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# MEMORANDUM

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**To:** Dr Graham Steel, Acting DMS, Katie Jefford, Nursing Director, Redland - Wynnum, Richard Smith, Director of Nursing, Marie Rose Centre, Eric Ford, Nurse Unit Manager – Wynnum, Nursing and Medical Staff, CNC-Infection Control

**Copies to:** Dr Naomi Runnegar, Infectious Diseases Physician, Duncan Jaffrey, Nursing Director, Surgery, Mellissa Knox, Nursing Director, Women & Birthing, Nurse Managers, Pharmacy Staff

**From:** Gabrielle Lambert – Director of Pharmacy  
Ashlea McCarron – Antimicrobial Stewardship Pharmacist

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**Subject:** **Update on Intravenous piperacillin-tazobactam – resolution of global shortage**

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- S This memo updates the information provided in the previous memo (05/02/2018) regarding the global shortage of piperacillin-tazobactam which has now largely resolved.
- B Piperacillin-tazobactam has been in short supply since September 2017 and as a result switch/substitution guidelines have been in place since October 2017. Supply has been restricted to Infectious Diseases Approved Indications only.
- A With the co-ordinated effort of all staff to adhere to the recommended switch guidelines and restrictions, there has been a significant reduction in the usage and adequate stock holding to allow for a reintroduction to revised empiric guidelines.
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1. Imprest availability: piperacillin-tazobactam will be available on specific ward imprints to facilitate access for indications in line with the [Metro South Antimicrobial Prescribing Guidelines](#). These areas will be: Emergency, HDU, Macleay and Stradbroke wards. Individual patient supply will continue to be dispensed for approved indications on other wards.
  2. Piperacillin-tazobactam switch guidelines: The previously distributed switch guidelines have been modified to reintroduce piperacillin-tazobactam for approved indications.
  3. Approval for piperacillin-tazobactam usage: All usage of piperacillin-tazobactam outside the revised guidelines (see Appendix) requires specific Infectious Diseases approval. Prescribers should document the name of the approving Infectious Diseases Physician/Registrar in the appropriate field within the MAR.

4. Advice: The Redland Hospital visiting Infectious Diseases Physician (Dr Naomi Runnegar) should be consulted for clinical questions regarding appropriate antimicrobial therapy (contact via switch). The Metro South Infectious Diseases Physician on-call should be consulted after-hours (available at all times).

NB. The above advice is for the treatment of adult patients. For paediatric patients please refer to [CHQ \(LCCH\) Empirical Antimicrobial Guidelines](#) for antimicrobial choice and doses.

Gabrielle Lambert  
**Director of Pharmacy**  
23/05/2018

Ashlea McCarron  
**Antimicrobial Stewardship Pharmacist**  
23/05/2018

**APPENDIX: Piperacillin-Tazobactam Empiric & Switch Guidelines – Redland Hospital**  
**Updated 23/05/18**

	Indication	Indication Subset	Empiric Guideline Recommendations (see Notes)
<b>Sepsis</b>	Febrile neutropenia		<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b> (4.5g IV 6-hourly) & <b>Gentamicin</b> (as per Metro South Antibiotic Guideline)
	Hospital-acquired sepsis	Unknown source	<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b> (4.5g IV 8-hourly) [Add vancomycin for patients known to be MRSA colonised or have a central line in-situ]
	Proven <i>Pseudomonas</i> sp. infection		<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b> (4.5g IV 6-hourly) * <b>ID Approval Required</b>
<b>Bone &amp; Joint Infections</b>	Open fractures		<b>Cefazolin</b> (2g IV 8-hourly) & <b>Metronidazole</b> <sup>†</sup> (400mg PO 12-hourly)
	Diabetic foot infections	Osteomyelitis or severe limb or life threatening infection	<b>Cefazolin</b> (2g IV 8-hourly) & <b>Metronidazole</b> <sup>†</sup> (400mg PO 12-hourly) Seek ID opinion if Pseudomonal cover required
<b>Gastro-intestinal &amp; intra-abdominal infections</b>	Peritonitis; or Cholangitis; or Severe diverticulitis; or Intra-abdominal collection	If IV therapy is required beyond 48 hours, as follow on from a gentamicin based regimen	<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b> (4.5g IV 8-hourly)
	Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis in patients with ascites	For patients already on fluoroquinolone or trimethoprim + sulfamethoxazole prophylaxis	<b>Ceftriaxone</b> (2g IV daily) & <b>Ampicillin</b> (2 IV 6-hourly) OR as a single agent, use <b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b> (4.5g IV 8-hourly)
<b>Respiratory</b>	Hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP), including aspiration pneumonia		<b>Ceftriaxone</b> (1g IV daily) & if anaerobic infection is suspected, add <b>Metronidazole</b> <sup>†</sup> (400mg PO 12-hourly)
	Bronchiectasis	Infective exacerbation where <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> is proven	<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b> (4.5g IV 6-hourly) * <b>ID Approval Required</b>
	Empyema/lung abscess		<b>Ceftriaxone</b> (2g IV daily) & <b>Metronidazole</b> <sup>†</sup> (400mg PO 12-hourly)
<b>Bites (moderate-to-severe established infection)</b>			<b>Piperacillin-tazobactam</b> (4.5g IV 8-hourly)
<b>All other indications</b>	<b>Infectious Diseases approval is required before prescribing</b>		
* Approval by an Infectious Diseases Physician is required after 48 hours			
† PO metronidazole is generally recommended given 80% oral bioavailability. Where the PO route is not feasible, use metronidazole 500mg IV 12-hourly			

**Notes:** Please contact Infectious Diseases for specific clinical situations that may require alternate antimicrobial therapy (e.g. where known/suspected multi-resistant organisms, immunosuppression, allergies, or other complicating factors)