

CLINICAL GUIDELINE

Antimicrobial pharmacist input to a Clostridioides Difficle Infection (CDI) ward trigger

A guideline is intended to assist healthcare professionals in the choice of disease-specific treatments.

Clinical judgement should be exercised on the applicability of any guideline, influenced by individual patient characteristics. Clinicians should be mindful of the potential for harmful polypharmacy and increased susceptibility to adverse drug reactions in patients with multiple morbidities or frailty.

If, after discussion with the patient or carer, there are good reasons for not following a guideline, it is good practice to record these and communicate them to others involved in the care of the patient.

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Approval Group:	Antimicrobial Utilisation Committee

Important Note:

The online version of this document is the only version that is maintained.

Any printed copies should therefore be viewed as 'Uncontrolled' and as such, may not necessarily contain the latest updates and amendments.

Standard Guidance for Antimicrobial Pharmacist Input to a *Clostridioides Difficle*Infection (CDI) Ward Trigger in NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde

<u>Aim</u>

To ensure a consistent and appropriate Antimicrobial Pharmacist (AMP) approach to a ward CDI Trigger Tool in NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde (GG&C).

Procedure

The local AMP (see appendix for contact information) should be contacted by the Infection Prevention and Control Team (IPCT) when a CDI Trigger Tool has been initiated¹. NOTE: if the AMP is unavailable the IPCT should contact the ward charge nurse and/or medical team and ask for antimicrobial prescribing on the ward to be reviewed by the medical team.

2. The AMP should contact the Antimicrobial Management Team (AMT) Data Analyst and request

database access to enter antimicrobial prescribing data for the trigger ward. The data analyst will also

provide the previous 24 months antimicrobial usage data for the ward. This data should include the

antibiotics at most risk of causing CDI i.e. cephalosporins, quinolones, co-amoxiclav, clindamycin and

piperacillin/tazobactram2.

3. The AMP should visit the ward concerned as soon as possible and review the antibiotic regimens of all patients on the ward and assess compliance with local antibiotic prescribing policy³. The AMP should enter the antimicrobial prescribing data directly into the GG&C antimicrobial prescribing database. If the database is not available the AMP should use the GG&C Antimicrobial Prescribing Audit Form (See Appendix) to collect the data. This data can then be added to the GG&C antimicrobial database

when time is available. Any immediate concerns regarding antibiotic prescribing should be

discussed and addressed with the ward charge nurse, medical staff and microbiology if

necessary, before leaving the ward.

4. Once the antibiotic regimens of all patients on the ward have been assessed and the antibiotic usage data has been obtained from the data analyst the AMP should complete the standard CDI Trigger Tool:

Antimicrobial Pharmacist Report (Appendix 3). This report includes the following sections:

Section A. Comparison of ward figures for antibiotic use in comparison to current

NHSGGC figures. The AMP should highlight any concerns.

Section B. Assessment of antimicrobial prescribing and documentation in comparison

to national targets and 'best in class' results from local ongoing

antimicrobial audit. The AMP should highlight any issues or concerns.

Section C. Assessment of CDI patients to ensure appropriate CDI treatment in line

with NHSGGC policy⁴. The AMP should highlight any issues or concerns

regarding antibiotic prescribing that could have contributed to increase

patient susceptibility during this admission.

Section D. The antimicrobial usage data outlined above should be attached to the

template report and any concerns regarding increased use highlighted.

Summary of sections A-D highlighting any good practice and areas for Section E.

improvement.

Section F. Action points to be shared with the antimicrobial management team

(AMT), antimicrobial utilisation committee (AUC) and acute infection

control committee (AICC).

5. The completed CDI Trigger Tool: Antimicrobial Pharmacist Report should be forwarded to the IPCT as

soon as possible and copied to the following ward staff: senior charge nurse, lead consultant and lead

clinical pharmacist.

6. The AMP should inform the AMT of any immediate issues or concerns in antimicrobial prescribing

highlighted by the CDI Trigger Tool. The completed CDI Trigger Tool Report should be forwarded to

the AMT and action points from Section F shared at the next scheduled AUC and AICC meetings to be noted and discussed if necessary. Completed report should be added to the AMP Teams channel.

7. Sections E and F of the CDI Trigger Tool: Antimicrobial Pharmacist Report should be included in the

subsequent antimicrobial report to local Safer Use of Medicines and Clinical Governance meetings.

8. Compiled antimicrobial audit data for GG&C Trigger Tool Wards should be presented annually to the

AUC and AICC to identify any common themes to support antimicrobial stewardship improvement or

improvement in the management of CDI.

9. NOTE: When a Severe CDI Case Review is undertaken in addition to the ward CDI Trigger Tool

document, the AMP should be made aware of the date of the Severe Case Review by the IPCT. As

part of the case review the AMP can provide expert advice and identify any issues or concerns

regarding the antimicrobial prescribing section of the Severe Case Review Tool. This will enable the

AMP to highlight any antimicrobial stewardship issues identified to the AMT to inform and support

ongoing antimicrobial stewardship quality improvement.

References

Health Protection Scotland Clostridioides Difficile Infection Trigger CDI Trigger Tool - NHSGGC

Clostridioides difficile (C.diff) infection (CDI) 2.

Infection Management, Empirical Antibiotic Therapy in Adults (165) | Right Decisions 3

Clostridioides Difficile infection: management of suspected or proven infection in adults (189) | Right

Decisions

Appendix 1

Antimicrobial Pharmacist	Acute Site	Contact Information
Rachael Rodger	Royal Alexandra Hospital (Mon, Tue, Thur) & Vale of Leven Hospital (Wed)	0141 314 6146 0141 314 7294 pg 56260 Rachael.Rodger@nhs.scot
Lee Stewart	Queen Elizabeth University Hospital	0141 451 6263 or 0141 201 1100 pg 16055 Lee.Stewart3@nhs.scot
Fiona Robb	Gartnavel General Hospital (Tues) Queen Elizabeth University Hospital (Mon, Wed & Thur)	0141 451 6261 or 0141 201 1100 pg 15008 Fiona.Robb3@nhs.scot
Siobhan Carty	Queen Elizabeth University Hospital	0141 451 6260 or DECT Phone 0141 232 4083 Siobhan.Carty2@nhs.scot
Amy Robertson	Queen Elizabeth University Hospital (Fri only)	0141 451 6261 or 0141 201 1100 pg 15008 Amy.Robertson7@nhs.scot
Scott Gillen	Glasgow Royal Infirmary	0141 201 3246 0141 211 4000 pg 13997 Scott.Gillen@nhs.scot
Anna Reuben	Glasgow Royal Infirmary (Wed only)	0141 201 3246 0141 211 4000 pg 12009 Anna.Rueben2@nhs.scot
_Karen Downie	Inverclyde Royal Hospital (Wed & Thur)	0141 314 9504 Ex 04070 pg 51072 <u>Karen.Downie@nhs.scot</u>

