

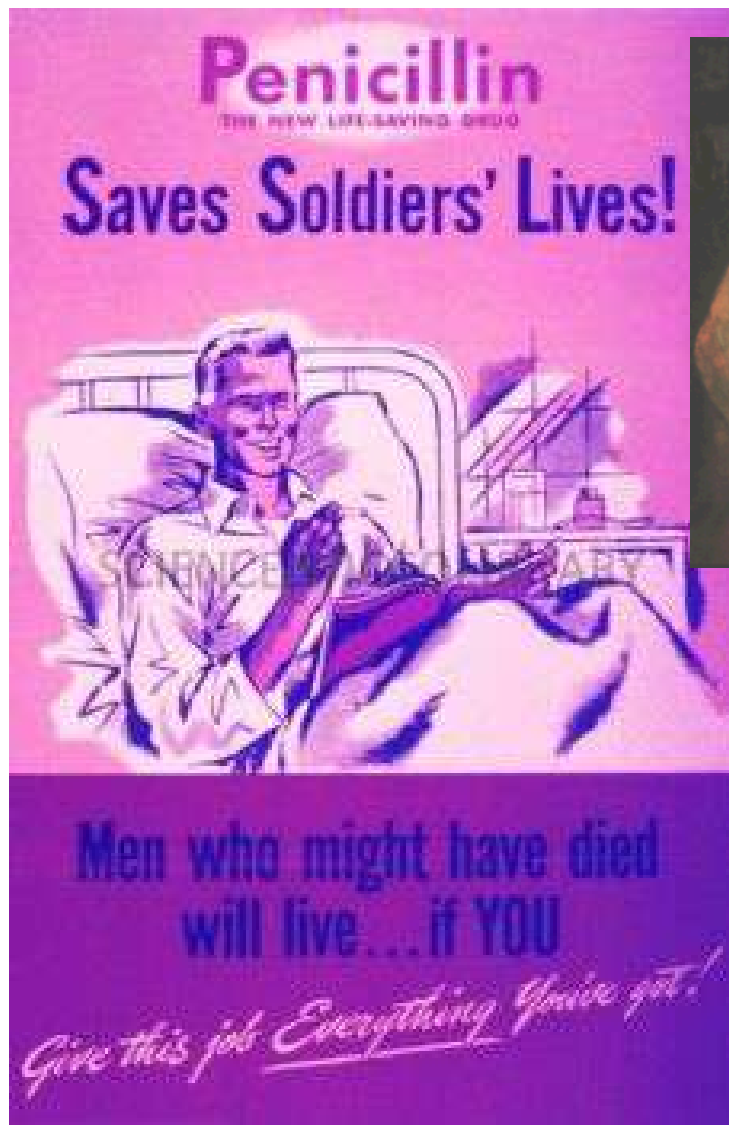
Pomen protimikrobnih zdravil in skrbi za njihovo ustrezno predpisovanje

Bojana Beović

Klinika za infekcijske bolezni in vročinska
stanja

UKC Ljubljana






Pomen antibiotičnega zdravljenja

- **Smrtnost pljučnice po gripi zmanjšana s 30 na 10%** (predvidena resnost gripe leta 1918 flu v današnjih razmerah, Chen YW, et al. PlosOne 2012; 7: e29219.)
- **Zmanjšanje smrtnosti bakterijskega meningitisa z 80% na 20%** (1935 - 1957, Wilson FM, Lerner AM, NEJM 1964; 271: 1235-8.)
- **Zmanjšanje pogostnosti okužb kirurške rane pri kolorektalni kirurgiji z 20 na 10%**

Talbot TR, Kaiser AB. Postoperative infections and antimicrobial prophylaxis. V: Mandell GL, Bennett JE, Dolin R. Mandel, Douglas, and Bennett's principles and practice of infectious diseases. Philadelphia: Elsevier Churchill Livingstone; 2005. p 3533-47.

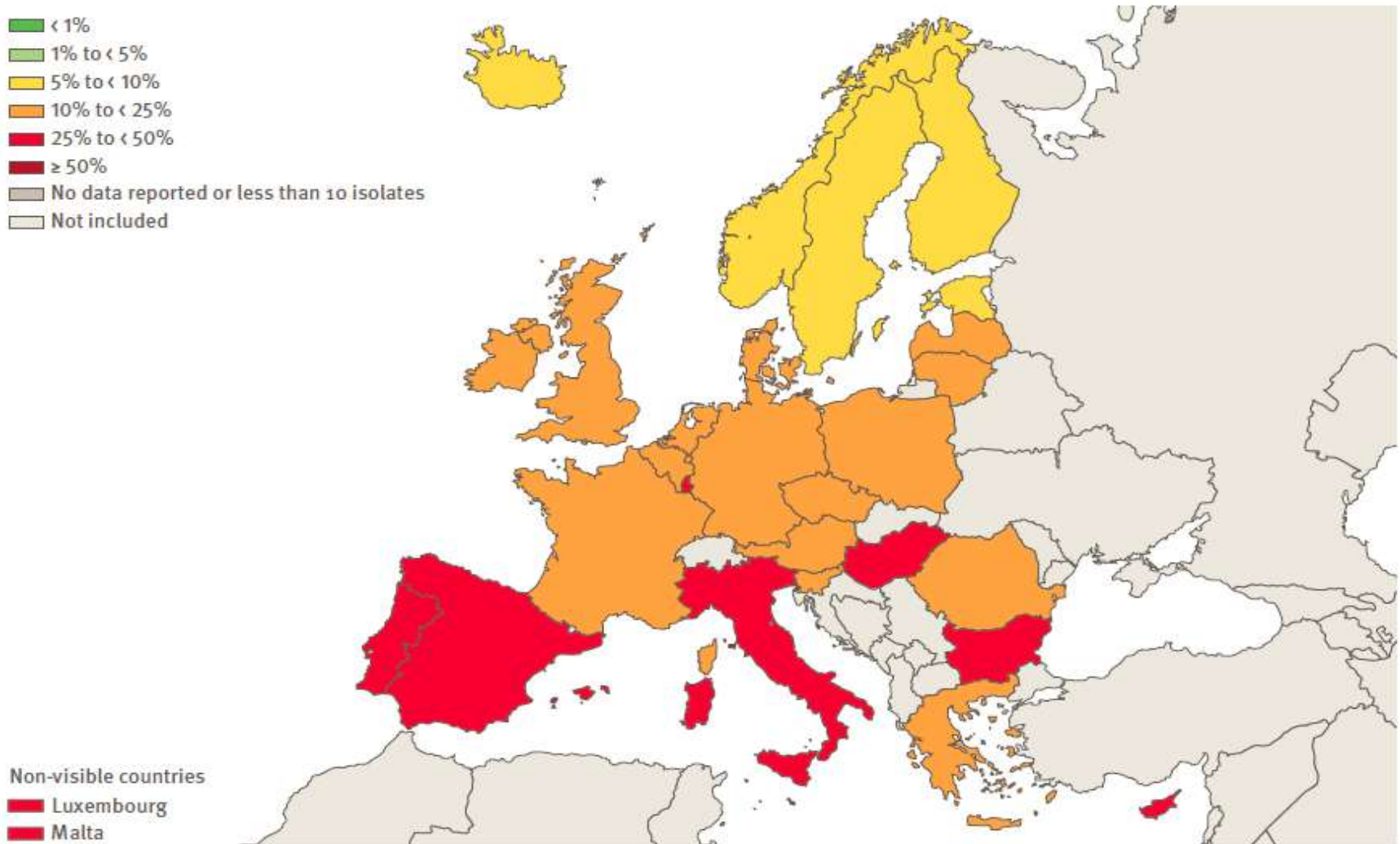
- 
- Veliki kirurški posegi
 - Transplantacije organov
 - Obravnava na oddelkih za intenzivno zdravljenje
 - Nevtropenični bolniki
 - Drugi imunsko oslabei bolniki
 - Okužbe pri kroničnih bolnikih
 - Okužbe pri starostnikih

**SMRTNO
NEVARNO**

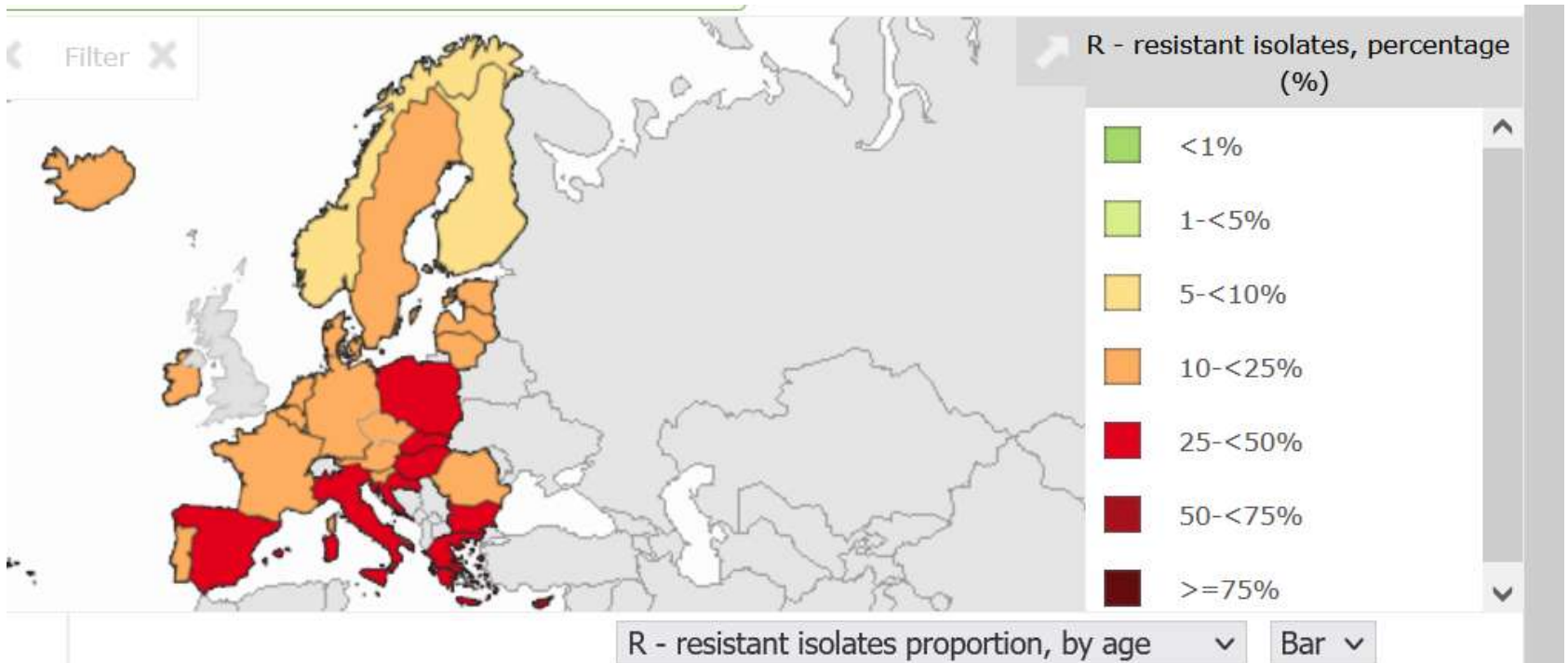
Razvoj odpornosti proti antibiotikom

<u>First Report Of Resistance</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Date of FDA Approval</u>
1940	Penicillin	1943
1947	Streptomycin	1947
1956	Tetracycline	1952
1970	Gentamicin	1967
1983 (1981)	Cefotaxime	1981
1999	Linezolid	2000

Figure 5.15: *Escherichia coli*: proportion of invasive isolates with resistance to fluoroquinolones in 2009

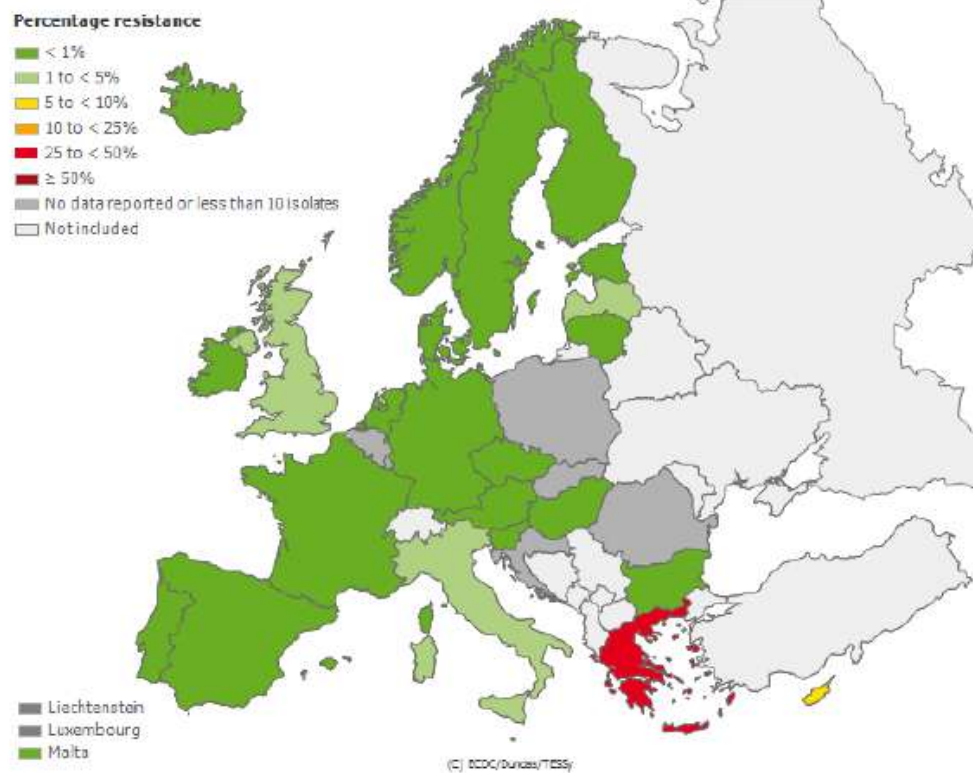


E. coli, odpornost proti fluorokinolonom 2021





Proportion of Carbapenems Resistant (R) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* Isolates in Participating Countries in 2008



This report has been generated from data submitted to TESSy, The European Surveillance System on 2015-04-17. Page: 1 of 1. The report reflects the state of submissions in TESSy as of 2015-04-17 at 16:00

Odpornost proti karbapenemom, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 2021

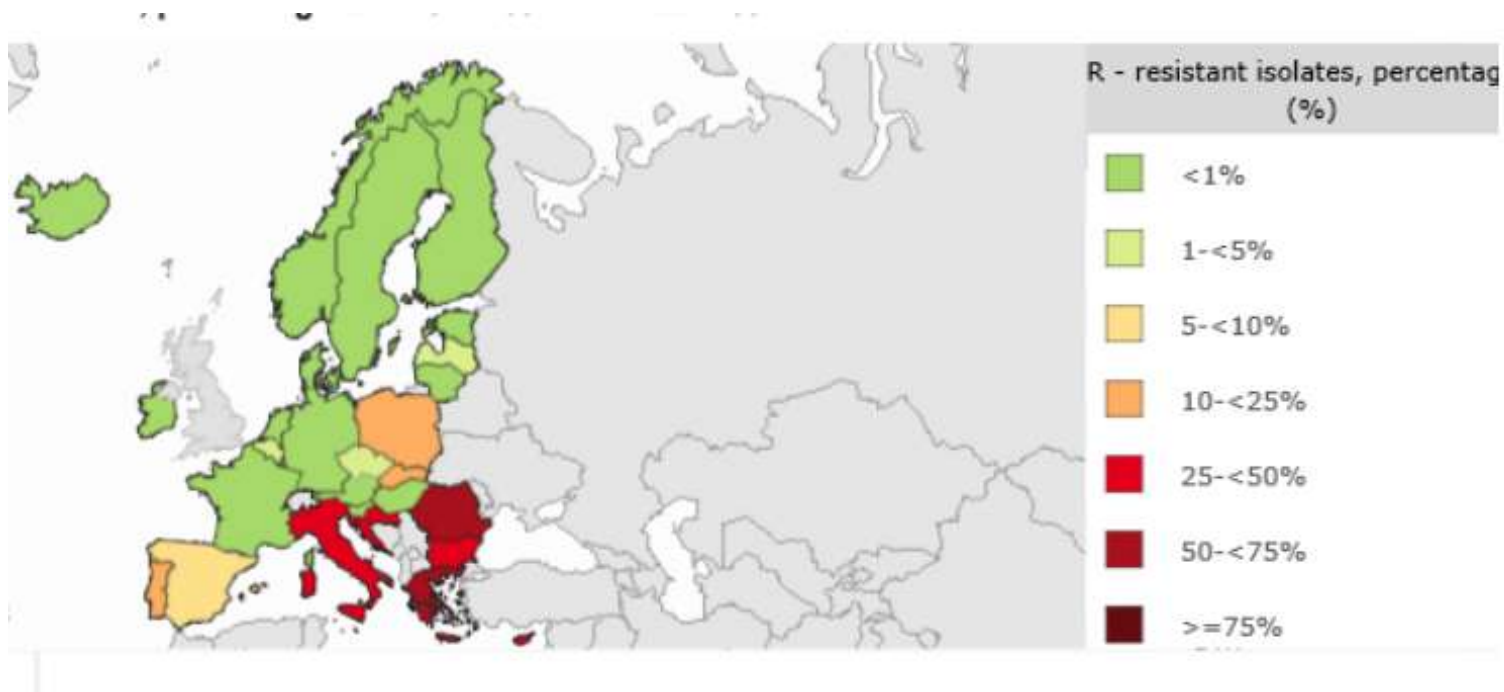
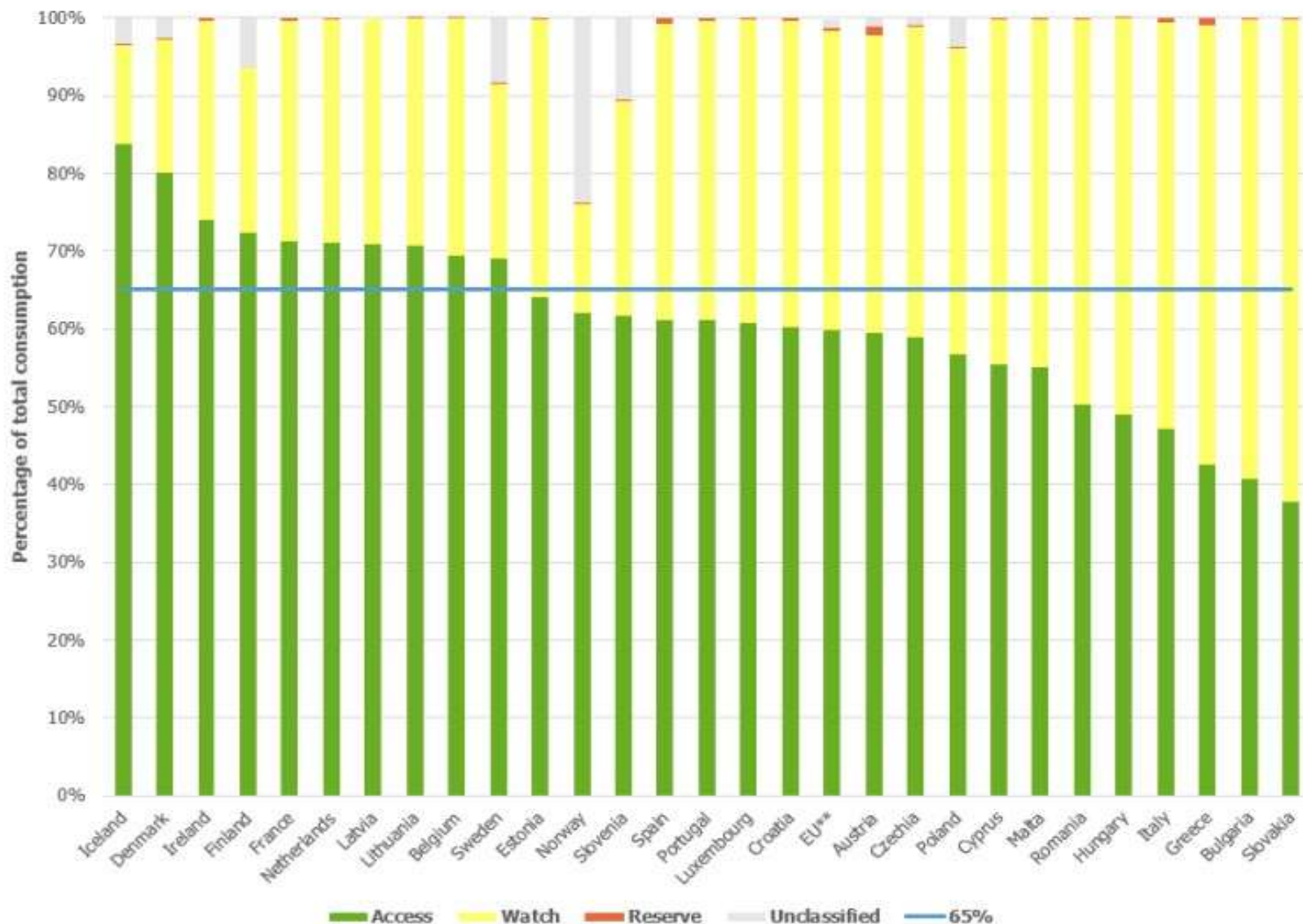


