Antibiotics Awareness Week 2018: Antibiotic Use Education Strategies in Imperial County Healthcare Facilities
November 14, 2018
# Agenda

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>11:30AM</td>
<td>Welcome/Introduction</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:40AM</td>
<td>U.S. Antibiotics Awareness Week and Imperial County Antibiotic Resistance Prevention Collaborative</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:50AM</td>
<td>Review Resources and Website for Imperial County</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:10PM</td>
<td>Local Examples of Implementation</td>
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<td>12:25PM</td>
<td>Next Steps</td>
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WELCOME/INTRODUCTIONS
U.S. ANTIBIOTICS AWARENESS WEEK AND IMPERIAL COUNTY ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PREVENTION COLLABORATIVE
Happy U.S. Antibiotics Awareness Week!

Follow us on Twitter @CAPublicHealth
Partnership for Regional Antibiotic Resistance (AR) Prevention

- Local area hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, dialysis centers, outpatient clinics, urgent care, dental clinics
- Imperial County Department of Public Health
- California Department of Public Health Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program
Regional Model for AR Prevention Collaboratives

Facilities work together to protect patients.

**Common Approach** *(Not enough)*
- Patients can be transferred back and forth from facilities for treatment without all the communication and necessary infection control actions in place.

**Independent Efforts** *(Still not enough)*
- Some facilities work independently to enhance infection control but are not often alerted to antibiotic-resistant or *C. difficile* germs coming from other facilities or outbreaks in the area.
- Lack of shared information from other facilities means that necessary infection control actions are not always taken and germs are spread to other patients.

**Coordinated Approach** *(Needed)*
- Public health departments track and alert health care facilities to antibiotic-resistant or *C. difficile* germs coming from other facilities and outbreaks in the area.
- Facilities and public health authorities share information and implement shared infection control actions to stop spread of germs from facility to facility.
Imperial County AR Prevention Collaborative Structure

- May 2018 – July 2019
- Quarterly in-person learning and discussion sessions
- Onsite infection prevention assessment
- Assistance with developing a site-specific action plan
- Dissemination of guidance and tools
- Opportunities to discuss and share best practices
- End-of-collaborative self-assessment
Regional AR Prevention Collaborative Objectives

• Improve implementation of AR prevention strategies within local health care facilities across the continuum of care
  – Antibiotic stewardship
  – Infection prevention

• Improve coordination of antibiotic use and infection prevention measures when patients/residents transfer between facilities
What is Antibiotic Stewardship?

Coordinated activities to promote and measure appropriate antibiotic use

- **Diagnosis** – Does the patient have an infection for which an antibiotic is needed?

- **Antibiotic selection** – Is the antibiotic the correct one?

- **Dosing** – Is the antibiotic dose and monitoring appropriate?

- **Duration** – How long is sufficient, but not longer than necessary?
CDC Core Elements for Outpatient Antibiotic Stewardship

**Commitment**
Demonstrate dedication to and accountability for optimizing antibiotic prescribing and patient safety.

**Action for policy and practice**
Implement at least one policy or practice to improve antibiotic prescribing, assess whether it is working, and modify as needed.

**Tracking and reporting**
Monitor antibiotic prescribing practices and offer regular feedback to clinicians, or have clinicians assess their own antibiotic prescribing practices themselves.

**Education and expertise**
Provide educational resources to clinicians and patients on antibiotic prescribing, and ensure access to needed expertise on optimizing antibiotic prescribing.
Antibiotic Prescribing in Outpatient Settings

- At least 30% of antibiotic courses are unnecessary
- Most unnecessary antibiotic use for acute respiratory conditions, e.g., acute bronchitis

Fleming-Dutra et al. JAMA 2016
Outpatient Antibiotic Stewardship Actions

- Educational methods — antibiotic prescribing decisions are based on knowledge
  - Guidelines
  - Clinical decision support
- Behavioral methods — antibiotic prescribing decisions are influenced by psychosocial factors
  - Communications training
  - Public commitments
ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP RESOURCES
Imperial County Resource Webpage

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ImperialCountyAR_Collaborative.aspx
Imperial County Resource Webpage

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ImperialCountyAR_Collaborative.aspx
YOUR HEALTH IS IMPORTANT TO ME.

I GUARANTEE I WILL DO MY BEST TO PRESCRIBE ANTIBIOTICS ONLY WHEN YOU NEED THEM.

Antibiotics can be life-saving, but certain germs are becoming more resistant. If we're not careful about how we prescribe and use the antibiotics we've relied on for years, they might not work for us in the future.

Signed, ____________________________

Insert Health Care Provider Name Here

Insert facility logo here

SU SALUD ES IMPORTANTE PARA MI.

LE GARANTIZO QUE HARE LO MEJOR PARA PRESCRIBIRLE ANTIBIÓTICOS SOLO CUANDO USTED LO NECESITE.

