Oral presentations

45.8% of the positive cultures comprised gram-positive isolates only, 31.6% gram-negative only, 15.7% gram-positive and gram-negative, and 3.9% included obligate anaerobic organisms. Other cultures involved unidentified isolates.

The most frequent isolates were: *Staphylococcus pseudintermedius* (27.8%), *E. coli* (18.3%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (6.5%), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (5.9%) and *Pasteurella multocida* (4.9%).

Meticillin-resistance (MecA) was detected in 19.5% of the *Staphylococcus* isolates. AmpC and/or ESBL (extended spectrum beta-lactamase) expression was detected in 19.8% of *E. coli*, *Klebsiella* and *Enterobacter* isolates.

Antimicrobial susceptibility of the *S. pseudintermedius* at first culture was 81.3% (cephalexin), 76.7% (enrofloxacin),

68.7% (clavulanate-amoxicillin), 68% (TMPS), 68% (clindamycin), 33.3% (amoxicillin) and 29.2% (erythromycin). For *E. coli* it was 91.3% (gentamicin), 75% (enrofloxacin), 64% (TMPS), 52.7% (doxycycline), 49.4% (clavulanate-amoxicillin) and 44% (cefalexin).

No clear pattern was detected in antimicrobial susceptibility, although the prevalence AmpC/ESBL expression has increased.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Knowledge of common wound pathogens and their antimicrobial susceptibility will aid appropriate drug selection. This is key to antimicrobial stewardship.

The Antimicrobial Stewardship and Pets (ASAP) project: performance and evaluation of an Antimicrobial Stewardship Improvement Strategy in 44 Dutch companion animal clinics

**Nonke Hopman¹, Lützen Portengen¹,
Marlies Hulscher², Dick Heederik¹,
Jaap Wagenaar¹, Ingeborg van Geijlswijk¹,
Els Broens¹**

- ¹ Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht, Netherlands
- ² Radboud University Medical Center, IQ healthcare, Nijmegen, Netherlands

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate an Antimicrobial Stewardship Programme (ASP) designed to promote responsible antimicrobial use (AMU) in companion animal clinics. This will contribute

to containing the further development and spread of antimicrobial resistance in companion animals.

METHODS

An ASP was developed based upon an interview and a survey study among companion animal veterinarians. The effect of the ASP on AMU was assessed in 44 Dutch companion animal clinics over a three year period, between 2016–2018, using a stepped-wedge design. This multifaceted intervention consisted of post-educational training, an information leaflet for pet owners and clinic specific feedback on AMU.

Monthly information on AMU, differentiated in first, second and third choice antimicrobials (based upon Dutch policy on veterinary AMU) was collected from the Practice Management Systems before and after the intervention. The ASP effect was estimated by meta-analyses of estimated intervention effects for each clinic.

RESULTS

AMU had already been reduced prior to implementation of the ASP (intervention) in many of the clinics. Using trend extrapolation from auto-regressive models, a further decrease in total, second and third choice AMU could be attributed to the ASP in several clinics, resulting in an overall significant decrease for total and second choice AMU as estimated in the meta-analyses.

Participants reported to be more aware of AMU after participation in the ASP.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

The ASAP project shows that AMU in Dutch companion animal clinics can be optimised by introducing an ASP. More refined data analyses will follow and feasibility of implementation of ASP on a larger scale will be further explored.

Delivered by BSAVA to:

Guest (guest)

IP: 3.89.185.249

On: Wed, 26 Apr 2023 07:44:46