

Potential projects!

- Descriptive studies of blood culture isolates, clinical details and antibiograms (where available):
 - Staph aureus bloodstream infection (adults, children, neonates)
 - Gram negative bloodstream infections (ditto)
- Antimicrobial prescribing survey – point prevalence- every patient on an a/m – National Antimicrobial Prescribing Survey methods (Oz)
 - Documented reason?
 - When started?
 - Dose and mode of administration
 - In line with STG?
 - In line with documented microbiology for the patient?
- Antimicrobial prescribing and resistance knowledge, attitudes and practice:
 - Surveys of prescribers, students
 - Surveys of community
- Culture surveys of community and hospital patients to document carriage of MROs – MRSA, MRGN

Projects: infection prevention

- Healthcare infection point prevalence survey- hospital wide or ward- WHO methodology
- Surgical wound infection studies- analysis of risk factors, microbiology, use of surgical prophylaxis and potential changes for prevention
- Hand hygiene practice – knowledge, attitudes and practice of healthcare staff – doctors, nurses etc. What are the barriers to uptake/compliance amongst medicos?
- Aseptic practice audits – IV device insertion and management, IV medication preparation, adverse outcomes (local and blood stream infections)
- Urinary catheter usage – who gets catheterised? How long do catheters remain? Study patient acceptability of catheter fixation devices. Study outcomes (infection).
- Bubble humidifiers – microbiological culture survey of the fluid from these devices!

2016-17 PNG NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Recommendations drafted against the WHO policy package on AMR under these headings:

1. National coordination mechanisms (governance)
2. Access to, and quality of, essential medicines
3. Surveillance and laboratory capacity
4. Rational use of medicines in humans and animals
5. Infection prevention and control
6. Research and development