# Improving prescribing for urinary tract infections: Strategy, impact and consequences

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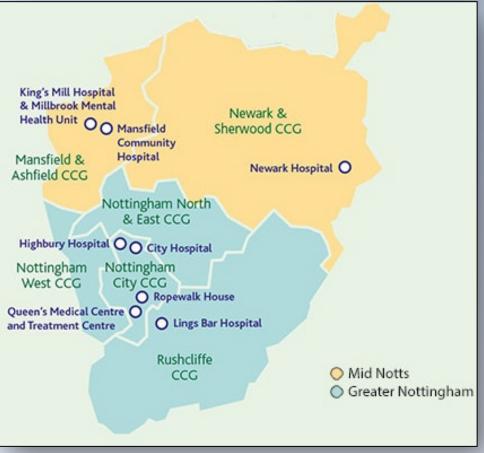


## Background

#### Mid and South Nottinghamshire

- 6 CCGs with population of 700,000:
  - Acute Trust, 2x District Generals, 2x Community,
     2x MHU
  - 149 GP practices
- Nottinghamshire Area Prescribing Committee
  - County-wide guidelines
- Nottinghamshire Antimicrobial Stewardship Group
- Community Infection Doctor for South Notts





## England: GNBSIs and E. coli

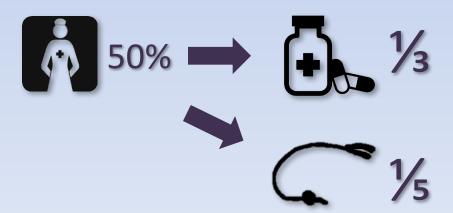
➤ Where to focus efforts?







➤ Are these preventable?



Source: Abernathy et al JHI 2017

## Nottingham: GNBSIs and E. coli

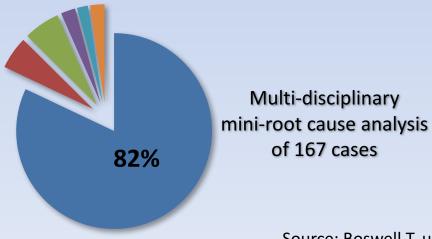
> Where to focus efforts?

Eng: 70%





- > Are these preventable? (possibly preventable)
  - No identifiable preventable factor
  - Urine sampling / testing
  - Urinary catheters
  - Neutropaenic prophylaxis
  - Delay in surgical cource control

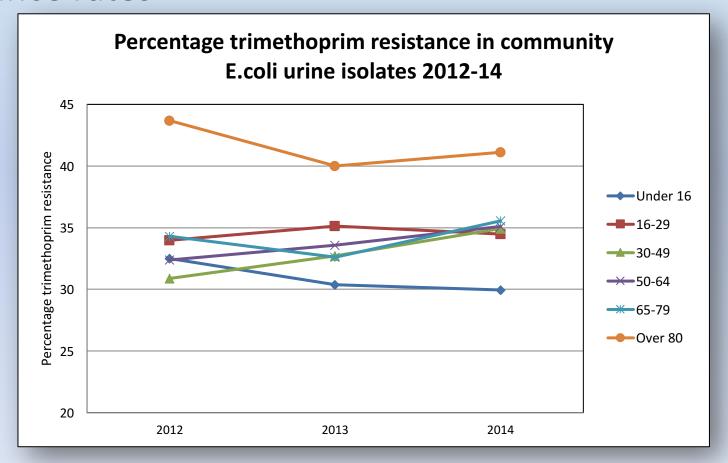


Other

Source: Boswell T, unpublished data, 2013

#### UTIs: Where were we?

➤ Local resistance rates\*



<sup>\*</sup> not sentinel surveillance

#### UTIs: Where were we?

Community antibiotic guidelines for UTIs across six Nottinghamshire CCGS (FY14/15):

- First-line: Trimethoprim *or* nitrofurantoin
  - T:N proportion was 67%
     vs. England average of 65%
- > Second-line: Co-amoxiclav
  - ➤ Proportion of broad-spectrum antibiotics 11% vs. England average 11%

#### UTIs: Where were we?

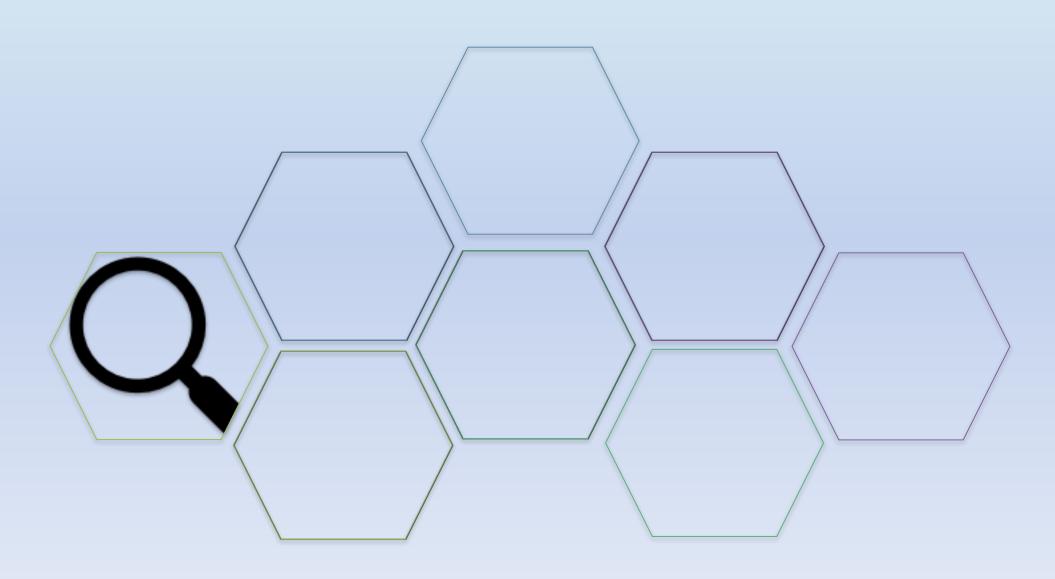
E. coli BSI rates per 100,000 population in the top 20% in England across Nottinghamshire CCGs (FY14/15)

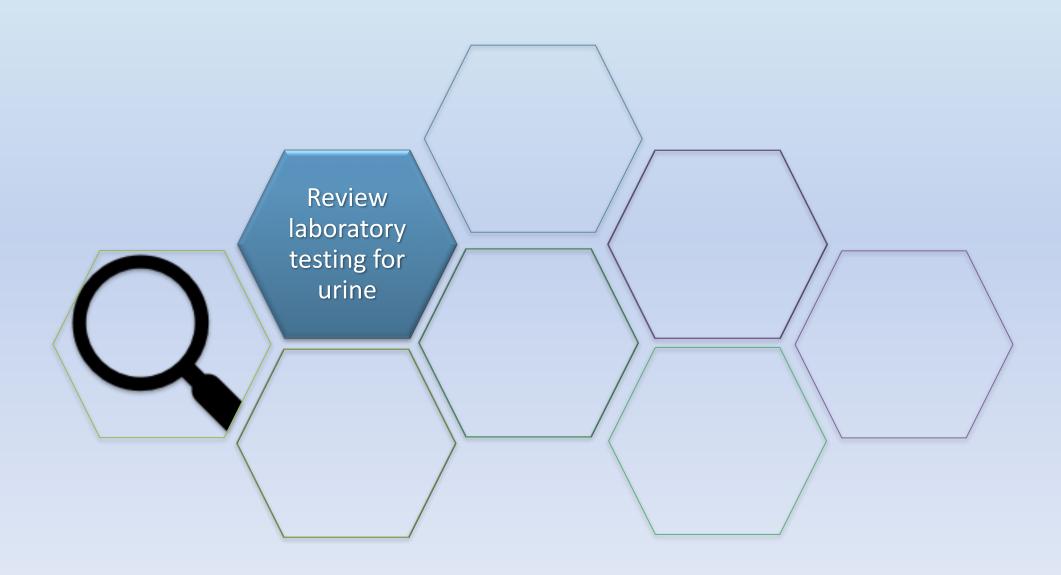
- ➤ Some CCGs >100 cases per 100,000 population
- ➤ Mandatory surveillance starting

High hospital standardised mortality rates for UTI

Audit suggested misdiagnosis and overtreatment, plus hospital coding











Agar plate-based culture and sensitivity method

⊕ ID & sens ~ 48h



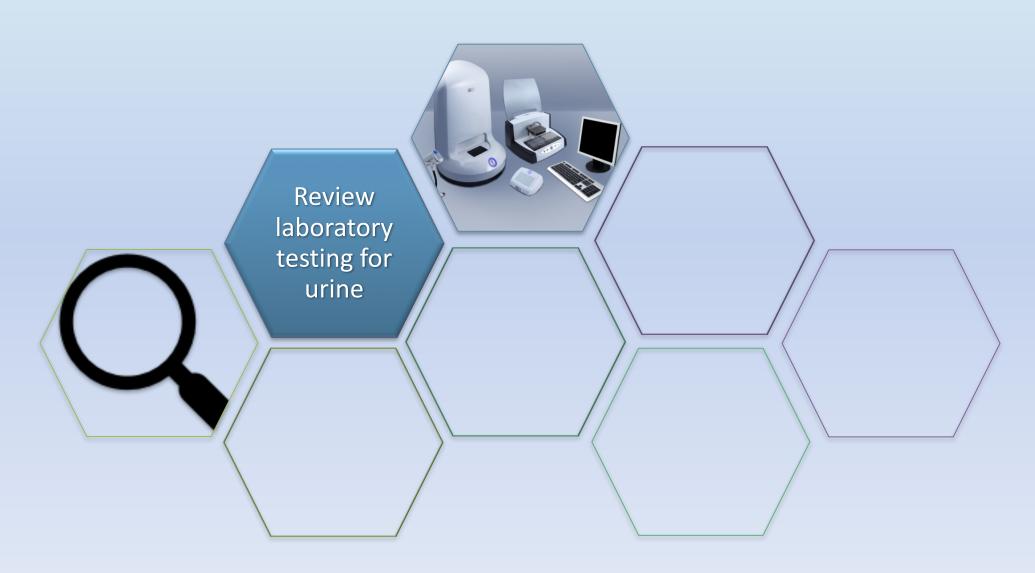


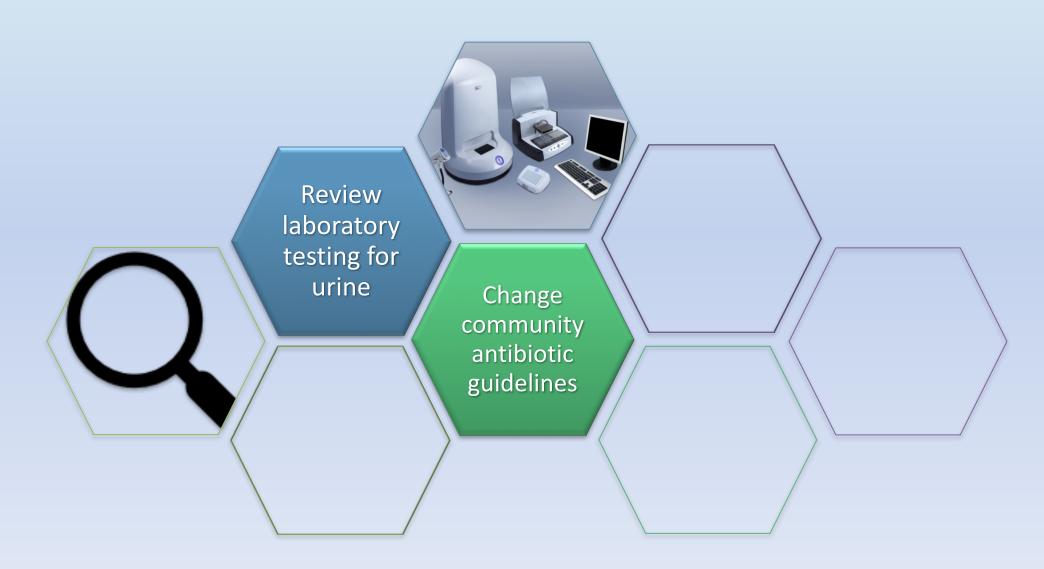
Semi-automated commercial microtitre based method

