

The objective of this study was to describe the OPAT experience at a Canadian tertiary academic centre in the absence of a formal OPAT program” Yan et al (2016).

Abstract:

Outpatient parenteral antimicrobial therapy (OPAT) is a safe and effective alternative to hospitalization for many patients with infectious diseases. The objective of this study was to describe the OPAT experience at a Canadian tertiary academic centre in the absence of a formal OPAT program.

ReTweet if useful... OPAT patient characteristics and outcomes described in this article
[@ivteam #ivteam](http://ctt.ec/s066A+)

Click To Tweet

This was achieved through a retrospective chart review of OPAT patients discharged from Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre within a one-year period. Between June 2012 and May 2013, 104 patients (median age 63 years) were discharged home with parenteral antimicrobials. The most commonly treated syndromes included surgical site infections (33%), osteoarticular infections (28%), and bacteremia (21%). The most frequently prescribed antimicrobials were ceftriaxone (21%) and cefazolin (20%). Only 56% of the patients received follow-up care from an infectious diseases specialist. In the 60 days following discharge, 43% of the patients returned to the emergency department, while 26% required readmission. Forty-eight percent of the return visits were due to infection relapse or treatment failure, and 23% could be attributed to OPAT-related complications. These results suggest that many OPAT patients have unplanned health care encounters because of issues related to their infection or treatment, and the creation of a formal OPAT clinic may help improve outcomes.

Full Text

Reference:

Yan, M., Elligsen, M., Simor, A.E. and Daneman, N. (2016) Patient Characteristics and



Outcomes of Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy: A Retrospective Study. The Canadian Journal of Infectious Diseases & Medical Microbiology. February 22nd.

DOI: 10.1155/2016/8435257

Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM