

Queensland Clinical Guidelines

Translating evidence into best clinical practice

Maternity and Neonatal **Clinical Guideline**

Guideline Supplement: Syphilis and pregnancy

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1 Introduction

This document is a supplement to the Queensland Clinical Guideline (QCG) *Syphilis and pregnancy*. It provides supplementary information regarding guideline development, makes summary recommendations, suggests measures to assist implementation and quality activities and summarises changes (if any) to the guideline since original publication. Refer to the guideline for abbreviations, acronyms, flow charts and acknowledgements.

1.1 Funding

The development of this guideline was funded by Healthcare Improvement Unit, Queensland Health. Consumer representatives were paid a standard fee. Other working party members participated on a voluntary basis.

1.2 Conflict of interest

Declarations of conflict of interest were sought from working party members as per the Queensland Clinical Guidelines [Conflict of Interest](#) statement. No conflict of interest was identified.

1.3 Development process

This version of the guideline followed a customised review process. The review initially commenced as a [QCG Peer review process](#) and then subsequently completed statewide consultation and broader final review.

1.4 Summary of changes

Queensland clinical guidelines are reviewed every 5 years or earlier if significant new evidence emerges. Table 1 provides a summary of changes made to the guidelines since original publication.

Table 1. Summary of change

Publication date <i>Endorsed by:</i>	Identifier	Summary of major change
December 2018 <i>Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network (QLD)</i> <i>Communicable Diseases Branch Queensland Health</i>	MN18.44-V1-R23	First publication
December 2020 <i>Queensland Neonatal Statewide Advisory Group (QNSAG)</i>	MN18.44-V2-R23	Change request to flowcharts and guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added: empirical treatment is indicated if maternal treatment for syphilis in pregnancy is inadequate Update: benzyl penicillin dose for treatment of congenital syphilis amended FROM 50 mg/kg TO 30 mg/kg IV Update: precautionary single dose of benzathine penicillin dose for treatment of congenital syphilis amended FROM 50 mg/kg IM once TO 37.5 mg/kg (50,000 units/kg) IM once
February 2021	MN18.44-V3-R23	Change request to flowchart and guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added: guidance for administration of benzathine penicillin for late latent syphilis in pregnancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One dose every 7 days for a total of 3 doses If dose is missed or interval between doses is 9 or more days, recommend the full course is restarted Update: flowchart to reflect above
July 2021	MN18.44-V4-R23	Change request to guideline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added: clearer guidance for administration of benzathine penicillin for late latent syphilis in pregnancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimal interval is one dose every 7 days for a total of 3 doses If the interval between doses is 8 or 9 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider restarting the entire course Liaise with an expert practitioner about the decision to restart If the interval between doses is more than 9 days <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restart the entire course Administer as divided dose of two injections of 900 mg each (1.2 million units) one in each of the ventrogluteal regions or upper outer quadrant of each buttock

Publication date <i>Endorsed by:</i>	Identifier	Summary of major change
October 2022	MN18.44-V5-R23	<p>Change request received from Queensland Maternal and Perinatal Quality Council (QMPQC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend for all women (irrespective of risk), routine antenatal screening at 28 weeks gestation Amendments to reflect above to: Flowchart <i>Syphilis in pregnancy</i>, Table 10. Recommended screening by risk group, Table 19 Birth considerations Risk groups modified FROM: universal, increased and high TO: universal and high
August 2023	MN18.44-V6-R23	<p>Change request received from Queensland Maternal and Perinatal Quality Council (QMPQC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend for all women (irrespective of risk), routine antenatal screening also at 36 weeks gestation Amendments reflecting recommendation to: Flowchart <i>Antenatal care</i>, Table 10. Recommended screening by risk group, Table 19 Birth considerations
December 2024 <i>Queensland Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network</i>	MN23.44-V7-R28	<p>Full review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended: guideline title from <i>Syphilis in pregnancy</i> to <i>Syphilis and pregnancy</i> Amended: approach to screening from 'Risk based' to 'Universal' screening (i.e. screening based on ethnicity, sexual orientation or geographical location removed) Deleted: elements contained in the Queensland Clinical Guidelines <i>Standard care</i> Amended: Formatting and references

2 Methodology

Queensland Clinical Guidelines (QCG) follows a rigorous process of guideline development. This process was endorsed by the Queensland Health Patient Safety and Quality Executive Committee in December 2009. The guidelines are best described as 'evidence informed consensus guidelines' and draw from the literature, the evidence base of existing national and international guidelines and the expert opinion of the working party.

2.1 Topic identification

The topic was identified as a priority by the Communicable Diseases Branch and the Queensland Syphilis Surveillance Service as an action arising from the Queensland Sexual Health Strategy and the North Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Sexually Transmissible Infections Action Plan 2016–2021.

2.2 Scope

The scope of the guideline was determined using the following framework.

Table 2. Scope framework

Scope framework	
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnant women • Newborn babies born to women with syphilis
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify relevant evidence related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assessment and diagnosis of syphilis ○ Implications for maternity care of pregnant women with syphilis ○ Initial assessment and management of newborn babies at risk of congenital syphilis
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of screening regimens for the detection of syphilis in high and low risk populations ○ Assessment and diagnosis of syphilis ○ Maternity care provision for women with syphilis ○ Initial assessment and management of newborn babies with possible, probable or confirmed syphilis
Exclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed contact management strategies • Routine antenatal, intrapartum and postpartum care of the women and her newborn baby • Public health education including preventative strategies • Elements specific to Queensland Clinical Guideline <i>Standard care</i>

2.3 Clinical questions

The following clinical questions were generated to inform the guideline scope and purpose:

- What is the aetiology, transmission and classification of syphilis in pregnancy?
- How is syphilis diagnosed in pregnancy?
- When should syphilis testing be recommended in pregnancy?
- What is the best practice management of syphilis in pregnancy and immediately postpartum?
- What is the best practice management of babies born to mothers with syphilis?

2.4 Search strategy

A search of the literature was conducted during April 2023–May 2023. A further search was conducted in July 2024. The QCG search strategy is an iterative process that is repeated and amended as guideline development occurs (e.g. if additional areas of interest emerge, areas of contention requiring more extensive review are identified or new evidence is identified). All guidelines are developed using a basic search strategy. This involves both a formal and informal approach.

Table 3. Basic search strategy

Step		Consideration
1.	Review clinical guidelines developed by other reputable groups relevant to the clinical speciality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This may include national and/or international guideline writers, professional organisations, government organisations, state based groups. • This assists the guideline writer to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The scope and breadth of what others have found useful for clinicians and informs the scope and clinical question development ○ Identify resources commonly found in guidelines such as flowcharts, audit criteria and levels of evidence ○ Identify common search and key terms ○ Identify common and key references
2.	Undertake a foundation search using key search terms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a search using common search and key terms identified during Step 1 above • Search the following databases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PubMed ○ CINAHL ○ Medline ○ Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials ○ EBSCO ○ Embase • Studies published in English less than or equal to 5 years previous are reviewed in the first instance. Other years may be searched as are relevant to the topic • Save and document the search • Add other databases as relevant to the clinical area
3.	Develop search word list for each clinical question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This may require the development of clinical sub-questions beyond those identified in the initial scope. • Using the foundation search performed at Step 2 as the baseline search framework, refine the search using the specific terms developed for the clinical question • Save and document the search strategy undertaken for each clinical question
4.	Other search strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search the reference lists of reports and articles for additional studies • Access other sources for relevant literature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Known resource sites ○ Internet search engines ○ Relevant textbooks

2.4.1 Keywords

The following keywords were used in the basic search strategy: syphilis, congenital syphilis, pregnant, pregnancy, antenatal screening, *Treponema pallidum*, Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction, treponemal, notifiable, penicillin dose, treatment of syphilis, sexually transmitted infection, monitoring syphilis, latent syphilis, JHR, STI, venereal disease.

Other keywords may have been used for specific aspects of the guideline.

2.5 Consultation

Major consultative and development processes occurred in two tranches. The first between July 2023 and October 2023. Subsequent consultation occurred between February and October 2024 to refine the approach to screening during pregnancy, and streamline the guideline.

