

## Stratégie de gestion des antimicrobiens : Restrictions relatives au formulaire des médicaments

Utilisation restreinte de certains antimicrobiens inscrits au formulaire des médicaments de l'hôpital, d'après des critères approuvés. L'utilisation d'antimicrobiens à usage restreint peut se limiter à certaines indications, prescripteurs, services, populations de patients ou à une combinaison de ces éléments.



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## Stratégie de base de SPO

Niveau de priorité : **A**Niveau de difficulté : **2** 

### Phase du programme :

- ✓ Initiale
- Intermédiaire
- Avancée

## Résultats de la gestion des antimicrobiens :

- Impact sur l'utilisation des médicaments
- Réduction des infections par la bactérie *Clostridium difficile*
- Réduction des organismes résistants aux antimicrobiens

Pour en savoir plus sur ces critères et leur élaboration, veuillez consulter l'<u>Antimicrobial Stewardship Strategy</u> <u>Criteria Reference Guide</u> (en anglais).

## Description

La fiche qui suit offre un aperçu de la question, et non un résumé exhaustif. En règle générale, l'équipe de soins doit effectuer le suivi des patients dont le traitement a été modifié à la suite de recommandations formulées par l'équipe de gestion des antimicrobiens.

## **Explication**

Le formulaire des médicaments d'un hôpital comprent un éventail antimicrobiens qui sont choisis en fonction des besoins de l'établissement et des meilleures options de la classe de médicaments (voir le document <u>Révision / mise à jour du formulaire</u>). Un certain nombre de ces antimicrobiens nécessite la mise en place de restrictions ou d'une orientation précise de leur utilisation pour au moins une des raisons suivantes :

- Risque d'une résistance.
- Risque ou preuve documentée de surutilisation ou de mauvaise utilisation (par exemple, recours à des antimicrobiens à large spectre alors que l'utilisation d'antimicrobiens à spectre plus étroit serait plus appropriée).
- Nécessité de conserver l'antimicrobien pour traiter les organismes multirésistants aux médicaments.
- Large spectre.
- Coût élevé.
- Risque d'effets indésirables graves.

Voici quelques exemples d'antimicrobiens dont l'usage est souvent restreint : carbapénèmes, pipéracillinetazobactam, vancomycine, linézolide, daptomycine, échinocandines (antifongiques), etc.

Les restrictions imposées quant aux antimicrobiens peuvent contribuer à réduire leur utilisation, à diminuer les coûts et à limiter la résistance aux antimicrobiens.

#### Mise en œuvre

L'utilisation de certains antimicrobiens peut être restreinte ou limitée en fonction d'au moins un des éléments suivants :

- Critères approuvés.
- Certaines indications.
- Certains prescripteurs (par exemple, par des spécialistes en maladies infectieuses).
- Certains services ou unités (par exemple, unités des soins intensifs).
- Certaines populations de patients (par exemple, patients immunodéprimés ou atteints de fibrose kystique).

Généralement, les restrictions sont émises par les membres du programme de gestion des antimicrobiens ou du sous-comité sur les antimicrobiens de l'hôpital ou de la région. Ces restrictions doivent ensuite être approuvées par le comité de pharmacologie et de thérapeutique, ou un groupe similaire, de l'établissement ou de la région, et elles doivent être révisées et mises à jour périodiquement.

L'efficacité des restrictions relatives aux antimicrobiens est accrue quand ces restrictions font l'objet d'une surveillance quant à leur conformité, mais la possibilité d'une telle surveillance ou le niveau de celle-ci peut varier en fonction des ressources de l'hôpital. La surveillance de la conformité aux restrictions touchant les prescriptions peut être réalisée **prospectivement** (préautorisation requise avant l'utilisation, voir le document *Restrictions avec préautorisation relatives au formulaire des médicaments*) ou **rétrospectivement** (évaluation du recours à des antimicrobiens à usage restreint après l'utilisation de ceux-ci). Les politiques de certains établissements permettent un usage non restreint des antimicrobiens pendant les 24 à 72 premières heures du traitement pour éviter des délais dans les soins au patient. Au sein des petits établissements, les pharmaciens d'officine peuvent communiquer avec le prescripteur pour discuter de la conformité de l'indication aux restrictions, ou les pharmaciens peuvent réviser le dossier du patient et communiquer avec le prescripteur ou laisser une recommandation si les critères de prescription ne sont pas remplis.

Dans les cas de saisie électronique des ordonnances rédigées par les médecins, les critères de restrictions ainsi que la recommandation de traitements de remplacement peuvent être inclus dans le processus de requête de médicaments.

Par ailleurs, le personnel doit recevoir une formation quant aux politiques et critères de restrictions. L'efficacité de la formation est accrue avec l'utilisation de différentes approches (par exemple, affiches, courriels, présentations, formation continue en pharmacothérapie, etc.).

