

Developing OPAT for infective endocarditis

OPAT can provide quality healthcare for suitable patients in a non-hospital setting for a fraction of the cost of inpatient care (13-51% of the cost of an inpatient stay)

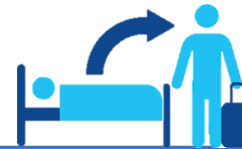


2. These extended hospital stays in hospital correlate with **high costs** (typically £40k)



4. Patients find this **frustrating** as they feel well.

5. Using an OPAT service is a safe way of delivering this **care outside of a hospital setting.**



8.. and **prevents socio-economic and psychological problems** associated with lengthy hospital admissions

Patients feel safer at home

1. Patients with infective endocarditis have a **long hospital admission**, on average lasting **48 days (7 weeks).**



3. Delivery of **IV antibiotics is the main reason** for the long LOS



6. OPAT **delivers patient care in greater comfort** and privacy by enabling a faster return to the patient's home environment



7. This improves patient experience and satisfaction through patients **gaining a sense of empowerment** and control in their healthcare..



With increasing demand in both elective and non-elective activity, OPAT becomes a crucial tool to release beds.

The safety and efficacy of OPAT is well studied and recognised as a cost-effective way to safely manage a range of infections in a non-inpatient setting. Including; patients with skin and soft tissue infections, complex urinary tract infections, orthopaedic infections, diabetic foot infections, exacerbations of bronchiectasis, and intra-abdominal infections