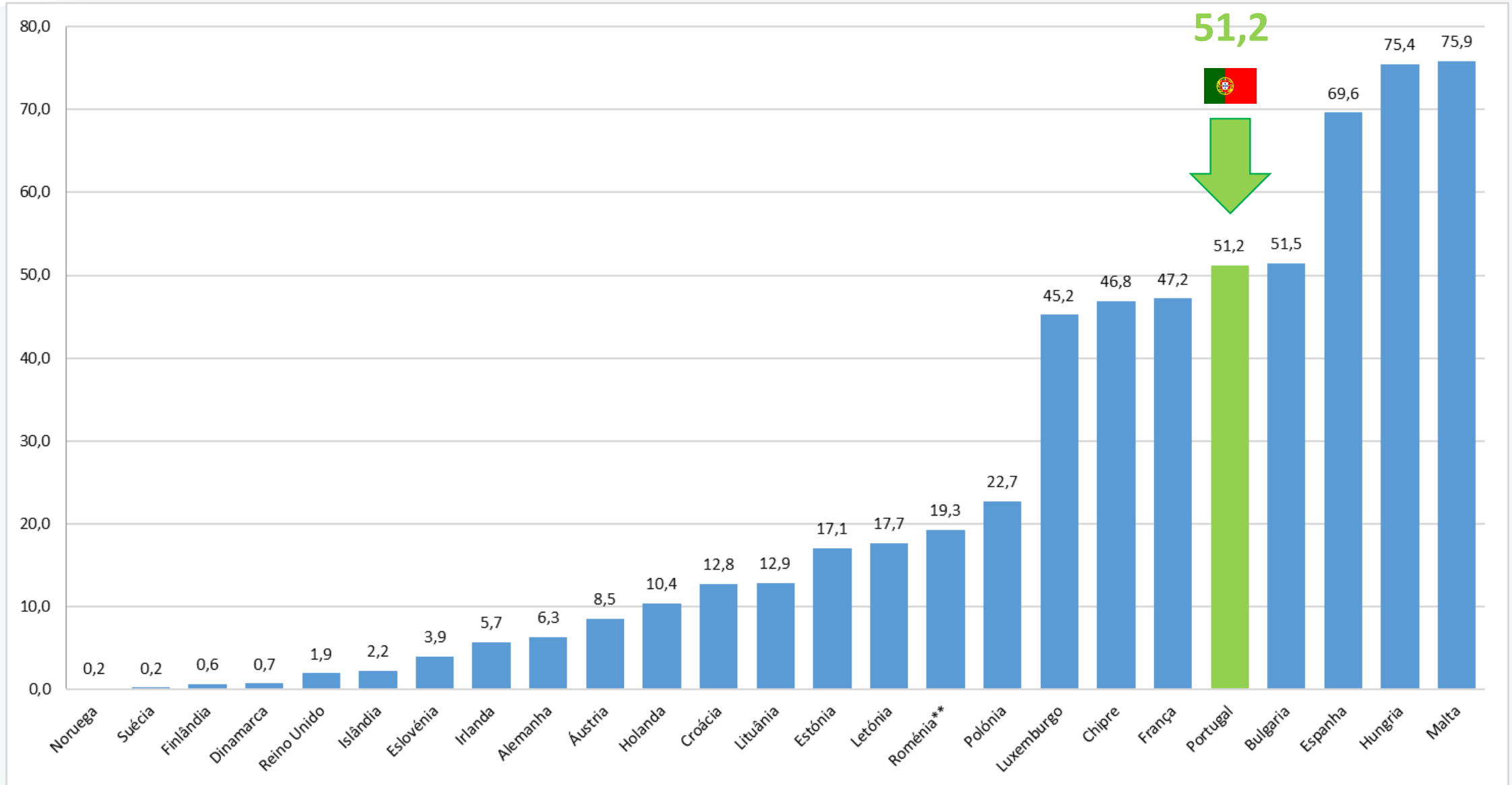
Fonte: ECDC

DHD

2017



Comparação internacional do rácio de utilização entre Espectro Largo versus Espectro Estreito em 2017

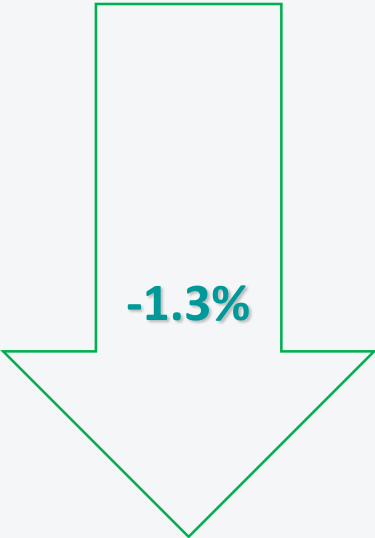


Fonte: ECDC

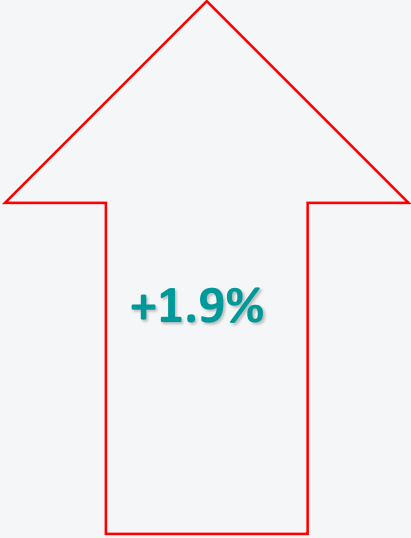
Hospitalar



Utilização de Antibióticos em meio Hospitalar



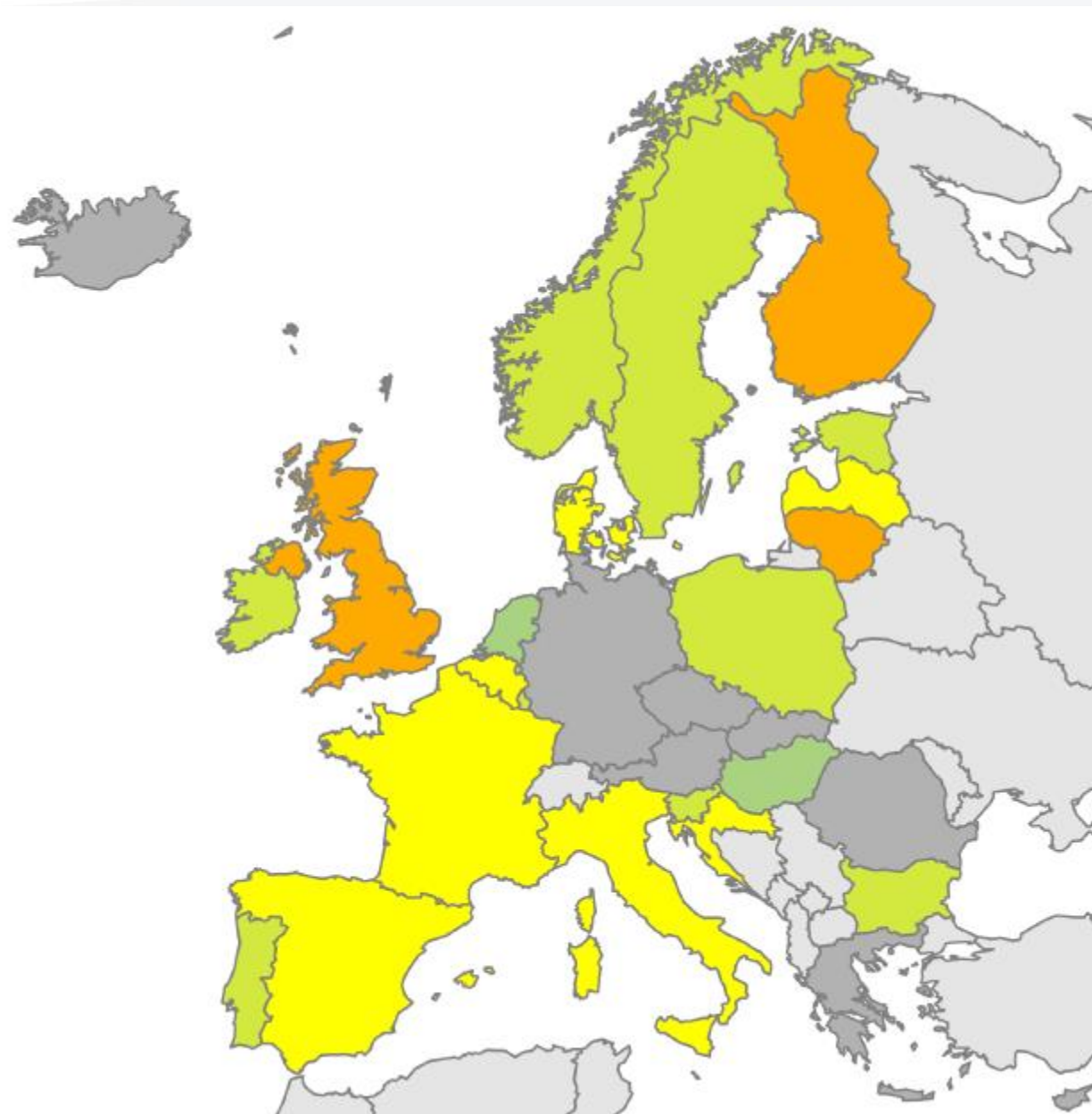
2017



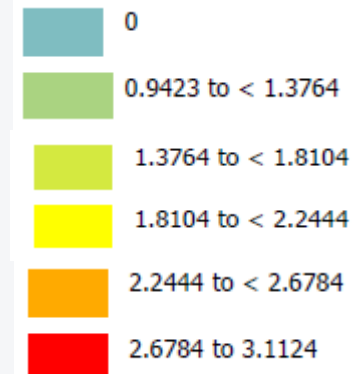
2018 (Janeiro – Setembro)

Distribuição geográfica da utilização de antibióticos no meio hospitalar na Europa em 2017

