



September 30, 2021

UW-TASP | Flex Program | HRSA

- **QI Project: Asymptomatic Bacteriuria**

The Objective of this Cohort

To locally adapt antimicrobial stewardship strategies and optimize patient care



Stewardship Toolkit

Provider education

Didactics & Hand-outs

Nursing education

Huddle tools for nursing education

Patient education

Hand-outs and scripts for avoiding unnecessary antibiotic treatment

Pharmacist education

Tools for providing feedback to providers, communicating about antibiotic adverse effects

Prescriber feedback

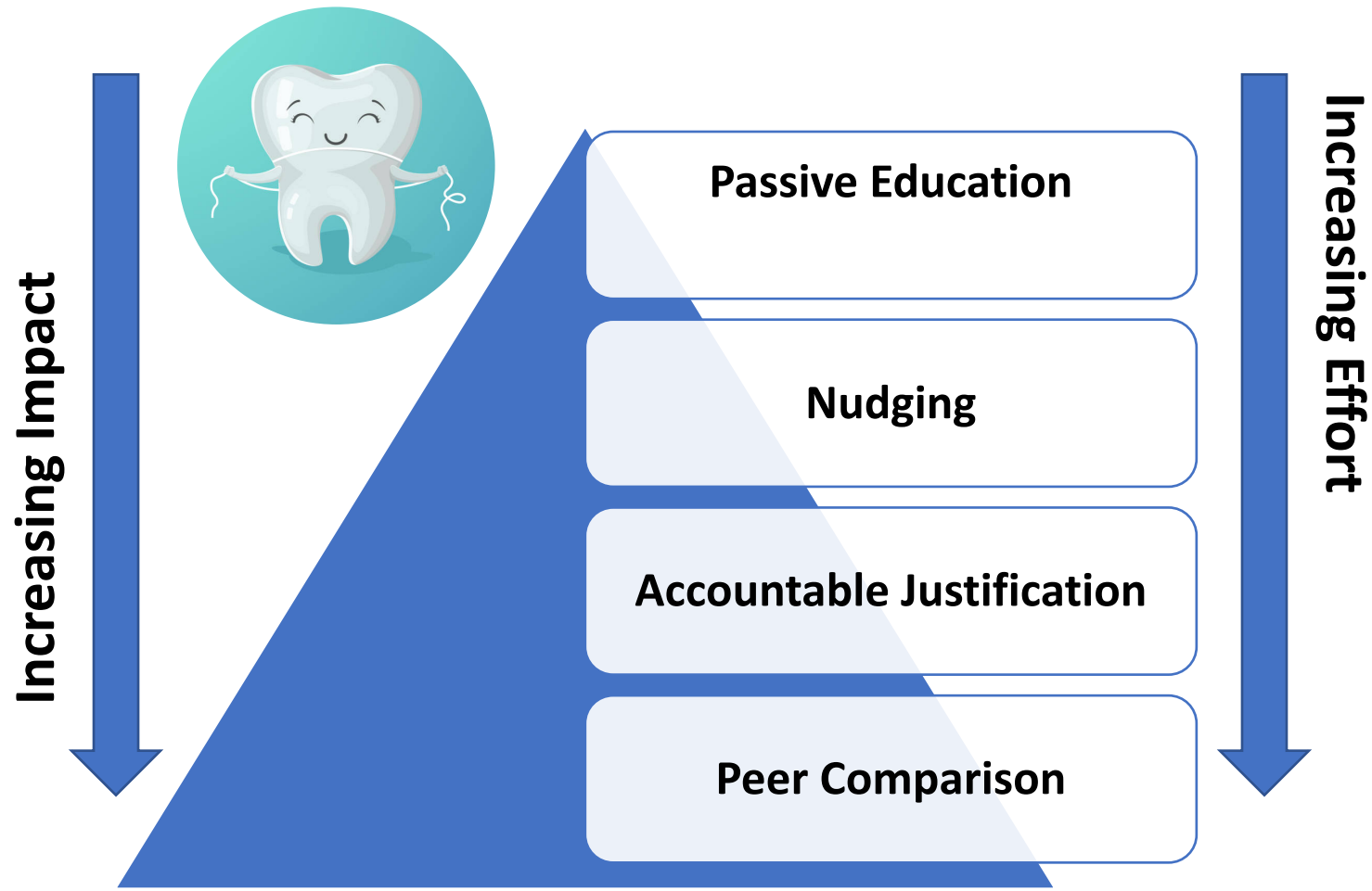
Individual antibiotic prescribing rates for ASB Scripts and tips to communicate changing unnecessary antibiotic prescribing directly with providers