Figure 1. Total consumption of antibacterials* according to WHO AWaRe classification, percentage by class EU/EEA countries, 2022



Consumption of ATC group J01 in the hospital sector, EU/EEA countries, 2023 (expressed as DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day)

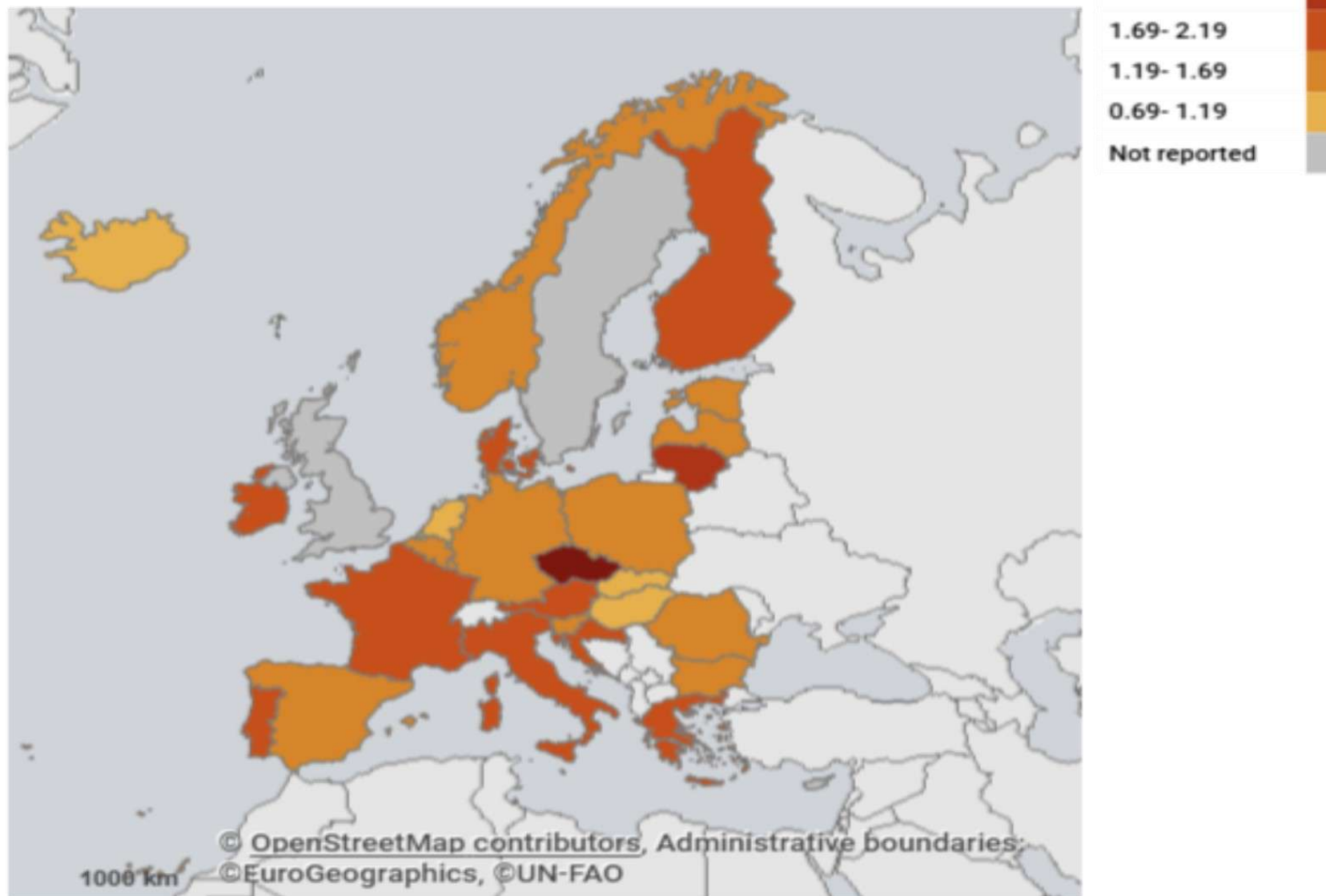
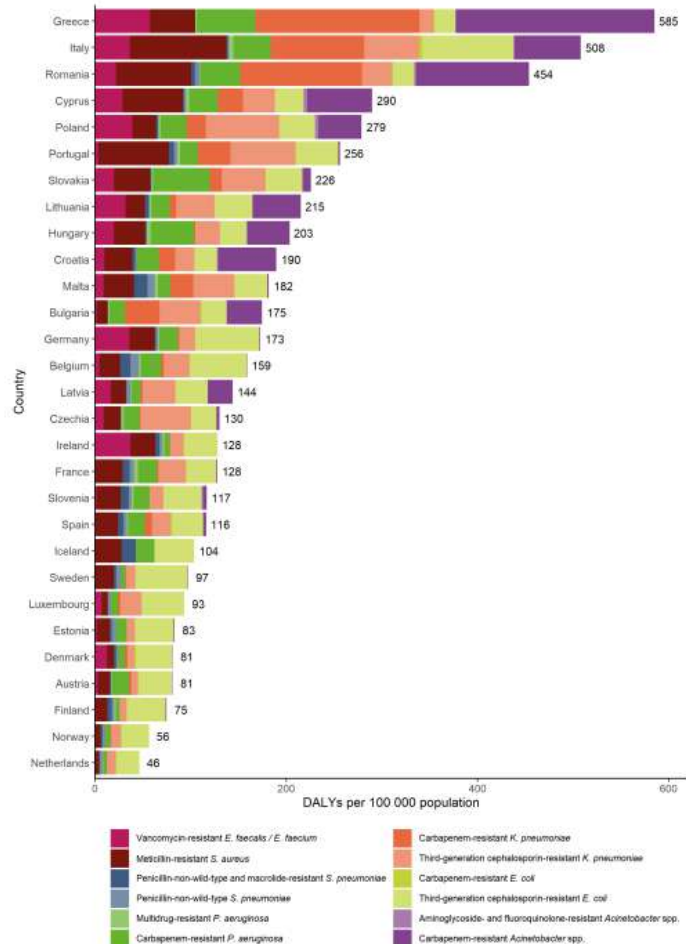


