

Short Communication
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Open-Source Antimicrobial Stewardship

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About The Project

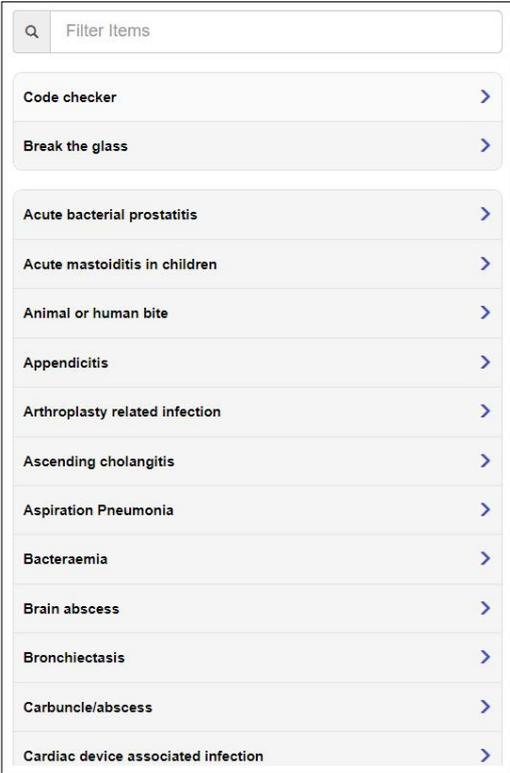
Approval systems for restricted antimicrobials are listed as an essential strategy in the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare [1] AMS Clinical Care Standard.

The Open-Source Antimicrobial Stewardship Project (OSAMS) is a collaborative project to develop a free and open-source system to provide restricted antimicrobial approval and prescription advice. This system differs from most traditional/commercial antimicrobial approval systems. Rather than assuming prescribers have prior knowledge of which antimicrobial is best for their patient, instead it provides a clinical decision support pathway for each approval code, helping to guide prescribing to achieve best outcomes.

The project's aim is to reduce antimicrobial resistance and improve patient health outcomes within Australian healthcare, by providing a 'no-cost' option for evidence based electronic restricted antimicrobial approval. This system is now in use within 15 Australian hospitals, across eight Australian health services, and has been developed in line with current best practice recommendations for the design of clinical decision support systems [2, 3].

Further information about the project, the application's open-source license and the requirements to host the freeware application at your site are available at: <https://opensourceams.com/>

Application Design



The screenshot shows a web interface for the application design. At the top, there is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon and the text "Filter Items". Below the search bar is a list of medical conditions, each with a right-pointing arrow indicating a link to more information. The conditions listed are:

- Code checker
- Break the glass
- Acute bacterial prostatitis
- Acute mastoiditis in children
- Animal or human bite
- Appendicitis
- Arthroplasty related infection
- Ascending cholangitis
- Aspiration Pneumonia
- Bacteraemia
- Brain abscess
- Bronchiectasis
- Carbuncle/abscess
- Cardiac device associated infection

The OSAMS application consists of a set of decision support pathways ending in recommended treatments which may include a restricted antimicrobial approval code.

Appendicitis

Is gentamicin contraindicated in this patient? (See below for contraindications)

Gentamicin not contraindicated >

Gentamicin contraindicated >

Aminoglycoside Contraindications and Precautions

Contraindications	Precautions
History of vestibular or auditory toxicity caused by an aminoglycoside	Pre-existing significant auditory impairment (hearing loss or tinnitus)
History of serious hypersensitivity reaction to an aminoglycoside (rare)	Pre-existing vestibular condition (dizziness, vertigo or balance problems)
Myasthenia gravis	Family history (first-degree relative) of auditory toxicity caused by an aminoglycoside

- A single dose can be used in patients with:
 - Chronic renal impairment (creatinine clearance less than 40 mL/min) or rapidly deteriorating renal function
 - Advanced age (eg 80 years or older), depending on calculated renal function
- If you are unsure whether gentamicin is appropriate for this patient please consult infectious diseases

The OSAMS application consists of a set of decision support pathways ending in recommended treatments which may include a restricted antimicrobial approval code.

Severe cellulitis treatment in a patient from an nmMRSA environment with no penicillin allergy

Severe cellulitis/abscess in adult patients at risk of nmMRSA should be treated with vancomycin and flucloxacillin:

Flucloxacillin 2 g (child 50 mg/kg up to 2 g) IV, 6 hourly.

AND,

Vancomycin, as per nomograms below or use the vancomycin empiric dose calculator for adults

Code for vancomycin is: 22167cac

This code is valid for **TWO** days only, starting from the first day of treatment for this condition. Infectious diseases must be contacted if IV treatment is to continue past 48 hours. Please articulate this code on the medication chart and document when infectious diseases are to be contacted in the patient notes.