 **1.56 DHD**



DHD



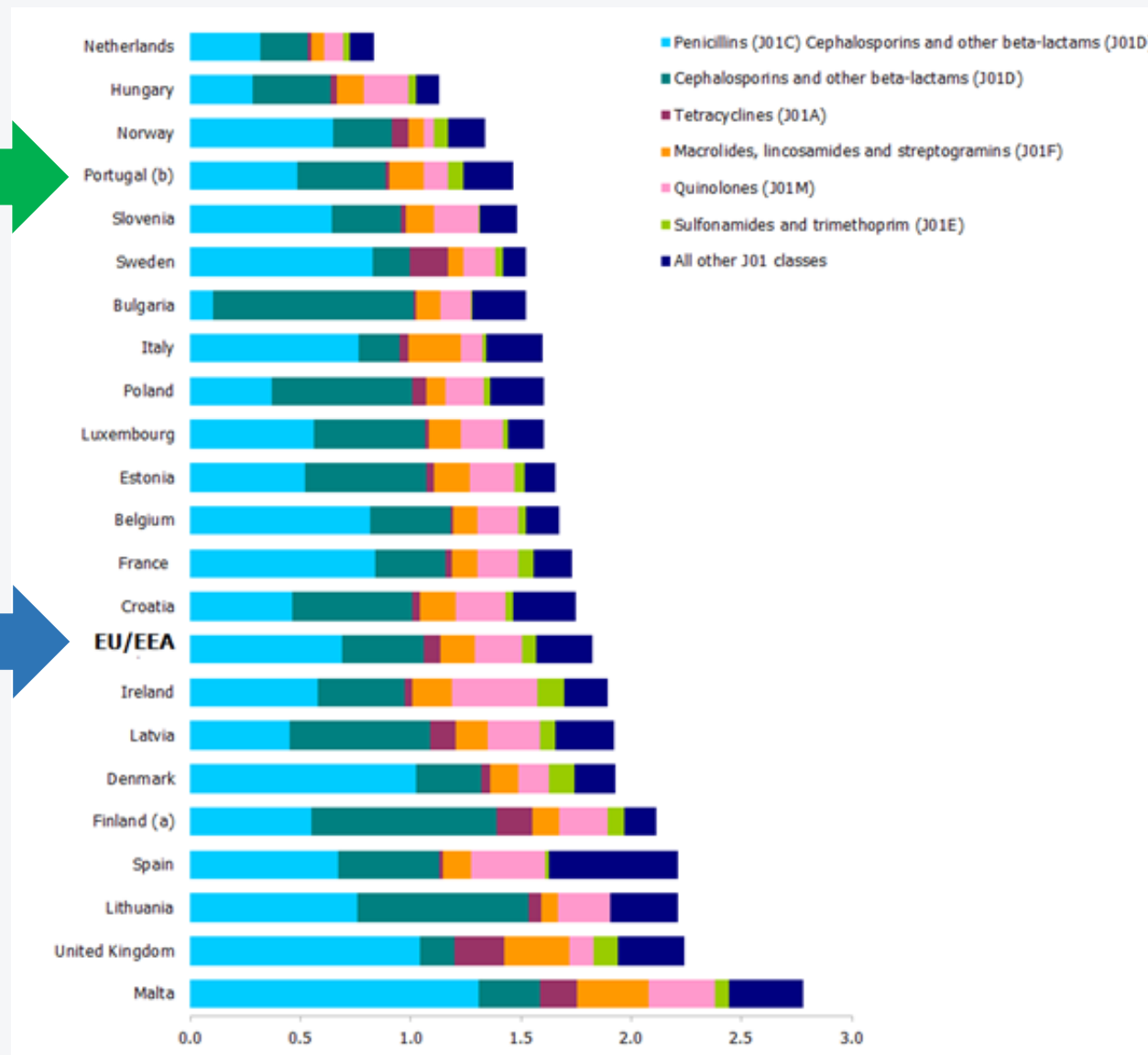
Fonte: ECDC

Comparação internacional do padrão de utilização de antibióticos no meio hospitalar em 2017

1.6 DHD



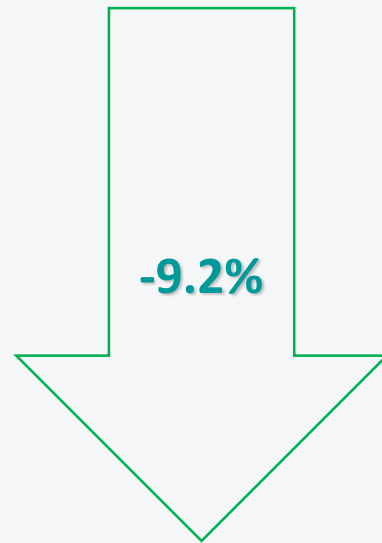
2.1 DHD



Fonte: ECDC



Utilização de Carbapenemes em meio Hospitalar

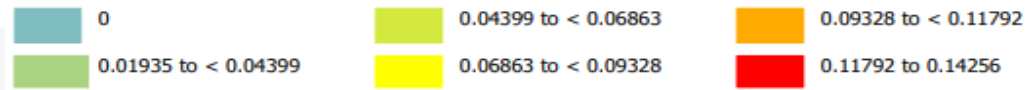


2017

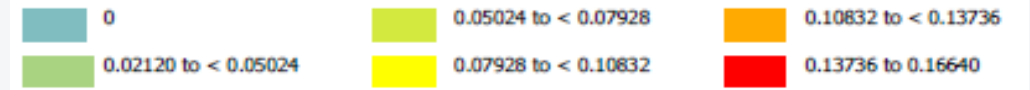
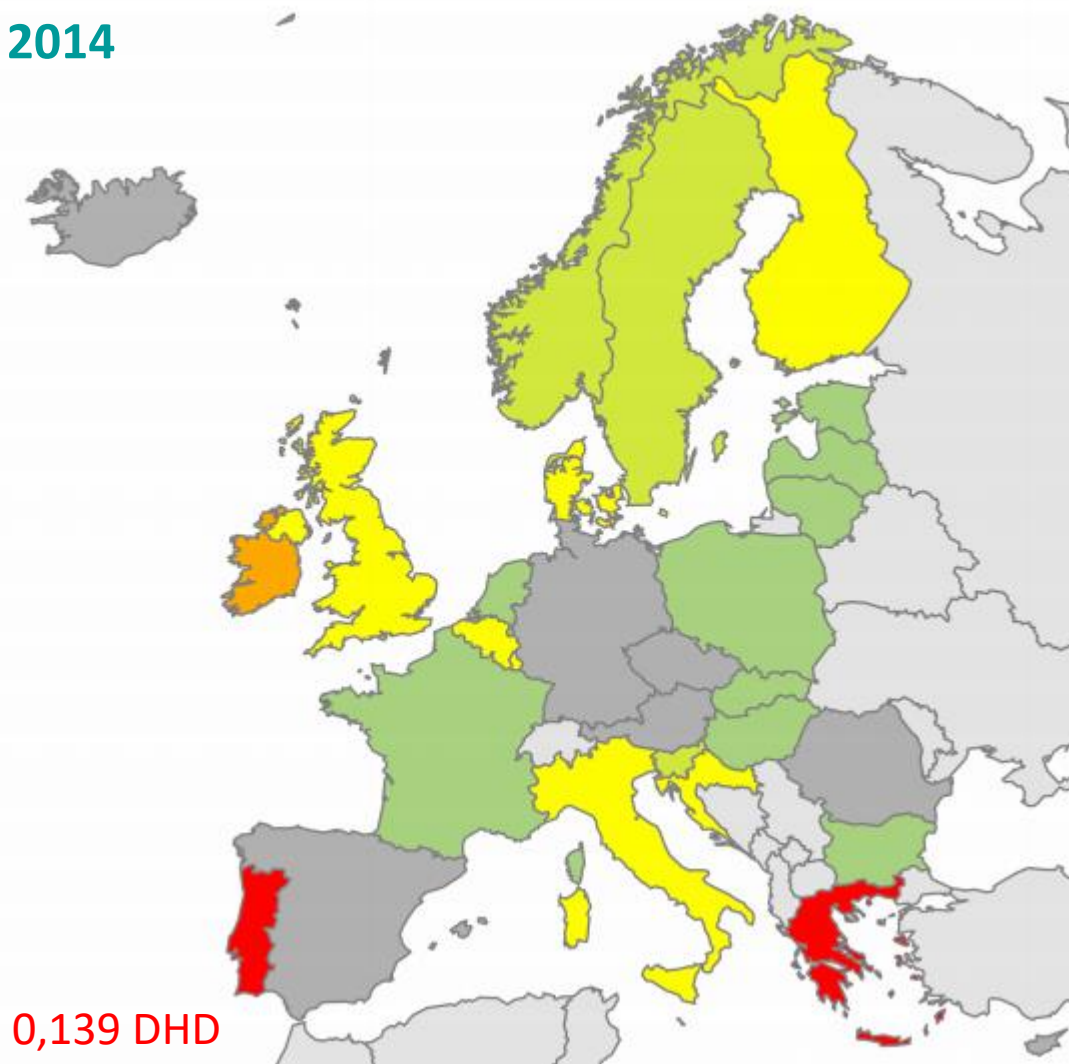