Table 2. Total number of blood isolates of the selected antibiotic-resistant bacteria as reported to EARS-Net, and estimated number of bloodstream infections, number of infections, number of attributable deaths and number of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), EU/EEA, 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of blood isolates as reported to EARS-Net*	39 729	44 306	53 557	54 450	51 798
Estimated number of bloodstream infections after correction for population coverage	107 404	109 556	127 896	134 277	122 070
Estimated median number of infections, all types (95% UI)	685 433 (589 451 - 792 873)	701 816 (603 052 - 811 925)	822 075 (706 070 - 951 816)	865 767 (742 802 - 1 003 591)	801 517 (684 955 - 932 213)
Estimated median number of attributable deaths (95% UI)	30 730 (26 935 - 34 836)	31 178 (27 388 - 35 296)	36 605 (32 227 - 41 352)	38 710 (34 053 - 43 748)	35 813 (31 395 - 40 584)
Estimated median number of DALYs (95% UI)	909 488 (813 858 - 1 013 060)	918 117 (820 200 - 1 024 443)	1 046 858 (940 859 - 1 161 268)	1 101 288 (988 703 - 1 222 498)	1 014 799 (908 022 - 1 129 999)

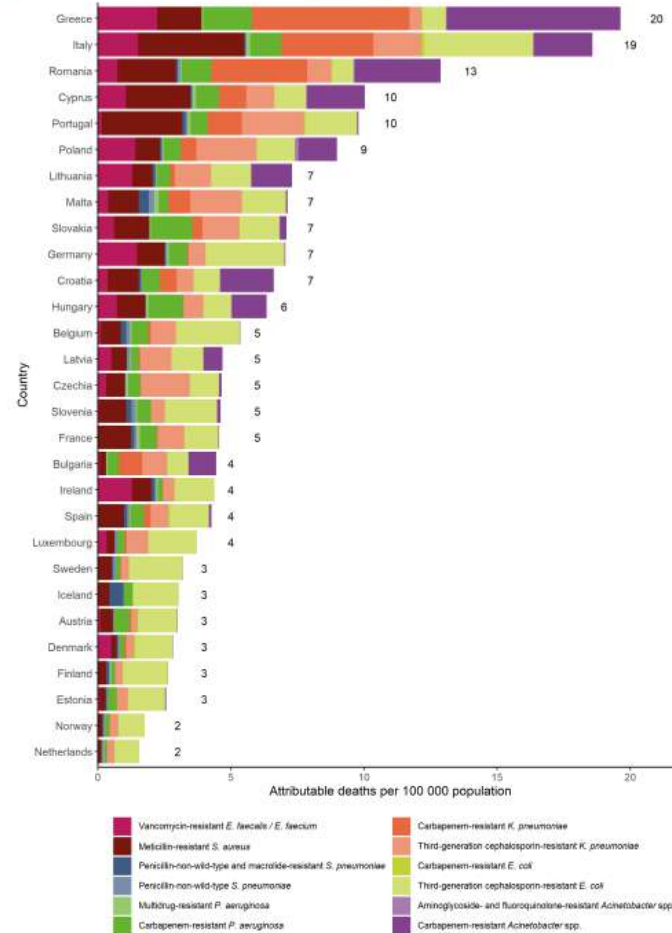
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Assessing the health burden of infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the EU/EEA, 2016-2020. Stockholm: ECDC; 2022.

Figure 4. Estimations of the burden of infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria presented as disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) per 100 000 population by country*, EU/EEA, 2020



*For Sweden, data reported to EARS-Net for 2016-2020 could not be checked for possible duplicate cases reported from the same patient.

Figure 5. Estimations of the burden of infections with antibiotic-resistant bacteria presented as attributable deaths per 100 000 population by country*, EU/EEA, 2020



*For Sweden, data reported to EARS-Net for 2016-2020 could not be checked for possible duplicate cases reported from the same patient.

Global burden of bacterial antimicrobial resistance in 2019: a systematic analysis

Lancet 2022; 399: 629-55

Antimicrobial Resistance Collaborators*

1,27 milijona smrti, pripisljivih mikrobni odpornosti

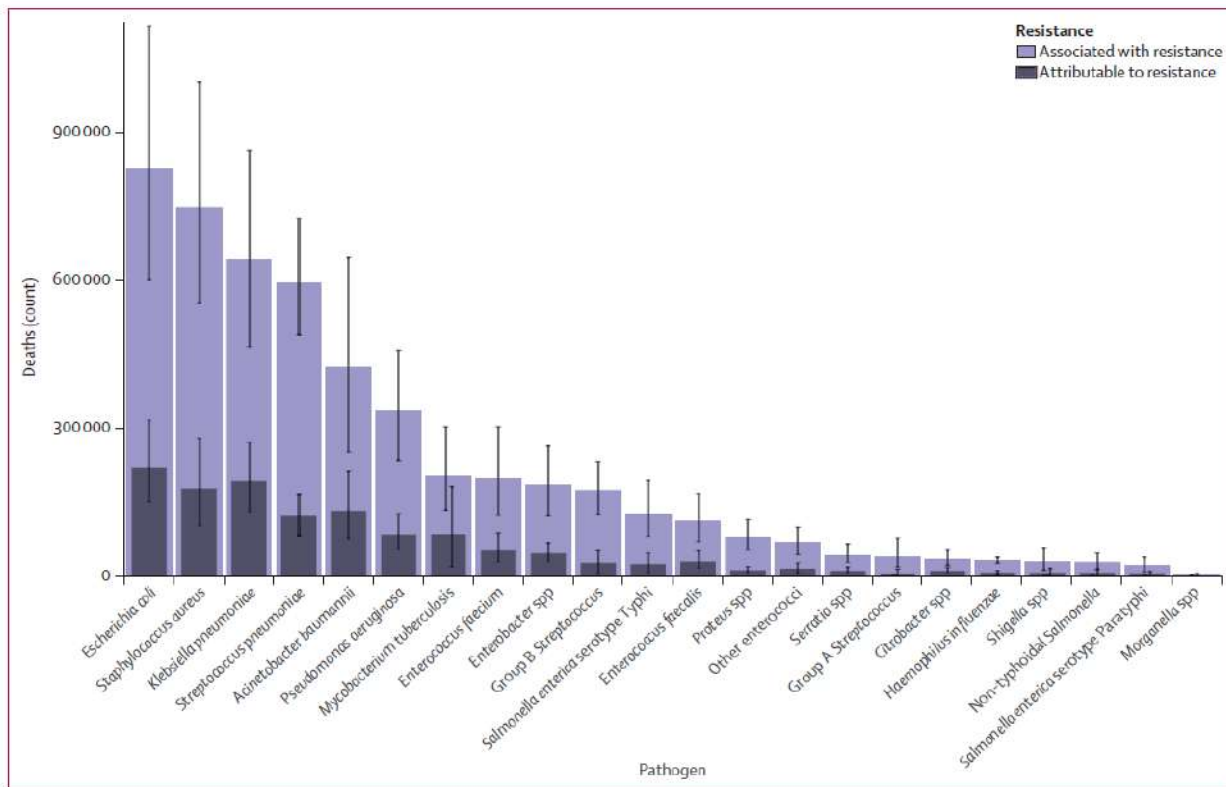
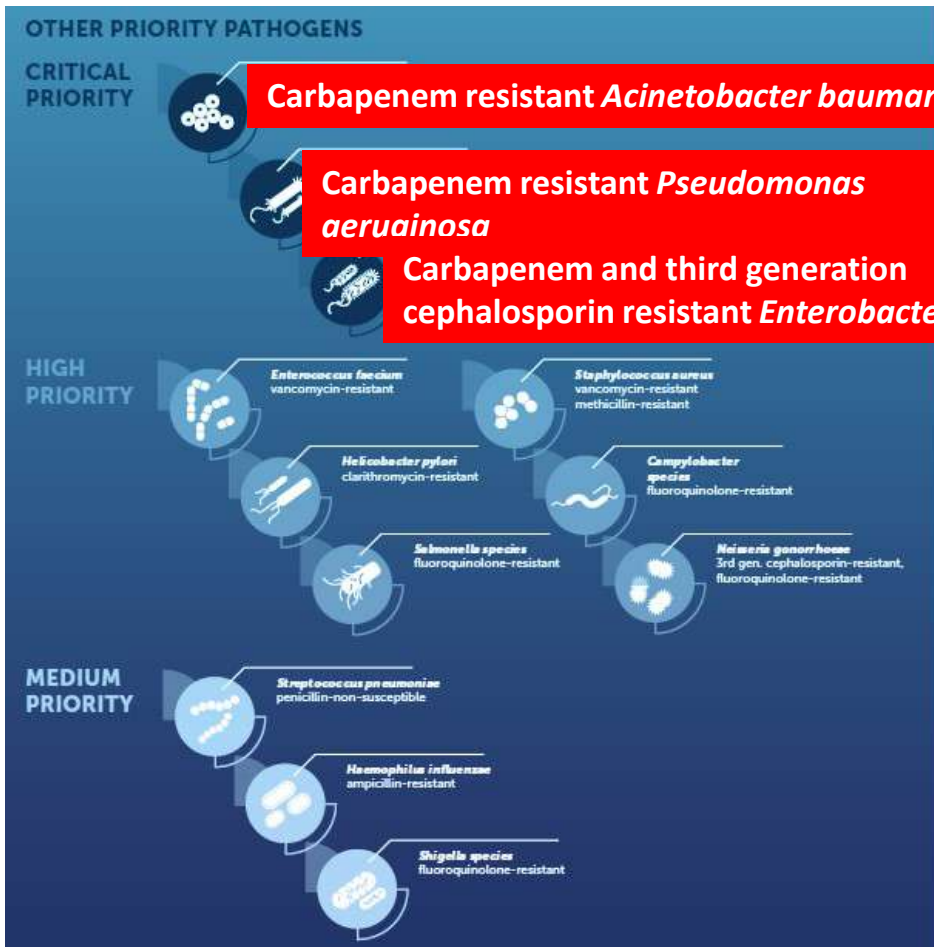


Figure 4: Global deaths (counts) attributable to and associated with bacterial antimicrobial resistance by pathogen, 2019. Estimates were aggregated across drugs, accounting for the co-occurrence of resistance to multiple drugs. Error bars show 95% uncertainty intervals.