Greater Glasgow & Clyde Antimicrobial Prescribing Audit COMPLETE ONE FORM PER PATIENT FOR ALL PATIENTS RECEIVING ANTI-INFECTIVES TODAY. RECORD CURRENT ANTIBIOTICS ONLY.							
Date of Audit:	Total Number of patie		nts Allergies Recorded on Kardex: Y/N/NKDA				
Hospital: Beatson GGH GRI IRH QEUH RAH Stobhill Vo	H on Ward on day of Au		dit	State A	llergies:		
Ward: Speciality:	Patient Date of birth / A		امما				
Directorate: Medical W+C Surge Regional RAD			If Antibiotic Allergy is receiving that Antibio		s patient currently otic? Y / N		
"see Infection Management Guideline/Handbook	Anti-infective 1			Anti-infective 2		Anti-infective 3	
1. Antibiotic							
	IV / IM / Oral / Other (state)		IV / IN	IV / IM / Oral / Other (state)		IV / IM / Oral / Other (state)	
If IVOST'd, state length of IV therapy (in down)		days		days		days	
therapy (in days) 3. For current antibiotic is	NOST day: M Tu W	Th F Sat Sun	NOST	NOST day: M Tu W Th F Sat Sun		NOST day: M Tu W Th F Sat Sun	
duration stated on Drug Kardex?	Y/N			Υ/		Y/N	
Is the indication documented clearly in notes on day 1 of	Y/N	UTIO	Y	/ N	UTIo	Y/N	RTIO UTIO
antibiotic therapy / 1st day on		Abdo/bil ca SSTI ca			Abdobil a		Abdo/bil to SSTI to
ward?		Bone/jnt 🗅			Bone/int 🗅		Bone/jnt 🗅
State Indication AND tick		Neut sep 🗅 CNS 🗅			Neut sep 🗅 CNS 🗅		Neut sep to CNS to
broad infection type category		Surg site co			Surg site co		Surg site to
6. If Prophylaxis, med or surg?	Medical	ENT D Endocarditis D	Me	edical	ENT D Endocarditis D	Medical	ENT o Endocarditis o
o. Il Propriylaxis, med or surg :	or	Bacteraemia 7Source		or	Bacteraemia 🗅 ?Source 🗅	or	Bactersemia co ?Source co
	Surgical	Other 🗅	Su	rgical	Other to	Surgical	Other 🗅
7.i) On the day of audit is antibiotic	Y/1	Unsure co		V/	Unsure a	,	Y / N
choice in line with GGC guidelines?	171	•	Y/N		T / N		
ii) or as per micro/ID advice	Y/1	N	Y/N		Y/N		
iii) or AMP judged appropriate	Y/1	N		Υ/	N	Y/N	
iv) AMT physician judged appropriate	Y/1	N	Y/N		Y/N		
8. If not in line with IMG, or as per	Don't know / not	_	Don't	Don't know / not documented		Don't know / not documented	
microbiology advice provide reason why		No guideline		No guideline			No guideline Drug allergy
wy		Drug allergy i intolerance	Drug allergy Gi intolerance		GI intolerance		
(tick all applicable reasons)		ntimicrobiais 🗌	Recent antimicrobials		Recent antimicrobials		
		spitalisation [Recent hospitalisation Renal impairment		Recent hospitalisation Renal impairment		
	Hepatio	impairment [Hepatic impairment		Hepatic impairment		
		ompromised [immunocompromised [Immunocompromised [
	Treatment failure/		Treatment failure/ Second line		Treatment failure/ Second line		
	Culture & Other	Sensitivities [Culture & Sensitivities Other		Culture & Sensitivities Other		
9.If IV for >72h, is IV appropriate?	Y / N / NA / Not evaluable		Y / N / NA / Not evaluable		Y / N / NA / Not evaluable		
10. Alert / Restricted antibiotic? *	Alert Y/N Re	stricted Y/N	Alert '		estricted Y/N	Alert Y/N	Restricted Y/N
11. If yes why was this	Permitted indication		Permitted indication		Permitted Indication Permitted prescriber		
prescribed?*	Permitted prescriber Microbiology advice		Permitted prescriber Microbiology advice		Microbiology advice		
(tick all applicable reasons)	Culture & Sensitivities		Culture & Sensitivities		Culture & Sensitivities		
	Unauthorised Unknown/other		Unauthorised Unknown/other		Unauthorised Unknown/other		
	Other		Other		Other		
12. Cation interactions?	Y/N/		Y/N/NA			N/NA	
(only assess for CURRENT kardex)	If Y: Fe Ca Mg Ot Managed: N Space			Ca Mg O		If Y: Fe Ca Mg Other	
	Managed: N Space Other/comments:	odivi lielu	Managed: N Spaced Cation held Other/comments:		Managed: N Spaced Cation held Other/comments:		
			B			II alan	
13. Missed doses?	# doses missed: # doses cation con	npromised:		missed: cation cor	mpromised:	# doses missed # doses cation	-
(only assess for CURRENT kardex)	# doses prescribed:		# doses	prescribed	t.	# doses cation compromised: # doses prescribed:	
	Reasons for misser	d doses:	Reason	s for misse	d doses:	Reasons for m	ssed doses:

Appendix 3



Clostridioides Difficle Infection (CDI) Trigger Tool: **Antimicrobial Pharmacist Report**NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde

Date of Assessment:	Hospital:			Ward:	
Directorate:	Speciality:			Total Number of Patients Screened:	
% Patients on Antibiotics:	Number of Oral Antibiotics:			Number of IV Antibiotics:	
Section A Ward Data for patients on antibiotics		Trigger Ward	GG&C Mean (2024)	Comment / Action Required	
Mean Patient Age (years)			69		
% of patients prescribed antibiotics prescribed oral			64		
% of patients prescribed antibiotics prescribed IV			44		
Mean duration of IV antibiotics prior to IVOST (days)			4		
% of patients prescribed antibiotics prescribed restricted '4C' antibiotics (co-amoxiclav, clindamycin, quinolones & cephalosporins).			23		
% of patients prescribed antibiotics prescribed protected antibiotics Protected Antimicrobial policy (adult) (045) Right Decisions			19		
% oral antibiotic doses missed			3		
% IV antibiotic doses missed			3		
Section B Antimicrobial Prescribing: Documentation and Policy Compliance		Trigger Ward	Target %	Comment / Action Required	
% Antibiotic indication documented in medical notes			95		
% Antibiotic choice as per GG&C policy or as per microbiology/infectious diseases advice Infection Management, Empirical Antibiotic Therapy in Adults (165) Right Decisions			95		
			95		

Adults (165) | Right Decisions

% Restricted antibiotics (co-amoxiclav, clindamycin, quinolones & cephalosporins) appropriate as per GG&C policy or as per microbiology/infectious diseases advice Infection Management, Empirical Antibiotic Therapy in

% IV Antibiotic Route Appropriate where IV > 72 hours	95	
% Oral antibiotic duration/stop date recorded on HEPMA	75	'Best in class' for treatment courses of oral antibiotics, excluding prophylaxis.
% IV antibiotic duration/stop date recorded on HEPMA	50	'Best in class' target

Section C CDI Individual Patient Assessment Patient 1		Comments/Action Required
Current CDI Treatment is In line with GG&C CDI Management Guidelines. Clostridioides Difficile infection: management of suspected or proven infection in adults (189) Right Decisions	Y/N	
All antibiotic treatment has been reviewed and rationalised or discontinued if possible.	Y/N	
Any other medications that can potentially worsen CDI have been reviewed and discontinued if possible e.g. PPI, H2 antagonist, laxatives.	Y/N	
During this current admission have there been any issues with antimicrobial prescribing that may have increased this patient's susceptibility to CDI?	Y/N	
Patient 2		Comments/Action Required
Patient 2 Current CDI Treatment is In line with GG&C CDI Management Guidelines. Clostridioides Difficile infection: management of suspected or proven infection in adults (189) Right Decisions	Y/N	Comments/Action Required
Current CDI Treatment is In line with GG&C CDI Management Guidelines. Clostridioides Difficile infection: management of suspected or	Y/N Y/N	Comments/Action Required
Current CDI Treatment is In line with GG&C CDI Management Guidelines. Clostridioides Difficile infection: management of suspected or proven infection in adults (189) Right Decisions All antibiotic treatment has been reviewed and rationalised or		Comments/Action Required

Section D						
Antimicrobial Usage Reports for previous 24 months						
Section E						
Summary of Sections A-D (highlight any concerns, good pract	ice and areas for improver	nent)				
Section F						
Action Points from AMP review						
7. Culotti Cilita Ilotti 7. Wii Teview						
Completed by: Antimicrobial Pharmacist	Page	Date				