## **Avantages**

- Message envoyé sur la nécessité de faire preuve de prudence dans le choix de certains antimicrobiens ou que la prescription de ceux-ci nécessite une expertise en maladies infectieuses.
- Présence de lignes directrices quant à l'utilisation appropriée des antimicrobiens à usage restreint.

- Économies pour l'établissement puisqu'on limite l'acccès à des antimicrobiens dispendieux.
- Réductions immédiates et importantes de l'utilisation d'antimicrobiens en présence de restrictions encadrées, particulièrement si celles-ci sont accompagnées d'une préautorisation. À court terme, possibilité de réduction des taux de résistance face aux antibiotiques à usage restreint, et la mise en place de nouvelles restrictions pour limiter l'utilisation de certains antibiotiques peut permettre de maîtriser les éclosions nosocomiales.
- Possibilité d'informer le prescripteur et (ou) d'offrir des recommandations quant à l'utilisation d'autres antimicrobiens, ou d'avoir une discussion avec un spécialiste (le cas échéant).

## Inconvénients

- Nécessité d'une surveillance pour assurer l'efficacité des restrictions; en absence de surveillance, certains prescripteurs peuvent tenter de contourner les restrictions.
- Risque de déplacer le problème en augmentant l'utilisation des antimicrobiens à usage non restreint et le développement possible d'une résistance face à ceux-ci.
- Perception possible d'une perte d'autonomie de la part des prescripteurs.
- Préoccupations quant au délai avant l'instauration du traitement avec la surveillance comportant une préautorisation; ce problème peut être évité en autorisation l'administration d'une première dose ou d'un traitement de 24 à 72 heures avant l'application des restrictions.

## Exigences

 Personnel nécessaire et (ou) mise en place d'un processus pour restreindre l'utilisation de certains antimicrobiens, formation du personnel sur les politiques en matière de restrictions et évaluation de la conformité aux restrictions.

## Indicateurs connexes

- Pourcentage des antimicrobiens à usage restreint prescrits en fonction des lignes directrices.
- Évaluation des profils de sensibilité des antibiotiques pour vérifier l'effet de la mise en place des restrictions et surveiller une augmentation potentielle de l'utilisation d'autres antibiotiques et de résistance face à ceux-ci. (avancé).

## Ouvrages utiles

Vous trouverez ci-après une liste d'ouvrages contenant des renseignements et perspectives complémentaires sur la stratégie décrite et (ou) des exemples de mises en application de cette stratégie. Cette liste n'est pas exhaustive. L'adresse URL est fournie quand l'ouvrage est accessible gratuitement sur Internet.

• Dellit TH, Owens RC, McGowan JE Jr, Gerding DN, Weinstein RA, Burke JP, et al; Infectious Diseases Society of America; Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America. Infectious Diseases Society of

America and the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America guidelines for developing an institutional program to enhance antimicrobial stewardship. Clin Infect Dis. 2007;44(2):159-77. Disponible à l'adresse: <a href="http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/44/2/159.long">http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/44/2/159.long</a>

Buising K. Formularies and antimicrobial approval systems. Dans: Duguid M, Cruickshank M, éditeurs. Antimicrobial stewardship in Australian hospitals 2011. Sydney, Australia: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care; 2010. Chapter 2. Disponible à l'adresse: <a href="http://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Antimicrobial-stewardship-in-Australian-Hospitals-2011.pdf">http://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Antimicrobial-stewardship-in-Australian-Hospitals-2011.pdf</a>

Discussion sur l'importance de maintenir un formulaire d'antimicrobiens et les façons de surveiller le suivi des restrictions.

- Drew RH, White R, MacDougall C, Hermsen ED, Owens RC Jr; Society of Infectious Diseases
  Pharmacists. Insights from the Society of Infectious Diseases Pharmacists on antimicrobial
  stewardship guidelines from the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the Society for
  Healthcare Epidemiology of America. Pharmacotherapy. 2009;29(5):593-607.
- Po JL, Nguyen BQ, Carling PC. The impact of an infectious diseases specialist-directed computerized physician order entry antimicrobial stewardship program targeting linezolid use. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2012;33(4):434-5.

Les restrictions de l'établissement quant à l'utilisation du linézolide ont été incluses dans un modèle de gestion des antimicrobiens avec l'envoi électronique des ordonnances rédigées par les médecins.

Des réductions importantes de l'utilisation du linézolide ont été observées au cours du suivi de 16 mois après la mise en place.

• Rahal JJ, Urban C, Horn D, Freeman K, Segal-Maurer S, Maurer J, et al. Class restriction of cephalosporin use to control total cephalosporin resistance in nosocomial *Klebsiella*. JAMA. 1998;280(14):1233-7. Disponible à l'adresse: http://jama.jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?articleid=188047

Des restrictions importantes sur l'utilisation des céphalosporines ont été mises en place au sein de l'hôpital.

