

Setting up Antimicrobial Stewardship in a Geriatric Facility: The Baycrest Experience

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Geriatric Health Care System

Baycrest

Enriching Care
Enhancing Knowledge
Enlightening Minds



Learning Objectives

- Analyze the development of an antimicrobial stewardship program and apply basic principals to their institution
- Select an appropriate priority project for the institution
- Utilize appropriate metrics to measure the success of the program

Description

Antimicrobial stewardship is now a required organizational practice in long-term care. This session will describe how an antimicrobial stewardship program (ASP) was established at Baycrest Centre, a geriatric facility. We will review the Baycrest journey: setting up the core ASP team, identifying priority projects, disseminating the information, and measuring outcomes.

Why Antimicrobial Stewardship in Long Term Care?

- Antibiotic resistance is on the rise
 - Threatening to push society into a post-antibiotic era
- Patient care/safety initiative
 - Minimize unnecessary antibiotic exposure
 - Minimize the risk of antibiotics themselves
 - *C.difficile*, adverse reactions, allergic reactions, etc.
- No new antibiotics in the pipelines for development
- ROP 2014 for LTC:
Antimicrobial Stewardship: the organization has a program for antimicrobial stewardship to optimize antimicrobial use
 - Note: This ROP applies to organizations providing the following services: inpatient acute care, inpatient cancer, inpatient rehabilitation, and **complex continuing care**.

Antimicrobial Stewardship: The Baycrest Model

Program Model:

- Core team
 - 1 part-time dedicated ASP pharmacist
 - 2 family medicine physicians, ~100hrs per year
- Other stakeholders
 - Pharmacy, medicine, infection prevention and control, nursing, lab, patients and family members
 - External partnership with Mt. Sinai Hospital
 - Core team received some training in ID and self-directed learning
 - MAD-ID, guideline review, literature search, Annual Infectious Diseases Conference, Antimicrobial Stewardship [A Tipping Point]

Selecting an appropriate priority project for your institution

- What are the problem areas in your institution?
 - Consider:
 - Antibiotic usage data
 - Grey zones in diagnosis
 - Common indications for antibiotic use
- At Baycrest, most common indications for antibiotic use are: UTI, LRTI, SSTI
- Guidance from Mt. Sinai – go for the low hanging fruit
 - Suggestion to focus on durations of antibiotic therapies

The Baycrest ASP Approach

- **Clinician buy-in is important**
- Educational approach
 - Stakeholder identification (who is your target audience?)
 - Promotion of best practices, evidence-based
 - Promotion of patient care and safety
- Not punitive, policing, or restrictive

Baycrest ASP interventions

- *Guideline review and updates:*
 - Baycrest Guidelines for Empiric Therapy of Urinary Tract Infections
 - Literature search – evidence based recommendations
 - Adapt from existing guidelines
 - Site specific ***antibiogram***
 - Good resources: McGeer's guidelines, IDSA, Sanford Antimicrobial guide, Community Acquired Infections
 - Visual representation of the guideline – “pocket card”
 - LRTI, Vancomycin dosing and TDM sheet, IV to PO
 - Currently working on SSTI

Baycrest ASP interventions

- *Prospective Audits with Feedback*
 - Weekly real-time reviews of patients on antibiotics
 - Provides feedback to pharmacists and prescribers
 - Focused on UTI antibiotics only – due to limited resources
 - Centre wide: Baycrest Hospital and Apotex Nursing home

Baycrest ASP Interventions (cont.)

- *Education*
 - Prospective audits with feedback
 - Presentations/ handouts
 - Display boards
 - Focus Group: identified patients and families/care givers are a great driving pressure for antibiotic prescribing
 - Patient and Family handout/poster
- *IT interventions*
 - Septra string “For Uncomplicated UTI (Note: 3 day stop date)”
 - Macrobid string “For Uncomplicated UTI (Note: 5 days stop date)”
 - Placement of Guidelines/Policies on Intranet
 - “Resources” button at point of order entry
- *Formulary Reviews*

Metrics: Evaluating your ASP

- *Defined Daily Doses*
 - Total number of grams of an antimicrobial agent used divided by the DDD (#g in avg adult daily dose as defined by WHO)
 - Good for inter-hospital comparisons between like hospitals
- *Days of Therapy*
 - Any day that a patient receives at least one dose of an antibiotic
 - Overcomes risk of underestimation of antimicrobial usage with DDDs
- *Total Cost of Antimicrobials*
- *C. difficile rates*
- % of ASP recommendations accepted, Mortality data, Transfer out rates

Data Gathering for Metrics

- IT support, but can be done manually
- Manipulate your data gathering to suit your capability
- Get a volunteer
- At Baycrest:
 - Metrics collected quarterly, and only for antibiotics most commonly indicated in UTI

Reporting your Metrics

- To everyone
- Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee
- Medical Advisory Committee
- Clinicians (Pharmacists and Physicians)

- Why metric reporting?
 - Maintains ASP visibility throughout Baycrest
 - Shares outcomes with stakeholders involved
 - Creates a sense of ownership for antibiotic choices made at the level of the prescriber and pharmacist

Barriers

- Funding
- Time
- Lack of specialized ID knowledge
- Lack of literature on ASP in LTC
- Clinician buy-in
- Different pharmacy support in CCC vs. LTC
- IT support

Take home messages:

- Don't get overwhelmed!
- You don't have to do everything!
- Go for the low hanging fruit
- Choose a project you feel will be successful
- Adapt your projects/metrics according to your resources

Questions?