CREATION OF AN INNOVATIVE AND ATTRACTIVE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR PRESCRIBERS TO PROMOTE THE CORRECT USE OF FLUOROQUINOLONES

Infectieuses, Ussel, France

1Centre Hospitalier D’Ussel, Pharmacie, Ussel, France; 2Centre Hospitalier D’Ussel, Service Maladies Infectieuses, Ussel, France; 3Centre Hospitalier D’Ussel, Qualité et Gestion Des Risques, Ussel, France

BACKGROUND

Confronted with the increase in consumption of fluoroquinolones in our hospital during the past 2 years, an evaluation of professional practices of the prescription of fluoroquinolones was done.

PURPOSE

Development of an innovative and attractive training programme for prescribers to promote the correct use of fluoroquinolones.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The training was organised in two parts: a 1 h30 group session and an e-learning over 3 months, available on the intranet of the hospital (one survey per month).

Prior to this training, a first audit was carried out in 2014 (47 prescriptions) and another was conducted in 2017 (48 prescriptions).

Five criteria were analysed: the indication of the prescription, the choice of the fluoroquinolone molecule, the dosage, duration of treatment and the use of intravenous drug.

RESULTS

Sixty-five per cent of the doctors attended the group session and seven physicians participated in all e-learnings. All of participants found this training useful. An increase in the percentage of global conformity of prescriptions was observed in 2017 (18%) compared with 2014 (15%) indicated an improvement in practices. In addition, the audit in 2017 (77 days) was longer than 2014 (43 days) for the same number of prescriptions, showing a decrease of 43% in the use of fluoroquinolones.

CONCLUSION

This initiative, conducted by a chemist, a physician specialised in infectious diseases and a quality expert, has led to the development of training for prescribers, combining traditional and digital tools. It responds to one of the strategic objectives of the global plan of action developed by the World Health Organisation which is ‘to optimise the use of antimicrobial agents in human health’. Valorisation in a ‘Continuing Professional Development Programme’ is a real argument which attracts more participants and allows sustainability of this project.

REFERENCES AND/OR ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS


European Antibiotic Awareness Day (EAAD) is an annual public health initiative, to raise awareness on how to use antibiotics in a responsible way and NHS Scotland has annually supported EAAD with various resources targeting the public.

Purpose To explore the awareness and understanding of this national campaign among a university student population.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A questionnaire was developed comprising: demographics; exposure to media campaign; awareness, knowledge and understanding of campaign; and student recommendations on how the campaign may be enhanced. Question types were a combination of closed, 5-point Likert scales and open response items. Following a review for face and content validity, piloting and ethics approvals, the final version was distributed electronically to all students on all courses registered in a Scottish university. SPSS version 21 facilitated analysis. 15 228 email contacts were sent.

RESULTS

One-thousand three-hundred and fifty-eight responses were received (9% response). One-thousand one-hundred and forty-three (84%) were resident in Scotland. Seventy-three per cent were undergraduates, 63% female. Responses were received from all nine university schools, 52 (4.5%), predominantly healthcare students, had heard of EAAD, 31 (2.7%) were familiar with posters advertising the safe use of antibiotics.

The majority who thought that antibiotics should always be prescribed when having a cold were studying a non-health-care-related course (5.4%, n=72). Eight-hundred and eighty-five (5.6%) participants did not think antibiotics should always be prescribed when having a cold.

No conflict of interest.