2018 (Janeiro – Setembro)

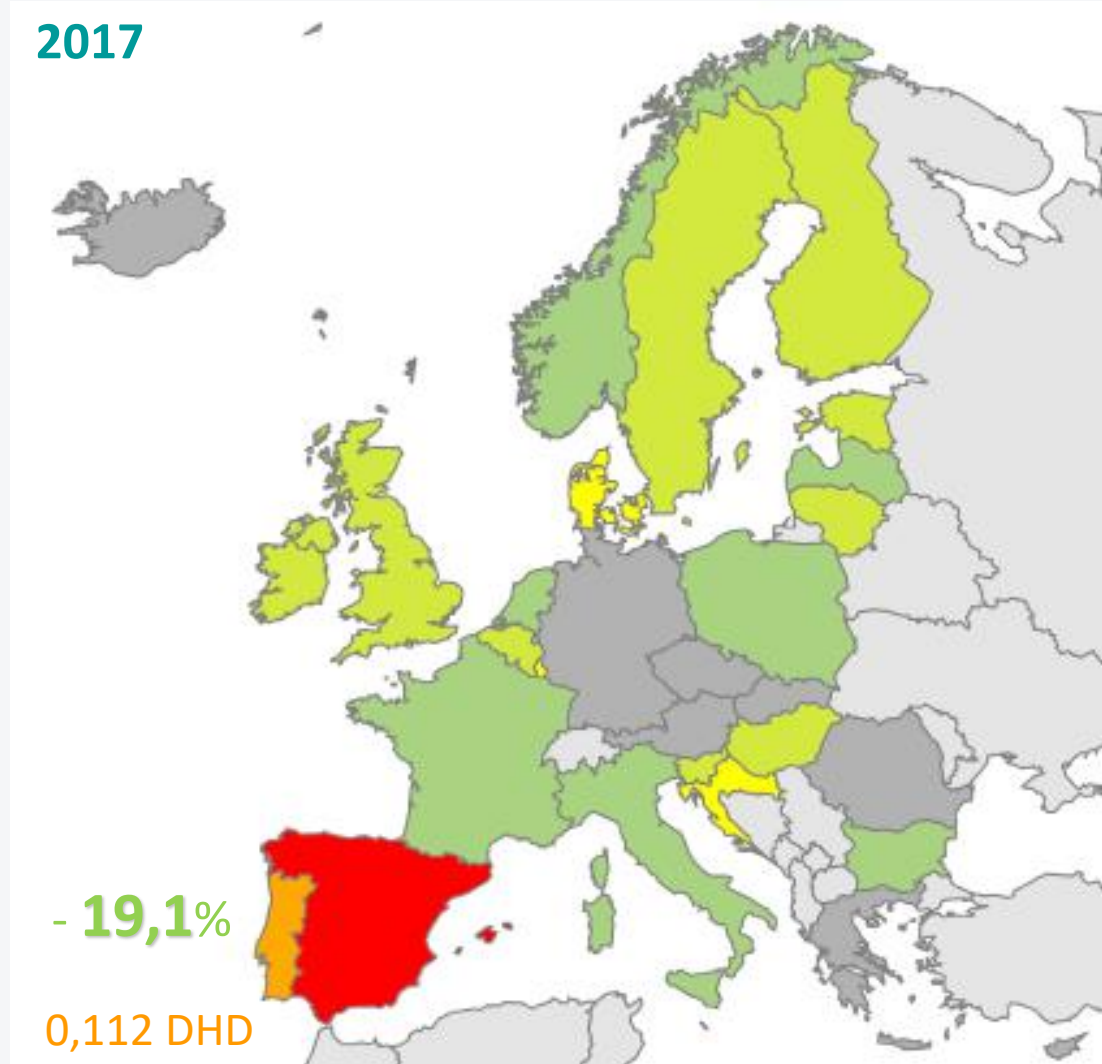
Distribuição geográfica da utilização de Carbapenemes no meio hospitalar na Europa em 2014 e 2017



2014



2017



Fonte: ECDC

ECDC, EFSA and EMA Joint Scientific Opinion on a list of outcome indicators as regards surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial consumption in humans and food-producing animals

ECDC, EFSA Panel on Biological Hazards (BIOHAZ) and
EMA Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use (CVMP)*

