

# ***Antibiotic Overkill: Most commonly abused broad-spectrum antibiotics***

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# Agenda

- 1.) Defining broad spectrum**
- 2.) Why does antibiotic overkill exist?**
- 3.) Strategies to address over-use**

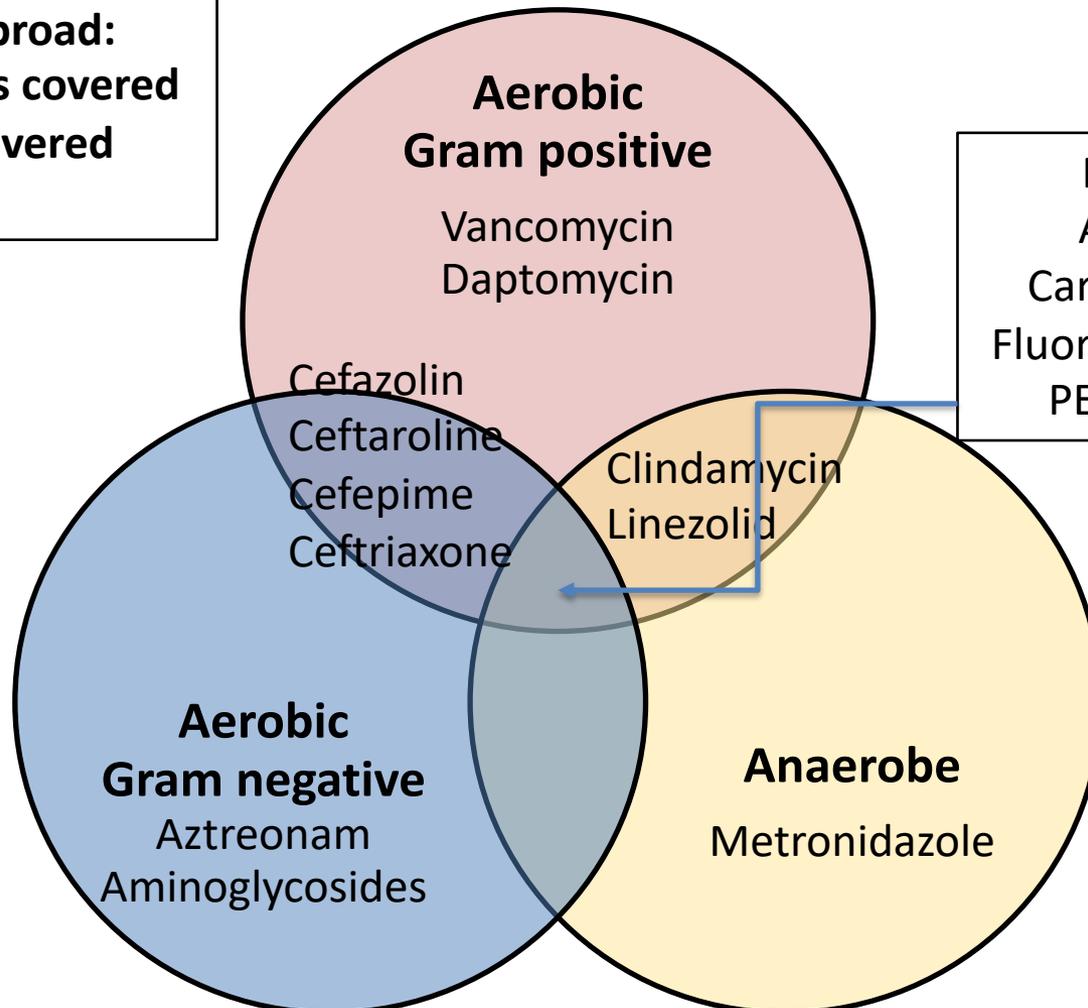
# Defining Broad Spectrum

**# of bacterial organisms covered**

**# of bacterial classes covered**

# Defining Broad Spectrum

Possible definitions of broad:  
# of bacterial organisms covered  
# of bacterial classes covered



Pip/tazo  
Amp/Sul  
Carbapenems  
Fluoroquinolones  
**PENICILLIN!**

# WSHA Definitions

## Broad Spectrum Penicillins

- Amoxicillin/clavulante
- Ampicillin/sulbactam
- Piperacillin/tazobactam

• Ticarcillin/clavulanate

## Cephalosporins

- Cefepime
- Ceftaroline
- Ceftazidime
- Ceftriaxone

• Cefotaxime

## Carbapenems

- Ertapenem
- Imipenem
- Meropenem

• Doripenem

Active against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

# Why the Over-kill?

Clinical Infectious Diseases

IDSA GUIDELINE



## Management of Adults With Hospital-acquired and Ventilator-associated Pneumonia: 2016 Clinical Practice Guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America and the American Thoracic Society