Los antibióticos pueden salvar vidas, pero ciertos gérmenes se están haciendo resistentes. Si no tenemos cuidado como recetamos y usamos los en los antibióticos que confiamos durante años, es posible que no funcionen para nosotros en el futuro.

Firma, ____________________________

Inserte el nombre del proveedor de salud

Inserte logotipo de la instalacion aqui
YOUR HEALTH IS IMPORTANT TO US.

Antibiotics don’t work for certain infections like the common cold, most coughs, and most sore throats. Taking antibiotics when they don’t work can do more harm than good and lead to allergic reactions or serious diarrhea infections.

WE GUARANTEE WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO PRESCRIBE ANTIBIOTICS ONLY WHEN YOU NEED THEM.

Antibiotics can be life-saving, but certain germs are becoming more resistant. If we’re not careful about how we prescribe and use the antibiotics we’ve relied on for years, they might not work for us in the future.

insert health care provider photo here

[Image of a smiley face]

Insert facility logo here

[Logo of California Department of Public Health]
Commitment Posters – For the Group

YOUR HEALTH IS IMPORTANT TO US.

Antibiotics don’t work for certain infections like the common cold, most coughs, and most sore throats. Taking antibiotics when they don’t work can do more harm than good and lead to allergic reactions or serious diarrhea infections.

WE GUARANTEE WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO PRESCRIBE ANTIBIOTICS ONLY WHEN YOU NEED THEM.

Antibiotics can be life-saving, but certain germs are becoming more resistant. If we’re not careful about how we prescribe and use the antibiotics we’ve relied on for years, they might not work for us in the future.

Insert health care provider photo here

Insert facility logo here
Commitment Posters – Urology, Oncology...

Insert health care provider photo here

Antibiotics aren’t usually needed for bacteria in the urine if there are no symptoms of infection. Taking antibiotics when they don’t work can do more harm than good and lead to allergic reactions or serious diarrhea infections.

I GUARANTEE I WILL DO MY BEST TO PRESCRIBE ANTIBIOTICS ONLY WHEN YOU NEED THEM.

Antibiotics can be life-saving, but certain germs are becoming more resistant. If we’re not careful about how we prescribe and use the antibiotics we’ve relied on for years, they might not work for us in the future.

Insert health care provider photo here

Antibiotics are of critical importance to hematology-oncology patients. Taking antibiotics when they don’t work can do more harm than good and lead to allergic reactions or serious diarrhea infections.

I GUARANTEE I WILL DO MY BEST TO HELP YOU PREVENT INFECTIONS AND USE ANTI-BIOTICS CORRECTLY WHEN NECESSARY.

Antibiotics can be life-saving, but certain germs are becoming more resistant. If we’re not careful about how we prescribe and use the antibiotics we’ve relied on for years, they might not work for us in the future.
Prescription Pad – Symptom Relief for Viral Illness

**Symptom Relief**

**Diagnosis**
- Cold or cough
- Flu
- Middle ear fluid
- Viral sore throat
- Bronchitis
- Other:

**General Instructions**
- Drink extra water and fluids.
- Use a cool mist vaporizer or saline nasal spray to relieve congestion.
- For sore throats in older children and adults, use ice chips, sore throat spray, or lozenges.
- Use honey to relieve cough. Do not give honey to an infant younger than 1.

**Specific Medicines**
- Fever or aches:
- Ear pain:
- Sore throat and congestion:

**Follow Up**
- If not improved in ___ days/hours, if new symptoms occur, or if you have other concerns, please call or return to the office for a recheck.
- Phone:
- Other:

Signed: ____________________________

Notes: ____________________________

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**Alivio de los Síntomas**

**Diagnóstico**
- Resfriado o tos
- Líquido en el oído medio
- Influenza (gripe)
- Dolor de garganta de origen viral
- Bronquitis
- Otro:

**Instrucciones Generales**
- Beba más agua y otros líquidos de lo habitual.
- Use un humidificador de vapor frío o una solución salina nasal en aerosol para aliviar la congestión.
- Para el dolor de garganta en los niños mayores y adultos, use trocitos de hielo, aerosol para garganta irritada o pastillas para la garganta.
- Use miel para aliviar la tos. No le dé miel a un bebé de menos de un año de edad.

**Medicamentos Específicos**
- Fiebre o dolores:
- Dolor de oído:
- Dolor de garganta y congestión:

**Seguimiento**
- Si no se ha mejorado en ___ días/horas, si tiene nuevos síntomas o si tiene otras inquietudes, llame o vuelva al consultorio para hacerse un nuevo chequeo.
- Teléfono:
- Otro:

Firmado: ____________________________

Notas: ____________________________
Prescription Pad – Watchful Waiting

GOOD NEWS!

