**BCH CQUIN – Quality Premium**

**Patient Safety**

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| Quality premium measure | **Improved antibiotic prescribing in community services** This is a composite CQUIN consisting of two parts: Part a) reduction in the number of antibiotics prescribed by BCH staffPart b) reduction in the proportion of broad spectrum antibiotics prescribed by BCH staff |
| Threshold | The two parts of the quality premium have specific thresholds as follows: Part a) reduction in the number of antibiotics prescribed by BCH staff as a proportion of total prescriptions by 3% (or greater) from the 2013/14 value. NB: 2013/14 value was 31%; see appendix 1. Part b) number of co-amoxiclav, cephalosporins and quinolones prescriptions as a percentage of the total number of antibiotics prescribed by BCH staff to be reduced to be below the 2013/14 median proportion for English CCGs (11.3%). NB: 2013/14 value is 18%; see appendix 2. |
| Value | The value of the CQUIN will be differentially weighted as follows: Part a) reduction in the number of antibiotics prescribed by BCH staff will be worth 25% of the total payment Part b) reduction in the number of co-amoxiclav, cephalosporins and quinolones as a proportion of the total number of selected antibiotics prescribed by BCH staff will be worth 75% of the total payment  |
| Rationale | Evidence suggests that antibiotic resistance is driven by over-using antibiotics and prescribing them inappropriately. Keeping levels of antibacterial prescribing low, by only prescribing antibiotics when appropriate, will help reduce the spread of the antibacterial resistance that can be a serious threat to patients who have infections that do not respond to antimicrobial drugs. Broad spectrum antibiotics, such as co-amoxiclav, cephalosporins and quinolones, need to be reserved to treat resistant disease and should generally be used only when standard antibiotics are ineffective.  |
| Technical definition | Part a) reduction in the number of antibiotics prescribed by BCH staff by 1% or greater. Numerator: Number of prescription items for antibacterial drugs (BNF 5.1) attributed to BCH staff Denominator: Total number of prescription itemsPrescribing Data This information can be obtained from the Information Services Portal (ISP) provided by NHS Business Services Authority which covers prescriptions prescribed by GPs, nurses, pharmacists and others in England and dispensed in the community in the UK. <http://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/PrescriptionServices/3607.aspx> Part b) number of co-amoxiclav, cephalosporins and quinolones as a percentage of the total number of selected antibiotics prescribed by BCH staff to be reduced by 10% from the 2013/14 value, or to below the 2013/14 median proportion for English CCGs (11.3%), whichever represents the smallest reductionNumerator: Number of prescription items for BNF 5.1.1.3 (sub-section co-amoxiclav), BNF 5.1.2.1 (cephalosporins) and BNF 5.1.12 (quinolones) attributed to BCH staffDenominator: Number of antibiotic prescription items for BNF 5.1.1; 5.1.2.1; 5.1.3; 5.1.5; 5.1.8; 5.1.11; 5.1.12; 5.1.13 attributed to BCH staffPrescribing Data Prescribing information can be obtained from the electronic Prescribing Analysis and CosT tool (ePACT) system provided by NHS Business Services Authority which covers prescriptions prescribed by GPs, nurses, pharmacists and others in England and dispensed in the community in the UK. <http://www.nhsbsa.nhs.uk/3230.aspx>Details will be published early in 2015 of annual (April2013 – March2014) prescribing data values, and the target data value on which the threshold is measured. |

Appendix 1

Appendix 2