Institutional feedback

Opportunity to benchmark treatment of ASB data



Antimicrobial Stewardship Strategies

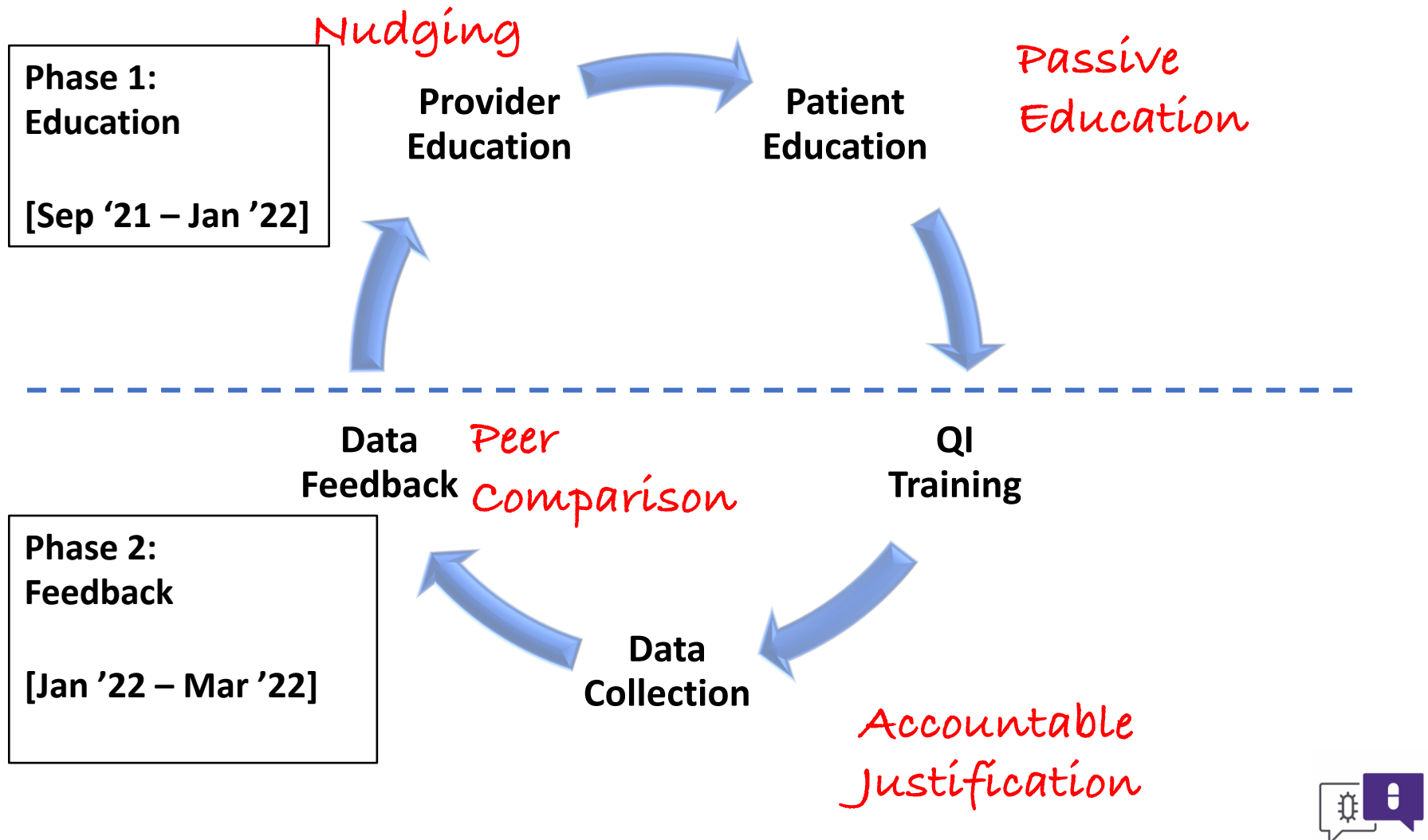


Meeker D et al. JAMA. 2016; 315(6):562-70. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.0275.

