

Birmingham Biomedical Research Centre

An NIHR BRC Dataset: Antimicrobial Stewardship And Antimicrobial Resistance.

Data range for infographic: 01.01.2010-30.09.2022
Other extended time periods are available on request

A highly granular dataset of 273,437 admissions curated by PIONEER for the Birmingham BRC, including demography, serial physiology, laboratory tests, diagnoses (ICD10, SNOMED CT), procedures (OPCS4), prescriptions, microbiology results and outcomes.

Demographic

The dataset includes:

- Young adults **9%** (ages 0-24)
- Adults **46%** (ages 25-64)
- Older adults **45**% (ages 65+)

Based on the index of multiple deprivation map, 43% of the population are from most deprived areas and 6% of patients are from least deprived areas.









8%

Black Mixed White Other Not
African Stated
Caribbean

Culture antibiotic resistance

21%

17%

16%



Penicillin resistance



Trimethoprim resistance



Augmentin resistance

Micro sensitivity test

Top 5 culture organisms are:

- 14K Escherichia coli spells
- **9K** Staphylococcus aureus spells
- **4K** Pseudomonas aeruginosa spells
- **4K** Mixed anaerobic organism spells
- **3K** Klebsiella pneumoniae spells

Other organisms and antibiotics are recorded.



Antibiotics

262K spells prescribed antibiotics within 48 hours of admission with the most common antibiotic being Co-amoxiclav.

Other antibiotic details are available.



Drug allergy

19K patients reported to be allergic to penicillin and related drugs.

Other allergens are available.

Inpatient care

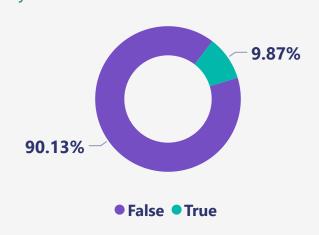
• 273,437 Hospitalised spells; containing 152,235 unique patients admitted to hospital

The average National Early Warning Score is 2 and the average Clinical Frailty Scale is 4

2.3M days worth of hospital data with an average in-hospital length of stay of 8 days

Sepsis

27K spells are diagnosed with sepsis with an average length of stay of 14 days.



Discharge destination

- **85%** Usual place of residence
- **6%** Patient died
- **6%** Other
- 3% Care home