Your healthcare professional believes your illness will likely go away on its own.

You should watch and wait for ___ days/hours before deciding whether to take an antibiotic.

In the meantime, follow your healthcare professional’s recommendations to help you feel better and continue to monitor your own symptoms over the next few days.

- Rest.
- Drink extra water and fluids.
- Use a cool mist vaporizer or saline nasal spray to relieve congestion.
- For sore throats in adults and older children, try ice chips, sore throat spray, or lozenges.
- Use honey to relieve cough. Do not give honey to an infant younger than 1.

If you feel better, no further action is necessary.

If you do not feel better, experience new symptoms, or have other concerns, call your healthcare professional ____________________. Discuss whether you need a recheck or antibiotics.

Signed: ________________________________

Notes:

ESPERAR ATENTAMENTE

¡BUENAS NOTICIAS!

El profesional de atención médica cree que es probable que su enfermedad desaparezca sola.

Debe estar atento y esperar _____ días/horas antes de decidir si toma o no un antibiótico.

Mientras tanto, siga las recomendaciones del profesional de atención médica para ayudarlo a sentirse mejor y continúe monitoreando sus síntomas en los días siguientes.

- Descanse.
- Beba más agua y otros líquidos de lo habitual.
- Use un humidificador de vapor frío o una solución salina nasal en aerosol para aliviar la congestión.
- Para el dolor de garganta en los adultos y niños mayores, pruebe con trocitos de hielo, aerosol para garganta irritada o pastillas para la garganta.
- Use miel para aliviar la tos. No le dé miel a un bebe de menos de un año de edad.

Si usted se siente mejor, no tiene que tomar ninguna otra medida.

Si usted no se siente mejor, tiene nuevos síntomas, o tiene otras inquietudes, consulte al profesional de atención médica _____________________.

Pregúntele si debe hacerse un Nuevo chequeo o tomar antibióticos.

Firmado: ________________________________

Notas:
Infographic – What is Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria?

Antibiotic resistance occurs when bacteria no longer respond to the drugs designed to kill them. Anytime antibiotics are used, they can cause antibiotic resistance.

To learn more about antibiotic prescribing, visit www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use.
Infographic – Do Antibiotics Have Side Effects?

Do antibiotics have side effects?

Anytime antibiotics are used, they can cause side effects. When antibiotics aren’t needed, they won’t help you, and the side effects could still hurt you. Common side effects of antibiotics can include:

- Rash
- Dizziness
- Nausea
- Yeast Infections
- Diarrhea

More serious side effects include Clostridium difficile infection (also called C. difficile or C. diff), which causes diarrhea that can lead to severe colon damage and death. People can also have severe and life-threatening allergic reactions.

Antibiotics save lives. When a patient needs antibiotics, the benefits outweigh the risks of side effects.

To learn more about antibiotic prescribing and use, visit www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use.

Los antibióticos salvan vidas. Cuando un paciente necesita antibióticos, los beneficios superan el riesgo de los efectos secundarios.

Entre los efectos secundarios más graves se incluye la infección por Clostridium difficile (también llamada C. difficile o C. diff), que causa diarrea y puede dañar gravemente el colon y provocar la muerte. Las personas también pueden tener reacciones alérgicas graves y potencialmente mortales.

Para saber más sobre cómo recetar y usar antibióticos, visite https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/community/sp.
Video – Antibiotics Aren’t Always the Answer

English: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oVjMMEBjfxU
Spanish: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NVv1fsM9jPQ
Imperial County Resource Webpage

Collaborative Resources

- Project Plan and Timeline
- Meeting Agenda and Materials
- Assessment Tools

Meeting Agenda and Materials
- Session 1: May 11, 2018
  - Agenda
  - Slides
- Session 2: August 31, 2018
  - Agenda
  - Slides

Assessment Tools

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ImperialCountyAR_Collaborative.aspx
LOCAL EXAMPLES OF IMPLEMENTATION
Questions for All

1. What materials/tools are you using in your facility to improve antibiotic prescribing and use among providers? What are you using for patients?

2. Are you using any of the collaborative tools? Do you have specific plans to use any of the collaborative tools at your facility?

3. Who have you designated as a “champion” to help motivate and encourage implementation of your strategies?
NEXT STEPS
Next Steps

• Select and create an implementation plan for:
  – At least one antibiotic stewardship tool
  – At least one process improvement measure from your onsite assessment.

Plan to discuss at the next collaborative meeting.
  o Haven’t had an onsite assessment? Contact Tracy Lanier to schedule a visit! Tracy.Lanier@cdph.ca.gov

• SAVE THE DATE & JOIN US for the next Imperial County Collaborative Meeting
  February 7, 2019, 8:30-12:30
  Imperial County Public Health Department
  935 Broadway, El Centro, California
Questions?

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