

# Diagnostic Stewardship

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TASP

# Disclosure

- Dr. Simmons has the following relevant relationships
  - Dr. Simmons owns BD stock
- None of the planners have relevant financial relationship(s) to disclose with ineligible companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients

*\*All relevant financial relationships have been mitigated\**

# Outline

- What is diagnostic stewardship?
- Can we help providers make better decisions?
  - When and how
- Making sure it works: Measures

# What is Stewardship?

- Antibiotic Stewardship: “Effort to measure and improve how antibiotics are prescribed by clinicians and used by patients”
- **Diagnostic Stewardship:** “Optimizing diagnosis by improving the process of ordering, performance, and reporting of diagnostic tests”
  - I would add “**interpretation**”
  - AKA: Right test, right patient, right action

# What kinds of mistakes do we make?

- Over-testing
  - Overdiagnosis/overtreatment
  - Stress for patient, caregiver, provider
  - More testing: confirming negative
  - Missed/delayed actual diagnosis
  - **Hospital quality metrics + cost**
- Under-testing
  - Missed Diagnosis
  - Delay in treatment
- Sub-optimal diagnostic path

# Think about the planet

- 20,000+ tons of plastic waste for LFAs/year
- One lab discarded superficial wound swabs if there was no clinical documentation of signs of infection
  - Intervention would have saved 700 lbs of plastic/year
- A positive blood culture generates greenhouse gasses equivalent to driving about half a mile



Goolden C, Shorten RJ. Diagnostic stewardship - optimization of superficial wound swab cultures can reduce the environmental impact of the microbiology laboratory. *Access Microbiol.* 2025;7(9):000977.v3. Published 2025 Sep 3. doi:10.1099/acmi.0.000977.v3

Raja J Hofmeister, Mark D Gonzalez, Jonathan Hildreth, Troy Savage, Amy Leber, Preeti Jaggi, Ancillary Benefit of Microbiology Culture Diagnostic Stewardship: Decreasing Health Care's Climate Impact, *Open Forum Infectious Diseases*, Volume 12, Issue 2, February 2025, ofae368, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofae368>

# Multiple Stakeholders: Differing Priorities

Patient	Lab	Med Center	Payor
Accurate Diagnosis	Cost of testing	Cost of care (within med center)	Cost of care
Rapid Diagnosis	Accurate test results	Throughput	
Number of tests/avoiding unnecessary tests	Volume of testing (can go either way)	Quality of care (but often specific metrics)	
Cost of care	Workflow		

# Providers: It is all psychiatry

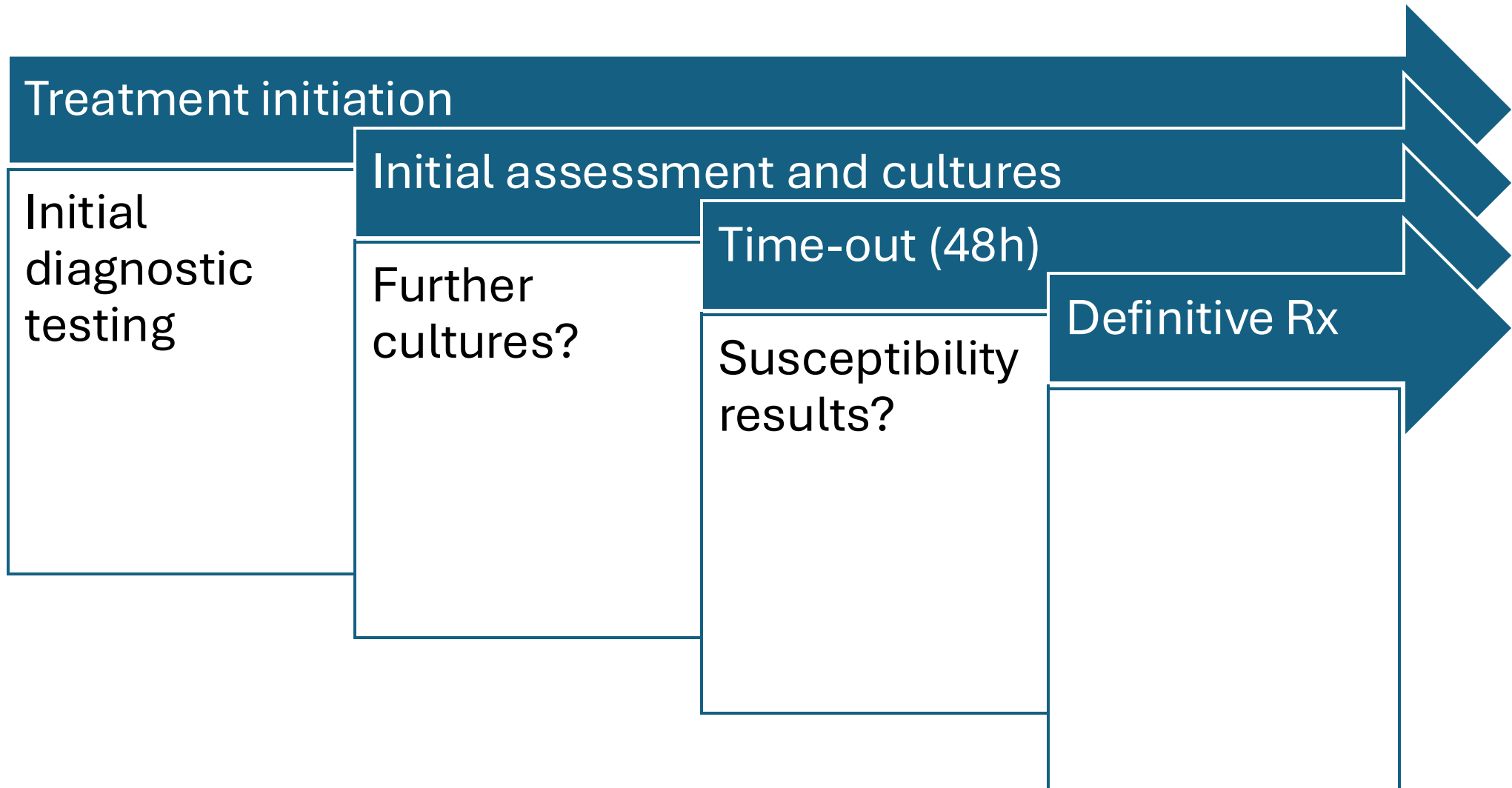
- Diagnostic tests are powerful nudges, regardless of whether we thought the test was reliable
- Diagnostic stewardship attempts to influence a clinician's impression of the likely value of a test, and their interpretation of a result
- In the face of many subjective factors



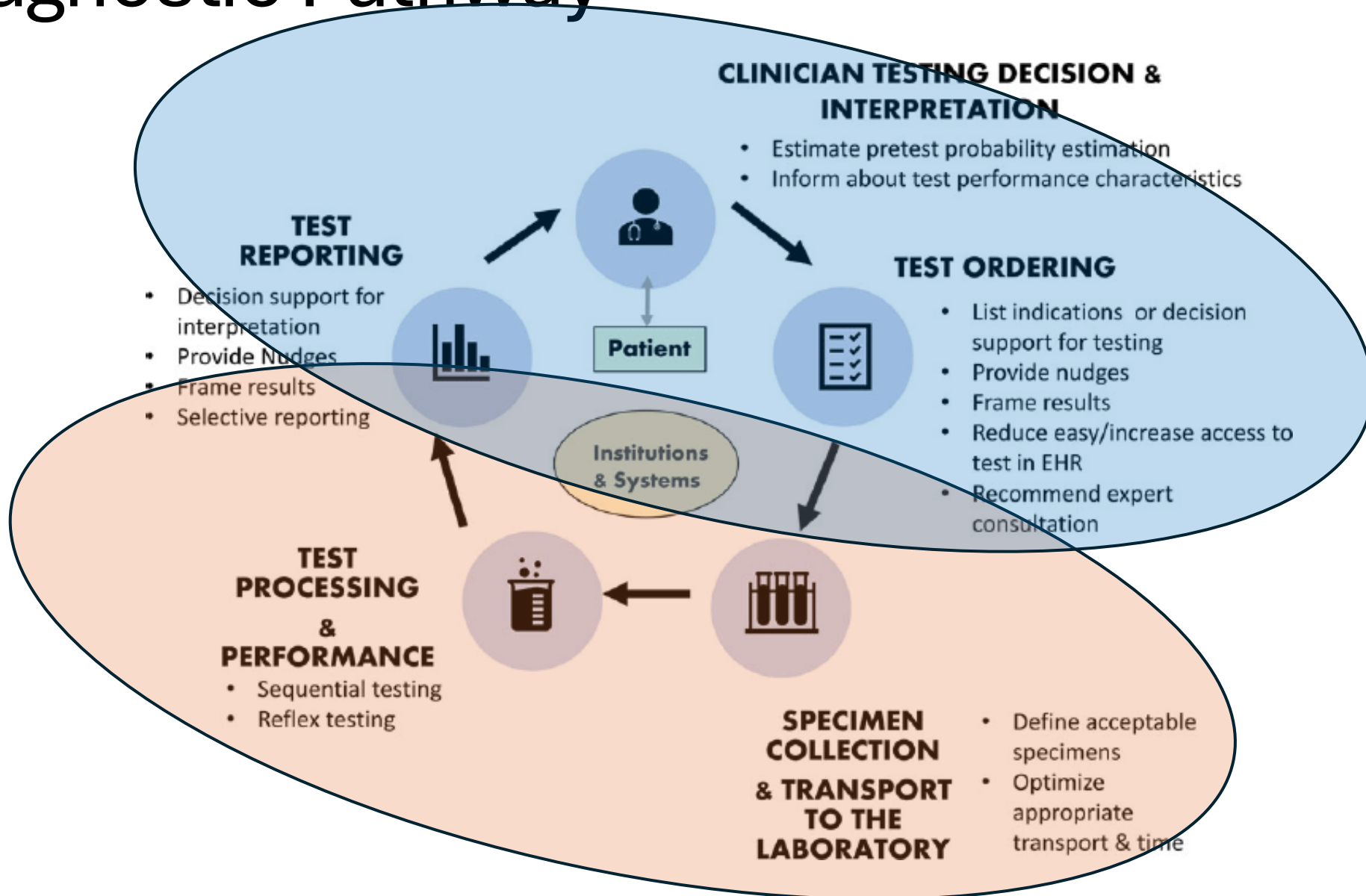
# How to intervene?