Abstract

ECDC, EFSA and EMA have jointly established a list of harmonised outcome indicators to assist EU Member States in assessing their progress in reducing the use of antimicrobials and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in both humans and food-producing animals. The proposed indicators have been selected on the basis of data collected by Member States at the time of publication. For humans, the proposed indicators for antimicrobial consumption are: total consumption of antimicrobials (limited to antibacterials for systemic use), ratio of community consumption of certain classes of broad-spectrum to narrow-spectrum antimicrobials and consumption of selected broad-spectrum antimicrobials used in healthcare settings. The proposed indicators for AMR in humans are: methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and 3rd-generation cephalosporin-resistant *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* resistant to aminoglycosides, fluoroquinolones and 3rd-generation cephalosporins, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* resistant to penicillin and *S. pneumoniae* resistant to macrolides, and *K. pneumoniae* resistant to carbapenems. For food-producing animals, indicators for antimicrobial consumption include: overall sales of veterinary antimicrobials, sales of 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins, sales of quinolones and sales of polymyxins. Finally, proposed indicators for AMR in food-producing animals are: full susceptibility to a predefined panel of antimicrobials in *E. coli*, proportion of samples containing ESBL-/AmpC-producing *E. coli*, resistance to three or more antimicrobial classes in *E. coli* and resistance to ciprofloxacin in *E. coli*. For all sectors, the chosen indicators, which should be reconsidered at least every 5 years, are expected to be valid tools in monitoring antimicrobial consumption and AMR. With the exception of the proposed human AMR indicators, the indicators are in general not suitable to monitor the effects of targeted interventions in a specific sector, such as in a single animal species or animal production sector. Management decisions should never be based on these indicators alone but should take into account the underlying data and their analysis.

© 2017 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, © European Food Safety Authority and © European Medicines Agency. EFSA Journal published by John Wiley and Sons Ltd on behalf of European Food Safety Authority.

Keywords: antimicrobial consumption, antimicrobial resistance, food-producing animals, humans, indicator

Requestor: European Commission

Question number: EFSA-Q-2016-00638

Correspondence: arhai@ecdc.europa.eu, biohaz@efsa.europa.eu, esvac@ema.europa.eu

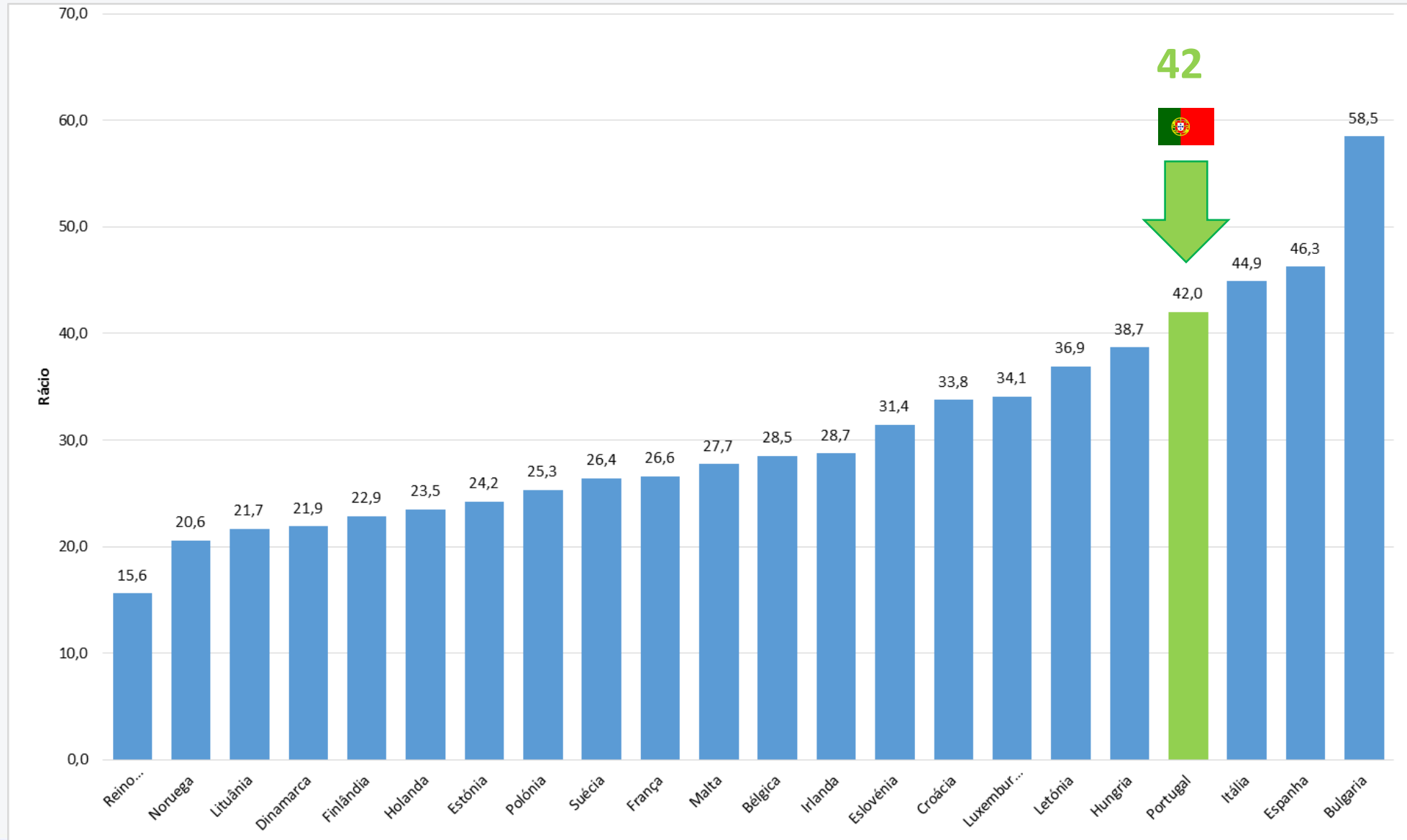
* See page 2 for the complete list of authors.

4.1. Indicators of AMC in humans

The following indicators of AMC in humans are suggested:

- **Primary indicator:**
 - Consumption of antibacterials for systemic use, expressed as DDD per 1,000 inhabitants and per day.
- **Secondary indicators:**
 - Ratio of consumption of broad-spectrum penicillins, cephalosporins, macrolides and fluoroquinolones to the consumption of narrow-spectrum penicillins, cephalosporins and macrolides.
 - Proportion of total hospital AMC that are glycopeptides, 3rd- and 4th-generation cephalosporins, monobactams, carbapenems, fluoroquinolones, polymyxins, piperacillin and enzyme inhibitors, linezolid, tedizolid and daptomycin (DDD per 1,000 inhabitants and per day).

