

Workshop members of working groups for development of clinical guidelines infectious diseases in Croatia

24 November 2006

Background

The Croatian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has issued an Ordinance for the creation of an Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism for the Control of Antimicrobial Resistance (ISKRA). ISKRA applies state-of-the-art methods of development of surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use and promotion of rational usage of antimicrobials as agreed in the European Community.

One of the tasks of ISKRA is to facilitate the rational usage of antimicrobials through national evidence based clinical practice guidelines. Multidisciplinary working groups will develop national clinical practice guidelines applying the [AGREE methodology](#). The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has invited representatives from professional societies and from relevant institutions to participate in the guideline development. In a preparatory workshop four topics were selected for development of national clinical guidelines, i.e. surgical prophylaxis, pharyngo-tonsillitis, urinary tract infections and MRSA infections.

The Croatian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is supported in strengthening the control of antimicrobial resistance by the MATRA project, financed by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Objectives of the workshop

The workshop is aiming to prepare future members of working groups for development of clinical practice guidelines for the tasks they are going to execute.

Specifically the workshop aims:

1. To familiarise members of the working groups with the steps the Croatian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has taken to control the antimicrobial resistance in the country.
2. To familiarise members of the working groups with international developments and activities (especially in Europe) in the area of control of antimicrobial resistance.
3. To familiarise members of the working groups with the AGREE methodology and its implications for the development of clinical practice guidelines.
4. To formulate with specific working group members the exact scope and purpose of the clinical practice guidelines they will develop.
5. To agree with the specific working group members on working methods, procedures and tasks in the working groups.

Programme

Morning programme in plenary

<i>Time</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Presenter</i>
09.30 – 10.00	Registration of participants	
10.00 – 10.10	Welcome by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	?
10.10 – 10.30	MHSW activities to improve the control	Dr. V. Stamenic

10.30 – 11.00	of antimicrobial resistance European Developments in Reduction of Antimicrobial Resistance	MHSW Prof. Dr. V. Krcmery Trnava University, Slovak Republic
11.00 – 11.15	Tea Break	
11.15 – 12.00	Development of Clinical Practice Guidelines according to the AGREE methodology	Dr. I. Gyssens, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Holland
12.00 – 12.15	Guideline development infectious diseases Key Issues for the Croatian situation	Dr. A. Tambic Reference Centre Antimicrobial Resistance
12.15 – 13.00	Plenary discussion on guideline development in infectious diseases	Prof. M. Rusnak, Trnava University, Slovak Republic
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch break	
Afternoon programme in four working groups		
14.00 – 14.15	Scope and purpose of Clinical Practice Guidelines Introduction	Facilitator
14.15 – 15.00	Scope and purpose ¹ formulation in working groups	
15.00 – 15.30	Working methods, procedures and tasks in working groups Introduction	Facilitator
15.30 – 15.45	Tea Break	
15.45 – 16.30	Working methods, procedures and tasks in working groups Agreement among members of working groups	
16.30 – 17.00	Short plenary presentations of outcomes of group discussions	Facilitators
17.00	Closure	

¹ Scope and purpose according to AGREE:

1. The overall objective(s) of the guideline should be specifically described.
2. The clinical question(s) covered by the guideline should be specifically described.
3. The patients to whom the guideline is meant to apply should be specifically described.

Workshop Croatian General Practitioners Clinical guidelines infectious diseases in Croatia 25 November 2006

Background

The Croatian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has issued an Ordinance for the creation of an Intersectoral Coordination Mechanism for the Control of Antimicrobial Resistance (ISKRA). ISKRA applies state-of-the-art methods of development of surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use and promotion of rational usage of antimicrobials as agreed in the European Community.

One of the tasks of ISKRA is to facilitate the rational usage of antimicrobials through national evidence based clinical practice guidelines. Multidisciplinary working groups will develop national clinical practice guidelines applying the [AGREE methodology](#), to start with the topics of surgical prophylaxis, pharyngo-tonsillitis, urinary tract infections and MRSA infections. General practitioners play a key role in control of antimicrobial resistance. First of all, they prescribe most of the antimicrobials used in the country and therefore can make an important contribution to more rational use of antimicrobials. Secondly, general practitioners work in close and frequent contact with the patients and play a role in sensitisation of the general population in rational use of antimicrobials.

The Croatian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare is supported in strengthening the control of antimicrobial resistance by the MATRA project, financed by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Objectives of the workshop

The workshop is aiming to inform the general practitioners on the development of clinical practice guidelines and to seek collaboration in implementation of clinical practice guidelines.

Specifically the workshop aims:

1. To familiarise general practitioners with the steps the Croatian Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has taken to control the antimicrobial resistance in the country.
2. To familiarise general practitioners with international developments and activities (especially in Europe) in the area of control of antimicrobial resistance.
3. To familiarise general practitioners with the development of clinical practice guidelines, dissemination and adherence, using the example of the Netherlands.
4. To discuss with general practitioners their contribution to development of clinical practice guidelines in Croatia, and their contribution to dissemination and adherence.
5. To discuss with general practitioners ways to sensitise the general population of Croatia in prudent use of antimicrobials.
6. To discuss with general practitioners opportunities for creating a network of interested professionals, who can enhance to rational use of antimicrobials in primary care.

<i>Time</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Presenter</i>
09.30 – 10.00	Registration of participants	
10.00 – 10.10	Welcome by Ministry of Health and	?

	Social Welfare	
10.10 – 10.30	MHSW activities to improve the control of antimicrobial resistance	Dr. V. Stamenic MHSW
10.30 – 11.00	European Developments in Reduction of Antimicrobial Resistance	Dr. Jaap Koot Public Health Consultant The Netherlands
11.00 – 11.15	Tea Break	
11.15 – 12.00	Development of Clinical Practice Guidelines, in the Netherlands	Dr. , Netherlands Society of General Medicine
12.00 – 12.30	Clinical Practice Guidelines, dissemination and adherence, in the Netherlands	Dr. M. Vucetic, General Practitioner, The Netherlands
12.30 – 13.00	Guideline development infectious diseases Key Issues for the Croatian situation	Dr. A. Tambic Reference Centre Antimicrobial Resistance
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch break	
14.00 – 14.15	Clinical Practice Guidelines in the Croatian General Practice	? Marija Botica? Croatian Society of General Practitioners
14.15 – 15.00	Plenary discussion	Facilitator
15.00 – 15.30	Tea Break	
15.30 – 15.45	Networking for prudent use of antimicrobials, introduction	??
15.45 – 16.30	Plenary discussion and resolutions	Facilitator
16.30	Closure	