Un an plus tard, une diminution importante des cas d'infections et de colonisations par des bactéries Klebsiella résistantes à la ceftazidime a été observée. Toutefois, une augmentation des cas d'infections à Pseudomonas aeruginosa résistant à l'imipénem a également été observée.

• Lewis GJ, Fang X, Gooch M, Cook PP. Decreased resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* with restriction of ciprofloxacin in a large teaching hospital's intensive care and intermediate care units. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2012;33(4):368-73.

Des restrictions quant à l'utilisation de la ciprofloxacine a entraîné une augmentation du recours aux carbapénèmes, mais celles-ci ont été associées à une diminution importante du pourcentage et de la vitesse d'émergence des cas de Pseudomonas aeruginosa résistant à la ciprofloxacine et aux carbapénèmes.

Aucune augmentation importante du nombre d'infections nosocomiales par des entérobactéries résistantes aux carbapénèmes n'a été observée.

## Modèles et exemples

- Exemple 1 : Hôpital Memorial du district de Winchester Autocollants indiquant les critères d'utilisation d'un antibiotique à usage restreint
- Exemple 2 : Halton Healthcare Liste d'anti-infectieux à usage réservé
- Exemple 3 : Hôpital général de North York Lignes directrices sur les antimicrobiens à usage restreint
- Exemple 4: London Health Sciences Centre Antimicrobiens à usage restreint (niveau 3)

Divers établissements de soins de santé ont généreusement partagé ces documents pour aider les autres à élaborer et à mettre en œuvre leur programme de gestion des antimicrobiens. Nous vous recommandons d'indiquer l'établissement d'origine si vous adoptez un outil, un formulaire ou un cheminement particulier sous sa forme originale.

Les exemples contenant des recommandations cliniques ou thérapeutiques ne sont pas nécessairement conformes aux directives publiées et peuvent ne pas convenir ou s'appliquer directement à votre établissement. Tous les exemples doivent être examinés dans le contexte de la population cible, de l'environnement et de l'antibiogramme local de votre établissement.

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## Liens vers d'autres stratégies

- Politiques relatives à la substitution automatique et à l'interchangeabilité thérapeutique des médicaments au formulaire
- Restrictions avec préautorisation relatives au formulaire des médicaments
- Révision / mise à jour du formulaire des médicaments
- Formulaire général d'ordonnances d'antimicrobiens

## **Avertissement**

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## Référence suggérée

Agence ontarienne de protection et de promotion de la santé (Santé publique Ontario). *Stratégie de gestion des antimicrobiens : Restrictions relatives au formulaire des médicaments*, Toronto, ON, Imprimeur de la Reine pour l'Ontario, 2016.

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## Renseignements supplémentaires

<u>Programme de gestion des antimicrobiens</u>, Prévention et contrôle des infections, Santé publique Ontario.

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# Exemple 1 : Hôpital Memorial du district de Winchester – Autocollants indiquant les critères d'utilisation d'un antibiotique à usage restreint



## Restricted Antibiotic Criteria Stickers

Ceftazidime Restricted Criteria:  Patient has Mild-Moderate penicillin allergy Plus any of the following conditions: 1. Proven or highly suspected pseudomonal infection 2. Febrile neutropenia 3. Meningitis or brain abscess post neurosurgery	Ciprofloxacin IV Restricted Criteria:  Patient is not a candidate for Cipro PO Plus: Proven and/or serious gram-negative infection due to an organism resistant to other antibiotics or other antibiotics are contraindicated.
Meropenem Restricted Criteria:  1. Infection involving an organism documented or likely resistant to all other antibiotics  2. Due to ID consult	Piperacillin-Tazobactam Restricted Criteria:  1. Sepsis 2. Empiric therapy of febrile neutropenia ± aminoglycosides. 3. Suspected or proven severe nosocomial pneumonia 4. Suspected or proven polymicrobial and/or nosocomial infection when combination therapy with other antibiotics is not desirable 5. Necrotizing fasciitis
Vancomycin IV Restricted Criteria:  1. Serious allergy to beta-lactam antibiotics plus infection due to gram positive organism(s)  2. Serious infections with suspected MRSA  3. Add on for febrile neutropenia patients  4. Orally for C. difficile colitis (unresponsive to metronidazole)  5. Osteomyelitis or cellulitis in IV drug users  6. Meningitis	

### Avis de non-responsabilité

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## **ANTI-INFECTIVE RESERVED ANTI-INFECTIVES**