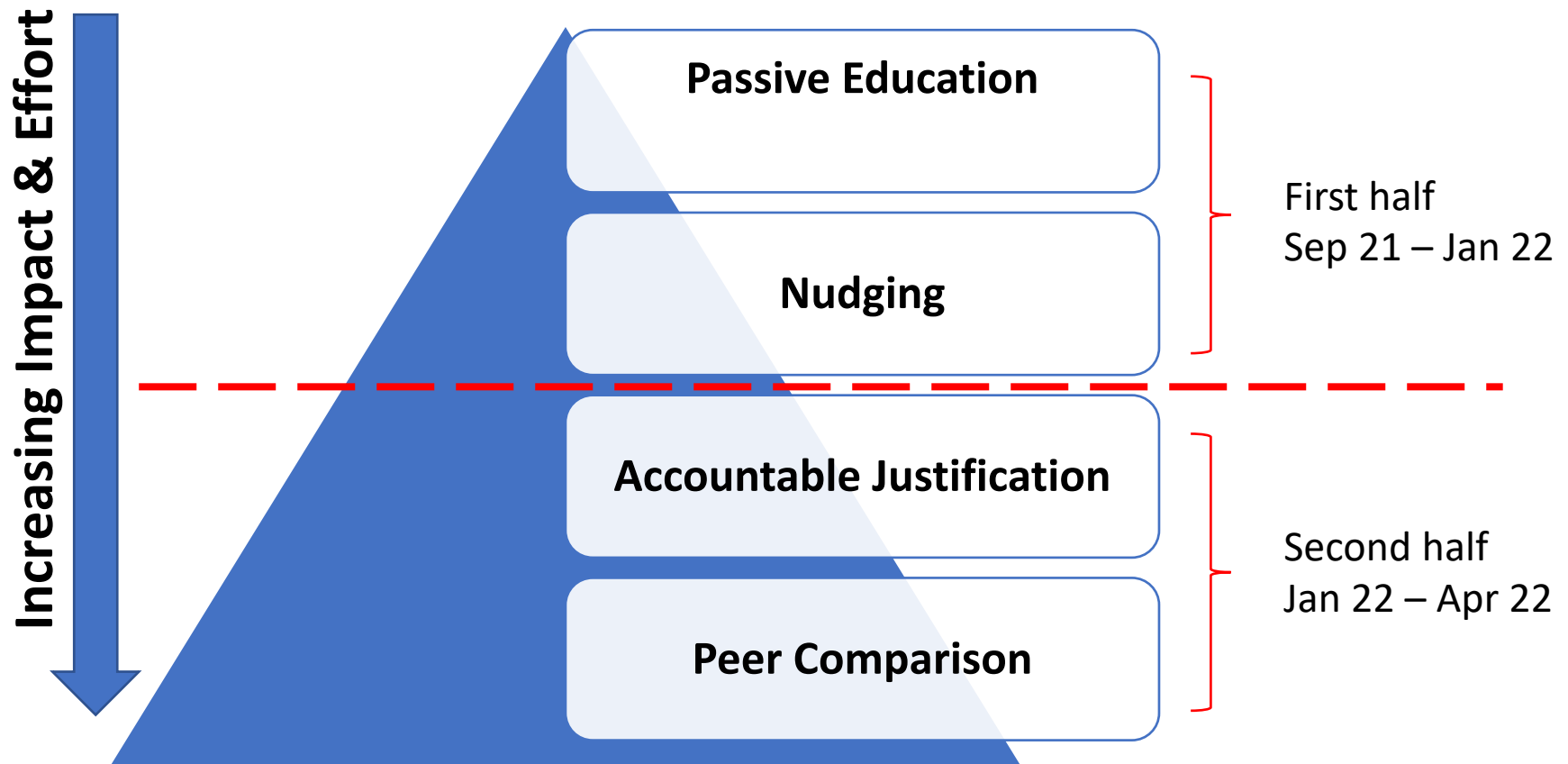
Meeker D et al. JAMA Intern Med. 2014; 174(3):425-31. doi: 10.1001/jamainternmed.2013.14191



F-ASB: Applying a Multimodal Strategy



F-ASB: Time & Involvement



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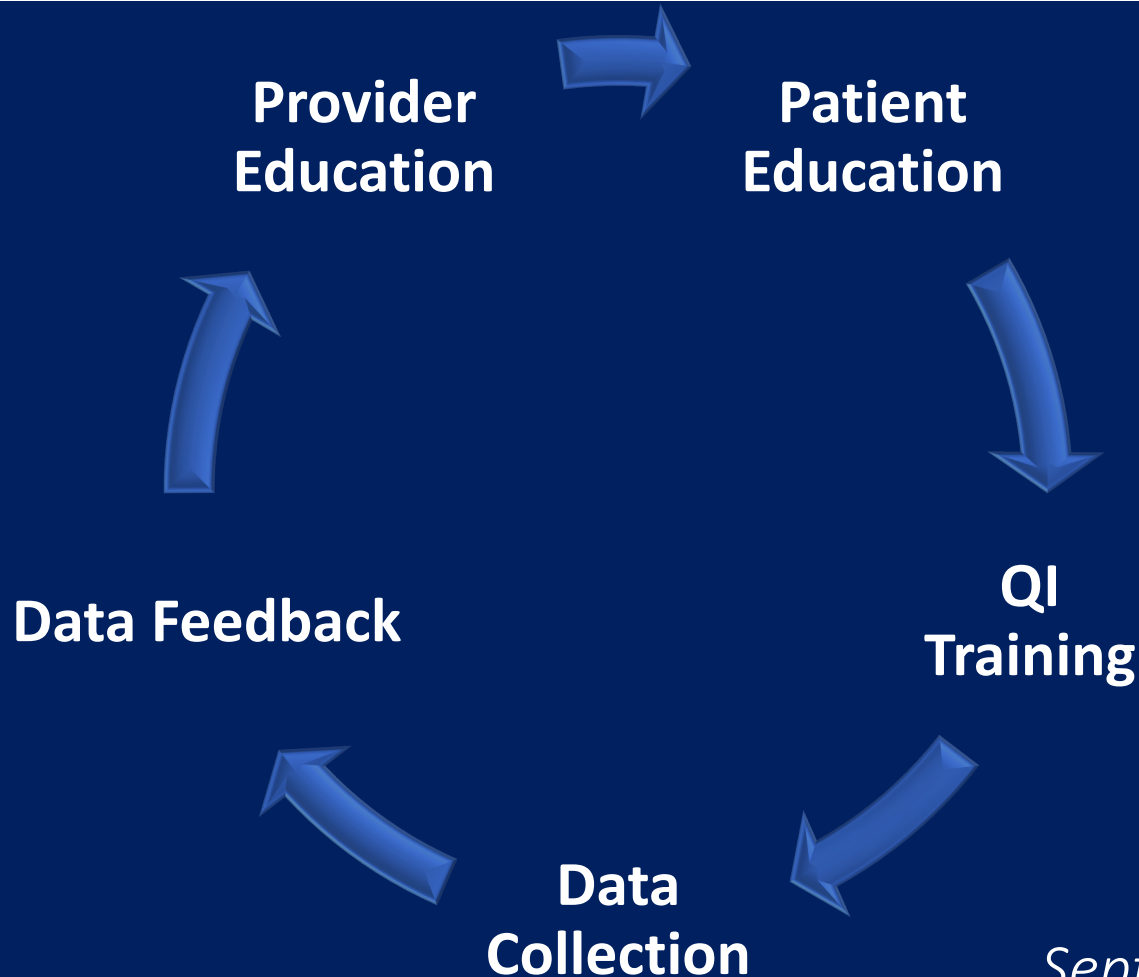
Time Commitments

Meetings	Day to Day Work
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Monthly meeting (1h)○ Coaching sessions (30 min)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Monthly- Bimonthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Incorporate into current workflow<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Distributing education<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Nursing huddles○ Provider meetings○ To Patients○ Tracking impact<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Quality improvement goal○ Antibiotic prescribing rates

*We will ask you about time spent!
Not to parent but to ensure sustainability*



Wrap-up, Resources, Next Steps




September 30, 2021

Education Tools



Did You Know That...

Bacteria in the urine is common! As many as 15% of people aged 65-80 and 50% of people older than 80 years have bacteria in their urine, **without actually have a UTI.**



How is a urinary tract infection diagnosed?

Requires **both** findings of bacteria in a urine test **and** the presence of specific symptoms.



Having both is important, because bacteria can and do live naturally in the bladder without causing any pain or symptoms. This is commonly referred to as **asymptomatic bacteriuria**.