- WHO priority pathogens (except *M tuberculosis*)

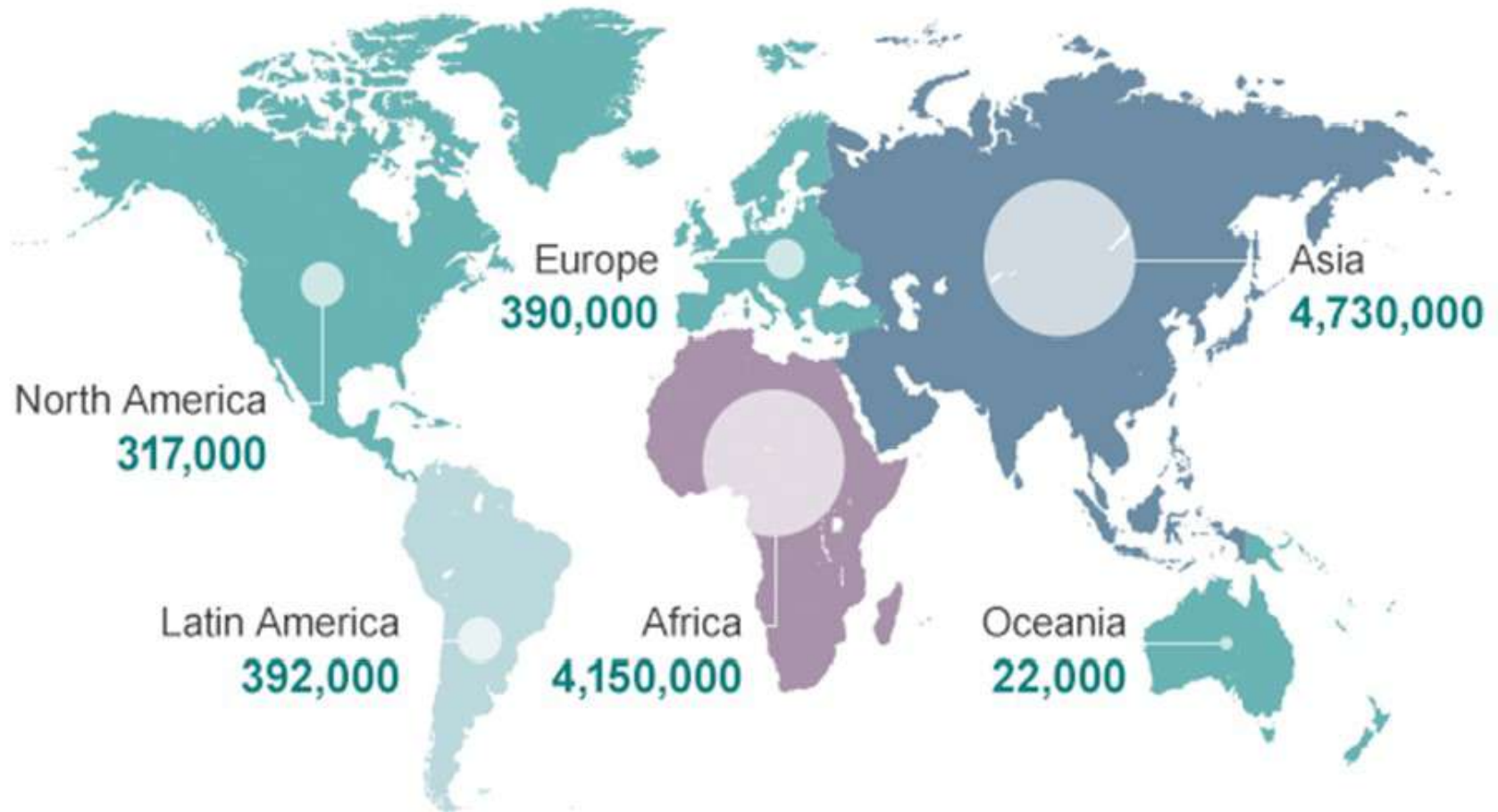
Attributable deaths globally 2019

Carbapenem-R *Acinetobacter baumannii*: 57,700
 Carbapenem-R *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: 38,100
 Carbapenem-R *Enterobacteriaceae*: 105,250
 Third generation cephalosporin-R *Enterobacteriaceae*: 117,838

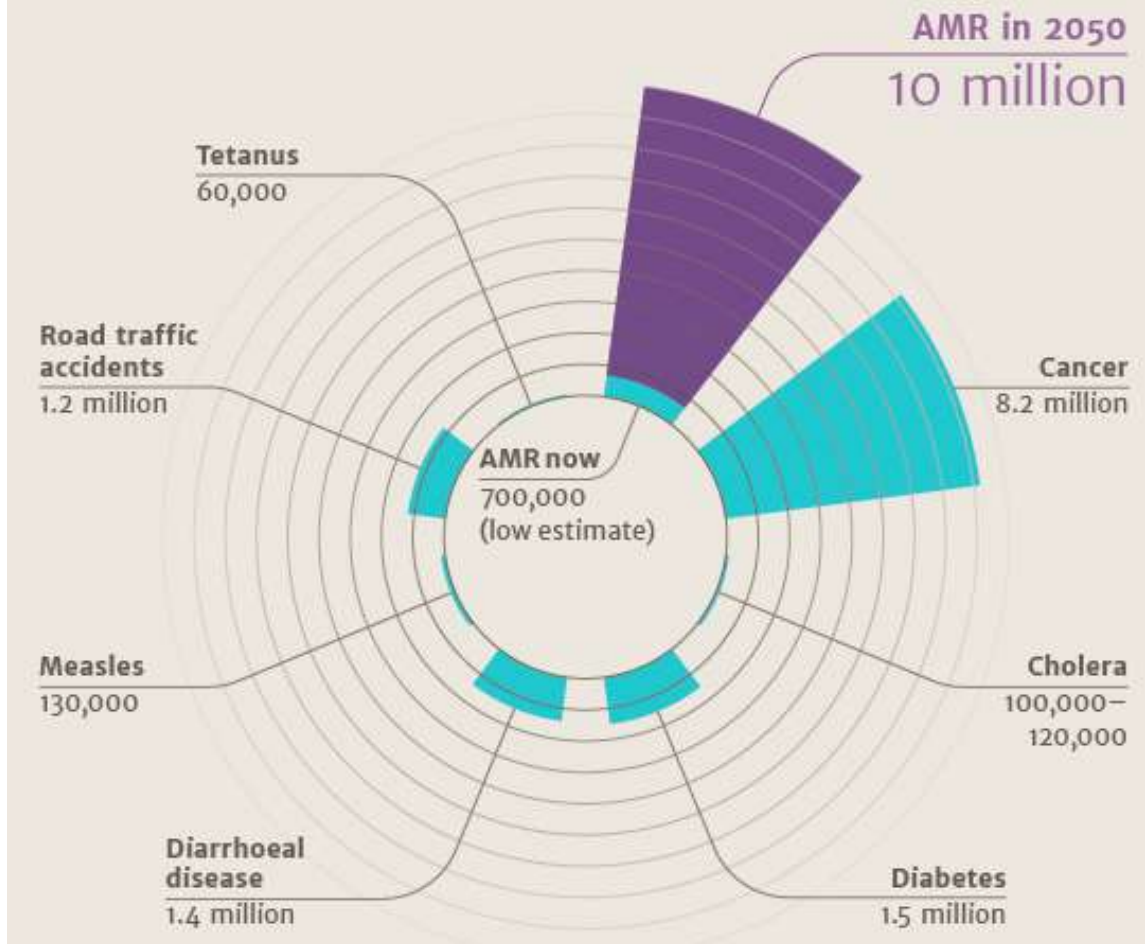
1.27 million (95% UI 0.911–1.71) deaths attributable to bacterial AMR!
 COVID-19 pandemic: 6.961.014 deaths up to October 13, 2023

<https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789240021303>, Lancet 2022; 399: 629–55

