



Messaggi chiave rilevanti per tutti i medici prescrittori

Cose che potete fare

1. Imparare ad attuare tutte le raccomandazioni relative all'uso degli antibiotici e alla prevenzione e al controllo delle infezioni riguardanti la vostra area di specializzazione [consenso di esperti].
2. 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 [consenso di esperti].
3. Essere a conoscenza dei pattern locali di resistenza agli antibiotici nel vostro reparto, ospedale e territorio [31] [consenso di esperti].
4. In caso di dubbio, prima di prescrivere un antibiotico, dovrete [25,26,53,70] [consenso di esperti]:
 - controllare i dati epidemiologici locali, regionali e nazionali;
 - chiedere indicazioni e consigli a un collega più esperto o a un membro del team di stewardship antibiotica.
5. Assicurarsi che i campioni per gli esami colturali siano prelevati in modo adeguato e siano inviati al laboratorio di microbiologia prima di iniziare la terapia antibiotica [31,42,70,71].
6. Iniziare il trattamento antibiotico solo se vi sono dati che confermino la presenza di un'infezione batterica e non trattare la colonizzazione [31,72].
7. Evitare una profilassi antibiotica inutile [31,73].
8. Nei pazienti con infezioni gravi iniziare un trattamento antibiotico efficace quanto prima [31,74].
9. Documentare nella cartella clinica del paziente l'indicazione al trattamento antibiotico, la scelta farmacologica, il dosaggio, la via di somministrazione e la durata del trattamento [31,42,70,71].
10. Partecipare regolarmente a corsi di formazione e riunioni che supportino in ospedale l'attuazione di: a) uso prudente degli antibiotici; b) linee guida locali evidence-based in materia di antibiotici; c) misure di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni [52,53].
11. Rispondere alle seguenti domande chiave quando si effettua una nuova valutazione della terapia antibiotica dopo 48-72 ore (o non appena i risultati microbiologici sono disponibili) [42,70]:

Il paziente ha un'infezione che risponderà agli antibiotici?

Se sì:

 - i. Il paziente è sottoposto a una terapia antibiotica corretta, la dose è appropriata e la via di somministrazione è corretta?
 - ii. Per trattare l'infezione, può essere usato un antibiotico con uno spettro più ristretto?
 - iii. Per quanto tempo il paziente dovrebbe ricevere l'antibiotico?

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