Drug	Reserved Status
Acyclovir injectable	<ul> <li>Patient unable to tolerate medication via the enteral route</li> <li>Disseminated varicella (chicken pox) in normal host not responding to oral therapy or in an immunocompromised host</li> <li>Herpes Zoster (shingles):         <ul> <li>immunocompromised host</li> <li>severe disease: &gt;1 dermatome, disseminated, trigeminal nerve</li> </ul> </li> <li>Suspected/confirmed HSV encephalitis or disseminated disease</li> <li>Suspected neonatal disease</li> </ul>
Amikacin injectable	<ul> <li>Highly resistant gram negative infections for which alternative therapies are not appropriate</li> <li>Note: Drug level monitoring for amikacin is performed at an off site laboratory         <ul> <li>** Use of an aminoglycoside beyond 7 days will be subject to Antimicrobial</li> <li>Stewardship Review **</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Amphotericin B injectable (Fungizone®)	<ul> <li>Suspected/confirmed disseminated/deep organ fungal infection</li> <li>Empirical therapy for patient with profound neutropenia and fever &gt;5 days despite appropriate empirical antibacterial therapy</li> <li>Initiation therapy in suspected/confirmed endemic mycosis (Aspergillus, Histoplasma, Blastomyces etc.)</li> </ul>
Amphotericin B Liposomal injectable (AmBisome®)	Same indications as for non-lipid amphotericin (except not recommended for endophthalmitis), but:  Intolerant to conventional Amphotericin B (infusion reactions, electrolyte disturbance)  Nephrotoxicity: baseline serum creatinine >175 μmol/L or patient has developed acute renal failure while on Amphotericin B
Artesunate injectable (Revised. Available only via Canadian Malaria Network)	<ul> <li>First line choice for severe malaria in adults and children (parasitemia greater than 5%, signs of end organ disease, etc.)</li> <li>Exceptions: Pregnant patient, first trimester only</li> <li>Therapy of non-severe malaria where the patient is unable to tolerate medication via the enteral route</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>

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Drug	Reserved Status	
Caspofungin injectable (Cancidas®)	<ul> <li>Patients who are unresponsive to or intolerant of conventional Amphotericin B</li> <li>Suspected or confirmed fungal infection and impaired renal function</li> <li>First line therapy for suspected or confirmed candidemia in severely ill</li> <li>Suspected/confirmed fluconazole resistant Candida infection</li> <li>Salvage aspergillosis therapy if failure with standard therapy</li> </ul>	
Cefixime tablets (Suprax®)	<ul> <li>Treatment of mild/moderate typhoid fever</li> <li>Penicillin-resistant gonococcus in pregnancy</li> <li>STDs in emergency treatment</li> <li>IV to PO step-down therapy</li> </ul>	
Cefotaxime injectable (Claforan®)	Either cefotaxime or ceftriaxone may be used. However, cefotaxime should preferentially be used in the following situations:  ■ Treatment of pyelonephritis or UTI  ■ Severe liver/biliary disease  ■ Use in neonates (≤28 days): Intravenous ceftriaxone use in neonates linked to	
	neonatal jaundice (intramuscular route is acceptable)  Intravenous/intramuscular use of ceftriaxone contraindicated in neonates receiving calcium-containing intravenous products (ceftriaxone and calcium-containing products should not be given within 48 hours of eachother)	
Ceftazidime injectable (Fortaz®)	<ul> <li>Suspected/confirmed <i>Pseudomonas</i> infection</li> <li>Empirical therapy in cystic fibrosis (CF) and febrile neutropenia</li> <li>Empirical therapy of peritonitis in patients on chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD)</li> <li>Suspected post-neurosurgical meningitis or ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunt infection</li> </ul>	
Chloramphenicol injectable (Non-Formulary)	<ul> <li>Treatment of meningitis in the setting of severe beta-lactam allergy</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>	
Clarithromycin tablets (Biaxin®)	<ul> <li>Eradication of Helicobacter pylori</li> <li>Treatment of non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection</li> <li>See Therapeutic Interchange Policy</li> </ul>	
Colistimethate injectable (Colistin®)	<ul> <li>Highly resistant gram negative infections for which alternative therapies are not appropriate</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>	

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Drug	Reserved Status
Daptomycin injectable (Cubicin®)	<ul> <li>Isolated MRSA infection for which other first line therapies are contraindicated or not tolerated</li> <li>Isolated MRSA infection in a patient non-responsive to vancomycin</li> <li>Consider as first line therapy of MRSA bacteremia with MIC to vancomycin ≥ 2mcg/mL</li> <li>Consider for therapy of MRSA bacteremia where bacteremia persists on vancomycin</li> <li>Not indicated in pulmonary infections</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>
Ertapenem injectable (Invanz®)	<ul> <li>Indicated for the following: complicated SSTI, pneumonia, complicated UTI/pyelonephritis, intra-abdominal infections and infection with an extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing organism</li> <li>Indicated where outpatient intravenous therapy is being considered for the above indications</li> <li>Not indicated in: febrile neutropenia, meningitis or other CNS infection, necrotizing pancreatitis, suspected/confirmed Pseudomonas or Acinetobacter infection</li> </ul>
Erythromycin tablets (base), liquid (estolate) and injectable	<ul> <li>Gastrointestinal prokinetic when all other reasonable therapeutic attempts have failed (base tablets)</li> <li>Pertussis in children (liquid or injectable forms)</li> </ul>
Fidaxomicin tablets (Dificid <sup>TM</sup> ) (Not routinely stocked in Pharmacy)	<ul> <li>Second or later recurrence (i.e. third or later episode) of Clostridium difficile Infection – restricted to ID physicians</li> <li>Completion of therapy of CDI initiated prior to admission         Note: New start orders for this agent are restricted to ID physicians. Therapeutic interchange to PO vancomycin applies to all other new start orders     </li> <li>*** RESTRICTED ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENT **</li> </ul>