⊕ ID & sens ~ 24h



Replaced amoxicillin testing with pivmecillinam









Recommended change to community guidelines:

> First-line: Nitrofurantoin

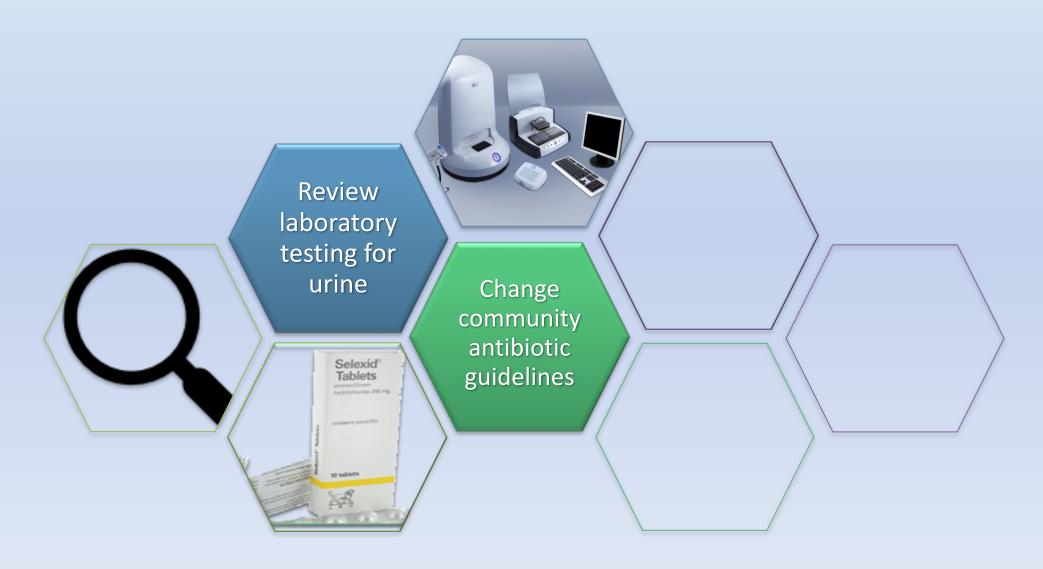
- ➤ Second-line: Choice dependant on risk factors for resistance
  - ❖ ≥65yrs or any risk factor for resistance: Pivmecillinam
  - <65yrs with no risk factors for resistance: Trimethoprim</p>

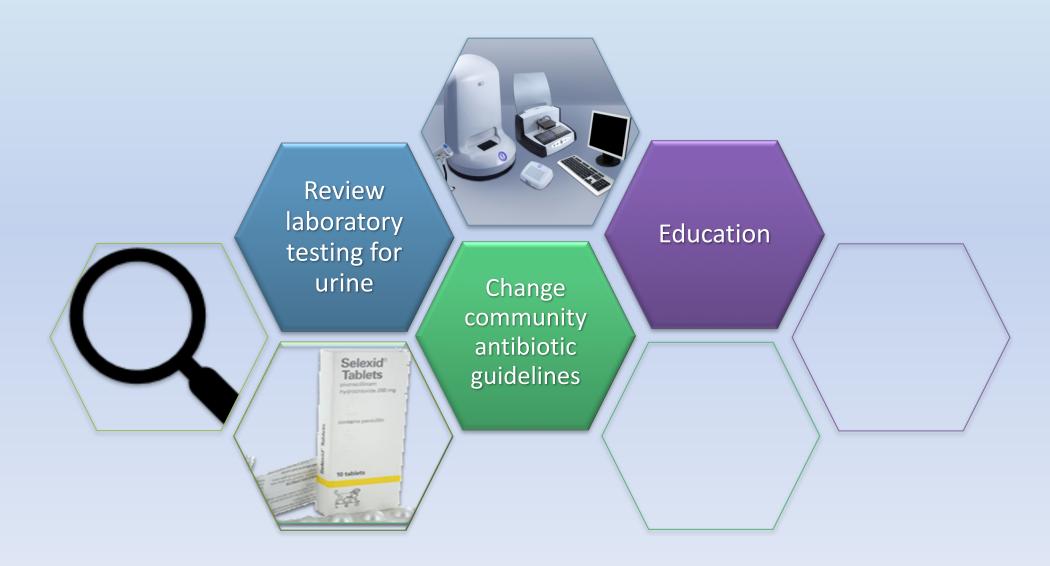


## Before prescribing, consider risk factors for resistance:

- Treatment failure or recurrent UTI
- Previous resistant organism in urine
- Care home resident
- Hospital stay in last 6 months
- Travel to country with increased antimicrobial resistance

If risk factors present, send a pretreatment urine sample for culture.





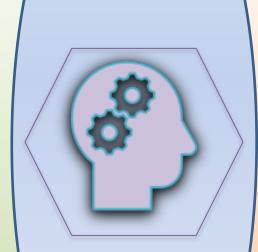
Support community guideline update:

Launch events at GP protected learning

Sessions for CCG
Pharmacists & Advisers

Review community pharmacy PGDs

Newsletter, hints&tips



Wider educational programme:

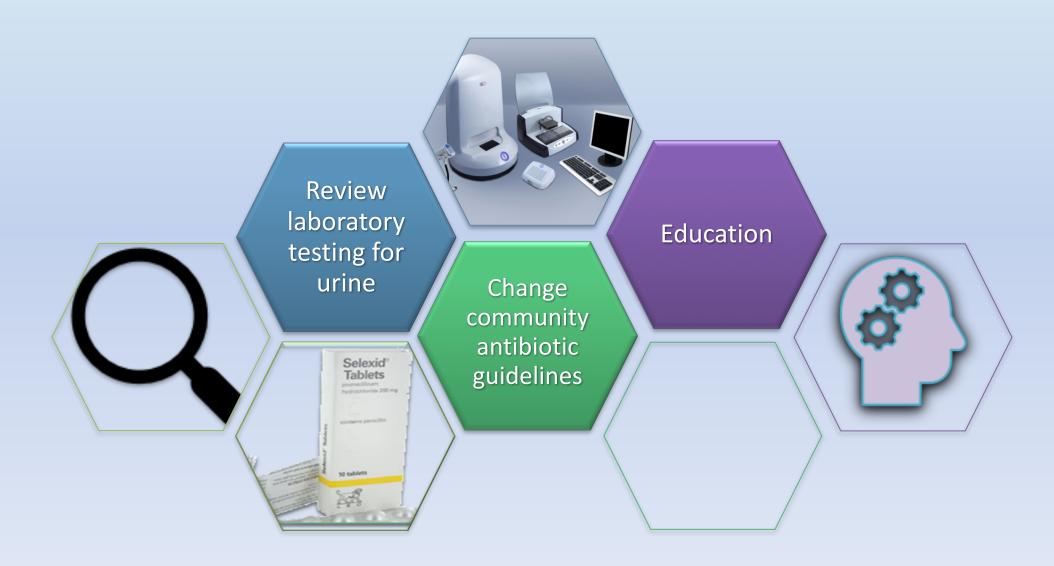
Non-medical prescribers

Community nurses e.g. matrons, DNs

**GP** registrars

Continence advisers

**Nurse Practitioners** 



#### UTIs: Where are we now?

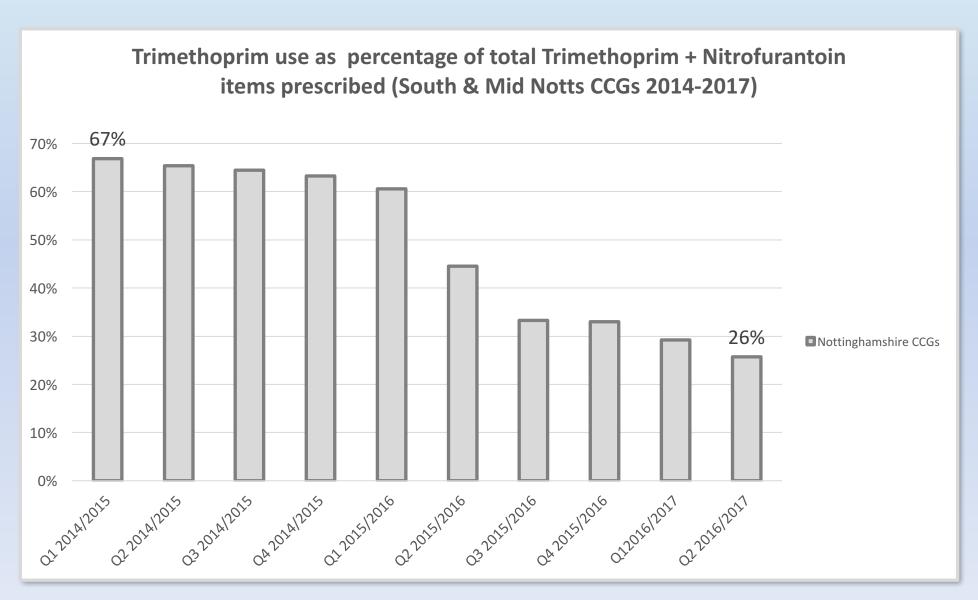
#### **Potential benefits?**

- Impact on prescribing
  - ➤ Quality Premium indicators
- Antibiotic resistance trends
- E. coli BSIs
- Hospital admissions for UTI

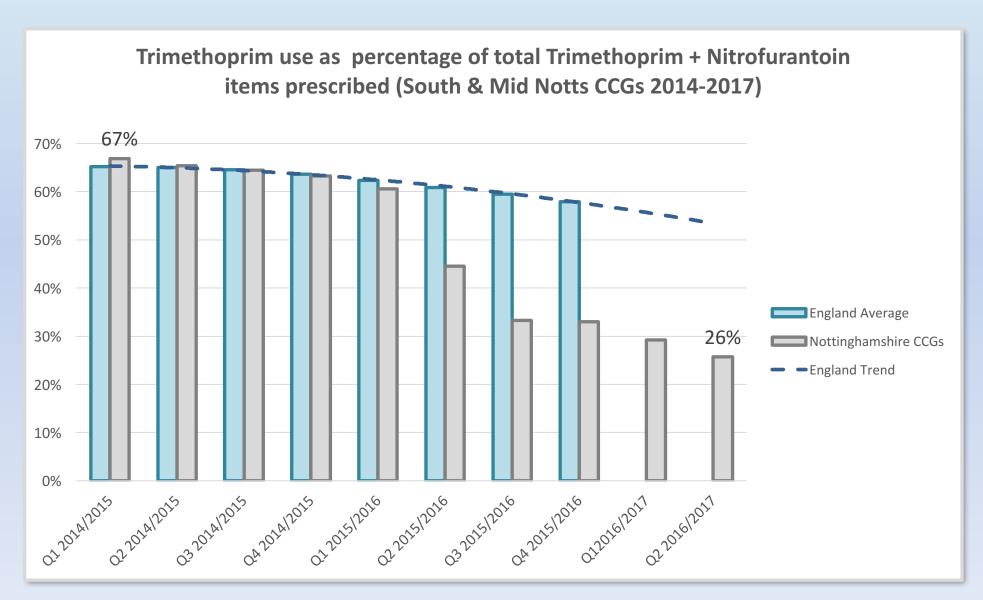
#### **Potential harm?**

- Widespread use of nitrofurantoin
- Cost

## **UTIs: Antibiotic Prescribing**

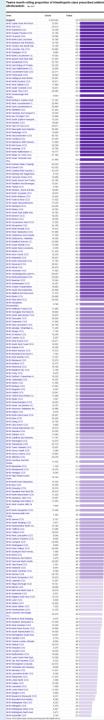


## **UTIs: Antibiotic Prescribing**



## How low is too low?

NHS Islington CCG	6,161	35.9	
NHS Leeds West CCG	12,693	35.8	
NHS Lewisham CCG	7,748	33.0	
NHS Newark & Sherwood CCG	4,575	32.4	
NHS Mansfield And Ashfiel	7,205	31.9	
NHS Nottingham West CCG	2,300	27.5	
NHS Nottingham City CCG	8,735	27.2	
NHS Nottingham North And	3,807	25.8	
NHS Hillingdon CCG	5,402	24.8	
NHS Rushcliffe CCG	2,918	24.1	



## How low is too low?

Nottinghamshire CCGs have lowest T:N prescribing proportion in England.