Letno število smrti zaradi protimikrobne odpornosti leta 2050



Deaths attributable to AMR every year compared to other major causes of death



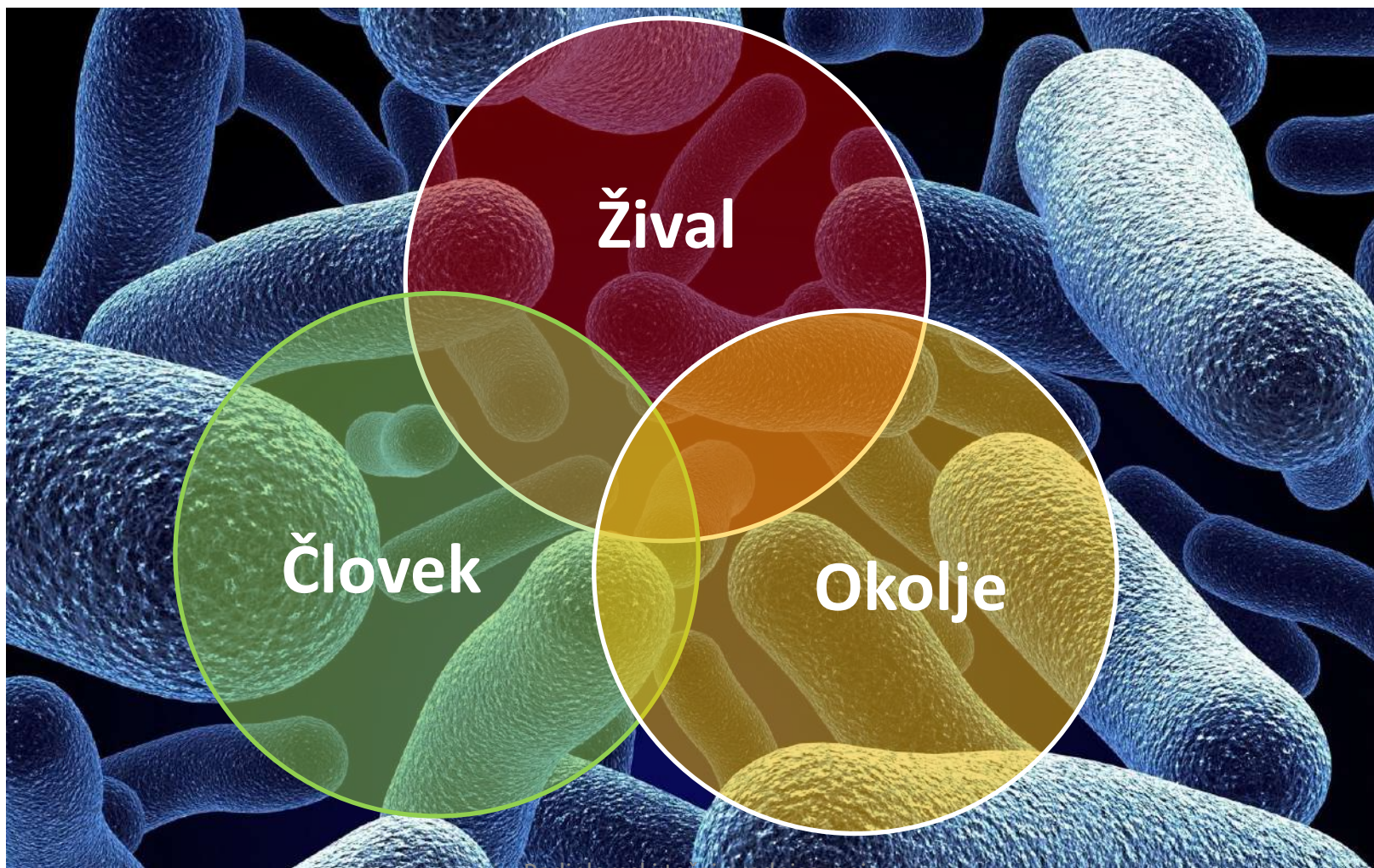
O'Neill J. 'Review on Antimicrobial Resistance. Tackling drug-resistant infections globally: An overview of our work. 2016' (supported by Wellcome Trust and UK government)

Bakterije so naše najbližje okolje

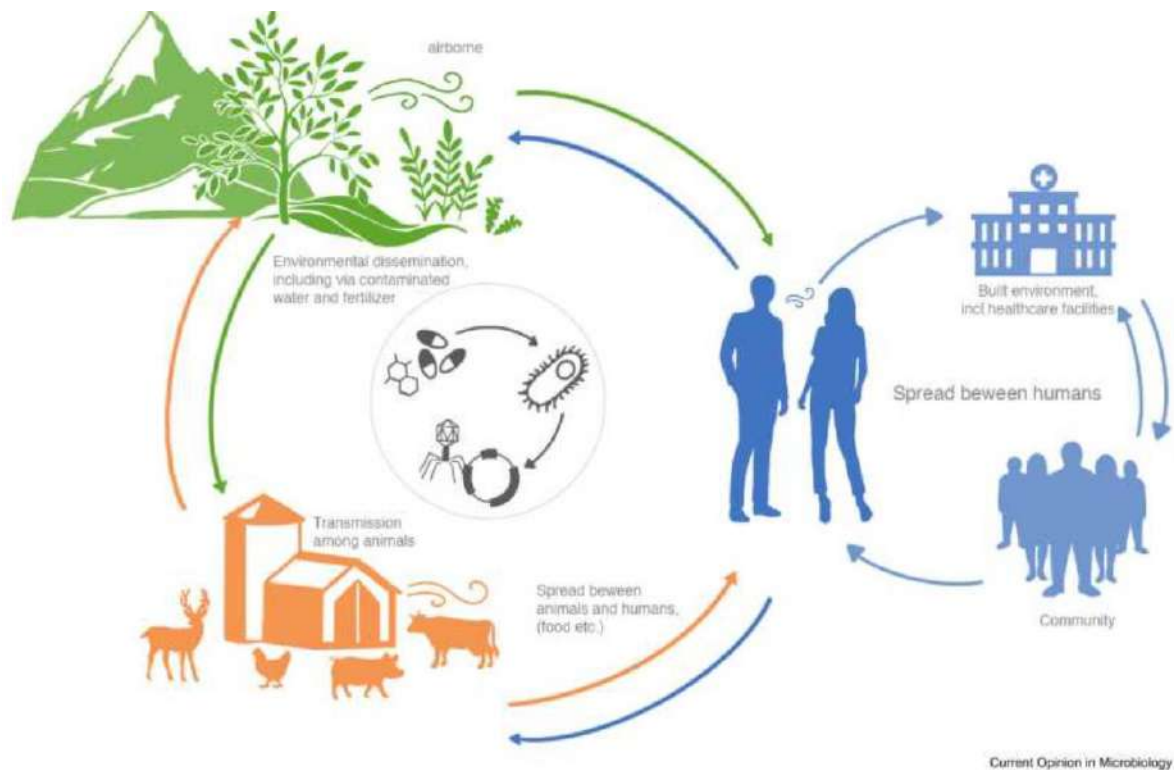


40% človek, 60%
mikroorganizmi

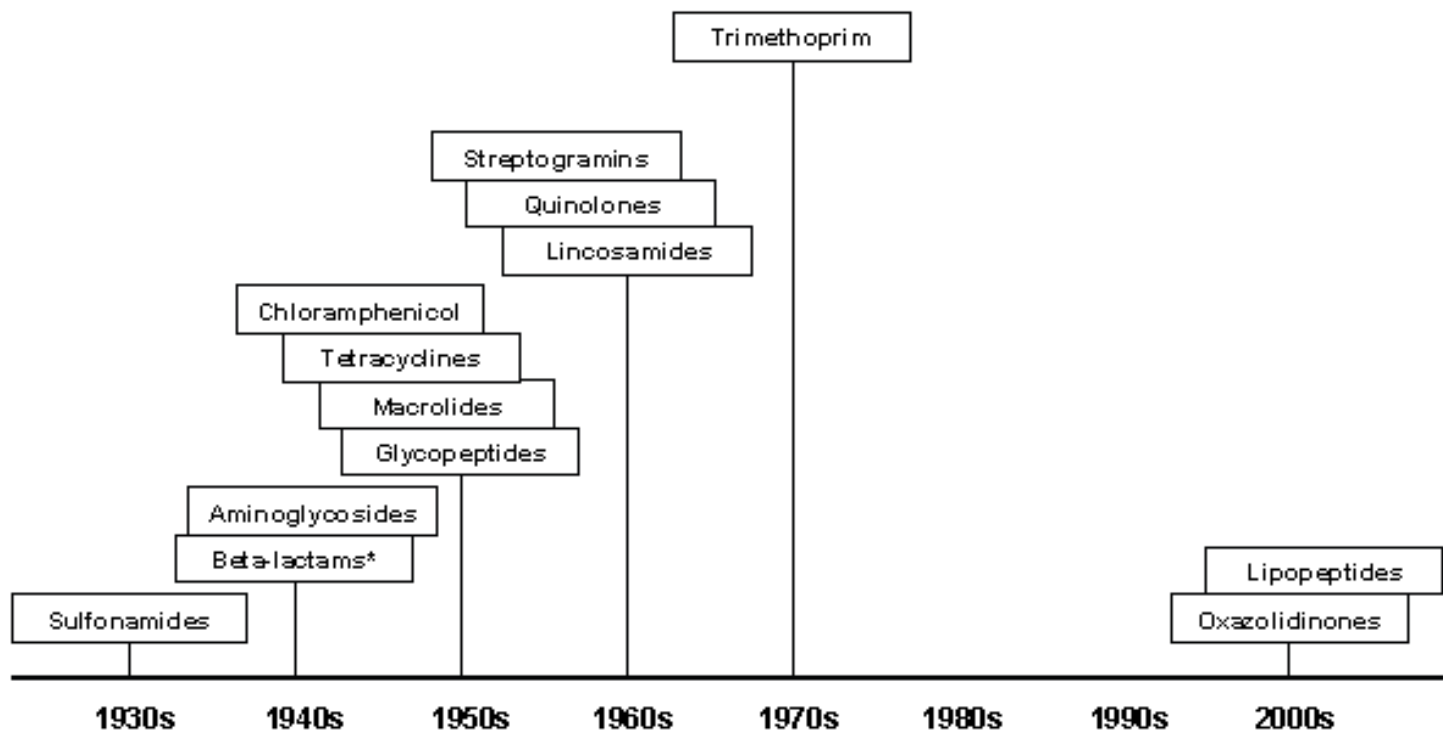
Načelo „Enega zdravja“ (One Health)