Table 4. Major guideline development processes

Process	Activity
Decision for peer review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the guideline scope, clinical questions and current literature was undertaken in May 2023 • Areas of clinical practice change were identified • Clinical leads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reviewed the previous scope and version of the guideline ◦ Reviewed identified areas of clinical practice change ◦ Confirmed aspects of the guideline for update and new inclusions ◦ Reached consensus agreement that a peer review process was appropriate • Expert clinicians and a consumer representative were invited to peer review the updated guideline in July 2023
Wider Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During consultation the 'risk-based' approach to screening for syphilis was raised as an issue of concern by a stakeholders • Following initial consultation with First Nations people and then with other clinical and public health stakeholders, the guideline was revised and a universal screening approach incorporated • All stakeholders who provided feedback throughout the development process were invited to review the final draft

2.6 Endorsement

The guideline was endorsed by the:

- Queensland Clinical Guidelines Steering Committee in December 2024
- Queensland Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network in December 2024

2.7 Citation

The recommended citation of Queensland Clinical Guidelines is in the following format:

Queensland Clinical Guidelines. [Insert Guideline Title]. Guideline No. [Insert Guideline Number]. Queensland Health. [Insert Year of Publication]. Available from: www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg.

EXAMPLE:

Queensland Clinical Guidelines. Normal birth. Guideline No. MN17.25-V3-R22. Queensland Health 2017. Available from: www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg.

3 Levels of evidence

Summary recommendations were informed by:

- Review of literature
- Expertise and experience of clinical leads and working party
- Statewide consultation
- Established Queensland Clinical Guidelines development process

Formal grading of levels of evidence and strength of recommendations was not undertaken.

3.1 Summary recommendations

Summary recommendations and levels of evidence are outlined in Table 5. Summary recommendations.

Table 5. Summary recommendations

Recommendations		Strength of recommendation
1.	Recommend testing for syphilis to all pregnant women in the first trimester (before 10 weeks), at 26–28 weeks and at 36 weeks	Consensus
2.	Recommend testing for syphilis at birth to women who do not have a 36 week syphilis test result	Consensus
3.	For pregnant women with positive syphilis serology, seek advice from an expert practitioner about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staging of syphilis (including previous infection and treatment) • Contact management 	Consensus
4.	For babies born for to women with positive syphilis serology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routinely assess the baby for congenital syphilis both clinically and serologically • Recommend regular clinical and serological follow-up after birth 	Consensus
5.	For treatment of infectious syphilis in pregnancy, recommend benzathine penicillin 2.4 million units (1.8 g) intramuscular injection as a single dose	Consensus
6.	For treatment of congenital syphilis, benzylpenicillin for 10 days is the recommended treatment	Consensus

4 Implementation

This guideline is applicable to all Queensland public and private maternity facilities. It can be downloaded in Portable Document Format (PDF) from www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg

4.1 Guideline resources

The following guideline components are provided on the website as separate resources:

- Flowcharts:
 - Syphilis and pregnancy approach to care
 - Antenatal assessment for syphilis
 - Reactive serology or positive syphilis PCR
 - Newborn baby at risk of congenital syphilis
- Education resource: Syphilis and pregnancy
- Knowledge assessment: Syphilis and pregnancy
- Parent information:
 - Syphilis and pregnancy
 - Jarisch Herxheimer reaction

4.2 Suggested resources

During the development process stakeholders identified additional resources with potential to complement and enhance guideline implementation and application. The following resources have not been sourced or developed by QCG but are suggested as complimentary to the guideline:

- Culturally specific parent information (e.g. for First Nations people)
- Poster for follow-up of congenital syphilis
- Fact sheet for management of a baby with congenital syphilis

4.3 Implementation measures

Suggested activities to assist implementation of the guideline are outlined below.

4.3.1 QCG measures

- Notify Chief Executive Officer and relevant stakeholders
- Monitor emerging new evidence to ensure guideline reflects contemporaneous practice
- Capture user feedback
- Record and manage change requests
- Review guideline in 2028

4.3.2 Hospital and Health Service measures

Initiate, promote and support local systems and processes to integrate the guideline into clinical practice, including:

- Hospital and Health Service (HHS) Executive endorse the guidelines and their use in the HHS and communicate this to staff
- Promote the introduction of the guideline to relevant health care professionals
- Support education and training opportunities relevant to the guideline and service capabilities
- Align clinical care with guideline recommendations
- Undertake relevant implementation activities as outlined in the *Guideline implementation checklist* available at www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg

4.3.3 Implications for implementation

The following areas may have implications for local implementation of the guideline recommendations. It is suggested they be considered for successful guideline implementation.