Nitrofurantoin is an effective agent for uncomplicated lower UTI, however;

- Very low levels in serum and renal parenchyma
- Will not treat systemically unwell or pyelonephritis
- Risk of under-treatment; treatment failures or GNBSI

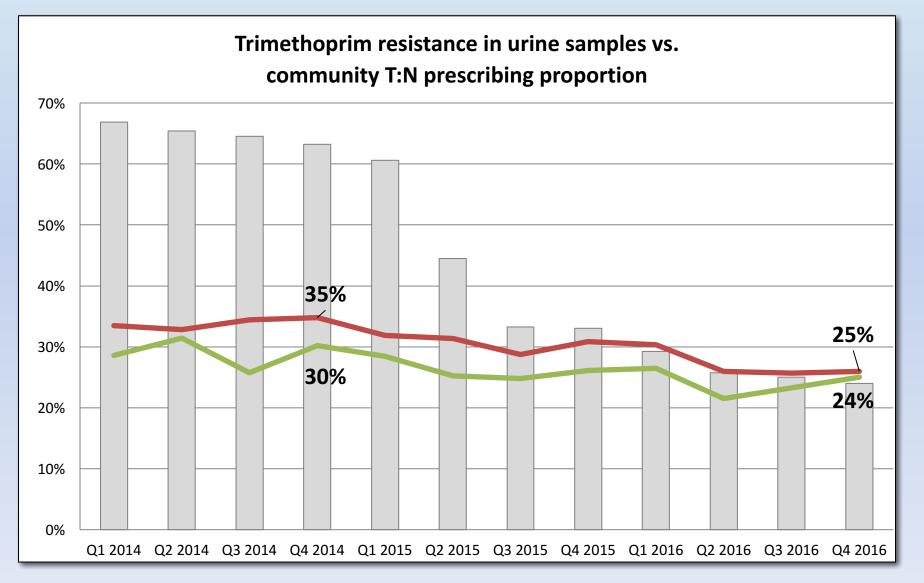
### Safe nitrofurantoin use

- Low resistance rates in *E. coli*, higher in other coliforms
- Risk of treatment failure
  - Systemically unwell, or features of early pyelonephritis
  - Difficult to assess patient groups (elderly, confused, unknown renal function)
- Improve educational messages
  - Use of case scenarios in teaching sessions to highlight the issue
  - Prescribing updates
  - Improve wording in guidance

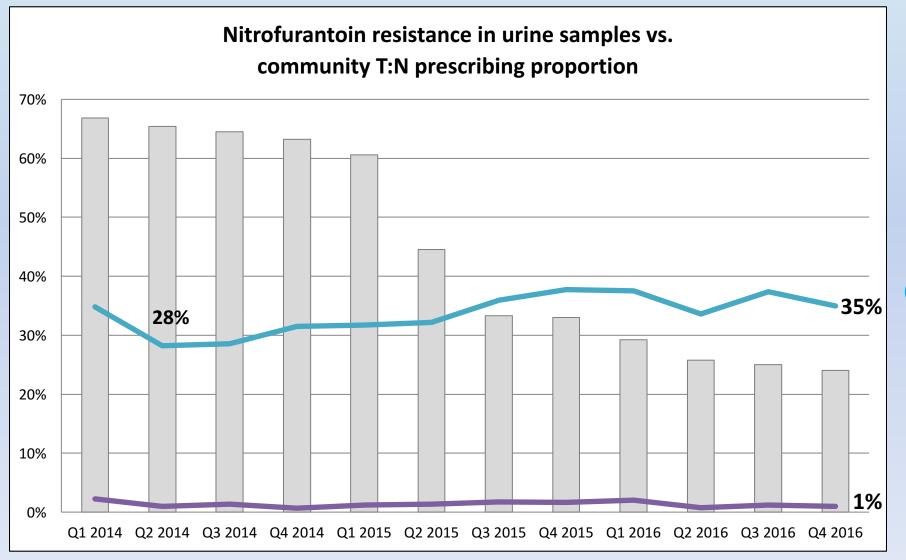
#### How low is too low?

Nitrofurantoin is an effective agent for uncomplicated lower UTI, however;

- Very low levels in serum and renal parenchyma
- Will not treat systemic unwell or pyelonephritis
- Risk of under-treatment; treatment failures or GNBSI
- **☑** Safe use of nitrofurantoin is a key message
- Cost pressure of high volume nitrofurantoin prescribing
- What has been the wider impact of the change?