Povezanost sveta človeka, živali, rastlin in okolja



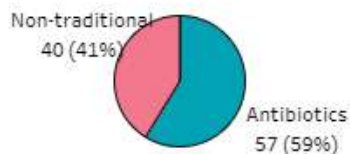
New Classes of Antibiotics on the Market



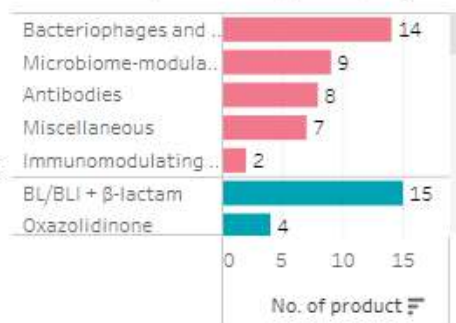
EMA & ECDC. The Bacterial Challenge: Time to React. www.ecdc.europa.eu

Poročilo Svetovne zdravstvene organizacije o novih antibiotikih 2024

A.1. Products by type



A.2. No. of products by category



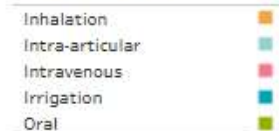
A.3. Products by pathogen category and phase

Pathogen category	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Preregis..	Total
Priority pathogens	22	25	11	4	62
Mycobacterium tuberculosis	6	12	1		19
Clostridioides diffic..	3	8	3		14
H. pylori	1		1		2
Total	32	45	16	4	97

B. Expected activity against priority pathogens

Active?	Critical priority pathogens					Subtotal	Other priority pathogens							Subtotal	Total
	Acinetobacter baumannii	Enterobacteriales Carbapen..	Enterobacteriales ESBL-pr..	Mycobacterium tuberculosis	All critical priority ..		Gram-positive priority ..	Neisseria gonorrhoeae	Staphylococcus aureus	Enterococcus faecium	Streptococcus pneumoniae	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Shigella spp.		
Yes	8	21	22	19	3	45	23	1	21	4	4	17	1	40	74
Possibly	8	8	9		10	13	5	2	5	4	3	12		15	20
No	7	2	1		20	20	2			4	3	9		15	27

Route of administration



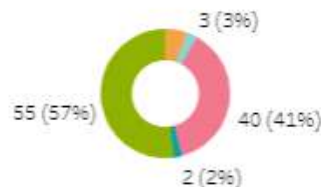
Innovative?



NCE?



C.1. Route of administration



C.2. Innovative?



C.3. New chemical entity (NCE)?



N=97

Podiplomski tečaj predpisovanja protimikrobnih zdravil 2025

N=97

Targeted Therapy for Infections Caused by MDR 2021

ceftazidim	CRAb	ESBL	CRPA-non MBL	CRE non CP	CRE KPC	CRE OXA-48	CRE MBL
Ceftolozan-tazobaktam	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
Ceftazidim-avibactam	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Red
Meropenem-vaborbactam	Red	Green	Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Red
Imipenem - relebactam	Red	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Red	Red
plazomicin	Red	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
eravacycline	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
cefiderocol	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
polymyxins	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
aztreonam	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow

Guidelines

European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID) guidelines for the treatment of infections caused by multidrug-resistant Gram-negative bacilli (endorsed by European society of intensive care medicine)

Mical Paul^{1,2,3}, Elena Carrara^{4,5}, Pilar Retamar^{4,6}, Thomas Tangden⁷, Roni Bitterman^{1,2}, Robert A. Bonomo^{4,8,9}, Jan de Waele¹⁰, George L. Daikos¹¹, Murat Akova¹², Stephan Harbarth¹³, Celine Pulcini^{14,15}, José Garnacho-Montero¹⁶, Rajja Seme¹⁷, Mario Tumbarello¹⁸, Paul Christoffer Lindemann¹⁹, Sumanth Gandra²⁰, Yunsong Yu^{21,22,23}, Matteo Bassetti^{24,25}, Johan W. Mouton²⁶, Evelina Tacconelli^{27,28,29}, Jesús Rodríguez-Bano^{4,5,30}

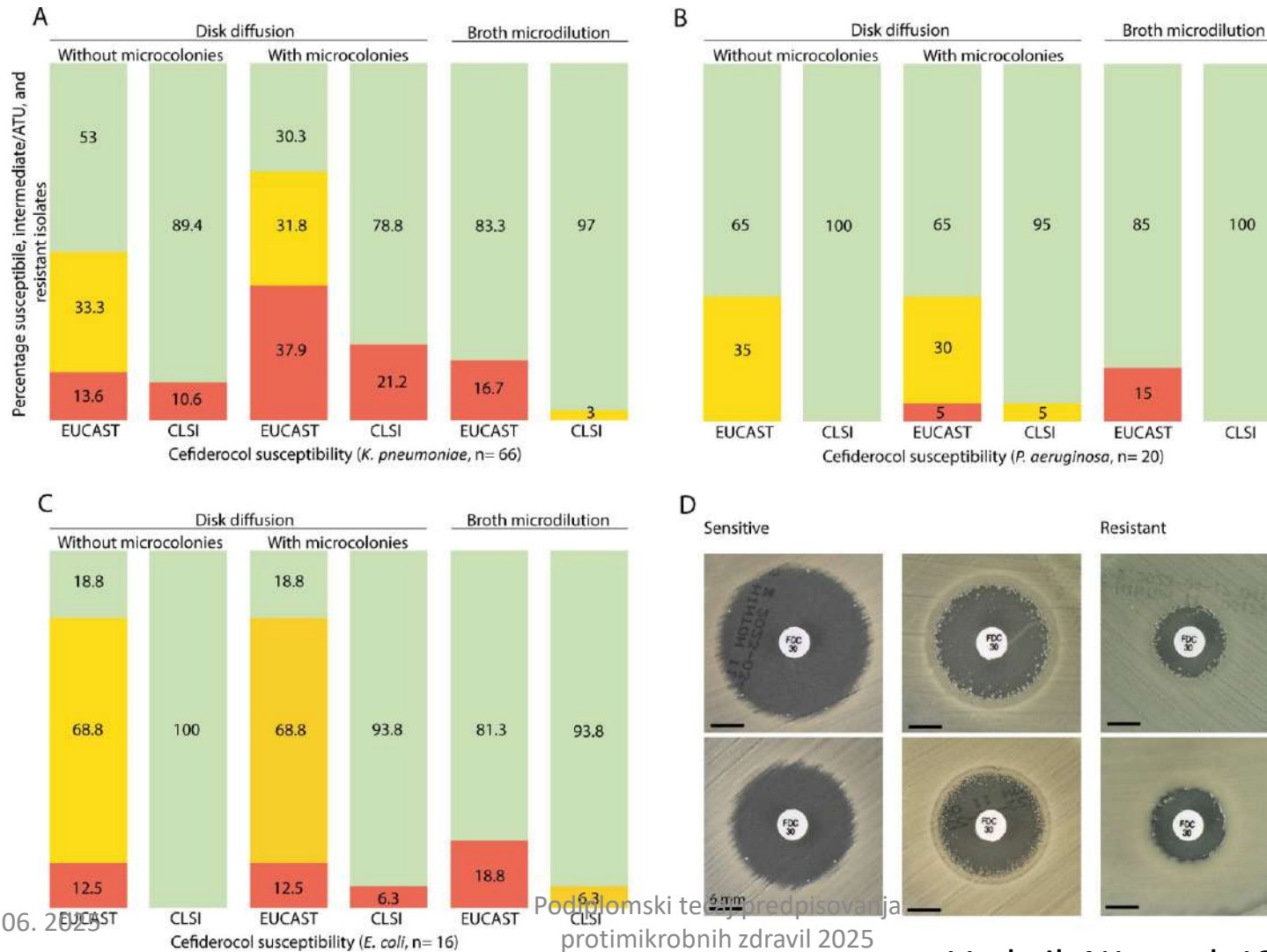
IDSA 2024 Guidance on the Treatment of Antimicrobial Resistant Gram-Negative Infections

Published Clinical Infectious Diseases, 7/12/2024

Pranita D. Tamma*, Emily L. Heil, Julie Ann Justo, Amy J. Mathers, Michael J. Sattlin, & Robert A. Bonomo,

<https://www.idsociety.org/practice-guideline/amr-guidance/>

Antimicrobial susceptibility to last-resort antibiotics in carbapenemase-producing bacteria from Ukrainian patients | Microbiology Spectrum





Protimikrobna odpornost je ena od ekoloških katastrof, ki jih je povzročil človek!