Comparação internacional do rácio de utilização de antibióticos para infeções provocadas por microorganismos resistentes em 2017





Análise AWaRe

Aware

Watch

Reserve



Categoria **Access** - 1ª e 2ª linha de antibióticos utilizados para o tratamento empírico de síndromes infecciosas frequentes.

Categoria **Watch** - antibióticos com elevado potencial de induzir resistências e a sua utilização em 1ª ou 2ª linha deve ser limitada.

Categoria **Reserve** - fim de linha, utilização deve ser limitada a situações específicas em que as alternativas terapêuticas não foram bem sucedidas.

| Country | DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day (% of total) | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Access | Watch | Reserve | Other | Total |
| Netherlands | 6.98 (71.4%) | 2.09 (21.4%) | 0.05 (0.5%) | 0.66 (6.8%) | 9.78 (100.0%) |
| Norway | 8.54 (50.3%) | 1.86 (11.0%) | 0.01 (0.1%) | 6.56 (38.6%) | 16.97 (100.0%) |
| Portugal | 10.27 (58.0%) | 5.53 (31.2%) | 0.21 (1.2%) | 1.70 (9.6%) | 17.72 (100.0%) |
| United Kingdom (The) | 13.23 (64.6%) | 4.17 (20.4%) | 0.06 (0.3%) | 3.02 (14.7%) | 20.47 (100.0%) |

| Country | DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day (% of total) | | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Access | Watch | Reserve | Other | Total |
| Portugal | 10.27 (58.0%) | 5.53 (31.2%) | 0.21 (1.2%) | 1.70 (9.6%) | 17.72 (100.0%) |
| Japan | 1.56 (11.0%) | 10.82 (76.2%) | 0.15 (1.1%) | 1.66 (11.7%) | 14.19 (100.0%) |
| Canada | 10.02 (58.7%) | 5.21 (30.5%) | 0.02 (0.1%) | 1.80 (10.6%) | 17.05 (100.0%) |

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

WHAT POLICY MAKERS CAN DO



Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.



- 1 Ensure you have a robust **national action plan** to tackle antibiotic resistance
- 2 Improve **surveillance** of antibiotic-resistant infections
- 3 Strengthen **infection prevention** and control measures
- 4 **Regulate and promote** the appropriate use of quality medicines
- 5 Make information on the **impact** of antibiotic resistance available

www.who.int/drugresistance

#AntibioticResistance





ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE WHAT POLICY MAKERS CAN DO



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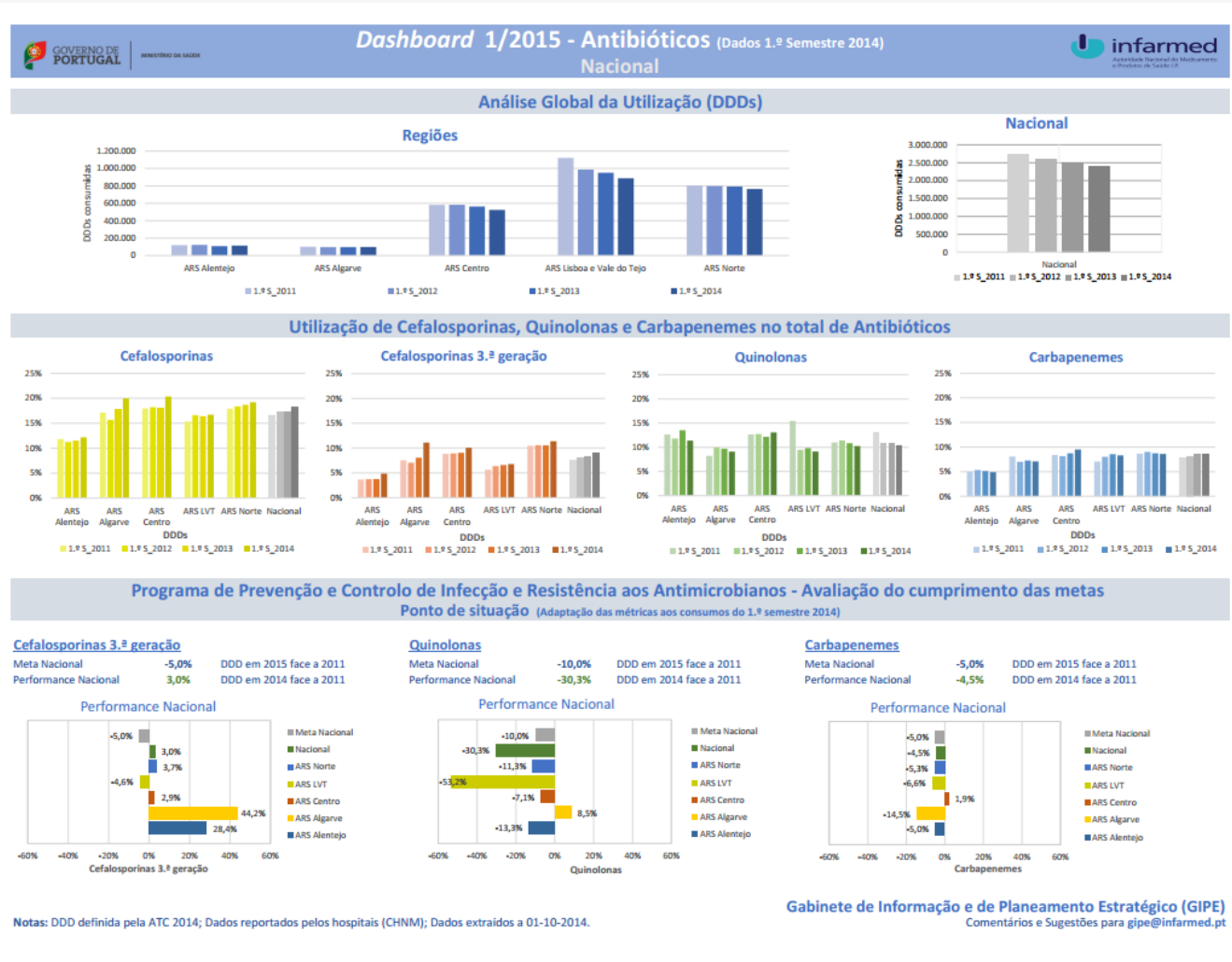


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O que faz o Infarmed?

