

FIRST SITUATIONAL DIAGNOSIS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAMS IN MEXICAN HOSPITALS, 2021



Anahí Dreser, PhD1 (anahi.dreser@insp.mx); Jennifer Hegewisch-Taylor, MSc1; María Alejandra Cortés-Ortíz, MSc1; Julián Romero-Mónico, MPH2; Gabriel Levy-Hara, MD3

1: Health Systems Research Center, National Institute of Public Health, Cuernavaca, México, 2: Independent Researcher, Mexico y 3: ID Unit, Hospital Carlos G. Durand, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BACKGROUND

The development of antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) programs (ASP) can help to improve the quality of care and contain the growing problem of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

In Mexico, although the results of some individual ASP have been reported [1], there is little evidence of their design, their implementation processes, and how they are monitored and evaluated.

OBJECTIVE

To present a situational diagnosis of the ASP structure, processes implemented, and monitoring of results in a sample of Mexican hospitals.

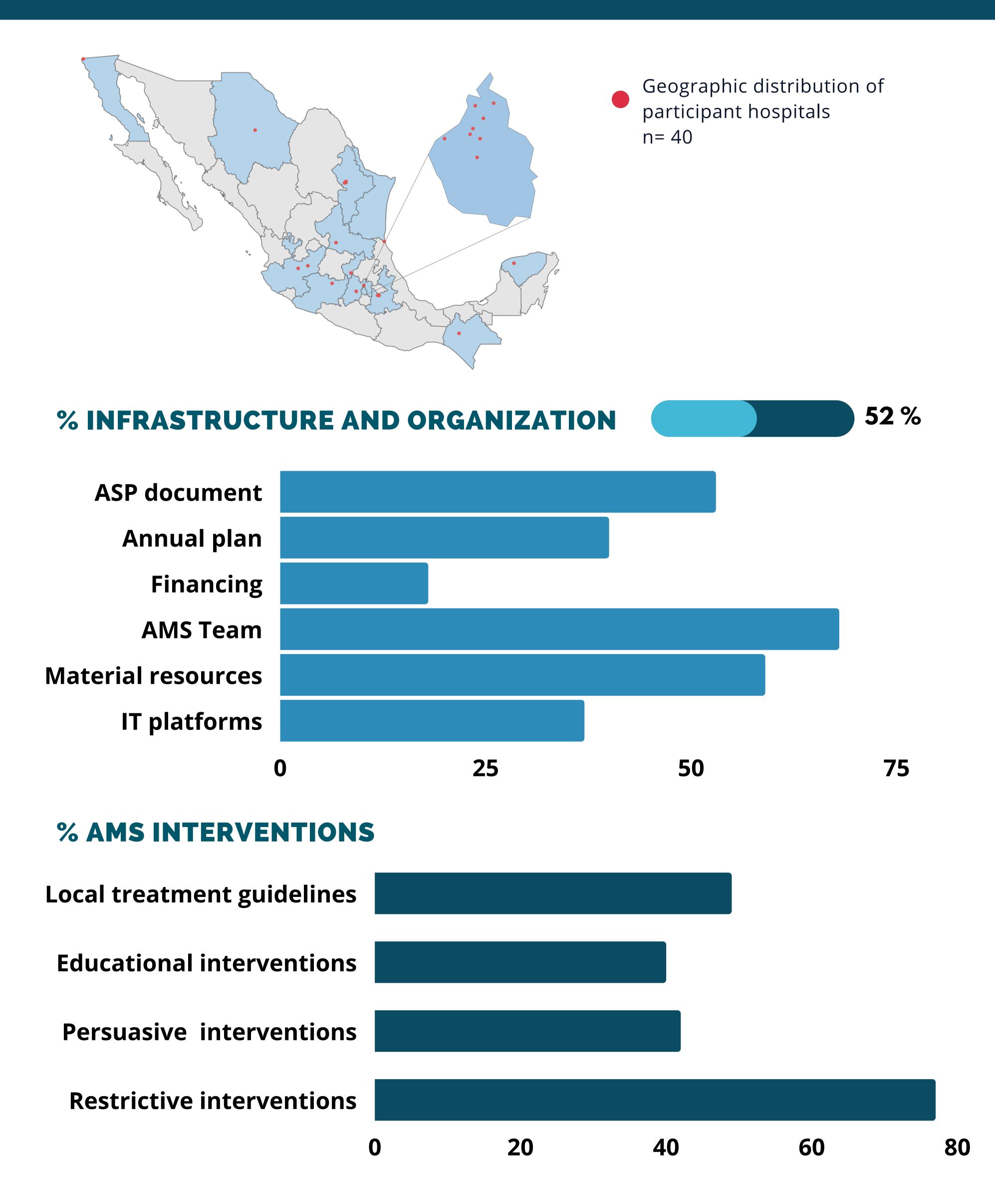
METHODS

An online survey directed to ASM leaders or teams was applied to a purposive sample of 40 hospitals that perform regular AMS activities in Mexico, during the last trimester of 2021. The survey was based on the 'core elements' instruments developed by the CDC and WHO [2,3].

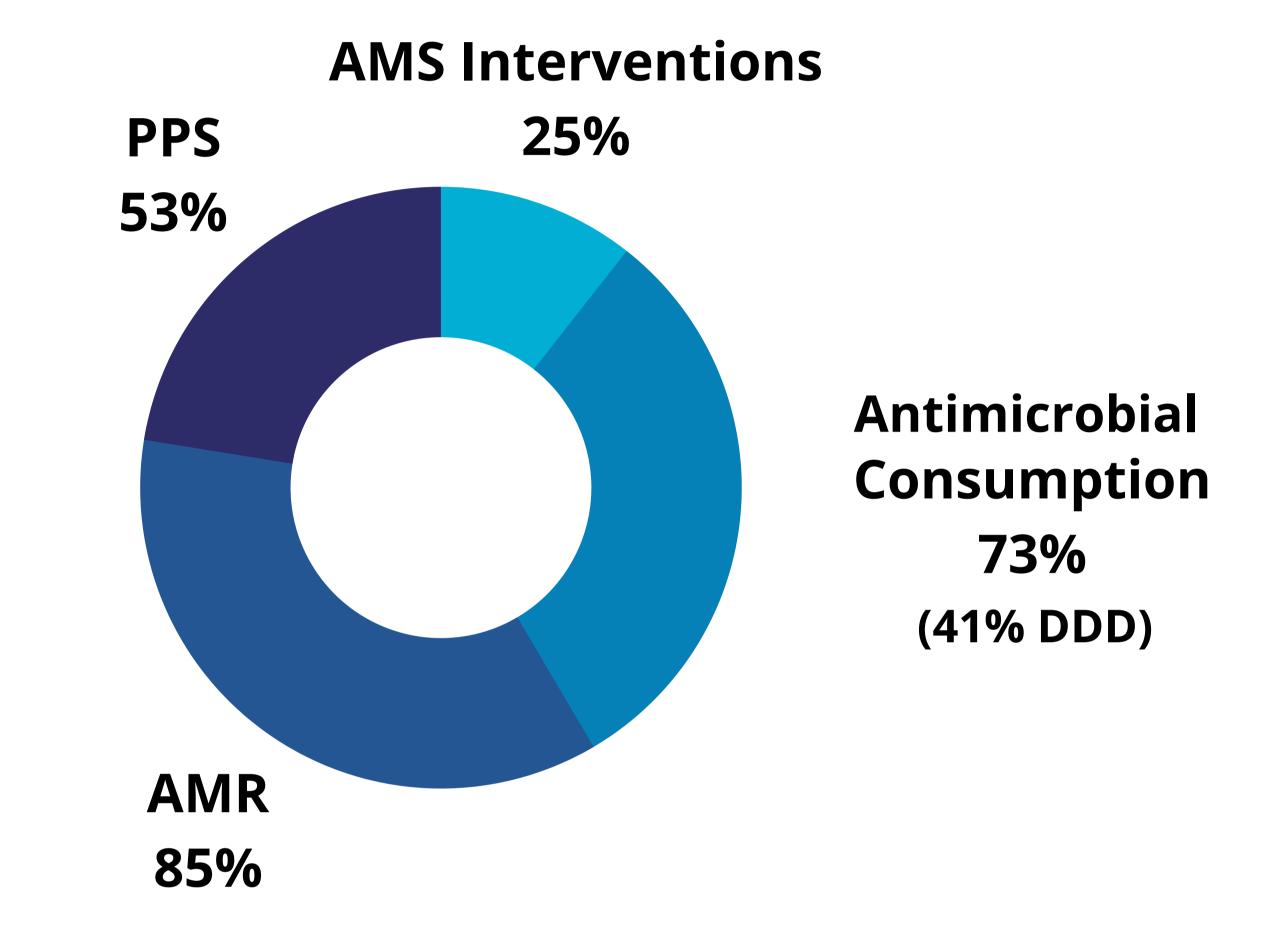
RESULTS

Forty hospitals (62% public and 38% private; 60% second and 40% third level of care, 70-900 beds) were surveyed in 13 states in Mexico regarding ASP core elements.





% MONITORING ACTIVITIES



CONCLUSION

This first diagnosis serves as a baseline to determine the current state of ASP implementation per hospital and in the country. It also reflects on the ASP heterogeneity, that should be addressed by national policies. The greatest challenge lies in the program governance, and the systematic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of ASP interventions.

REFERENCES

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