

OPAT (Outpatient parenteral antimicrobial therapy)

Rational (Educate)

- OPAT is defined as administration of intravenous antimicrobial therapy on at least two separate days without hospital admission
- It has become standard of care for management of infective conditions like infective endocarditis, osteomyelitis, prosthetic joint infections, skin and soft tissue infections.
- It reduces hospital stay, hospital associated infection, and cost-effective

Patient with infection warranting antimicrobial therapy



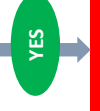
Does the patient require intravenous antimicrobial therapy?



Give oral Rx

Does the patient meet OPAT criteria? (All to be ticked as satisfied)

- ☐ Patient party does not require hospitalization for any intervention
- ☐ Patient party is vitally stable or clinically improved to a state of discharge
- ☐ Patient party is capable of safe & effective IV/IM drug administration
- ☐ Therapeutic monitoring is feasible over phone/OPD basis
- ☐ Drug storage is feasible with patient party
- ☐ Patient party is willing to start & did participated in a sharing decision resulting a signed (patient & doctor) page of this



Initiate OPAT

Document

Demonstrate

Practice

Articulate

When to stop OPAT (Explain):

- ✓ Any adverse reaction or drug reaction
- ✓ Catheter related thrombosis and infections like local site pain and swelling, fever with chills and rigor
- ✓ After completion of the duration of therapy
- ✓ Desired commitment is not possible by the Patient party

What OPAT criteria fulfilled in patient file including in discharge slip

How to attach the antimicrobial infusion to the IV catheter and deliver the antimicrobial

How to conduct sterile technique to reduce catheter-related thrombosis and infection

The signs of potential problems associated OPAT as above along with whom to contact when OPAT to be stopped