

## **Medicines Management Scorecard Antimicrobial Prescribing Indicator 22/23**

The antimicrobials target in the scorecard is made up of two parts:

- 1. Keeping the quantity of all antibiotics within the national target**  
The indicator for all antibiotics prescribed will remain unchanged in the 22/23 scorecard.  
This is measured as the Antibacterial Items prescribed in primary care, divided by the item-based Specific Therapeutic group Age-Sex related Prescribing Unit STAR-PU per annum.
- 2. Reducing the use of Trimethoprim in the 70plus age-group**  
In 21/22 we measured the reduction in trimethoprim prescribing in the 70plus age-group compared to a 2015/ 16 baseline. This was a National Quality Premium Target with the target being a reduction of 30% or more in the number trimethoprim items over 12 months compared with a baseline June 2015-May 2016.

**In the 22/23 scorecard we will replace this with a measure of the trimethoprim prescription items in the 70plus age-group as a proportion of the number of patients in a practice who are aged 70plus. This is an Epsact measure that is newly available to us.**

**Both measures are NHS England antimicrobial prescribing initiatives.**

**To be green on this scorecard indicator practices will need to achieve both parts of the indicator and have a practice sepsis lead.**

The [Somerset CCG / ICB Infection Management Guidance](#) should be used to guide prescribing decisions.

**Trimethoprim should be avoided in the treatment of UTIs if patients have an increased risk of resistance, are frail and/or have associated co-morbidity.**

Our data shows that many patients aged 70plus have repeat prescriptions for trimethoprim and many are frail elderly care home residents.

Please remember to consider methenamine as an option for prophylaxis, in line with the Somerset CCG / ICB infection management guidance.