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Drug	Reserved Status		
Fluconazole injectable (Diflucan®)	<ul> <li>Unable to take oral medication and one of the following:</li> <li>Invasive candidiasis (endophthalmitis, hepatosplenic candidiasis, Candida isolated from sterile site)</li> <li>Empirical therapy in ICU patient at high risk of disseminated candidiasis and cultures of 3 non-sterile sites yield Candida species</li> <li>Alternative to nystatin for mucocutaneous candidiasis, because of lack of efficacy, severe adverse events or drug interactions</li> <li>Candiduria in patients with symptoms of pyelonephritis</li> <li>Induction therapy for respiratory, cutaneous or meningeal cryptococcal infection, treatment of coccidiomycosis</li> </ul>		
Ganciclovir injectable and oral	<ul> <li>Treatment of suspected/confirmed cytomegalovirus (CMV) deep organ disease: retinitis, esophagitis, colitis, etc.</li> <li>Suspected/confirmed disseminated CMV viremia or focal CMV infection</li> <li>Graft rejection post solid organ transplant</li> </ul>		
Gentamicin injectable	** Use of an aminoglycoside beyond 7 days will be subject to Antimicrobial Stewardship review **  Refer to Therapeutic Interchange Policy		
Isoniazid injectable (available only via SAP)	<ul> <li>Treatment of tuberculous meningitis where the patient is unable to tolerate medications via the enteral route</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>		
Itraconazole capsules (Sporanox®)	<ul> <li>Treatment of fluconazole-resistant Candida</li> <li>Treatment of invasive Aspergillus, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis</li> <li>Therapy of suspected/confirmed endemic mycosis (Aspergillus, Histoplasma, Blastomyces, Coccidiodes, etc.)</li> </ul>		
Ivermectin tablets (Non-Formulary – available only via SAP)	Treatment of crusted (Norwegian) scabies		

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Drug	Reserved Status		
Lamivudine tablets and oral liquid 10mg/mL (3TC®)	<ul> <li>Intrapartum and postpartum suspected or confirmed HIV infection with no antiretroviral management during pregnancy (tablets)</li> <li>Prophylaxis of HIV in infants born to HIV infected mothers where indicated (oral liquid)</li> <li>Note: Selected HIV medications are included in the Formulary primarily for the indications specified. However, these medications may be prescribed for the treatment of HIV on an as needed basis. For patients who are maintained on anti-retroviral therapy in the community, use of the patient's own medication supply is preferred, but in cases where it is not feasible for the patient to provide their own supply, HHS shall provide the medication. For newly initiated HIV therapy, HHS shall provide the medications as prescribed. (Permission of the Director of Pharmacy or delegate will be obtained when any HIV medication needs to be procured for an indication other than a listed reserved indication.)</li> </ul>		
Linezolid intravenous and tablets (Zyvoxam®)	<ul> <li>MRSA infection in a patient intolerant to or failed vancomycin</li> <li>MRSA infection in a patient with no intravenous access</li> <li>MRSA bacteremia with MIC to vancomycin ≥ 2mcg/mL and/or persistent bacteremia on vancomycin</li> <li>VRE infection</li> <li>Treatment of multi-drug resistant TB or non-tuberculous mycobacterial infection</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>		
Meropenem injectable (Merrem®)	<ul> <li>Empirical therapy in febrile neutropenia</li> <li>Alternative to Ertapenem for infection with an extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing organism</li> <li>Treatment of gram negative meningitis/CNS infection, or treatment of meningitis/CNS infection in beta-lactam allergic patient (do not use if prior severe reaction such as anaphylaxis or angioedema to beta-lactam antibiotics)</li> <li>Piperacillin-Tazobactam is indicated and Pseudomonas is suspected/confirmed, but allergy to beta-lactam antibiotics (do not use if severe reaction such as anaphylaxis or angioedema to beta-lactam antibiotics)</li> <li>Usual dose is 500mg IV q8h, or 2g IV q8hr for meningitis/CNS infection</li> </ul>		
Mupirocin cream or ointment (Topical) (Bactroban®)	<ul> <li>Decolonization of MRSA, applied to anterior nares BID for 7 days</li> <li>No longer routinely employed</li> <li>Notify/consult Infectious Diseases of any "no-substitution" use (Adult or Pediatric). See Therapeutic Interchange Policy.</li> </ul>		