- Economic considerations including opportunity costs
- Human resource requirements including clinician skill mix and scope of practice
- Clinician education and training
- Equipment and consumables purchase and maintenance
- Consumer acceptance
- Model of care and service delivery

4.4 Quality measures

Auditing of guideline recommendations and content assists with identifying quality of care issues and provides evidence of compliance with the National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards¹ [Refer to Table 6. NSQHS Standard 1]. Suggested audit and quality measures are identified in Table 7. Clinical quality measures.

Table 6. NSQHS Standard 1

NSQHS Standard 1: Clinical governance	
Clinical performance and effectiveness	
Criterion 1.27:	Actions required:
Evidence based care	a. Provide clinicians with ready access to best-practice guidelines, integrated care pathways, clinical pathways and decision support tools relevant to their clinical practice
	b. Support clinicians to use the best available evidence, including relevant clinical care standards developed by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care

The following clinical quality measures are suggested:

Table 7. Clinical quality measures

No	Audit criteria	Guideline section
1.	What proportion of pregnant women were offered antenatal testing for syphilis at each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first trimester (before 10 weeks gestation) • Between 26–28 weeks gestation • At 36 weeks gestation 	Section 2.2
2.	What proportion of women diagnosed with infectious syphilis during pregnancy (as defined in the guideline), received adequate treatment (as recommended in the guideline)	Section 3.3
3.	What proportion of women diagnosed with infectious syphilis in pregnancy (as defined in the guideline) had at birth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placental histopathology and syphilis PCR • Parallel syphilis serology testing of maternal and baby's serum 	Section 3.5
4.	What proportion of babies diagnosed with congenital syphilis received the recommended antibiotic treatment	Section 4.5

4.5 Areas for future research

During development the following areas were identified as having limited or poor quality evidence to inform clinical decision making. Further research in these areas may be useful.

- For pregnant women with infectious syphilis, should a second dose of antibiotic treatment be routinely recommended?
- In pregnant women treated for infectious syphilis, what is the optimal frequency of fetal USS to monitor fetal well-being?
- What is the role of point of care testing for syphilis in pregnancy?
- In pregnant women treated for infectious syphilis, what is the optimal frequency of antenatal serological monitoring?

4.6 Safety and quality

In conjunction with the Queensland Clinical Guideline *Standard care*², implementation of this guideline provides evidence of compliance with the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards.¹

Table 8. NSQHS

NSQHS Criteria	Actions required	☑ Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 1: Clinical governance		
Patient safety and quality systems Safety and quality systems are integrated with governance processes to enable organisations to actively manage and improve the safety and quality of health care for patients.	Diversity and high risk groups 1.15 The health service organisation: a. Identifies the diversity of the consumers using its services b. Identifies groups of patients using its services who are at higher risk of harm c. Incorporates information on the diversity of its consumers and higher-risk groups into the planning and delivery of care	☑ Assessment and care appropriate to the cohort of patients is identified in the guideline ☑ High risk groups are identified in the guideline ☑ The guideline is based on the best available evidence
Clinical performance and effectiveness The workforce has the right qualifications, skills and supervision to provide safe, high-quality health care to patients.	Evidence based care 1.27 The health service organisation has processes that: a. Provide clinicians with ready access to best-practice guidelines, integrated care pathways, clinical pathways and decision support tools relevant to their clinical practice b. Support clinicians to use the best available evidence, including relevant clinical care standards developed by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care	☑ Queensland Clinical Guidelines is funded by Queensland Health to develop clinical guidelines relevant to the service line to guide safe patient care across Queensland ☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for care ☑ The guideline is endorsed for use in Queensland Health facilities. ☑ A desktop icon is available on every Queensland Health computer desktop to provide quick and easy access to the guideline
	Performance management 1.22 The health service organisation has valid and reliable performance review processes that: a. Require members of the workforce to regularly take part in a review of their performance b. Identify needs for training and development in safety and quality c. Incorporate information on training requirements into the organisation's training system	☑ The guideline has accompanying educational resources to support ongoing safety and quality education for identified professional and personal development. The resources are freely available on the internet http://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg

NSQHS Criteria	Actions required	☑ Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 1: Clinical governance		
Patient safety and quality systems Safety and quality systems are integrated with governance processes to enable organisations to actively manage and improve the safety and quality of health care for patients.	Policies and procedures 1.7 The health service organisation uses a risk management approach to: a. Set out, review, and maintain the currency and effectiveness of, policies, procedures and protocols b. Monitor and take action to improve adherence to policies, procedures and protocols c. Review compliance with legislation, regulation and jurisdictional requirements	☑ QCG has established processes to review and maintain all guidelines and associated resources ☑ Change requests are managed to ensure currency of published guidelines ☑ Implementation tools and checklist are provided to assist with adherence to guidelines ☑ Suggested audit criteria are provided in guideline supplement ☑ The guidelines comply with legislation, regulation and jurisdictional requirements
NSQHS Standard 2: Partnering with Consumers		
Health literacy Health service organisations communicate with consumers in a way that supports effective partnerships.	Communication that supports effective partnerships 2.8 The health service organisation uses communication mechanisms that are tailored to the diversity of the consumers who use its services and, where relevant, the diversity of the local community 2.9 Where information for patients, carers, families and consumers about health and health services is developed internally, the organisation involves consumers in its development and review 2.10 The health service organisation supports clinicians to communicate with patients, carers, families and consumers about health and health care so that: a. Information is provided in a way that meets the needs of patients, carers, families and consumers b. Information provided is easy to understand and use c. The clinical needs of patients are addressed while they are in the health service organisation d. Information needs for ongoing care are provided on discharge	☑ Consumer consultation was sought and obtained during the development of the guideline. Refer to the acknowledgement section of the guideline for details ☑ Consumer information is developed to align with the guideline and included consumer involvement during development and review ☑ The consumer information was developed using plain English and with attention to literacy and ease of reading needs of the consumer
Partnering with consumers in organisational design and governance Consumers are partners in the design and governance of the organisation.	Partnerships in healthcare governance planning, design, measurement and evaluation 2.11 The health service organisation: a. Involves consumers in partnerships in the governance of, and to design, measure and evaluate, health care b. Has processes so that the consumers involved in these partnerships reflect the diversity of consumers who use the service or, where relevant, the diversity of the local community 2.14 The health service organisation works in partnership with consumers to incorporate their views and experiences into training and education for the workforce	☑ Consumers are members of guideline working parties ☑ The guideline is based on the best available evidence ☑ The guidelines and consumer information are endorsed by the QCG and Queensland Statewide Maternity and Neonatal Clinical Network Steering Committees which includes consumer membership

NSQHS Criteria	Actions required	☑ Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 2: Partnering with Consumers		
Partnering with consumers in their own care Patients are partners in their own care to the extent that they choose	Healthcare rights and informed consent 2.4 The health service organisation ensures that its informed consent processes comply with legislation and best practice 2.5 The health service organisation has processes to identify: a. The capacity of a patient to make decisions about their own care b. A substitute decision-maker if a patient does not have the capacity to make decisions for themselves	☑ This guideline and consumer information provides information for consumers to make informed decisions ☑ This guideline promotes informed consent
	Shared decisions and planning care 2.6 The health service organisation has processes for clinicians to partner with patients and/or their substitute decision-maker to plan, communicate, set goals, and make decisions about their current and future care 2.7 The health service organisation supports the workforce to form partnerships with patients and carers so that patients can be actively involved in their own care	☑ Consumer information is available for this guideline ☑ Consumers are members of guideline working parties
NSQHS Standard 3: Infection prevention and control systems		
Clinical governance and quality improvement to prevent and control healthcare-associated infections, and support antimicrobial stewardship Systems are in place to support and promote prevention and control of healthcare-associated infections, and improve antimicrobial stewardship.	Integrating clinical governance 3.1 The workforce uses the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial stewardship b. Managing risks associated with healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial stewardship	☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for care ☑ Recommendations for use of antimicrobials are evidence based
Infection prevention and control systems Patients presenting with, or with risk factors for, infection or colonisation with an organism of local, national or global significance are identified promptly, and receive the necessary management and treatment.	Standard and transmission-based precautions 3.6 Clinicians assess infection risks and use transmission-based precautions based on the risk of transmission of infectious agents, and consider: a. Patients' risks, which are evaluated at referral, on admission or on presentation for care, and re-evaluated when clinically required during care	☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for care ☑ Assessment and care appropriate to the cohort of patients is identified in the guideline ☑ High risk groups are identified in the guideline if applicable
Antimicrobial stewardship Systems are implemented for safe and appropriate prescribing and use of antimicrobials as part of an antimicrobial stewardship program	Antimicrobial stewardship 3.15 The health service organisation has an antimicrobial stewardship program that: a. Includes an antimicrobial stewardship policy b. Provides access to, and promotes the use of, current evidence-based Australian therapeutic guidelines and resources on antimicrobial prescribing	☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for care ☑ Recommendations for use of antimicrobials are evidence based ☑ If applicable, Australian therapeutic guidelines and resources were used to develop guideline recommendations