Antibiotic resistance: another man-made environmental catastrophe that our politicians refuse to talk about. Available at: <http://www.conservativehome.com/the-deep-end/2015/05/antibiotic-resistance-another-man-made-environmental-catastrophe-that-our-politicians-refuse-talk-about.html>. [Accessed September 2016]., <http://www.telesurtv.net/english/multimedia/Biggest-Ecological-Disaster-in-Brazils-History-20151124-0012.html>, <http://www.telesurtv.net/english/multimedia/Biggest-Ecological-Disaster-in-Brazils-History-20151124-0012.html>, http://www.stormchaser.ca/Environmental_Disasters/Aral%20Sea/Aral_Sea.html, <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/bhopal-toxic-waste-to-be-sent-to-germany/article3507271.ece>



Embracing a One Health Framework to Fight Antimicrobial Resistance

OECD (2023), Embracing a One Health Framework to Fight Antimicrobial Resistance, OECD Health Policy Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ce44c755-en>.



Average per year for the period 2020-50,* 34 countries included in the analysis

Interventions and packages	DALYs gained per year (per 100 000 population)	Health expenditure saved per year (per capita USD PPP)	Additional full-time workers per year (in thousands of workers), total	Return on investment (USD PPP)
Enhance farm biosecurity	897	0.001	1 414	1.0
Improve PVV23 coverage	2 927	0.033	1 316	2.4
Enhance food handling practices	3 096	0.004	4 427	5.2
Financial incentives	33 264	0.617	15 255	0.5
Improve prescriber education and training	40 021	0.688	17 066	4.5
Mass media campaigns	42 598	0.771	19 321	2.8
Improve hand hygiene	78 153	1.054	26 843	24.6
Enhance environmental hygiene	83 030	1.206	29 213	5.0
Scale up the use of RDTs	133 648	2.484	54 299	4.0
Delayed prescription	141 488	2.642	57 311	17.2
Strengthen antimicrobial stewardship	178 894	2.854	66 580	2.3
Community-based package	308 780	2.241	129 912	2.5
Mixed package	536 795	5.913	222 916	5.0
Hospital-based package	618 875	7.871	242 694	4.7



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Interventions and packages	DALYs gained per year (per 100 000 population)	Health expenditure saved per year	Additional full-time workers per year	Return on investment (USD PPP)
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Antimicrobial stewardship programmes are the most effective modelled policy intervention to avert resistant infections.

Enhance food handling practices	3 096	0.004	4 427	5.2
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„Navzkrižje interesov“: ohraniti učinkovitost antibiotikov vs ozdraviti bolnika?



Diagnoza in zdravljenje okužb je bolj zapletena kot številna druga stanja. Uvedba antibiotikov pogosto poteka empirično z minimalnimi informacijami o patogenu.



Neupoštevanje pričakovanj smotrne rabe antibiotikov ni vedno enako slabemu zdravljenju bolnika.



Vedno bolj lahko zdravimo bolne bolnike, katerih terapevtske in klinične potrebe pogosto spodbujajo odločanje o antibiotikih za posamezne zdravnike.



Izziv ostaja uskladiti dolgoročne cilje upravljanja antibiotikov s kratkoročnimi cilji zdravnikov.

Ključni dejavniki, ki pripomorejo k napačni rabi antibiotikov

Lipsky B, et al. *J Antimicrob Chemother.* 2016;71(11):3026–35.



Diagnostična negotovost

Is there a bacterial infection in this wound?



Neznanje

When to treat with antibiotics



Strah

Of failing to treat properly, or of having a bad outcome



Zahteve bolnikov

For unnecessary antibiotic therapy

Primer: 53 letna pacientka s plazmocitomom, ugotovljenim pred 2,5 leti
Področje velike protimikrobne odpornosti JV Evropa, Azija

- Uspešna avtologna PKMC pred 8 meseci
- Pljučnica, pnevmokoki v sputumu, pnevmokokni antigen poz v urinu, zdravnik se vseeno odloči za TMP-SMX, meropenem, moksifloksacin, ganciklovir, liposomalni amphotericin.
- **Dan 3:** boljša, na oralnem moksifloksacin plus TMP-SMX.
- **Dan 10,** bolnica afebrilna, a postane tahipnoična
- Kontrolni HRCT, eden narejen že ob sprejemu, pokaže isto sliko in še dodatno konsolidacijo v desnem srednjem režnju
- Radiolog je mnenja, da gre za pričakovano evolucijo pnevmokokne pljučnice

Interaktivno vprašanje

Primer: 53 letna pacientka s plazmocitomom, ugotovljenim pred 2,5 leti

Področje velike protimikrobne odpornosti JV Evropa, Azija

Kateri antibiotik boste izbrali?

- 1. Nadaljujete moksifloksacin**
- 2. HAP: piperacilin-tazobaktam**
- 3. HAP: meropenem**
- 4. HAP: meropenem + kolistin**
- 5. HAP: meropenem + kolistin + vankomicin**

Primer: 53 letna pacientka s plazmocitomom, ugotovljenim pred 2,5 leti
Področje velike protimikrobne odpornosti JV Evropa, Azija

Kateri antibiotik boste izbrali?

1. Nadaljujete moksifloksacin

Slovenija: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: 17,4% R proti karbapenemom, R proti pip/tazo 13,0%

2. HAP: piperacilin-tazobaktam

K. pneumoniae: 23,7% ESBL, 0,0 CRE

3. HAP: meropenem

Grčija: *P. aeruginosa* 49,3% R proti karbapenemom, R proti pip/tazo 29,6%

4. HAP: meropenem + kolistin

K. pneumoniae ESBL 69,2%, CRE 64,7% (EARS-NET)

5. HAP: meropenem + kolistin + vankomicin

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe 2015. Annual Report of the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net). Stockholm: ECDC; 2018.

Primer: 53 letna pacientka s plazmocitomom, ugotovljenim pred 2,5 leti
Področje velike protimikrobne odpornosti JV Evropa, Azija

- **Dan 13:** ponovno vročina (39C) bolnica postane hipoksična, še vedno na moksifloksacinu.
- Odvzete hemokulture, BAL, zamenjan CVK

S prijaznostjo prof Hakana Hanbergerja, Univerza Linkoping, Švedska

Primer: 53 letna pacientka s plazmocitomom, ugotovljenim pred 2,5 leti
Področje majhne protimikrobne odpornosti: Skandinavija

- Uspešna avtologna PKMC pred 8 meseci
- Pljučnica, pnevmokoki v sputumu, pnevmokokni antigen poz v urinu
- Stabilna, saturacija 95%, RR 120/80, FP 84/min, T 38,6, FD 22/min

S prijaznostjo prof Hakana Hanbergerja, Univerza Linkoping, Švedska

Interaktivno vprašanje

Primer: 53 letna pacientka s plazmocitomom, ugotovljenim pred 2,5 leti

Področje majhne protimikrobne odpornosti: Skandinavija

Kateri antibiotik izberejo?

1. penicilin G 3gx4
2. cefotaksim + eritromicin
3. penicilin G + moksifloksacin
4. ne vem

Primer: 53 letna pacientka s plazmocitomom, ugotovljenim pred 2,5 leti
Področje majhne protimikrobne odpornosti: Skandinavija

- **Dan 3**; izboljšanje, preklop pa amoksicilin p.o.
- **Dan 10**, bolnica afebrilna, a postane tahipnoična
- Kontrolni HRCT, eden narejen že ob sprejemu, pokaže isto sliko in še dodatno konsolidacijo v desnem srednjem režnju
- Radiolog je mnenja, da gre za pričakovano evolucijo pnevmokokne pljučnice

S prijaznostjo prof Hakana Hanbergerja, Univerza Linkoping, Švedska

Interaktivno vprašanje:

Primer: 53 letna pacientka s plazmocitomom, ugotovljenim pred 2,5 leti

Področje majhne protimikrobne odpornosti: Skandinavija

Kateri antibiotik izberejo?

1. HAP: Piperacilin-tazobaktam
2. HAP: meropenem
3. HAP: meropenem + kolistin
4. HAP: meropenem + kolistin + vancomycin
5. HAP: Pip-tazo + kolistin
6. HAP: Pip-tazo + kolistin + vankomicin

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe 2015. Annual Report of the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net). Stockholm: ECDC; 2017.

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6. HAP: Pip-tazo + kolistin + vankomicin

Švedska: *P.aeruginosa*, odporen proti karbapenemom: 9,0%, pip/tazo 6,3%
K. pneumoniae ESBL 5,6% (EARS-net)

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Antimicrobial resistance surveillance in Europe 2015. Annual Report of the European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net). Stockholm: ECDC; 2018.

Kje bi želeli imeti hospitalizirano svojo mamo?