If you or someone you know is concerned about a UTI, see if any specific symptoms are present:



A burning feeling, discomfort or pain with urination



Pain the the lower abdomen or back



Increase in frequency (needing to urinate more often than usual).



Repeated strong urges to urinate



Blood in the urine

These symptoms may or may not be accompanied by fever.

What about other symptoms, such as confusion or sudden change in behavior?

UTI is less likely without the specific symptoms previously listed.

Non-specific symptoms such as confusion, a sudden change in behavior, fatigue, or a fall may be caused by other factors, including:

- Dehydration
- Depression
- Inadequate nutrition

- Medication side effects
- Poor sleep
- Constipation



(“C.diff”)

- Cause **rashes** or **allergic reactions**
- Harm your **kidneys** or **other organs**

2. Antibiotic Resistance

- The overuse of antibiotics has contributed to an **increase in the ability of the bacteria to resist** the effect of antibiotics
- When resistance occurs, there may be fewer good antibiotic options to **treat future infections**

Understanding the risks of using antibiotics when not needed leads to good, safe care.

What You Can Do to Help

Whenever you are prescribed antibiotics, make sure you understand why you need them.

Here are some questions for you or your loved one to ask your doctor:


- Why do I need antibiotics?
- What are common side effects?
- When should I stop the medication?
- What I do if I do not feel better in a few days?

.....

Other Resources For You:
<https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/uti.html>

*This brochure was adapted from the work of the Massachusetts Coalition for the Prevention of Medical Errors

Worried About a Urinary Tract Infection?