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Drug	Reserved Status		
Nevirapine tablets and oral liquid 10mg/mL Note: oral liquid available only via SAP. (Viramune)	<ul> <li>Intrapartum suspected or confirmed HIV infection with no antiretroviral management during pregnancy (tablets)</li> <li>Prophylaxis of HIV in infants born to HIV infected mothers where indicated (oral liquid)</li> <li>Note: Selected HIV medications are included in the Formulary primarily for the indications specified. However, these medications may be prescribed for the treatment of HIV on an as needed basis. For patients who are maintained on anti-retroviral therapy in the community, use of the patient's own medication supply is preferred, but in cases where it is not feasible for the patient to provide their own supply, HHS shall provide the medication. For newly initiated HIV therapy, HHS shall provide the medications as prescribed. (Permission of the Director of Pharmacy or delegate will be obtained when any HIV medication needs to be procured for an indication other than a listed reserved indication.)</li> </ul>		
Penicillin G Benzathine injectable (Bicillin LA®) (Available via Public Health)	<ul> <li>Treatment of syphilis infection</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>		
Pentamidine injectable	<ul> <li>Suspected/confirmed pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia (PCP) for which intravenous administration is required and patient is allergic to or intolerant of cotrimoxazole</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>		
Piperacillin injectable	<ul> <li>Indicated for isolated <i>Pseudomonas</i> infection where the isolate is known to be susceptible. Use Piperacillin-Tazobactam for polymicrobial infections.</li> </ul>		
Primaquine tablets	<ul> <li>Primaquine in combination with clindamycin is an option for the treatment of PCP in patient who are unable to tolerate co-trimoxazole</li> <li>Primaquine is also indicated for terminal prophylaxis for prevention of relapses of malaria caused by <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> or <i>Plasmodium ovale</i></li> <li>The possibility of G6PD deficiency should be excluded before treatment is initiated</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>		
Quinine injectable (Available only via Canadian Malaria Network)	<ul> <li>Severe malaria in pregnant patient during first trimester</li> <li>Therapy of non-severe malaria where oral treatment is not possible</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>		

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### Avis de non-responsabilité



Drug	Reserved Status		
Raltegravir tablets	• Post-exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection where indicated Note: Selected HIV medications are included in the Formulary primarily for the indications specified. However, these medications may be prescribed for the treatment of HIV on an as needed basis. For patients who are maintained on anti-retroviral therapy in the community, use of the patient's own medication supply is preferred, but in cases where it is not feasible for the patient to provide their own supply, HHS shall provide the medication. For newly initiated HIV therapy, HHS shall provide the medications as prescribed. (Permission of the Director of Pharmacy or delegate will be obtained when any HIV medication needs to be procured for an indication other than a listed reserved indication.)		
Rifampin injectable (available only via SAP)	<ul> <li>Treatment of tuberculous meningitis where the patient is unable to tolerate medications via the enteral route</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>		
Ribavirin injectable, inhalation, capsules (with peginterferon) (Non-Formulary, IV form available only via SAP)	<ul> <li>Intravenous ribavirin may be used experimentally for the treatment of serious viral infections under expert supervision.</li> <li>Non-Formulary</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> <li>Note: Inhaled ribavirin cannot be administered at HHS, as ribavirin is potentially teratogenic and poses an exposure risk to healthcare workers</li> <li>Note: Oral ribavirin (with peginterferon) is used for management of chronic hepatitis C infection. This medication is Non-Formulary</li> </ul>		
Tenofovir/ Emtricitabine tablets	<ul> <li>Post-exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection where indicated Note: Selected HIV medications are included in the Formulary primarily for the indications specified. However, these medications may be prescribed for the treatment of HIV on an as needed basis. For patients who are maintained on anti-retroviral therapy in the community, use of the patient's own medication supply is preferred, but in cases where it is not feasible for the patient to provide their own supply, HHS shall provide the medication. For newly initiated HIV therapy, HHS shall provide the medications as prescribed. (Permission of the Director of Pharmacy or delegate will be obtained when any HIV medication needs to be procured for an indication other than a listed reserved indication.)</li> </ul>		

