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# Emergency Department Antibiotic Stewardship Collaborative

## October 9, 2019

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Healthcare-Associated Infections Program  
Center for Health Care Quality  
California Department of Public Health



# Agenda



1-1:05PM	Welcome
1:05-1:40PM	Emergency Department and Antibiotic Stewardship Program Partnerships Presentation and Discussion
1:40-2:05PM	ED Quality Improvement Project Updates
2:05-2:30PM	Antibiotic Stewardship Resources and Updates
2:30-3PM	Collaborative Next Steps





**WELCOME**



**EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT AND  
ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM  
PARTNERSHIPS**

# What do ED-ASP partnerships look like?

## Discussion

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- Speak to the ED/ASP partnership in your institution
  - Does an ED representative attend ASP meetings? Did the ED invite themselves or did the ASP invite the ED?
  - What role does the ED representative play in the ASP?
  - What ED-specific ASP activities have you worked on together?
  - How is antimicrobial stewardship implementation different in the ED versus the rest of the hospital?
  - How are AS initiatives received in the ED versus the rest of the hospital?
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ED QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT  
UPDATES

# Quality Improvement Project Updates

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- Where are you at in your quality improvement project?
  - Decided on a project focus.
  - Developed a plan for implementation.
  - Obtained stakeholder buy-in and approvals.
  - Obtained baseline data.
  - Implemented an intervention component.
- What barriers have you met during the planning and implementation phases of your project?
- What do you need to help facilitate your project?



# ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP RESOURCES AND UPDATES





# U.S. Antibiotics Awareness Week!



**BE  
ANTIBIOTICS  
AWARE**

SMART USE, BEST CARE

**U.S. ANTIBIOTIC  
AWARENESS WEEK**

November 18-24, 2019

[www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use](http://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use)



U.S. Antibiotic Awareness Week (USAAW) is an annual observance highlighting the importance of improving antibiotic prescribing and use, also known as antibiotic stewardship. Improving the way healthcare professionals prescribe antibiotics, and the way we take antibiotics, helps keep us healthy now, helps fight antibiotic resistance, and ensures that these life-saving drugs will be available for future generations. CDC encourages healthcare professionals, patients, and families to learn more about antibiotic prescribing and use.

When antibiotics aren't needed, they won't help you, and the side effects could still cause harm. Here are seven facts you should know to **Be Antibiotics Aware**:

Follow us on Twitter @CAPublicHealth

# Infographic – What is Antibiotic-Resistant Bacteria?

## 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.



Bacteria, not the body, become resistant to the antibiotics designed to kill them.

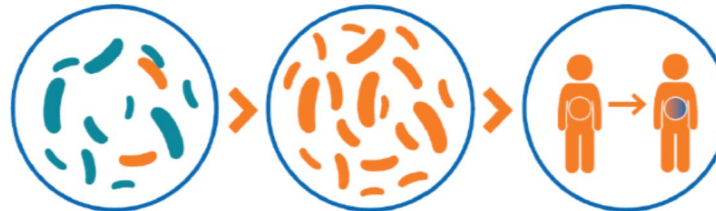
When bacteria become resistant, antibiotics cannot fight them, and the bacteria multiply.

To learn more about antibiotic prescribing visit [www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use](http://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use).

## ¿Qué son las bacterias resistentes a los antibióticos?



La resistencia a los antibióticos ocurre cuando las bacterias ya no responden a los medicamentos que fueron creados para eliminarlas. Cada vez que se usen antibióticos, pueden causar resistencia.



Son las bacterias, no el cuerpo, que se vuelven resistentes a los antibióticos creados para eliminarlas.

Cuando las bacterias se vuelven resistentes, los antibióticos no pueden combatirlos, y estas se multiplican.

Algunas bacterias resistentes pueden ser más difíciles de tratar y propagarse a otras personas.

Cada año en los Estados Unidos al menos **2 millones de personas** se infectan con bacterias resistentes a los antibióticos. Al menos **23 000 personas** mueren por esta causa.

Para saber más sobre cómo recetar y usar antibióticos, visite <https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/community/sp>.



# 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](http://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use).



## ¿Por qué tomar los antibióticos?



TOME CONCIENCIA SOBRE LOS ANTIBIÓTICOS

BUEN USO, MEJOR TRATAMIENTO

Los antibióticos, pueden tener efectos secundarios. Si no necesita un antibiótico, no tome uno. Si necesita un antibiótico, asegúrese de tomarlo correctamente. Los efectos secundarios comunes de los antibióticos pueden incluir:



Sarpullido



Mareos



Náuseas



Infecciones por hongos (candidiasis)



Diarrea

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.

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

## 1 de cada 5

visitas a salas de emergencias relacionadas con medicamentos son por reacciones a los antibióticos.

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

**ANTIBIOTICS**  
**AREN'T**  
**ALWAYS THE ANSWER**

 **BE  
ANTIBIOTICS  
AWARE**  
SMART USE. BEST CARE

0:02 / 2:25



English <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oVjMMEBjfxU>

Spanish <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NVv1fsM9jPQ>

# Commitment Posters – For Individual Providers

## YOUR HEALTH IS IMPORTANT TO ME.



**insert health care  
provider photo here**

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.

**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.



**Inserte la photo del  
proveedor de salud**

Los antibióticos no funcionan para ciertas infecciones como el resfriado común, la tos y la mayoría de los dolores de garganta. Tomar antibióticos cuando no funcionan puede hacer más daño que beneficio y provocar reacciones alérgicas ó infecciones graves por diarrea.