NSQHS Criteria	Actions required	☑ Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 4: Medication safety		
Clinical governance and quality improvement to support medication management Organisation-wide systems are used to support and promote safety for procuring, supplying, storing, compounding, manufacturing, prescribing, dispensing, administering and monitoring the effects of medicines	Integrating clinical governance 4.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for medication management b. Managing risks associated with medication management c. Identifying training requirements for medication management	☑ The guideline provides current evidence based recommendations about medication
NSQHS Standard 5: Comprehensive care		
Clinical governance and quality improvement to support comprehensive care Systems are in place to support clinicians to deliver comprehensive care	Integrating clinical governance 5.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for comprehensive care b. Managing risks associated with comprehensive care c. Identifying training requirements to deliver comprehensive care Partnering with consumers 5.3 Clinicians use organisational processes from the Partnering with Consumers Standard when providing comprehensive care to: a. Actively involve patients in their own care b. Meet the patient's information needs c. Share decision-making	☑ The guideline has accompanying educational resources to support ongoing safety and quality education for identified professional and personal development. The resources are freely available on the internet http://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg ☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for care ☑ Consumer information is developed for the guideline

NSQHS Criteria	Actions required	☑ Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 6: Communicating for safety		
Clinical governance and quality improvement to support effective communication Systems are in place for effective and coordinated communication that supports the delivery of continuous and safe care for patients.	Integrating clinical governance 6.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures to support effective clinical communication b. Managing risks associated with clinical communication c. Identifying training requirements for effective and coordinated clinical communication Partnering with consumers 6.3 Clinicians use organisational processes from the Partnering with Consumers Standard to effectively communicate with patients, carers and families during high-risk situations to: a. Actively involve patients in their own care b. Meet the patient's information needs c. Share decision-making Organisational processes to support effective communication 6.4 The health service organisation has clinical communications processes to support effective communication when: a. Identification and procedure matching should occur b. All or part of a patient's care is transferred within the organisation, between multidisciplinary teams, between clinicians or between organisations; and on discharge c. Critical information about a patient's care, including information on risks, emerges or changes	☑ Requirements for effective clinical communication by clinicians are identified ☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for communication between clinicians ☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for communication with patients, carers and families ☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for discharge planning and follow –up care
Communication of critical information Systems to effectively communicate critical information and risks when they emerge or change are used to ensure safe patient care.	Communicating critical information 6.9 Clinicians and multidisciplinary teams use clinical communication processes to effectively communicate critical information, alerts and risks, in a timely way, when they emerge or change to: a. Clinicians who can make decisions about care b. Patients, carers and families, in accordance with the wishes of the patient 6.10 The health service organisation ensures that there are communication processes for patients, carers and families to directly communicate critical information and risks about care to clinicians	☑ Requirements for effective clinical communication of critical information are identified ☑ Requirements for escalation of care are identified