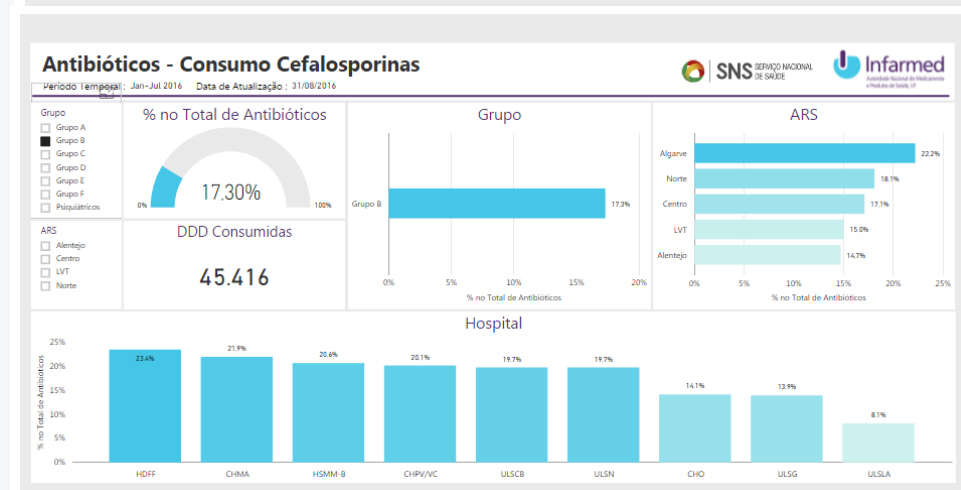
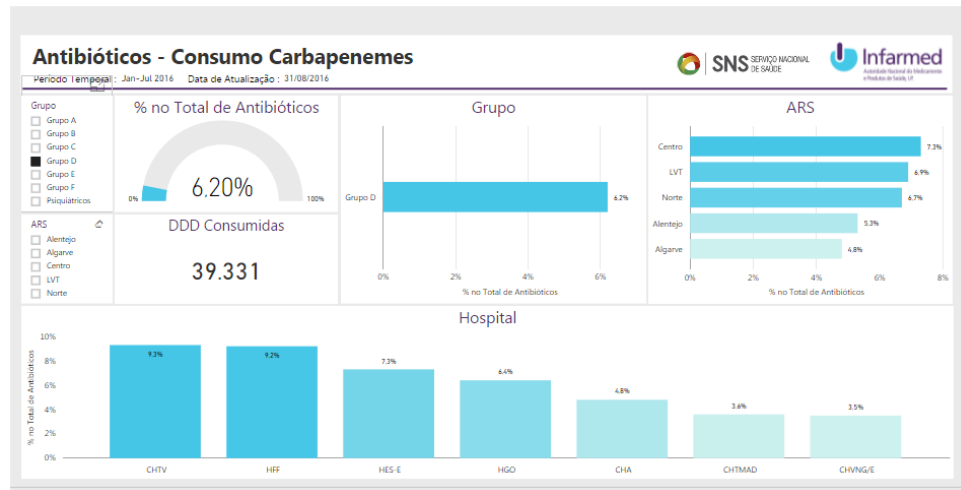
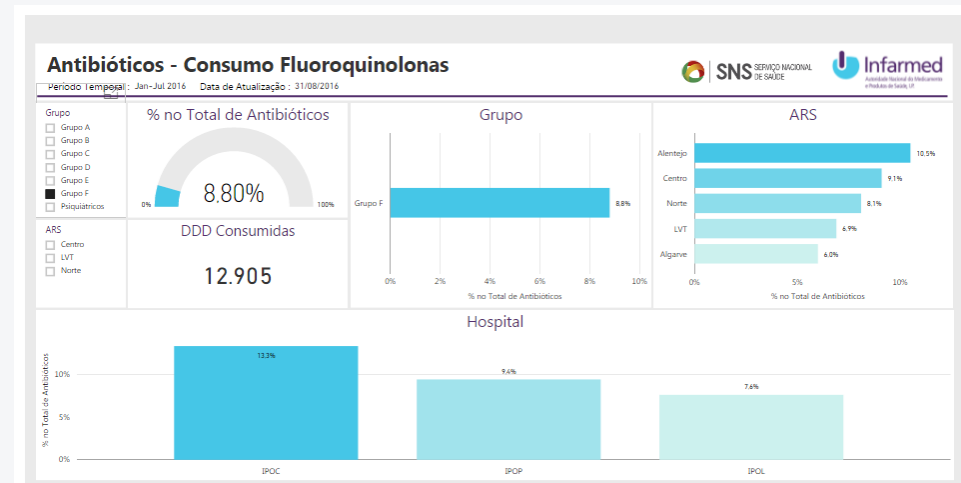
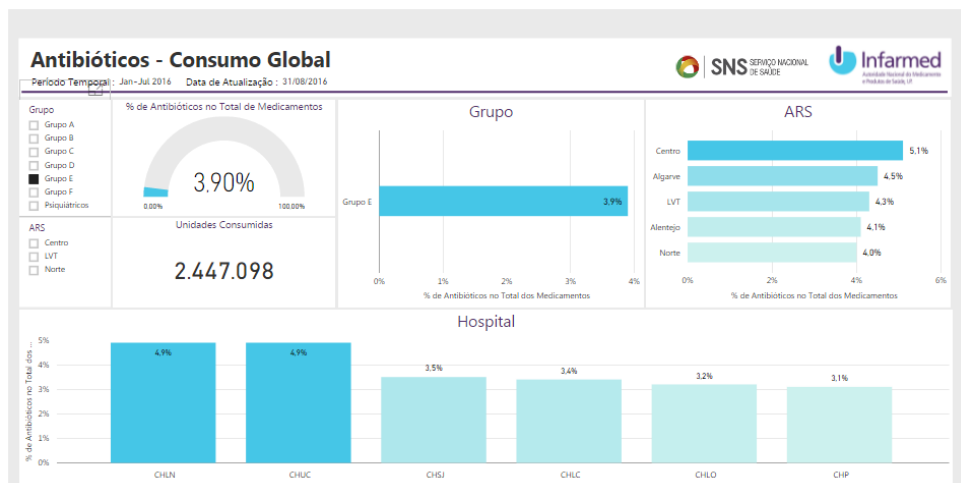