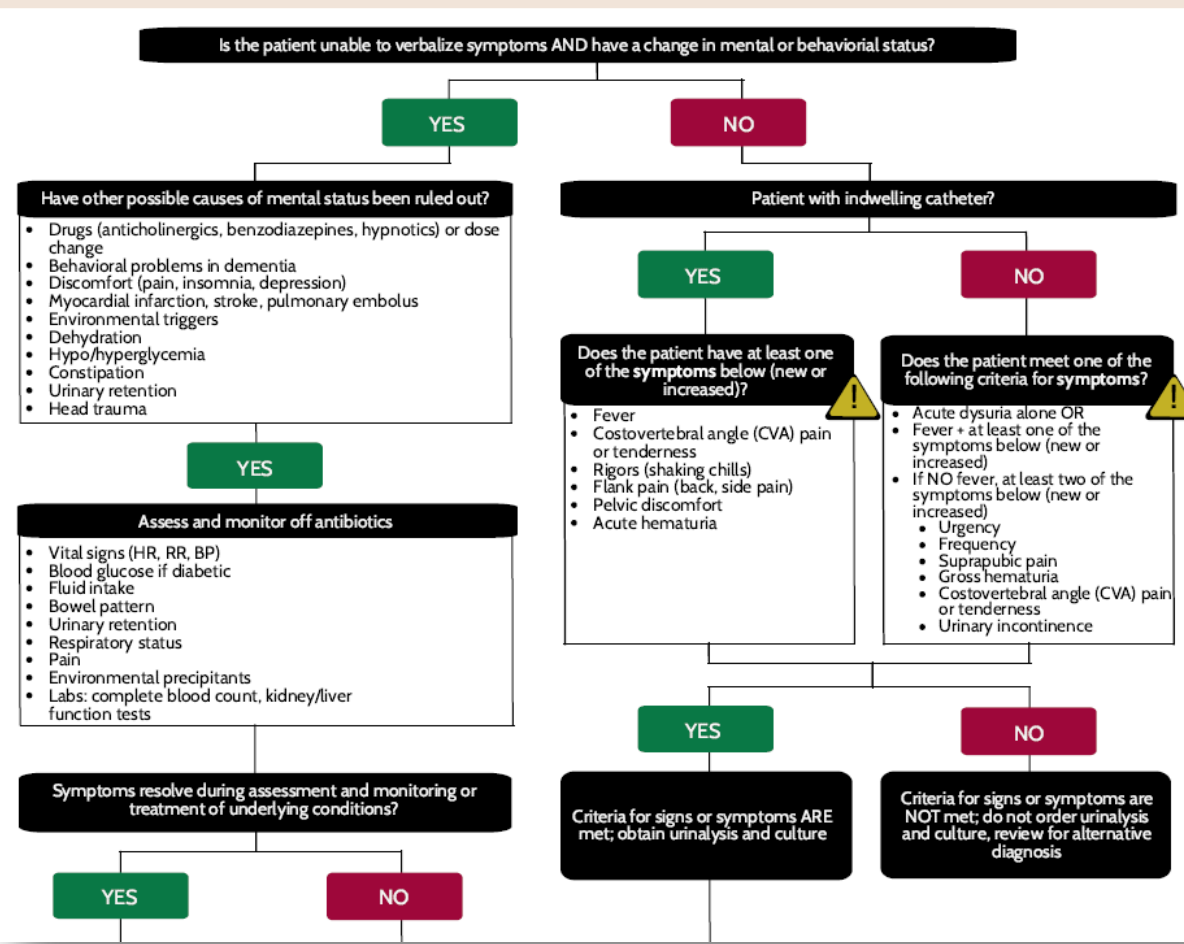


Learn about when an antibiotic is and is not needed.

UTI Diagnosis Pathway

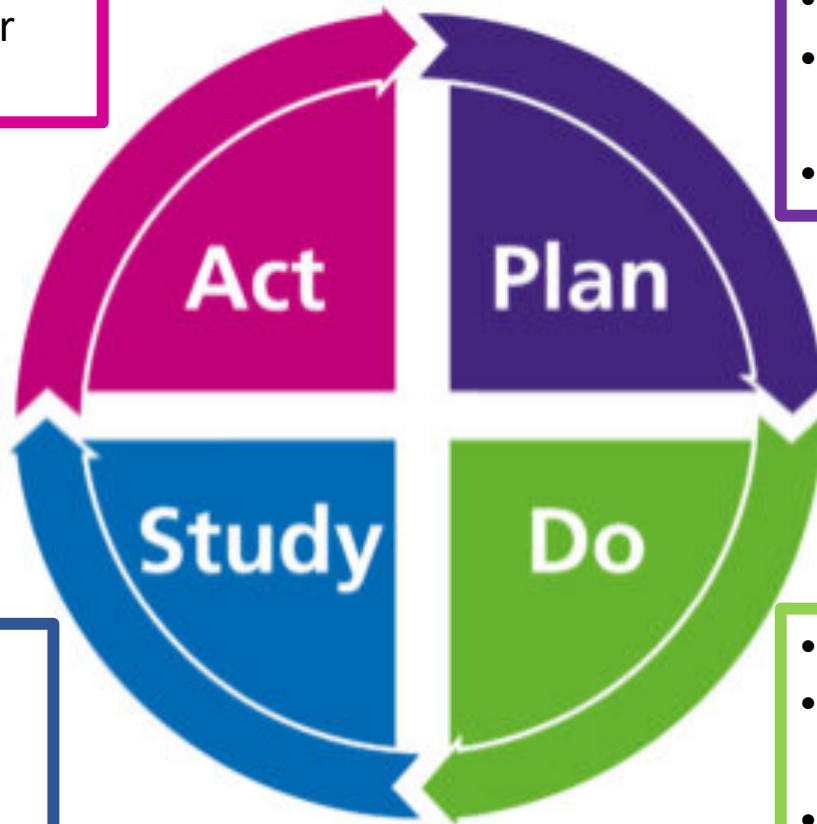
Evaluation and Management of Urinary Tract Infections (UTI) Algorithm

Diagnosis of UTI requires clinical signs and symptoms of UTI and a positive culture



Tracking Impact: PDSA

- Adopt, adapt, or abandon cycle



- Set improvement goal
- Predict what will happen
- Plan who, what, when, where, how
- Decide what data to gather

- Analyze
- Compare data vs. prediction
- Examine learning

- Carry out the plan
- Document observations & any problems encountered
- Gather data



USAAW: November 18-24, 2021

U.S. Antibiotic Awareness Week (USAAW)

U.S. Antibiotic Awareness Week is November 18-24, 2021.



USAAW is an annual observance that raises awareness of the threat of antibiotic resistance and the importance of appropriate antibiotic use.

<https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/week/index.html>



Homework: Plan



- **Set improvement goal**
- Predict what will happen
- **Plan who, what, when, where, how**
- Decide what data to gather

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When



Dolly Parting Advice



On Setting an Improvement Goal:

“Everybody has their own journey, they have their own way of doing things. And who am I to judge?”

Next Session: Thursday October 28

Deep Dive into ASB

Reviewing & setting achievable goals