Andre C. Kalil,<sup>1,a</sup> Mark L. Metersky,<sup>2,a</sup> Michael Klompas,<sup>3,4</sup> John Muscedere,<sup>5</sup> Daniel A. Sweeney,<sup>6</sup> Lucy B. Palmer,<sup>7</sup> Lena M. Napolitano,<sup>8</sup> Naomi P. O'Grady,<sup>3</sup> John G. Bartlett,<sup>10</sup> Jordi Carratalá,<sup>11</sup> Ali A. El Solh,<sup>12</sup> Santiago Ewig,<sup>13</sup> Paul D. Fey,<sup>14</sup> Thomas M. File Jr.,<sup>15</sup> Marcos I. Restrepo,<sup>16</sup> Jason A. Roberts,<sup>17,18</sup>

ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, May 2010, p. 1742-1748  
0066-4804/10/\$12.00 doi:10.1128/AAC.01365-09

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## Empiric Combination Antibiotic Therapy Is Associated with Improved Outcome against Sepsis Due to Gram-Negative Bacteria: a Retrospective Analysis<sup>▽</sup>

Scott T. Micek,<sup>1</sup> Emily C. Welch,<sup>1</sup> Junaid Khan,<sup>2</sup> Mubashir Pervez,<sup>2</sup> Joshua A. Doherty,<sup>3</sup> Richard M. Reichley,<sup>3</sup> and Marin H. Kollef<sup>2,\*</sup>

Pharmacy Department, Barnes-Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri<sup>1</sup>; Pulmonary and Critical Care Division, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri<sup>2</sup>; and Hospital Informatics Group, BJC Healthcare, St. Louis, Missouri<sup>3</sup>

*Chest*. 2009 Nov;136(5):1237-1248. doi: 10.1378/chest.09-0087. Epub 2009 Aug 20.

## Initiation of inappropriate antimicrobial therapy results in a fivefold reduction of survival in human septic shock.

Kumar A<sup>1</sup>, Ellis P<sup>2</sup>, Arabi Y<sup>3</sup>, Roberts D<sup>4</sup>, Light B<sup>4</sup>, Parrillo JE<sup>5</sup>, Dodek P<sup>6</sup>, Wood G<sup>7</sup>, Kumar A<sup>8</sup>, Simon D<sup>9</sup>, Peters C<sup>4</sup>, Ahsan M<sup>4</sup>, Chateau D<sup>10</sup>; Cooperative Antimicrobial Therapy of Septic Shock Database Research Group.

# SEP-1 Criteria

MONOTHERAPY	OR	Column A +	Column B
Doripenem Ertapenem Imipenem/Cilastatin Meropenem Cefotaxime Ceftazidime Ceftriaxone Ceftazidime Cefepime Ceftaroline fosamil Moxifloxacin Levofloxacin Amoxicillin/clavulanate Ampicillin/sulbactam Piperacillin/tazobactam		Amikacin Gentamicin Tobramycin Aztreonam Ciprofloxacin	Cefazolin Cefoxitin Cefuroxime Clindamycin IV Daptomycin Telavancin Vancomycin Linezolid Azithromycin Erythromycin Ampicillin Nafcillin Oxacillin Penicillin G

# Strategies to Address Overuse

## **Pre-authorization for broad spectrum antibiotics:**

Orders have to be approved by an antibiotic steward (via pager or phone call) prior to release

