

CLINICAL IMPACT AND COST SAVINGS OF AN OUTPATIENT ANTIMICROBIAL THERAPY PROGRAMME: A FOCUS ON SELF-ADMINISTRATION

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Outpatient antimicrobial therapy (OPAT) programs are increasingly used to reduce hospitalisation costs in health care facilities.

AIM AND OBJECTIVE

To analyse the clinical impact and cost savings of an OPAT program focused on self-administration by the patients of antibiotic elastomeric pumps (AEP) prepared in the pharmacy service.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

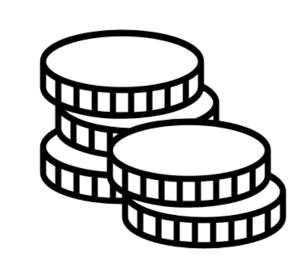
Observational, retrospective study. Patients who received OPAT from 2022-05-01 to 2023-07-31.



- Number of patients
- Episodes and AEP prepared
- Sex and gender
- Start and end of treatment
- Self-administration episodes
- Source of infection



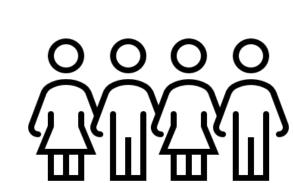
- Resolution of the infectious syndrome
- Hospital readmission at 30 days



Cost savings:

(Daily hospital-at-home stay + AEP used + pharmacy technicians preparation) - (Hospital stay + physician and nurse visits)

RESULTS



- 161 patients
- 172 episodes
- 1,442 AEP prepared
- 57.7% men
- Median age 68 years

Pharmacy technicians preparation: €4,952.2

Hospital stay and visits: €1,583,109

- > Duration of treatment: 9 days
- > Hospital-at-home stay: 8 days
- > 64 patients with self-administration
- Respiratory (25.5%), intraabdominal (24.8%) and urinary (10.8%) infection

OPAT and hospital-at-home stay: €386,344.6

Cost savings: €1,196,764.4

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

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OPAT programs pose significant advantages in terms of clinical and economic impact, for the management of patients needing longer antimicrobial treatments. Self-administration of AEP is a promising option to optimise their results in clinical practice.

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