Como começámos... Dashboard estático de reporte individual a cada Hospital





O que temos hoje... Dashboard interativo de reporte nacional





O que temos hoje... Possibilidade de download da informação através do Portal da Transparência

https://transparencia.sns.gov.pt/explore/?sort=title&q=antibióticos

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SNS SERVIÇO NACIONAL DE SAÚDE TRANSPARÊNCIA **CATÁLOGO** MAPAS API SUGESTÕES AJUDA

4 conjuntos de dados
Ordenar conj. dados

Filtros ativos
 antibióticos

Filtros

Tema
Acesso 1
Saúde dos Portugueses 3

Palavra Chave
Antibióticos 4
Consumo 4
Carbapenemes 1
Cefalosporinas 1
Fluoroquinolonas 1

Editor
INFARMED 4

Vista
Análise 4
Mapa 4

Alterado
2019 4

Antibióticos

Peso do consumo de Antibióticos no consumo total, em unidades CHNM.

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Tabela
Mapa
Análise
Exportar
API

Antibióticos - Carbapenemes

Peso do consumo de carbapenemes no consumo total de antibióticos, em DDD.

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Tabela
Mapa
Análise
Exportar
API

Antibióticos - Cefalosporinas

Peso do consumo de cefalosporinas no consumo total de antibióticos, em DDD.

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Tabela
Mapa
Análise
Exportar
API

Antibióticos - Fluoroquinolonas

Peso do consumo de Fluoroquinolonas no consumo total de antibióticos.

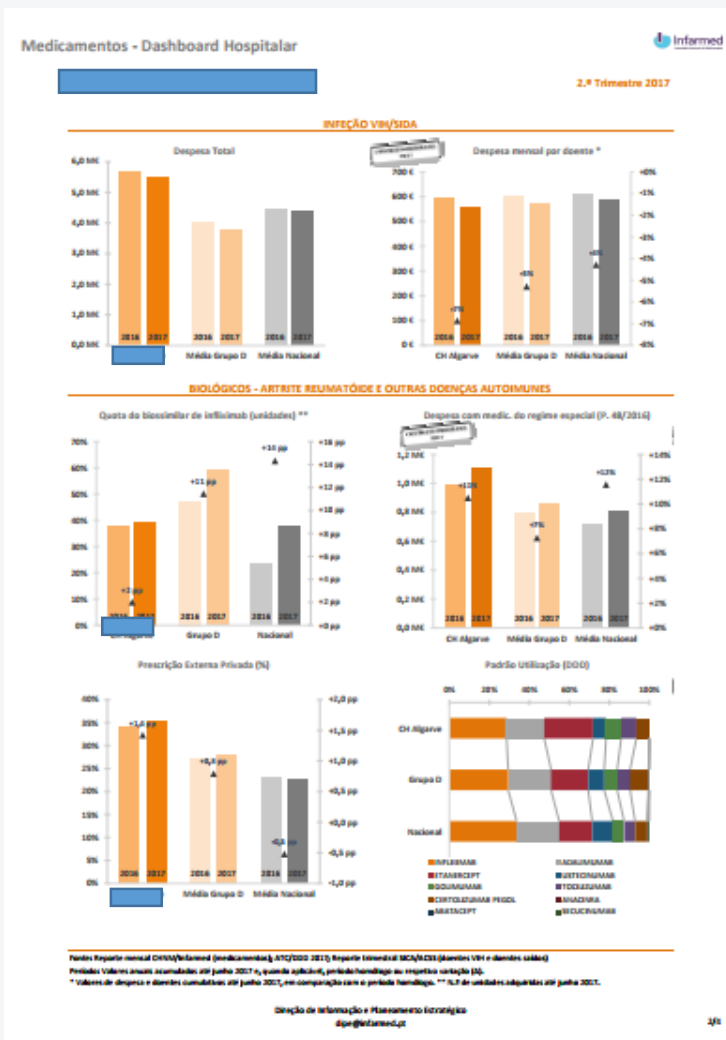
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Tabela
Mapa
Análise
Exportar
API

Sem mais conjuntos de dados para carregar.



Em 2017... Fichas Hospitalares com Indicadores do Contrato Programa e Indicadores PPCIRA





Ambulatório... Relatório Mensal com área dedicada à monitorização de antibióticos na comunidade



MEIO AMBULATÓRIO

MONITORIZAÇÃO DO CONSUMO DE MEDICAMENTOS



Novembro 2018



Desafios para o futuro



- ✓ Continuar a melhorar o *Benchmarking* Hospitalar (inclusão de novos indicadores)
- ✓ Iniciar o *Benchmarking* de prescrição em Ambulatório (já existe um protótipo)
- ✓ Desenvolver metodologia de monitorização da utilização de antibióticos na RNCCI (colaboração com ACSS)
- ✓ Continuar a reforçar a colaboração interinstitucional com DGS, INSA e ACSS
- ✓ Promoção de políticas que melhorem a utilização segura dos antibióticos junto da população
- ✓ Promoção de políticas de incentivo à prescrição racional de antibióticos



Muito Obrigado

Consulte também:

www.infarmed.pt

<http://m.infarmed.pt>



https://twitter.com/INFARMED_IP

<http://www.linkedin.com/company/infarmed>

**KEEP CALM
AND
ANTIBIOTICS
AREN'T ALWAYS
THE ANSWER**