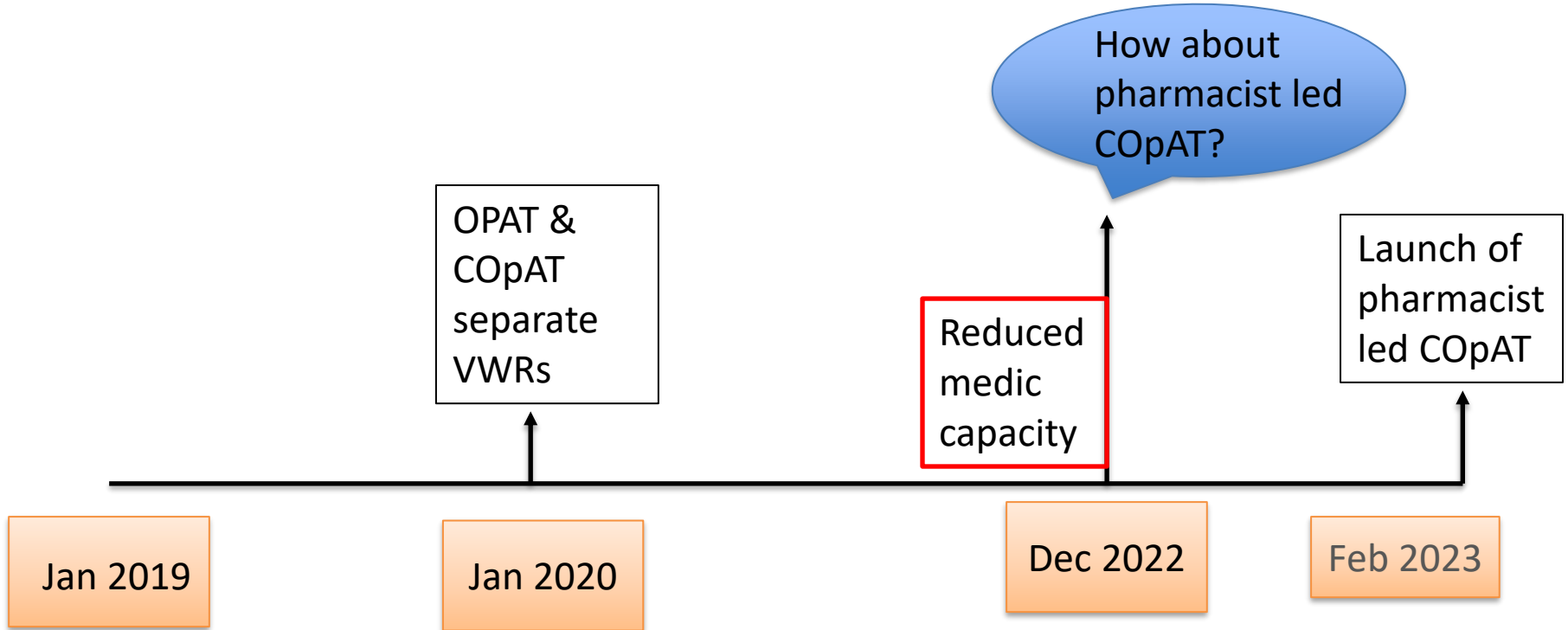


Development of a pharmacist led COpAT service

Annette Clarkson Lead pharmacist antimicrobials and infection control

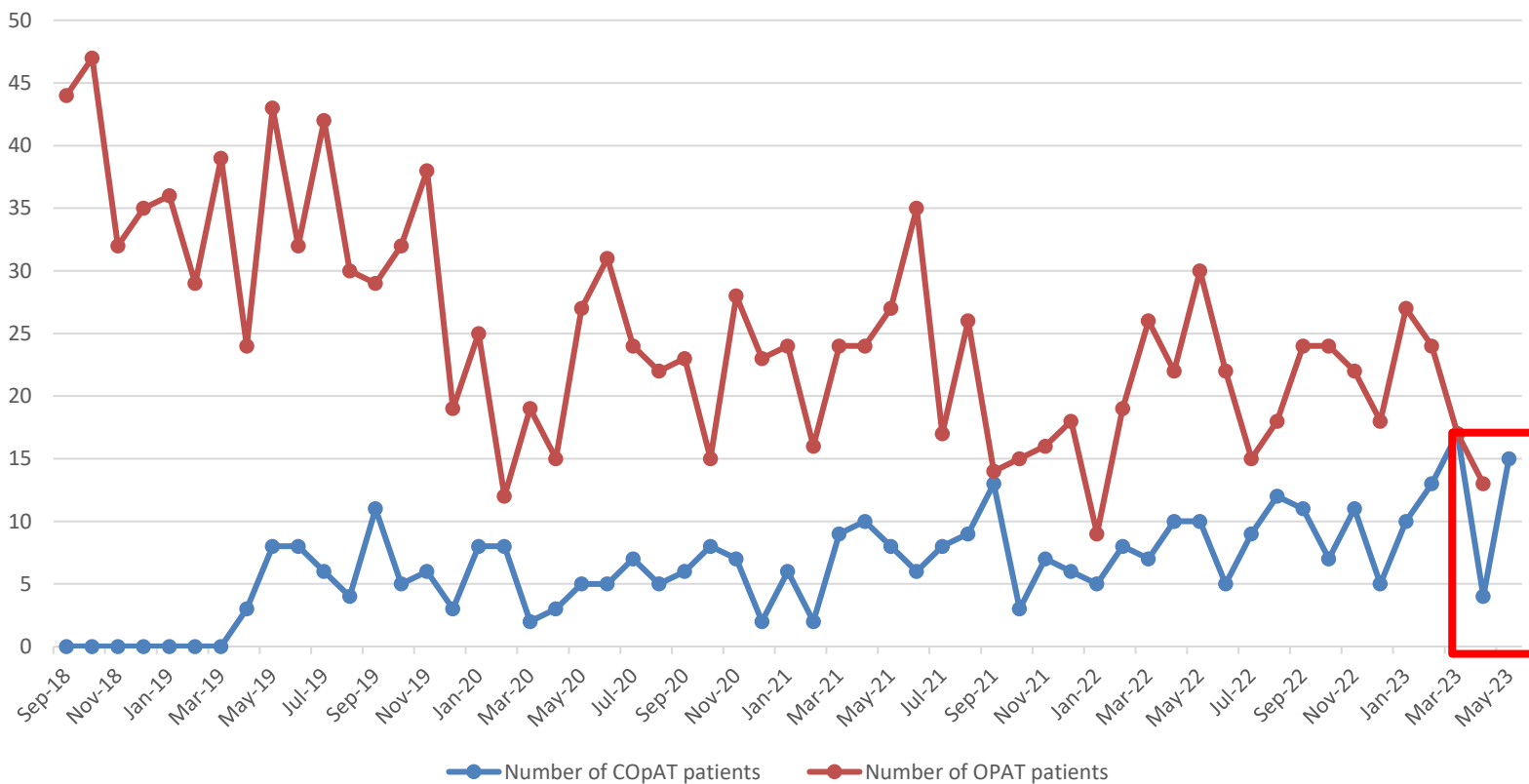
Mandy Haywood OPAT Specialist Nurse

COpAT Journey



OPAT vs COpAT numbers

COpAT and OPAT admissions



Patient profile

COPAT Patient summary Form



Demographics	
Forename	Medic
Surname	Medic
Dob / age	nurse
K number	medic
NHS number	nurse
Address	nurse
Phone number	nurse
Key Safe Info	nurse
Next of kin details	Nurse
Additional information	Nurse
Height	Nurse
Weight	nurse
Date discharged to COPAT	nurse

Health Professionals	
GP	Nurse
CCG code	Nurse
Parent specialty	Nurse
Specialty Consultant	Nurse

Referral diagnosis	
Infection	Medic
Any relevant surgical details	Medic

Microbiology		
Date	Sample	Pathogen

Co-morbidities	
	Medic

Other drugs	Pharmacist	Source of information

Allergies / Adverse Drug Reactions			
Date	Drug	Reaction	Source of information

Antibiotics					
Antibiotics pre discharge			nurse		
Start date	Stop date	Antibiotic	Dose	Frequency	Route

Antibiotics on TTO			pharmacist		
Start date	Stop date	Antibiotic	Dose	Frequency	Route

Antibiotics on COPAT			pharmacist		
Start date	Stop date	Antibiotic	Dose	Frequency	Route

	Medic name	Date
Antibiotic plan made by		
Initial plan		



Roles and responsibilities

Pharmacist

- Leads weekly VWR
- Requests and reviews blood tests
- Reviews patient in clinic
- Writes prescriptions
- Telephone consults
- Refers to medic if required