**LE GARANTIZO QUE HARE LO MEJOR PARA PRESCRIBIRLE  
ANTIBIOTICOS 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**



# 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  
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**insert health care  
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Insert  
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provider photo here



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Insert  
facility  
logo  
here





# Prescription Pad – Symptom Relief for Viral Illness

## SYMPTOM RELIEF



### DIAGNOSIS

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

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

### SPECIFIC MEDICINES

- o Fever or aches:
- o Ear pain:
- o Sore throat and congestion:

### FOLLOW UP

- o 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.
- o Phone:
- o Other:

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Notes:



## ALIVIO DE LOS SÍNTOMAS



TOME CONCIENCIA  
SOBRE LOS  
ANTIBIÓTICOS  
BUEN USO, MEJOR TRATAMIENTO

### DIAGNÓSTICO

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

### INSTRUCCIONES GENERALES

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

### MEDICAMENTOS ESPECÍFICOS

- o Fiebre o dolores:
- o Dolor de oído:
- o Dolor de garganta y congestión:

### SEGUIMIENTO

- o 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.
- o Teléfono:
- o Otro:

Firmado: \_\_\_\_\_

Notas:





# Prescription Pad – Watchful Waiting

## 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.

- o Rest.
- o Drink extra water and fluids.
- o Use a cool mist vaporizer or saline nasal spray to relieve congestion.
- o For sore throats in adults and older children, try ice chips, sore throat spray, or lozenges.
- o 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.

- o Descanse.
- o Beba más agua y otros líquidos de lo habitual.
- o Use un humidificador de vapor frío o una solución salina nasal en aerosol para aliviar la congestión.
- o 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.
- o Use miel para aliviar la tos. No le dé miel a un bebé 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:



# Regional Collaborative Webpage

## Regional Prevention Collaboratives

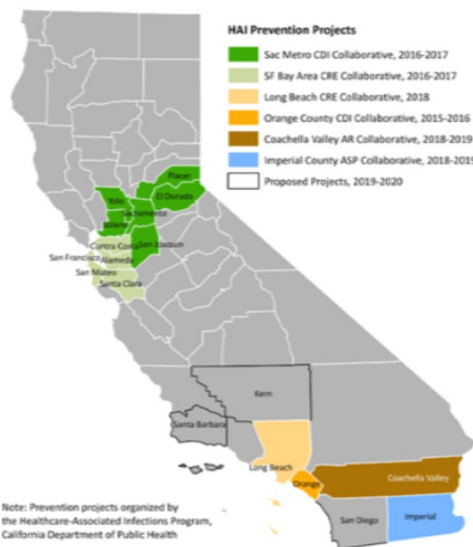
Antimicrobial resistance (AR), including *Clostridioides difficile* infection (CDI), is a growing threat to public health and can spread across the healthcare continuum when patients move between facilities. Healthcare facilities can address AR in their region by working in conjunction with local public health and other facilities in their local healthcare network. The CDPH Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program works with healthcare facilities and local health departments (LHD) to convene regionally-based projects to improve AR prevention measures across the continuum of care.

### What is a regional prevention collaborative?

Regional AR prevention collaboratives are partnerships between LHD and networks of healthcare facilities (including hospitals, long-term acute care hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and outpatient clinics) with a shared patient population. Collaborative participants work together to implement AR prevention best practices both within individual facilities and during transitions of care. Regional AR prevention collaboratives provide opportunities for healthcare facilities and LHD to build relationships, coordinate and share best practices in an in-person and interactive setting. When developing a regional collaborative, we consider the needs, interests, and resources of each region to align project goals and to ensure program sustainability.

### Project List

The HAI Program has convened regional AR prevention collaboratives since 2015. Regions were selected based on high incidence of AR/CDI or risk for emergence of AR.



Emergency Department Antibiotic Resistance Prevention Collaborative (Statewide)

Imperial County Antibiotic Stewardship Collaborative\*

Long Beach CRE Prevention Collaborative\*

Orange County CDI Prevention Collaborative\*

Riverside County / Desert Health Care District CDI Prevention Collaborative\*

Sacramento Metropolitan Area CDI Prevention Collaborative\*

San Francisco Bay Area CRE Prevention Collaborative\*

\*Completed project.

## Questions for All

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1. What materials/tools can you use in your ED to observe U.S. Antibiotics Awareness Week?
  2. How might you partner with your institution's ASP?
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## COLLABORATIVE NEXT STEPS



## Next Steps

- Last meeting
- ID Week presentation recap
- Goals for moving forward
- Publication opportunities

# ED Collaborative Participants



**Olive View-UCLA  
MEDICAL CENTER**

**UC San Diego**  
HEALTH SYSTEM



**Sutter Health**  
Sutter Delta  
Medical Center



**LAC+USC**  
HEALTHCARE NETWORK



**Harbor-UCLA  
MEDICAL CENTER**



**UC DAVIS**  
MEDICAL CENTER

**HIGHLAND  
HOSPITAL**

A member of Alameda Health System

**TORRANCE MEMORIAL**  
MEDICAL CENTER

**UCSF Medical Center**

**Riverside  
University  
HEALTH SYSTEM**  
Medical Center



**Stanford**  
HEALTH CARE



**SAN GORGONIO  
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

**Barton  
Health**

**hoag**



**EISENHOWER HEALTH**



## Contact Information

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