Halton Healthcare Reserved Anti-Infectives Date of last revision: June 2014

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Drug	Reserved Status	
Tigecycline injectable (Tygacil®)	<ul> <li>Severe Clostridium difficile infection unresponsive to conventional therapies</li> <li>Treatment of MRSA, VRE or highly resistant gram negative infections (e.g. extended-spectrum beta-lactamase producing organisms (ESBLs), carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CREs)) for which conventional therapies are not appropriate</li> <li>Infectious Disease Service consultation is recommended</li> </ul>	
Tobramycin injectable	<ul> <li>IV route:         <ul> <li>Aminoglycoside therapy is indicated but there is documented resistance to gentamicin</li> <li>Note: Drug level monitoring for tobramycin is performed at an off site laboratory</li> </ul> </li> <li>Inhaled route:         <ul> <li>Treatment of lower respiratory tract infections in cystic fibrosis or bronchiectasis patients where an aminoglycoside is indicated, but there are concerns/contraindications to parenteral aminoglycoside therapy</li></ul></li></ul>	
Valganciclovir tablets (Non-Formulary)	<ul> <li>Oral step-down from ganciclovir for suspected/proven cytomegalovirus (CMV) disease</li> <li>Treatment of mild-moderate CMV deep organ disease</li> <li>Pre-emptive therapy in allogeneic stem cell transplant recipients</li> <li>Prophylaxis of high risk solid organ transplant/bone marrow transplant patients</li> <li>Non-Formulary</li> </ul>	
Voriconazole injectable and tablets	<ul> <li>Patients who are unresponsive to or intolerant of conventional Amphotericin B</li> <li>Suspected/confirmed infection with <i>Histoplasma, Blastomyces, Aspergillus, Fusarium, Scedosporium</i></li> <li>Step-down therapy for confirmed or suspected invasive mycosis</li> </ul>	
Zanamavir diskhaler (Relenza®)	<ul> <li>Prophylaxis or treatment of influenza where the patient is unable to tolerate medication via the enteral route</li> <li>Prophylaxis or treatment of influenza where oral agents cannot be used due to resistance</li> </ul>	

Halton Healthcare Reserved Anti-Infectives Date of last revision: June 2014

## Avis de non-responsabilité



Drug	Reserved Status			
Zidovudine injectable, capsules and oral liquid	<ul> <li>Intrapartum suspected or confirmed HIV infection with no antiretroviral management during pregnancy (injectable)</li> <li>Postpartum suspected or confirmed HIV infection with no antiretroviral management during pregnancy (tablets)</li> <li>Neonatal prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (oral liquid or injectable)</li> <li>Note: Selected HIV medications are included in the Formulary primarily for the indications specified. However, these medications may be prescribed for the treatment of HIV on an as needed basis. For patients who are maintained on anti-retroviral therapy in the community, use of the patient's own medication supply is preferred, but in cases where it is not feasible for the patient to provide their own supply, HHS shall provide the medication. For newly initiated HIV therapy, HHS shall provide the medications as prescribed. (Permission of the Director of Pharmacy or delegate will be obtained when any HIV medication needs to be procured for an indication other than a listed reserved indication.)</li> </ul>			

Halton Healthcare Reserved Anti-Infectives Date of last revision: June 2014

### Avis de non-responsabilité

# Exemple 3 : Hôpital général de North York – Lignes directrices sur les antimicrobiens à usage restreint



### **Restricted Antimicrobials**

North York General Antimicrobial Guidelines

Drug	Service	Indication
Caspofungin	ID	Proven or suspected non- <i>albicans</i> candidemia or invasive candidiasis or salvage therapy for aspergillosis
Ceftazidime	ID	Proven or suspected pseudomonas infection Reassess after 48 hours and tailor to C&S results
Colistin	ID	For the treatment of multi-drug resistant gram-negative infections (e.g. carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae)
Daptomycin	ID	1. Alternate therapy for patients with MRSA bacteremia with or without right sided endocarditis who are intolerant to (e.g. renal failure) or failing standard therapy (e.g. vancomycin)  2. Alternate therapy for patients with complicated skin and skin structure infections (cSSSIs) due to MRSA who are intolerant to (e.g. renal failure) or failing standard therapy (e.g. vancomycin)  3. Invasive infections (proven or suspected) caused by vancomycin resistant Enterococcus faecium (VRE) such as bacteremias, intraabdominal infections, and deep cSSSIs
Ertapenem Meropenem	ID ICU (x 72h)	<ol> <li>Empiric therapy:         <ol> <li>For the empiric therapy of severe sepsis of unknown origin (may be used in combination with other agents)</li> <li>For the empiric treatment of severe intra-abdominal sepsis</li> <li>For the empiric treatment of severe hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) or ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP)</li></ol></li></ol>

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#### Avis de non-responsabilité

## Exemple 3 : Hôpital général de North York – Lignes directrices sur les antimicrobiens à usage restreint (suite)



Drug	Service	Indication
Fidaxomicin	ID	Recurrent mild to moderate <i>C difficile</i> infection in patients who have failed a tapering course of oral vancomycin in the last 6 months, with no previous trial of fidaxomicin     Documented immune-mediated allergy to oral vancomycin
Linezolid	ID	For the treatment of refractory MRSA, VRE, and other resistant gram-positive pathogens
Tigecycline	ID	For the treatment of multi-drug resistant gram-negative infections (e.g. carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae) Usually used in combination with other agents
Voriconazole	ID	<ol> <li>For the treatment of proven or suspected invasive aspergillosis</li> <li>For the treatment of proven or suspected infections due to Fusarium spp. or Scedosporium apiospermum (Pseudallescheria boydii) when other antifungal therapy has failed</li> </ol>