## **Prospective audit with feedback:**

Orders are reviewed 48-72h after start for appropriateness

# My Institution Utilizes Pre-Authorization for Broad Spectrum Antibiotics

Approval prior to release

**Yes**

**No**

**Not sure**

# My Institution Utilizes Prospective Audit & Feedback OR Antibiotic Time-out

Orders are reviewed 48-72h after

**Yes**

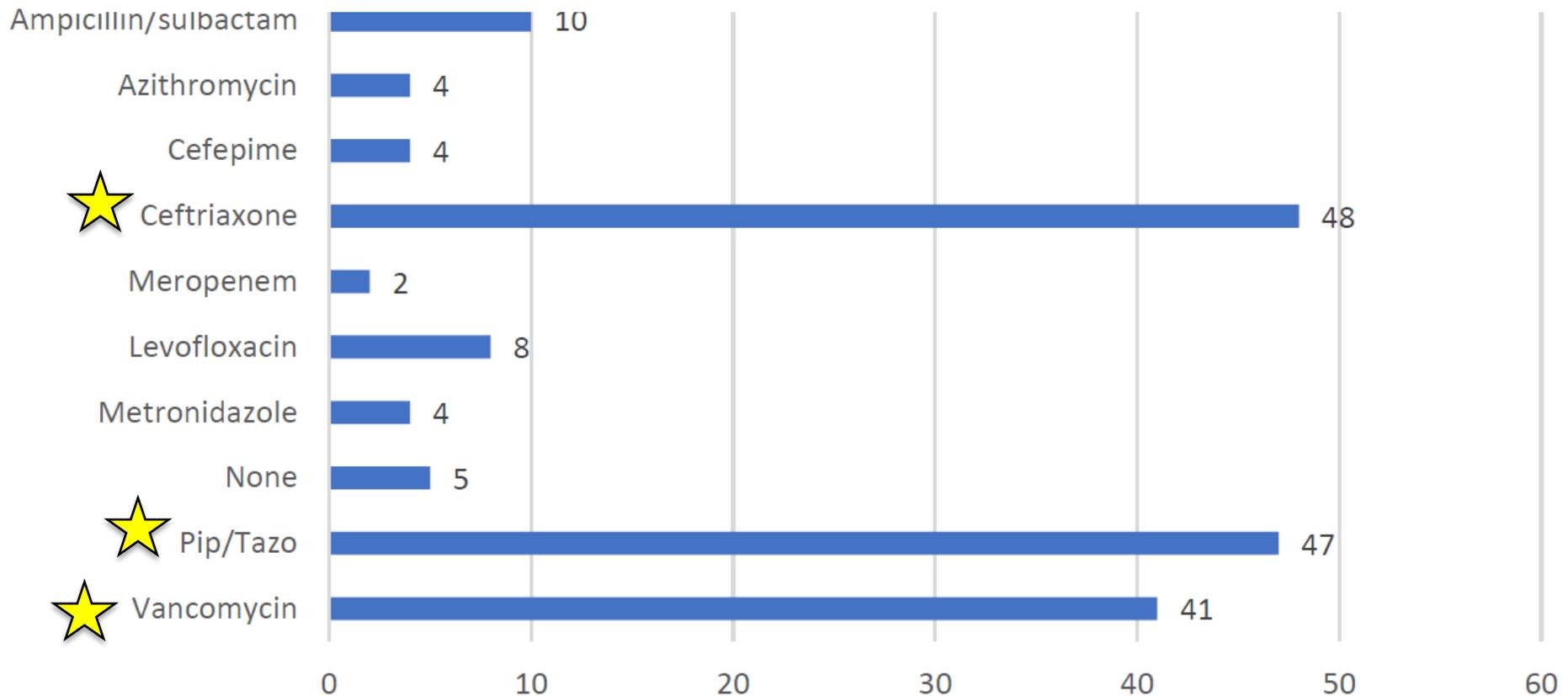
**No**

**Not sure**

# Preferred Broad-Spectrum Therapy?

**77% had antibiotics de-escalated within 72 hours**

***Antimicrobial Stewardship program involved in 20-30% of these cases***



# There is Time to Review **ALL** Antibiotic Use within 72h at my Institution

**Yes, usually**

**No**

**Sometimes, depends on the day**

# There is Time to Review **BROAD-SPECTRUM** Antibiotic Use within 72h at my Institution

**Yes, usually**

**No**

**Sometimes, depends on the day**

# Strategies to Address Overuse: Assess *Pseudomonas* risk

## Gram Negative Isolates

### Percent susceptible



Organism	No. of Isolates	Ampicillin	Ampicillin/Sulbactam	Aztreonam	Cefazolin	Ceftriaxone	Gentamicin	Levofloxacin	Nitrofurantoin	Piperacillin/tazo	Trimethoprim/Sulfa	Cefepime	Ertapenem	Meropenem	Minocycline
Acinetobacter species	68						97	91		82	91	93		94	
Citrobacter freundii	118			81		77	97	90	97	82	86		100		
Citrobacter koseri	79			100		100	100	99	97	100	100		100		
Enterobacter aerogenes	144			80		76	100	97	24	77	99		99		
Enterobacter cloacae complex	226			79		76	97	96	61	80	87		93		
<b>Escherichia coli</b>	<b>7032</b>	<b>56</b>													
Klebsiella oxytoca	137														
Klebsiella pneumoniae	1005														
Morganella morganii	126			90		84	85	79		98	71		100		
Proteus mirabilis	801	80	91	98	96*	97	82	74		100	70		100		
Providencia rettgeri	35			97		100	100	97		100	83		100		
<del>Providencia stuartii</del>	18			100		100	0	6		100	91		100		
<b>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</b>	<b>706</b>			84			94	74		86		94		92	

*P. aeruginosa* isolates (N = 702)  
one tenth the frequency of *E. coli* isolates (N = 7032)