NSQHS Criteria	Actions required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 6: Communicating for safety (continued)		
Correct identification and procedure matching Systems to maintain the identity of the patient are used to ensure that the patient receives the care intended for them.	Correct identification and procedure matching 6.5 The health service organisation: a. Defines approved identifiers for patients according to best-practice guidelines b. Requires at least three approved identifiers on registration and admission; when care, medication, therapy and other services are provided; and when clinical handover, transfer or discharge documentation is generated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Requirements for safe and for correct patient identification are identified
Communicating at clinical handover Processes for structured clinical handover are used to effectively communicate about the health care of patients.	Clinical handover 6.7 The health service organisation, in collaboration with clinicians, defines the: a. Minimum information content to be communicated at clinical handover, based on best-practice guidelines b. Risks relevant to the service context and the particular needs of patients, carers and families c. Clinicians who are involved in the clinical handover 6.8 Clinicians use structured clinical handover processes that include: a. Preparing and scheduling clinical handover b. Having the relevant information at clinical handover c. Organising relevant clinicians and others to participate in clinical handover d. Being aware of the patient's goals and preferences e. Supporting patients, carers and families to be involved in clinical handover, in accordance with the wishes of the patient f. Ensuring that clinical handover results in the transfer of responsibility and accountability for care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The guideline acknowledges the need for local protocols to support transfer of information, professional responsibility and accountability for some or all aspects of care

NSQHS Criteria	Actions required	☑ Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 7: Blood management		
Clinical governance and quality improvement to support blood management Organisation-wide governance and quality improvement systems are used to ensure safe and high-quality care of patients' own blood, and to ensure that blood product requirements are met.	Integrating clinical governance 7.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for blood management b. Managing risks associated with blood management c. Identifying training requirements for blood management	☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for use of blood products
Prescribing and clinical use of blood and blood products The clinical use of blood and blood products is appropriate, and strategies are used to reduce the risks associated with transfusion.	Optimising and conserving patients' own blood 7.4 Clinicians use the blood and blood products processes to manage the need for, and minimise the inappropriate use of, blood and blood products by: a. Optimising patients' own red cell mass, haemoglobin and iron stores b. Identifying and managing patients with, or at risk of, bleeding c. Determining the clinical need for blood and blood products, and related risks Prescribing and administering blood and blood products 7.6 The health service organisation supports clinicians to prescribe and administer blood and blood products appropriately, in accordance with national guidelines and national criteria	☑ The guideline provides evidence-based and best practice recommendations for use of blood products ☑ The guideline is consistent with recommendations of national guidelines

NSQHS Criteria	Actions required	☑ Evidence of compliance
NSQHS Standard 8: Recognising and responding to acute deterioration		
Clinical governance and quality improvement to support recognition and response systems Organisation-wide systems are used to support and promote detection and recognition of acute deterioration, and the response to patients whose condition acutely deteriorates.	Integrating clinical governance 8.1 Clinicians use the safety and quality systems from the Clinical Governance Standard when: a. Implementing policies and procedures for recognising and responding to acute deterioration b. Managing risks associated with recognising and responding to acute deterioration c. Identifying training requirements for recognising and responding to acute deterioration Partnering with consumers 8.3 Clinicians use organisational processes from the Partnering with Consumers Standard when recognising and responding to acute deterioration to: a. Actively involve patients in their own care b. Meet the patient's information needs c. Share decision-making Recognising acute deterioration 8.4 The health service organisation has processes for clinicians to detect acute physiological deterioration that require clinicians to: a. Document individualised vital sign monitoring plans b. Monitor patients as required by their individualised monitoring plan c. Graphically document and track changes in agreed observations to detect acute deterioration over time, as appropriate for the patient	☑ The guideline is consistent with National Consensus statements recommendations ☑ The guideline recommends use of tools consistent with the principles of recognising and responding to clinical deterioration ☑ Consumer information is developed for the guideline

References

1. Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care. National safety and quality health service standards user guide for health services providing care for people with mental health issues [Internet]. 2018 [cited 2024 September 26]. Available from: <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au>.
2. Queensland Clinical Guidelines. Standard care. Guideline No. MN22.50-V2-R27. [Internet]. Queensland Health. 2022. [cited 2024 November 20]. Available from: <https://www.health.qld.gov.au/qcg>.