



# ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ IPC (Infection Prevention & Control)

Εκπαιδευτικό Πρόγραμμα:

Πρόληψη λοιμώξεων που σχετίζονται με χώρους παροχής υπηρεσιών υγείας: Δράσεις στα νοσοκομεία της Κρήτης

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 Αμφιθέατρο Μεταπτυχιακών  
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Κρήτης

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# Η αντιμικροβιακή αντοχή είναι μια σιωπηλή πανδημία και μια τεράστια παγκόσμια απειλή

AMR is one of the top 10 global health threats<sup>1</sup>

Global Study\* estimated 4.95 million deaths associated with bacterial AMR in 2019<sup>2</sup>

- Including 1.27 million deaths attributable to bacterial AMR in 2019
- Lower respiratory infections accounted for more than 1.5 million deaths
- Six leading pathogens for deaths associated with resistance: *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Annual deaths projected to exceed 10 million by 2050<sup>3</sup>

## WHO PRIORITY PATHOGENS LIST FOR R&D OF NEW ANTIBIOTICS<sup>4</sup>

Priority 1: CRITICAL	Priority 2: HIGH	Priority 3: MEDIUM
<p><i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>, carbapenem-resistant</p> <p><i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>, carbapenem-resistant</p> <p><b>Enterobacteracterales<sup>a</sup></b>, carbapenem-resistant, third-generation cephalosporin-resistant</p>	<p><i>Enterococcus faecium</i>, vancomycin-resistant</p> <p><i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>, methicillin-resistant, vancomycin-intermediate and -resistant</p> <p><i>Helicobacter pylori</i>, clarithromycin-resistant</p> <p><i>Campylobacter</i>, fluoroquinolone-resistant</p> <p><i>Salmonella</i> spp., fluoroquinolone-resistant</p> <p><i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>, third-generation cephalosporin-resistant, fluoroquinolone-resistant</p>	<p><i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>, penicillin-non-susceptible</p> <p><i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>, ampicillin-resistant</p> <p><i>Shigella</i> spp., fluoroquinolone-resistant</p> <p><i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> spp., <i>Serratia</i> spp., <i>Proteus</i> spp., <i>Providencia</i> spp., and <i>Morganella</i> spp.</p>

AMR, antimicrobial resistance; \*Global Burden Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study 2019; <sup>1</sup>Ten Threats to Global Health in 2019. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019 (<https://www.who.int/news-room/spotlight/ten-threats-to-globalhealth-in-2019>), Accessed 6 October 2022

<sup>2</sup>Collaborators GBDAR. *Lancet*. Dec 17 2023;400.

<sup>3</sup>AMR Review. 2016. Accessed December 22, 2022. [Home | AMR Review](https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/review)

<sup>4</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>5</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>6</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>7</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>8</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

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<sup>11</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>12</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>13</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>14</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>15</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>16</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>17</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>18</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>19</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

<sup>20</sup>WHO. *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. <https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-report>

# Νοσοκομειακές λοιμώξεις και Μικροβιακή αντοχή - Ελλάδα

- Η χώρα μας κατατάσσεται πρώτη μεταξύ των ευρωπαϊκών χωρών στον επιπολασμό των ΝΛ, ενώ καταγράφει ένα από τα υψηλότερα ποσοστά ΜΑ στην Ευρώπη για συγκεκριμένα μικροβιακά στελέχη.
- Σε μελέτη καταγραφής του σημειακού επιπολασμού των λοιμώξεων που συνδέονται με χώρους παροχής υγείας και της χρήσης αντιβιοτικών το διάστημα 2022-2023 ο επιπολασμός ανήλθε σε 12,1%, ενώ σε αντίστοιχη μελέτη το 2016-2017 ήταν 10,0%.
- Η κατανάλωση αντιβιοτικών το 2022-2023 κυμάνθηκε σε παρόμοια επίπεδα με το 2016-2017 (55,4%) ήταν όμως, σημαντικά μεγαλύτερος από τον αντίστοιχο ευρωπαϊκό μέσο όρο.






**Key indicators**  
**Point prevalence survey of healthcare-associated infections**  
**and antimicrobial use in acute care hospitals**  
**2022-2023**



## GREECE

Number of hospitals	49
Standard protocol	0
'Light' protocol	49
Number of patients	9264

	Min.	25 <sup>th</sup> percentile	EU/EEA country median	75 <sup>th</sup> percentile	Max.	Country	
<b>Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR) indicators</b>							
	HAI prevalence* (% patients with HAI)	3.0	5.1	<b>6.8</b>	8.2	13.8	<b>12.2</b>
	Composite index** of AMR (% antimicrobial-resistant isolates)	7.9	15.4	<b>21.8</b>	38.2	68.7	<b>68.2</b>
<b>Infection prevention and control (IPC) and diagnostic stewardship indicators</b>							
	IPC nurses (full-time equivalents (FTEs) per 250 beds)	0.28	0.98	<b>1.25</b>	1.54	3.28	<b>1.29</b>
	Beds with alcohol-based handrub dispenser at point of care (% beds)	18.5	43.4	<b>49.2</b>	69.7	100	<b>49.8</b>
	Beds in single rooms (% beds)	3.2	7.1	<b>15.8</b>	35.2	56.5	<b>5.9</b>
	Blood culture sets (number per 1000 patient-days)	12.4	28.0	<b>44.7</b>	68.9	167.1	<b>69.4</b>
<b>Antimicrobial use (AU) and antimicrobial stewardship indicators</b>							
	AU prevalence (% patients with AU)	20.8	29.7	<b>36.0</b>	43.8	56.5	<b>55.3</b>
	Duration of surgical prophylaxis >1 day (% of antimicrobials for surgical prophylaxis)	15.8	31.2	<b>38.1</b>	60.1	79.8	<b>76.2</b>
	Antimicrobials reviewed and changed during treatment (%)	6.2	13.9	<b>19.5</b>	24.1	31.3	<b>13.9</b>

# Είδος παθογόνων

- Σε **58,9%** των λοιμώξεων ταυτοποιήθηκε ένας μικροοργανισμός
- N=1.259 παθογόνα
- Resistance to first level antibiotic markers was 69.3%.
- **Συχνότερα τα Gram (-):**
  - 20,5% *Klebsiella* spp.
  - 12,8% *Acinetobacter* spp.
  - 10,2% *P. aeruginosa*
  - 7,9%. *Candida*
  - 6.3% *Staphylococcus aureus*
  - 4,9% *Escherichia coli*

**Table 2** Antimicrobial resistance per selected microorganism-antimicrobial combinations

Microorganism	N tested with results*	N non-susceptible	Non-susceptible, %
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> / MRSA	39	21	53.8
<b>Enterococci, GLY-R</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>51.5</b>
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	21	5	23.8
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	41	27	65.9
<b>Enterobacteriaceae, 3GC-NS</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>61.0</b>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> / 3GC-NS	30	6	20.0
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp. / 3GC-NS	134	105	78.4
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp. / 3GC-NS	12	3	25.0
<b>Enterobacteriaceae, CAR-NS</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>46.8</b>
<i>Escherichia coli</i> / CAR-NS	24	2	8.3
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp. / CAR-NS	114	73	64.0
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp. / CAR-NS	11	1	9.1
<b><i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>, CAR-NS</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>65.3</b>
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> , CAR-NS	150	143	95.3

## Αποτελέσματα Σημειακού Επιπολασμού Λοιμώξεων και χρήσης αντιβιοτικών εξελικτικά

Χρονολογία	2022-2023	2022-2023	2022	2025*
	Ευρώπη (29 χώρες)	Ελλάδα	Κρήτη	Κρήτη
Νοσοκομεία	1250	49 (39% νοσοκομείων της χώρας)	8	8
Συνολικός αριθμός ασθενών	293.581	9.264	1.188	1.081
<b>Επιπολασμός ασθενών με τουλάχιστον μία νοσοκομειακή λοίμωξη</b>	7,1% (71% attributed to the current hospitalization)	12,1% (2 <sup>η</sup> στην Ευρώπη) (65-70% attributed to the current hospitalization)	10,6% (81,1% attributed to the current hospitalization)	10,2% (81,7% attributed to the current hospitalization)

\* Αδημοσίευτα στοιχεία  
Antibiotics 2022, 1

## Συνολικά αποτελέσματα σε επίπεδο Κρήτης

### Antimicrobial use (AU) prevalence

Indicator	Value
Number of patients with antimicrobials, patient data	632
% of total number of patients	58,5%
Number of patients with HAI (HAI record present)	632
AU prevalence %	58,5%
95% confidence interval	(55,5)-(61,4)
N of antimicrobials	1018
N of antimicrobials per patient	1,61

#### Route of administration

Parenteral	955	93,8%
Oral	62	6,1%
Inhalation/Rectal	1	0,1%

#### Reason in patient charts/notes

Yes	246	24,2%
No	762	74,9%
Unknown	10	1,0%

# Combating antimicrobial resistance

- To overcome the threat of antimicrobial resistance, a three-pillar approach has been advocated:
  1. ASP : Optimise the use of existing antimicrobial agents
  2. infection control : Prevent the transmission of drug-resistant organisms
  3. Improve environmental decontamination



**Last-line antibiotics are failing:  
options to address this urgent threat to  
patients and healthcare systems**

**NO ACTION TODAY  
NO CURE TOMORROW**