# Strategies to Address Overuse: Publicity Campaigns

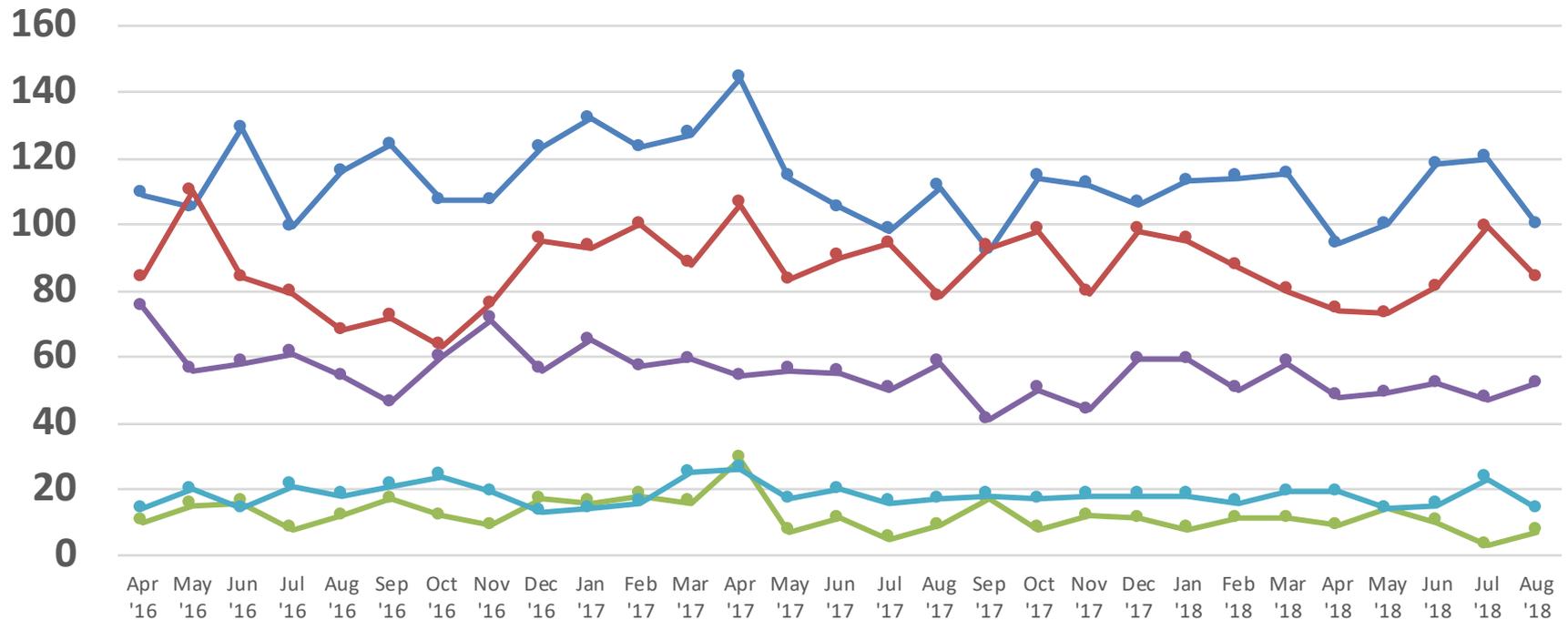
## FluoroquinoDON'T

- **28% *E. coli* isolates are resistant to levofloxacin**
- **35% of *Pseudomonas* isolates are resistant to levofloxacin**
- **2016 FDA Warning Against Fluoroquinolones:  
FQ should be reserved for use in patients with no other treatment options because the risk of side effects generally outweighs the benefits**

*Fluoroquinolones should be avoided for the treatment of uncomplicated UTIs, COPD exacerbations, and intra-abdominal infections if other treatment options are available*

# Strategies to Address Overuse: Where to Start? Focus on your Local Data

VMC  
Days of Therapy/1000 Patient Days



—●— Broad-Spectrum   
 —●— Cephalosporins   
 —●— Carbapenems  
—●— Fluoroquinolones   
 —●— Clindamycin  
—●— Penicillins

# On which broad spectrum antibiotic class do you think your institution should focus antimicrobial stewardship efforts?

**Broad-spectrum penicillins**

**Cephalosporins**

**Carbapenems**

**Fluoroquinolones**

**All of them**

# Antibiotic Overkill: Summary & Conclusions

## **Defining Broad Spectrum**

- Agents with anti-pseudomonal activity
- Agents that cover the greatest number of common bacterial species

## **Providers are trying to do right by their patients. Broad-spectrum antibiotic use IS evidenced-based medicine**

- Evidence is generated by academic institutions whose antibiograms look very different than community-based practice
- Generate & utilize LOCAL prescribing and antibiogram data

## **Strategies to Address Overuse**

- Prospective audit and feedback
- Generate and distribute antibiogram
- Publicity campaigns