- This is a guide for empirical treatment only. It is imperative that cultures are taken prior to administration of antibiotics (where possible) for targeted therapy
- Switch to oral therapy when systemic features have improved (see Therapeutic Guidelines for details)
- See the *mild/moderate* treatment section for nmMRSA for oral step down options
- The mainstay of treatment for carbuncles is incision and drainage. Antibiotic therapy will not be effective unless the collection is drained
- Risk factors for MRSA infection include: residence in a jail or detention centre, indigenous heritage, previous MRSA colonisation and the associated infection
- Patients from the Kimberley, Pilbara, Mid West, Gascoyne and Goldfields-Esperance health regions potentially have higher rates of MRSA carriage

Vancomycin Dosing in Paediatrics

Age	Starting Dose	Dosing	Timing of first

A typical treatment endpoint and approval. An overview of which decisions were taken to reach each endpoint are provided to the AMS team to help with review of the patient.

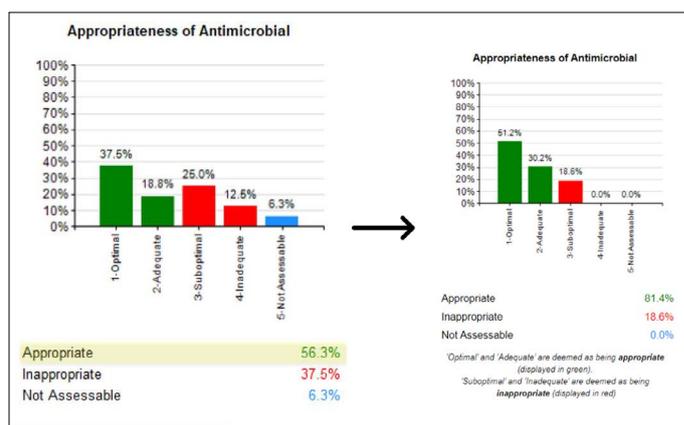
Outcomes and Next Steps

The OSAMS project has been positively received by most health services that have adopted the system. It was a winner at the 2018 Northern Territory Top End Health Service Innovation and Excellence Awards and received nomination for exemplary clinical practice following accreditation assessment by the Australian Commission for Safety and Quality in Health Care in 2021.

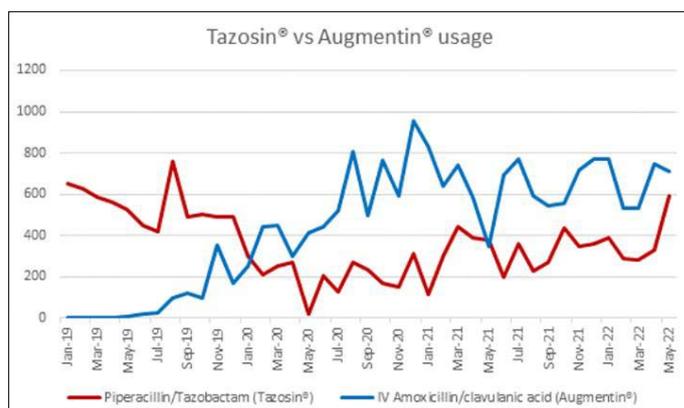
Results from application implementation have demonstrated improvements in IV to oral antimicrobial conversion times, and reductions in broad-spectrum antimicrobial usage.

Staff surveys have repeatedly scored the application positively, with one hospital's emergency department scoring the application highest out of all its electronic clinical support tools (reviewing usability, staff knowledge, usage time and clinical relevance). One site has opted to discontinue use of OSAMS due to lack of resources to maintain the application internally, and a lack of funding to contract external technical support. At a recent review by a Country Health Service piloting the application, a 25% increase in antimicrobial appropriateness was observed following implementation of the application. Another site have successfully incorporated treatment recommendations for COVID-19 infections during an outbreak.

On average, due to the flexibility in application design, minimal change management issues have been encountered. The open-source design caters for the needs of any specialty areas, ultimately improving user acceptance at health services adopting the application.



National Antimicrobial Prescribing Survey Comparison pre and post OSAMS pilot implementation at a Regional Australian Hospital.



Increase in IV amoxicillin/clavulanic acid usage vs piperacillin/tazobactam at Western Australia East Metro Health Service following pilot of OSAMS from September 2019.

As with any open-source project, OSAMS relies on a strong body of supporters, especially active clinicians and those with an interest in information technology (ICT). The OSAMS application framework is made from simple 'vanilla' HTML and JavaScript and can be updated using only a simple text editor. It requires no specialised software or supporting frameworks to implement and requires only a basic web server to host the application at your institution.

The application source code can easily be updated by a clinician who has completed some basic training via a free online course in basic JavaScript and HTML. Alternately the application code can be provided to your local government ICT department, or you can contract external ICT support to update the application under a creative commons share-alike license with attribution. If you have an interest in antimicrobial stewardship or in developing new skills in basic web development and would like to be involved in the ongoing improvement of OSAMS, or if you would just like a copy of the application to trial yourself then please email: info@opensourceams.com

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1. Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care, (2020) Antimicrobial stewardship clinical care standard. Sydney: ACSQHC <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/>.
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4. AURA (2019) Third Australian report on antimicrobial use and resistance in human health. Available at <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/antimicrobial-resistance/antimicrobial-use-and-resistance-australiasurveillance-system/aura-2019> (accessed June 14, 2022). Google Scholar.

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