COpAT nurse

- Consents patient
- Ensure blood forms issued, documents results on pt profile
- ECGs, takes bloods
- Organises clinic list
- Medication collection

COPAT patient leaflet

Nottingham University Hospitals 
NHS Trust

Going home with oral antibiotics

Information for Patients

OPAT Service
Infectious Diseases

OPAT Nurse On Call
(Contactable Monday to Sunday 8am—11pm)
07713093409

For more information please contact:

OPAT Services
Infectious Diseases Department
Nottingham City Hospital Campus
Tel: 0115 9691169 ext. 74672 / 74620

We are here for you

What is OPAT/COPAT?

OPAT stands for Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy and is a service that provides care for anyone with a stubborn or deep infection requiring long term antibiotics. This can be in the form of intravenous (IV) antibiotics or complex oral antibiotics (COPAT). You have been identified as requiring long term **oral** antibiotics to help treat your infection and have therefore been referred to our service.

Are oral antibiotics as good as IV antibiotics?

Evidence shows that in some infections, oral antibiotics are equally as effective as IV antibiotics.

There are also some added benefits to having oral antibiotics rather than IV antibiotics, these include:

- Shorter inpatient hospital stays.
- Less risk of hospital acquired infection.
- Absence of IV related infections.
- More patient independence, patients feel they have more choice and control over their care.
- More convenient, some patients can return to work.
- Hospital costs are reduced.

Why do I need to be monitored whilst taking these oral antibiotics?

As with IV antibiotics long term oral antibiotics are not without risk and need close monitoring by the OPAT Team. You will be asked to attend our OPAT clinic throughout your treatment to see one of our Consultants and your medications should be provided by our team and not by your GP.

Monitoring you by doing blood tests is extremely important in ensuring that your body is processing/coping with the antibiotics as it should be. The blood tests are also used to guide your treatment throughout your course.

You must be medically, socially and physically stable before discharged onto COPAT.

What happens when you get home?

- You **must** attend your GP surgery or hospital phlebotomy service for a blood test as instructed by the OPAT Team (this may be weekly, every two weeks or monthly) until your treatment is completed.
- You **must** attend the OPAT Clinic as instructed by the OPAT Team to discuss your care, these usually take place on a Thursday afternoon. Further prescriptions can be collected from the hospital pharmacy at this point.
- You or a relative **must** contact the OPAT nurses if you become unwell at home.

If the above criteria are not met, the OPAT team may withdraw your treatment at home for your own safety.

What will happen if in the unlikely event your oral antibiotics fail?

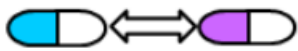
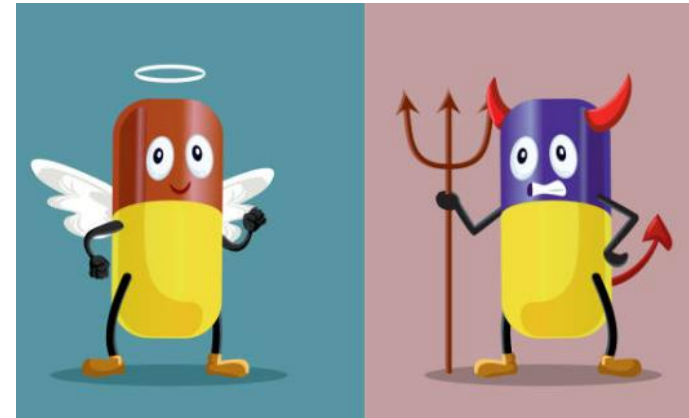
In the event of your oral antibiotics causing any adverse events or no longer effectively treating your infection, it may be necessary for you to be switched onto an intravenous antibiotic (which is given via an IV line into your veins). At this point, you will have to be reassessed by an OPAT nurse to discuss IV delivery options.

What oral antibiotics am I taking on discharge?

Name	Dose (mg)	How many times per day

Please refer to the label on the antibiotics supply

The COpAT challenge!



Latest COpAT figures

21/2/23- 12/6/23

- 52 patients discharged
- Average 20 (15-29) patients each week
- Currently 19 patients

Next steps

- Continued feedback and review
 - OPAT nurse and medics
 - Patients
- Analysis of patient outcomes
- Clarify and communicate service referral criteria