



Regione Siciliana



Messaggi chiave per infermieri

Funzioni

1. Siete in una posizione chiave per migliorare l'uso degli antibiotici collaborando con il team di stewardship antibiotica [96].
2. Le vostre funzioni relative al miglioramento dell'uso degli antibiotici includono [31,96,97] [consenso di esperti]:
 - a) somministrare antibiotici ai pazienti secondo la prescrizione;
 - b) coordinare il prelievo e l'invio al laboratorio dei campioni microbiologici e il rapporto ai medici dei risultati relativi;
 - c) segnalare ai medici e ai comitati di revisione competenti gli effetti avversi della terapia antibiotica;
 - d) facilitare la comunicazione tra medici, farmacia, laboratorio, coordinatori delle dimissioni, consulenti e pazienti;
 - e) fornire informazioni sui trattamenti a pazienti e famiglie;
 - f) monitorare lo stato dei pazienti nell'arco delle 24 ore; e
 - g) gestire le riserve di antibiotici nel vostro reparto e assicurare la tracciabilità del loro uso [consenso di esperti].

Cose che potete fare o a cui potete collaborare

3. Migliorare le procedure di somministrazione di antibiotici in collaborazione con medici e farmacisti [96,97].
4. Seguire le misure di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni stabilite nella vostra struttura [consenso di esperti].
5. Assicurare che i pazienti (e le loro famiglie) comprendano le motivazioni della terapia antibiotica e i punti chiave relativi all'uso degli antibiotici, tra cui [31,69] [consenso di esperti]:
 - e) assumere gli antibiotici esattamente come prescritto;
 - f) non conservare mai gli antibiotici per un uso successivo;
 - g) non utilizzare mai gli antibiotici rimasti da trattamenti precedenti; e
 - h) non condividere mai gli antibiotici rimasti con altre persone.
6. Assicurare che i campioni per gli esami culturali siano prelevati in modo adeguato e inviati al laboratorio di microbiologia, prima di iniziare la terapia antibiotica [31,42,70].
7. Assicurare che i risultati del laboratorio siano tempestivamente comunicati al medico curante [consenso di esperti].
8. Suggestire ai medici prescrittori di documentare la loro rivalutazione della terapia per tutti i pazienti sotto antibiotici dopo 48-72 ore [31,42,69].
9. Informare il medico prescrittore o il farmacista se si nota che un paziente ha una prescrizione antibiotica superiore ai sette giorni senza una durata specifica [69].
10. Se si notano membri del personale dell'ospedale o della struttura sanitaria che violano le linee guida o i protocolli, chiedere spiegazioni e fornire strumenti affinché capiscano dove stanno sbagliando [69] [consenso di esperti].
11. Partecipare regolarmente a corsi di formazione e riunioni in merito all'uso prudente degli antibiotici, raccolta di campioni, prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni [53,96].

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