	Nurse	Doctor	Pharmacists	IPC practitioner	Microbiologist
Step 1: Does the patient need an antimicrobial?					
Clinical evaluation of patient's condition	- Accurate allergy and medication history specifically antimicrobial use - Triage and appropriate isolation	- Decide if an antimicrobial is indicated: does the patient have a bacterial infection? - Accurate allergy history - Mediation history-taking to inform prior antimicrobial use	- Accurate allergy history - Check and monitor for drug reactions - Medication history-taking to inform prior antimicrobial use	- Triage and appropriate isolation	- Advice on appropriate specimen-taking practices
What appropriate diagnostics are needed to support that decision (based on STGs/EML). Take the appropriate culture before the first dose.		- Early and appropriate taking of cultures			- Preliminary microbiology results and antimicrobial adjustment
Step 2: If yes, which antimicrobial is the most appropriate?					
Empiric therapy based on site, community infection or HAI and local hospital epidemiology		- Appropriate empiric antimicrobial prescribing	- Review of antimicrobial scripts for appropriateness - Esuring medications are available timeously for administration - Optimising antimicribial dosing according to guideline recommendations, and PK/PD principles		- Preliminary microbiology results and antimicrobial adjustment
Step 3: Ensure appropriate administartion of antimicrobial					
Administer antimicrobial early **Delivery / route** **Dose** **Duration**	-Timely antimicrobial administartion, correct route, dose and duration	- Correct, delivery, route, dose and duration of antimicrobial prescribed	- Correct, delivery, route, dose and duration of antimicrobial prescribed - Timely medication dispensing	- Triage and appropriate intial isolation	
	- Hand hygiene - Infection control precautions - Triage and appropriate isolation		- Antimicrobial dosing - Recommend the right route of administration		
Step 4: Review the need for antimicrobial every day					
	- Timely antimicrobial administartion, correct route, dose and duration	- Review of preliminary microbiology results and antimicrobial adjustment	- Medication reconciliation - Ensuring medications are available timeously for administartion		- Follow up if needed

	- Medication reconciliation	- Antimicrobial dosing and de-escalation	- Therapeutic drug monitoring if indicated - Antimicrobial dosing and de-escalation		
	- Monitor and report on progress	- Evaluation of clinical response	- Appropriate duration monitoring and notification of doctor		
	- IV to oral antimilcrobial switch	- IV to oral antimicrobial switch	- IV to oral antimicrobial switch		
	- Monitor for changes in patient condition		- AMS audit and feedback		
		- Final culture report review and antimicrobial adjustment	- Review of antimicrobial script for appropriateness	- Advise on infection control precautions upon identification resistance	- Final culture report and antimicrobial adjustment
	- Monitor and report on progress	- Identification of antimicrobial resistance			- Identification of antimicrobial resistance - Alerting çlinician and nurse
	- Assess for appropriate care of IV cannulas and urinary catheters and evaluate need to continue	- Evaluate need for IV cannulas and urinary catheters		- Evaluate need for IV cannulas and urinary catheters	
	- Adverse events identification and notification to doctor	- Adverse events identification and reporting	- Pharmacovigilance (medication error reporting, adverse drug reaction identification) - Advisory role on AMS progress		
	- Patient education		- Patient education for TTO medication		
General precautions					
	- Hand hygiene - Infection control precautions	- Hand hygiene - Infection control precautions	- Hand hygiene - Infection control precautions	- Hand hygiene - Infection control precautions	- Hand hygiene - Infection control precautions