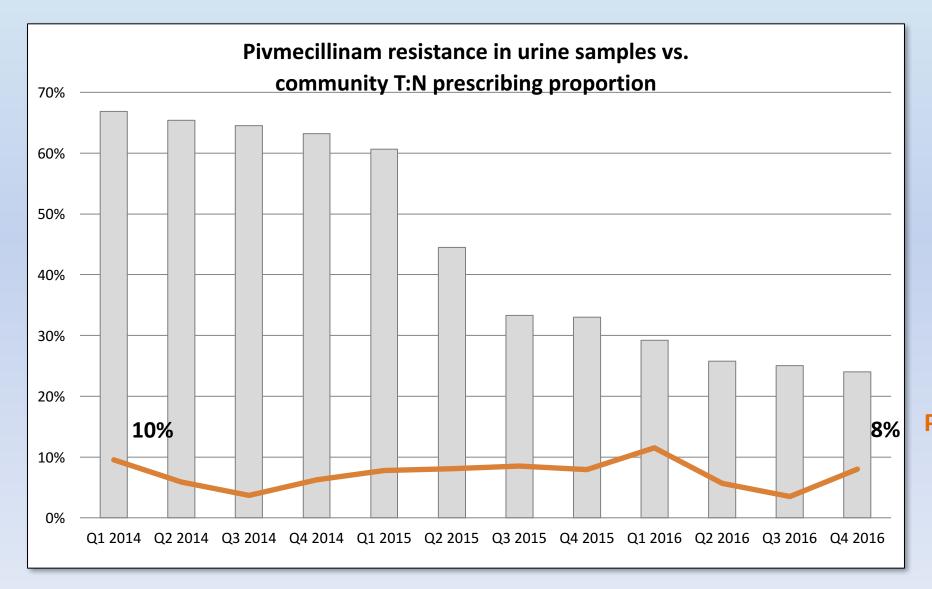


E. coli p<0.0001 Coliforms p=0.003



Coliforms P=0.0004

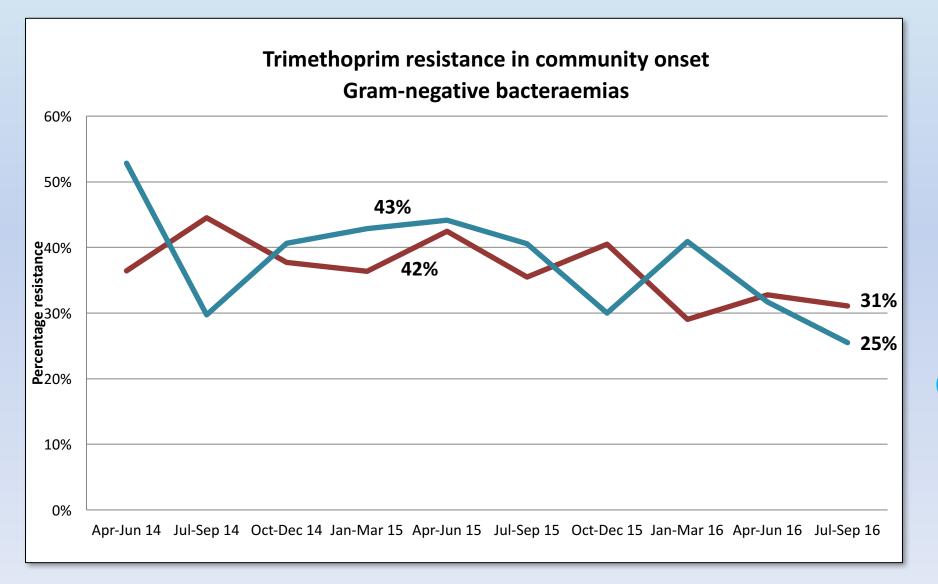
**E.** coli p=0.15



**Pivmecillinam** 

p=0.52

#### E. coli BSIs: Resistance Rates



E. coli

P=0.031

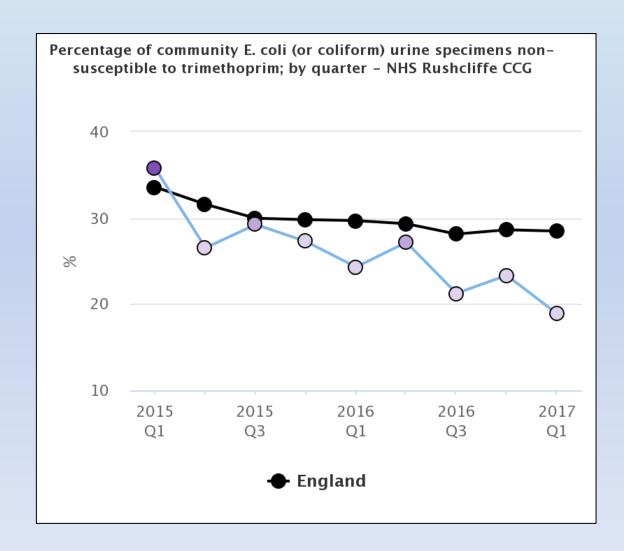
**Coliforms** 

P=0.0254

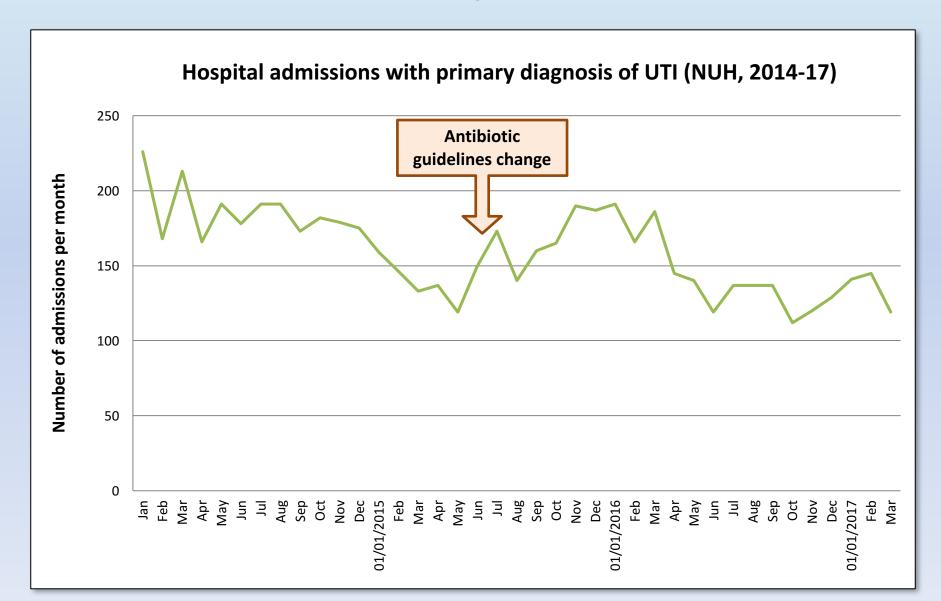
**Rushcliffe CCG:** 

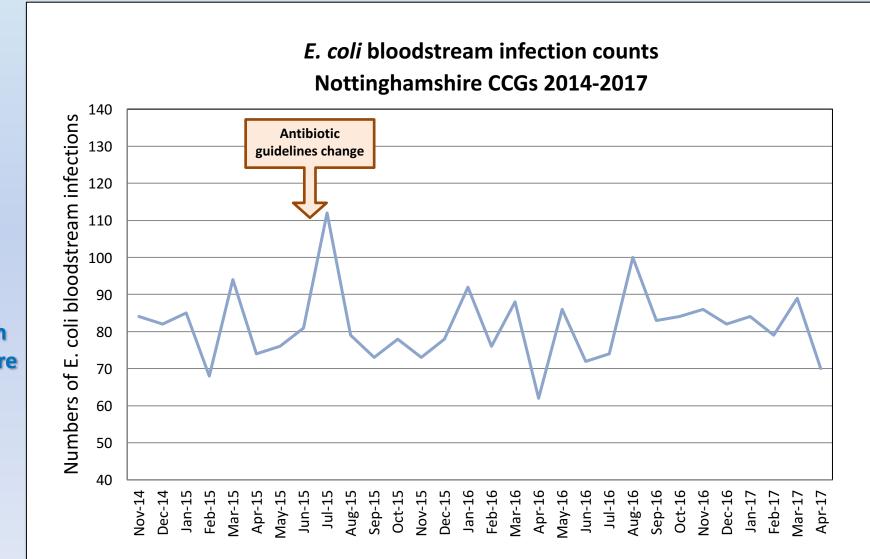
T:N ratio fallen from 65% to 22.5%

Trimethoprim resistance fallen from 36% to 18%

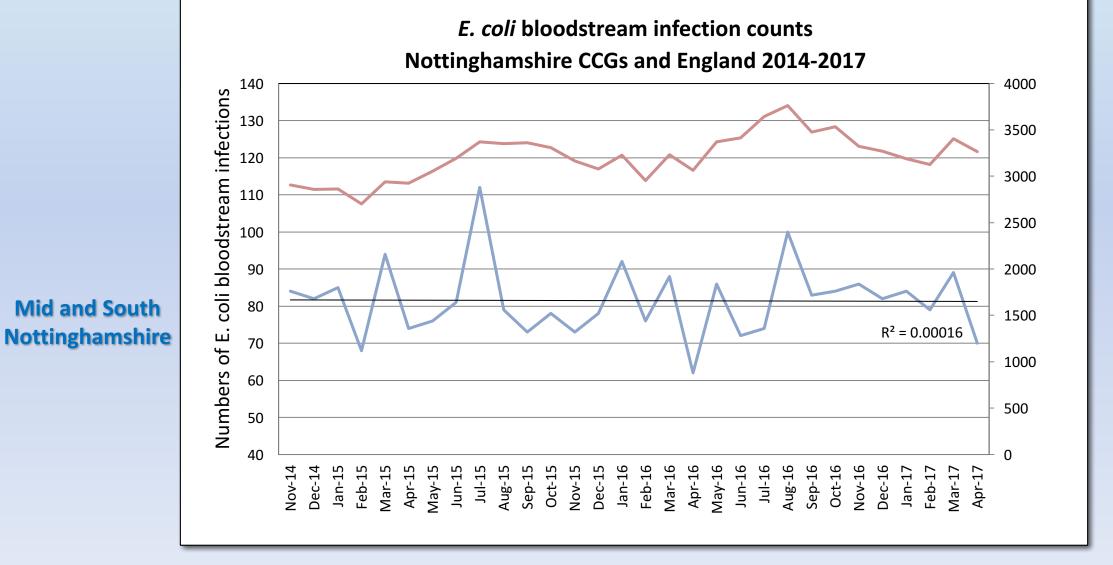


## UTIs: Admissions to hospital

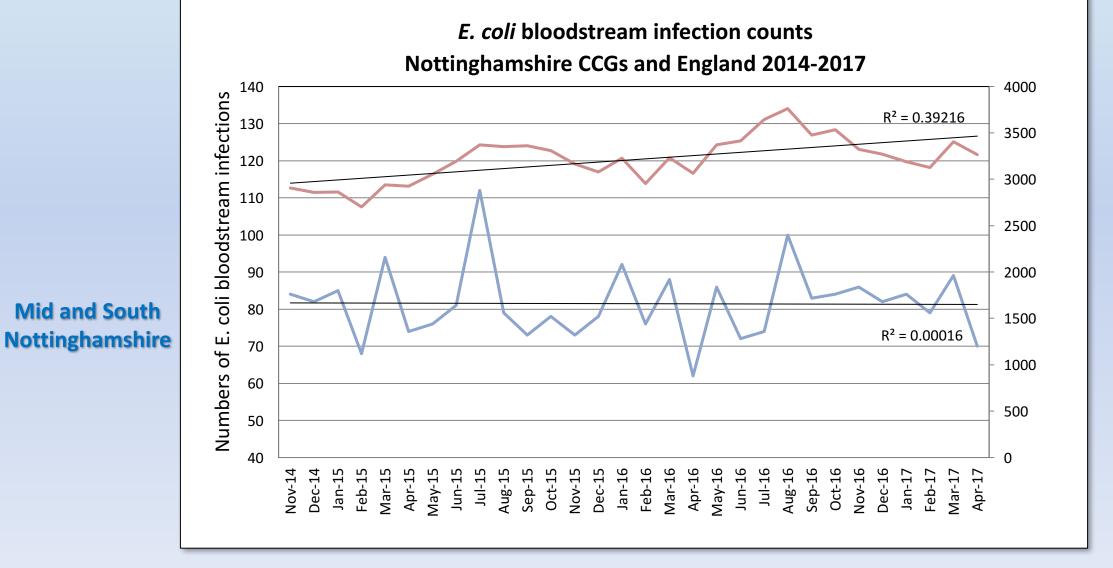




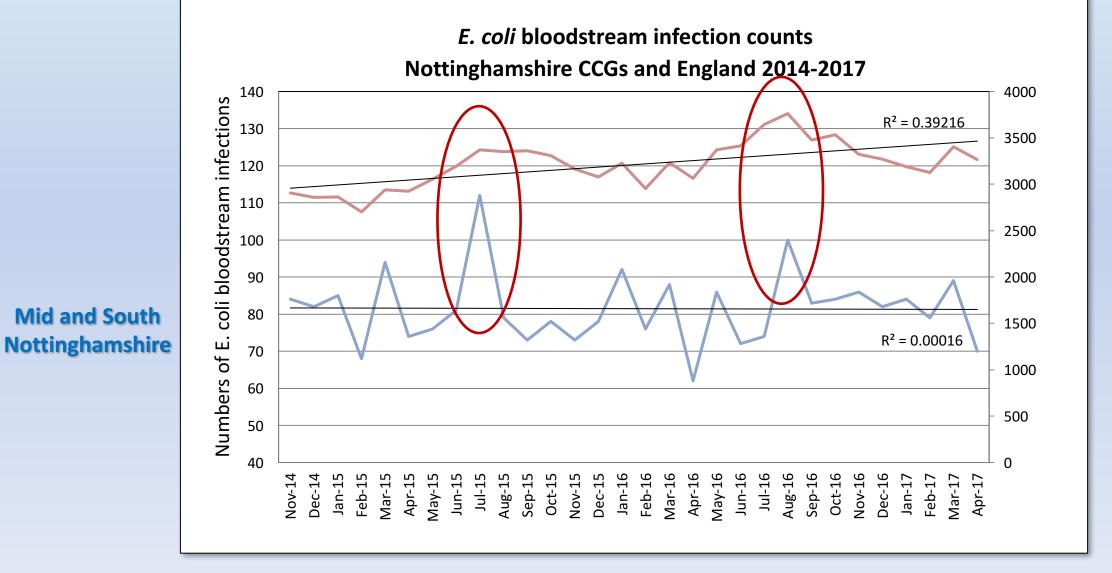