Reviewed by: Sumit Raybardhan MPH, Pavani Das MD March 2015

Approved by: P&T Committee, MAC March 2015

North York General Antimicrobial Guidelines: Restricted Antimicrobials Avis de non-responsabilité

## Exemple 4: London Health Sciences Centre – Antimicrobiens à usage restreint (niveau 3)



#### Tier 3 Antimicrobials at LHSC

Amphotericin B, Liposomal Amikacin Artesunate Asparaginase (Erwinia) Aztreonam (SAP)	H HIV Medications	Palivizumab (Synagis) Perfluten Posaconazole
В	1	QR
C Caspofungin Cefixime Cefotaxime Colistimethate (colistin)	К	S Sulfamethoxazole/Trimethoprim
Dapsone Daptomycin	L Linezolid	T Tobramycin Powder
E Ertapenem	M Meropenem	V <u>Voriconazole</u>
F	O Oseltamivir	<b>Z</b> <u>Zanamivir</u>

Amikacin	This drug can only be prescribed under the direction of an Infectious Diseases consultant.	
Amphotericin B, Liposomal	NICU prescribers (for use in NICU patients) OR     Mandatory Infectious Disease Service Consult AND at least one of the following criteria (click here for detailed prescribing restrictions):	
Artesunate	<ul> <li>Restricted to use for patients with severe/complicated malaria, under the direction of an Infectious Diseases consultant.</li> </ul>	
Aztreonam (SAP)	This drug can only be prescribed under the direction of an Infectious Diseases consultant.	

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#### Avis de non-responsabilité

## Exemple 4 : London Health Sciences Centre – Antimicrobiens à usage restreint (niveau 3) (suite)

Caspofungin	For adult and pediatric patients, prescribing is restricted to:  • An Infectious Diseases consult; OR  • Use by Hematology/Oncology Service	
Cefixime	<ul> <li>Use by Emergency Services for adult and children with N. gonorrhea disease as a single dose.</li> </ul>	
Cefotaxime	For use in infants less than 10 weeks old.	
Colistimethate INH	These medications will be restricted to cystic fibrosis patients. Respiratory physicians for use in Cystic Fibrosis patients.	
Colistimethate IV	For adult and pediatric patients, prescribing is restricted to:  • An Infectious Diseases consult; OR  • Respiratory physicians for use in Cystic Fibrosis patients	
Dapsone	Adults: as second line agent for Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP) treatment or prophylaxis in patients who have an intolerance to sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim      Pediatrics: PCP treatment or prophylaxis in patients who have failed sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim as a third line agent after inhaled pentamidine	
Daptomycin	This drug can only be prescribed under the direction of an Infectious Diseases consultant.	
Ertapenem	For 1 <sup>st</sup> dose only for CCAC patients pending discharge	
HIV Medications	NEW starts of HIV medications to be restricted to:         ID specialists OR         Post-exposure prophylaxis OR         For vertical transmission prophylaxis         Continuation of home medications	
Linezolid	This drug can only be prescribed under the direction of an Infectious Diseases consultant.	
Meropenem	Approval by Infectious Diseases consultant, OR     Cystic fibrosis patients (adult or pediatric), OR     Pediatrics patients for 72 hours – must be approved by Pediatric Infectious Diseases consultant to extend therapy beyond 72 hours.	
Oseltamivir	Prescribed in consultation with Infectious Control/Public Health for pre-exposure and post-exposure prophylaxis Prescribed for patients patient presenting with acute Influenza Like Illness (ILI) requiring hospital admission and treatment For initiating treatment in patients at high risk of complications	

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### Avis de non-responsabilité

## Exemple 4 : London Health Sciences Centre – Antimicrobiens à usage restreint (niveau 3) (suite)

Palivizumab (Synagis)	Restricted to use in patients as outlined in the Ontario RSV Prophylaxis Request Form     Enrollment Form & Assessment Tool	
Posaconazole	This drug can only be prescribed under the direction of an Infectious Diseases consultant.	
Sulfamethoxazole/ Trimethoprim IV	Restricted to Infectious Disease prescribers ONLY	
Tobramycin Powder	<ul> <li>Restricted to intra-operative use by Orthopedic Surgery in antibiotic-loaded bone cement for patients undergoing revision surgery for infected joints.</li> </ul>	
Voriconazole	For adult and pediatric patients, prescribing is restricted to:  • An Infectious Diseases consult; OR  • Use by Hematology/Oncology Service	
Zanamivir	For use in the event of an outbreak under the guidance of Middlesex-London Health Unit (MLHU)	

Updated: Sep 2015

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