



Informazioni chiave per Microbiologi clinici

Funzioni

- Le vostre funzioni relative al miglioramento dell'uso degli antibiotici includono [31,98-100] [consenso di esperti]:
 - partecipazione al team di stewardship antibiotica, come membri chiave del gruppo;
 - collaborazione con lo specialista di malattie infettive e il farmacista ospedaliero per attuare il programma di stewardship antibiotica;
 - sostegno alle linee guida ospedaliere evidence-based in materia di antibiotici per le infezioni più comuni e per la profilassi chirurgica;
 - individuazione e segnalazione tempestive della positività colturale (ad esempio, nelle emocolture) e dei risultati dei test di sensibilità agli antibiotici;
 - comunicazione tempestiva di risultati critici al medico curante;
 - presentazione dei dati in modo da favorire l'uso prudente degli antibiotici, ad esempio segnalando selettivamente ai medici un numero limitato di risultati di sensibilità agli antibiotici;
 - fornire linee guida per la raccolta appropriata dei campioni, applicare criteri per rifiutare campioni inviati in modo inadeguato e stabilire procedure per limitare la segnalazione di contaminanti (ad esempio, per le emocolture);
 - guidare la terapia antibiotica empirica fornendo dati cumulativi di sensibilità agli antibiotici per l'ospedale e per reparti specifici (ad esempio, unità di terapia intensiva o pronto soccorso);
 - individuare andamenti critici nella resistenza agli antibiotici in ospedale e comunicare tempestivamente le osservazioni al team di stewardship antibiotica e al team di controllo delle infezioni;
 - contribuire alla gestione del prontuario farmaceutico ospedaliero (ossia, l'elenco dei farmaci a disposizione dei medici prescrittori).

Cose che potete fare o a cui potete collaborare

- Fornire linee guida per la raccolta, la conservazione e il trasporto dei campioni [98,99].
- Assicurare che le analisi di laboratorio e le segnalazioni sulla sensibilità agli antibiotici seguano le linee guida per il trattamento (incluse le segnalazioni selettive) e includano, se necessario, commenti pertinenti sull'interpretazione [31].
- Assicurare che i risultati dei test di identificazione e di sensibilità agli antibiotici siano comunicati a medici prescrittori, infermieri e al team di stewardship antibiotica, con particolare riguardo ai risultati critici (ad esempio, emocolture) [98-100].
- Assicurare che le analisi e la segnalazione dei risultati microbiologici rispettino gli standard europei e nazionali (ossia quelli del comitato europeo sui test di suscettibilità antimicrobica, EUCAST) [31].
- Fornire dati sulla resistenza agli antibiotici a livello di ospedale e di reparto e comunicare gli andamenti al team di stewardship antibiotica e al team di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni [101].
- Effettuare formazione periodica per i medici ospedalieri in merito alla resistenza agli antibiotici e all'utilizzo di test diagnostici rapidi e presso il punto di cura [31,53].

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