Mid and South Nottinghamshire



**England** 



**England** 

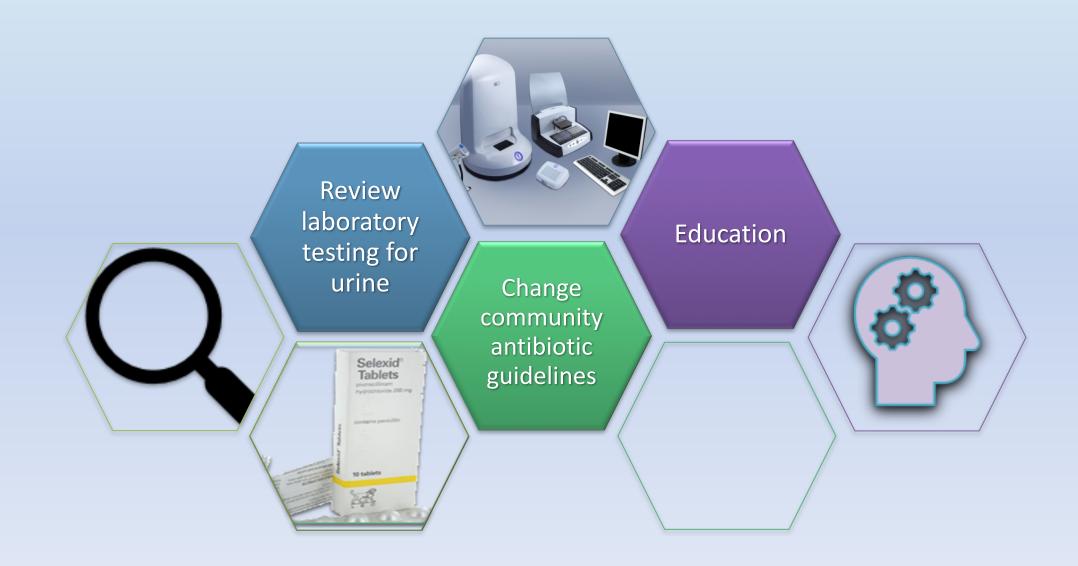


**England** 

## Summary of impact

- Reduced trimethoprim use
- Replaced with nitrofurantoin and pivmecillinam
- Resistance appears to have fallen since this change; also reflected in BSI resistance rates
- E. coli BSI numbers have remained stable locally
- Risk of unintended consequences of increasing nitrofurantoin use

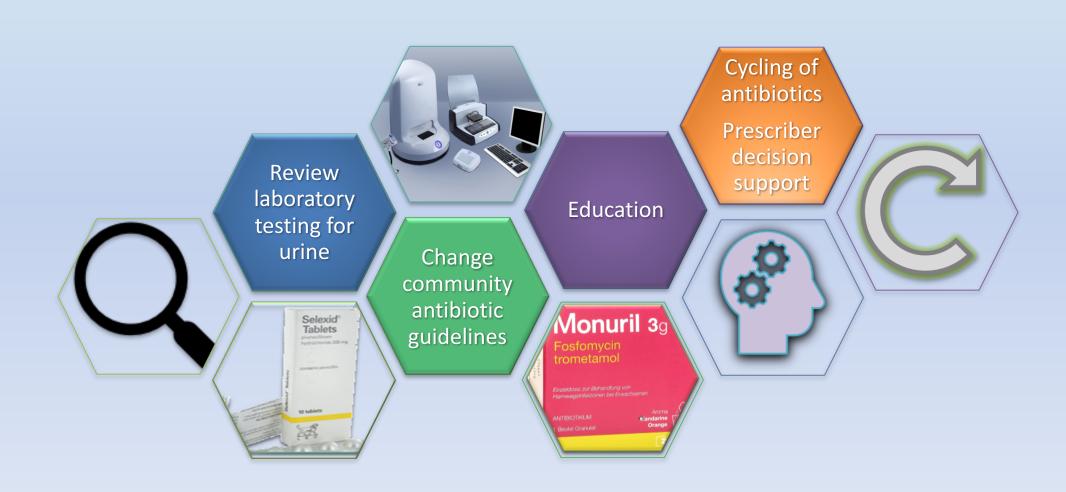
## Where next?



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## UTIs: What have we learnt in Nottinghamshire?

- Large-scale change in antibiotic prescribing is achievable
- Engagement with local laboratory
- Potential consequences of guideline changes
  - How and what to measure
  - How best to support prescribers
- Resistance rates may possibly be influenced on a local scale
  - Guidelines should aim to be responsive to local context
  - Education only does so much...active support would be better

## Acknowledgements

- Dr Vivienne Weston, Consultant Microbiologist and Infection Control Doctor for South Nottinghamshire
- The Nottinghamshire Antimicrobial Stewardship Group
- Shared Medicines Management Team for Nottinghamshire
- Nottinghamshire Area Prescribing Committee
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