



Public Health
England

Development of National Antimicrobial Stewardship and Prescribing Competences

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Requirement of the Health & Social Care Act (2008 and 2010)¹

“Procedures should be in place to ensure prudent prescribing and antimicrobial stewardship. There should be an ongoing programme of audit, revision and update. In healthcare this is usually monitored by the antimicrobial management team”

DH/HPA – *Clostridium difficile*: how to deal with the problem (2009)²

“All trusts should establish an AMT or equivalent.”

“Restrictive antibiotic guidelines should be developed by ...the AMT”

“[AMT to] develop programmes to capture and feed back data on both antibiotic use”

Clinical directors to embed good abx Rx through:

- ‘Link physicians’
- Daily chart review by ward pharmacists
- AMT ward rounds
- Mandatory abx training for all clinical staff



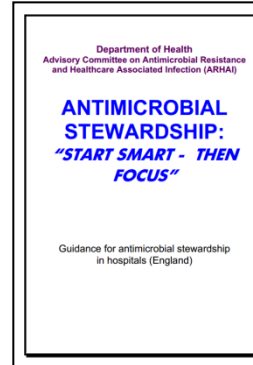
Antimicrobial Stewardship: Start Smart then Focus - DH-ARHAI Nov 2011

Trusts expected to use to demonstrate compliance with H&SC Act (2008)

“Right Drug, Right Dose, Right Time, Right Duration, Every Patient” (p.7)

1. Abx only if clinical infection; give promptly; use local guidelines
2. Documentation on chart and in notes: indication, duration/review date, route & dose
3. Cultures first
4. Single dose surgical prophylaxis where appropriate
5. Review at 48h & document a clear plan of action

5 possible ‘Antimicrobial Prescribing Decisions’: Stop / Switch IV to PO / Change / Continue / OPAT (all p.5-6)





UK AMR Strategy 2013: Seven Key Areas for Action

- 1 Improving infection prevention and control practices
- 2 Optimising prescribing practice
- 3 Improving professional education, training and public engagement
- 4 Developing new drugs, treatments and diagnostics
- 5 Better access to and use of surveillance data
- 6 Better identification and prioritisation of AMR research needs
- 7 Strengthened international collaboration



National Antimicrobial Prescribing & Stewardship Competences – Development

Using current available evidence, regulatory documents and national antimicrobial stewardship guidance for primary (TARGET) and secondary care (SSTF):

- Independent multi-professional subgroup of ARHAI
- Five dimensions for Antimicrobial Prescribing and Stewardship competences were developed in England
- All royal colleges, several professional bodies, representatives of the other devolved administrations

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Competency Development (contd)

Designed to complement the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence National Prescribing Centre's (NPC) Generic competency framework⁶ for all prescribers which are relevant to any independent prescriber, doctor, dentist or non-medical practitioner.



Competences - Uses

All prescribers (medical & non medical) can use the competency document to :

- develop their prescribing practice at any point in their professional development in relation to prescribing antimicrobials
- plan Continuing Professional Development in order to maintain and improve their competence.

They can also provide **clarity for organisations** as to what they can expect from antimicrobial prescribers.

Professional bodies can write/review their own more detailed competencies specific to their members



The Competency Framework:

Each of the **five dimensions** includes statements which **describe the activity and outcomes which prescribers should be able to demonstrate**. The five dimensions comprise:

- 1) Infection prevention and control (5 statements)**
- 2) Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobials (6 statements)**
- 3) Prescribing antimicrobials (8 statements)**
- 4) Antimicrobial stewardship (8 statements)**
- 5) Monitoring and learning (4 statements)**



Next Steps

Remit for professional education within NHS lies with HEE

ESPAUR will collaborate with HEE to establish a group to develop an implementation plan

Ultimately, it is important that :

- The competencies are **embedded in national curricula and continuing professional development programmes** for healthcare professionals

The feasibility of developing , a “cross-roads” site as a single site of resources available from the various professional bodies are being considered



- ESPAUR a national surveillance programme developed by PHE will:
 - **focus on understanding and integrating antimicrobial usage and resistance in primary and secondary care**
 - collaborate with other stakeholders to develop quality measures and methods to monitor effects of antimicrobial stewardship strategies
 - Monitor key drug-bug combinations
 - Enhance data analysis and advice on use of carbapenems & critically important drugs
 - Develop & measure quality measures for optimal antimicrobial prescribing
 - Develop methods to monitor the clinical outcomes/ unintended consequences
 - Develop initiatives to change public and professional behaviour
 - Input into national antimicrobial guidance



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Thank you

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various professional and allied professional groups interested in antimicrobial stewardship to use them to write/review their own more detailed competencies. A concept that appealed to the APES group agreed was to explore the

feasibility of developing , a “cross-roads” site which would comprise links to members’ sites’ competency documents, syllabus, learning outcomes and assessment methods for CPD/Courses and other agreed items. This would enable all to reflect on how others’ activities might benefit their own and demonstrate how much has been achieved over time. Regular review of these achievements would also be made.