- Where in the process are we intervening?
- What tools do we have to intervene?

# The four moments of antibiotic prescribing

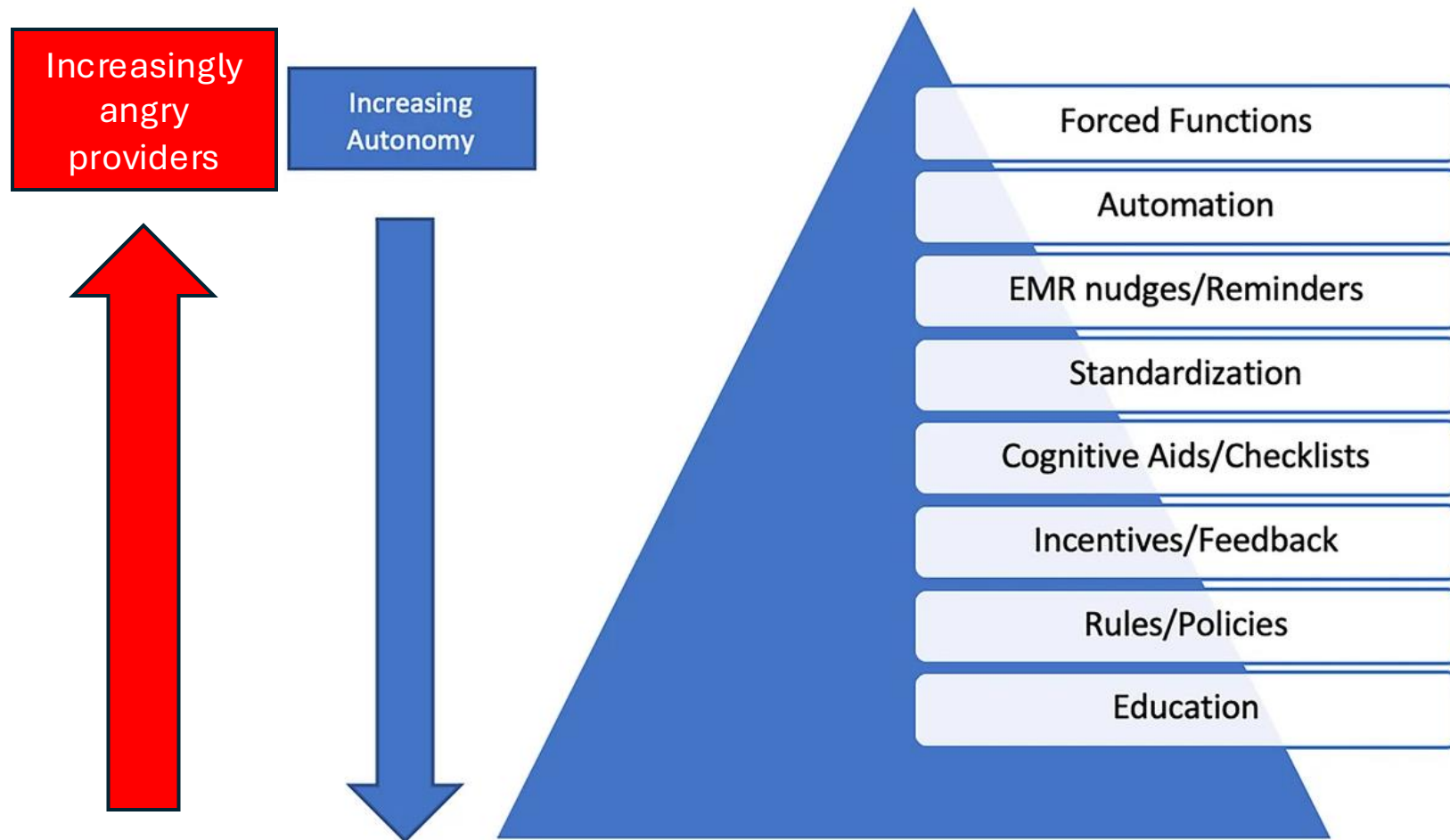


# Diagnostic Pathway



# How to intervene: choose your intervention

From: Quality Improvement Interventions and Implementation Strategies for Urine Culture Stewardship in the Acute Care Setting: Advances and Challenges

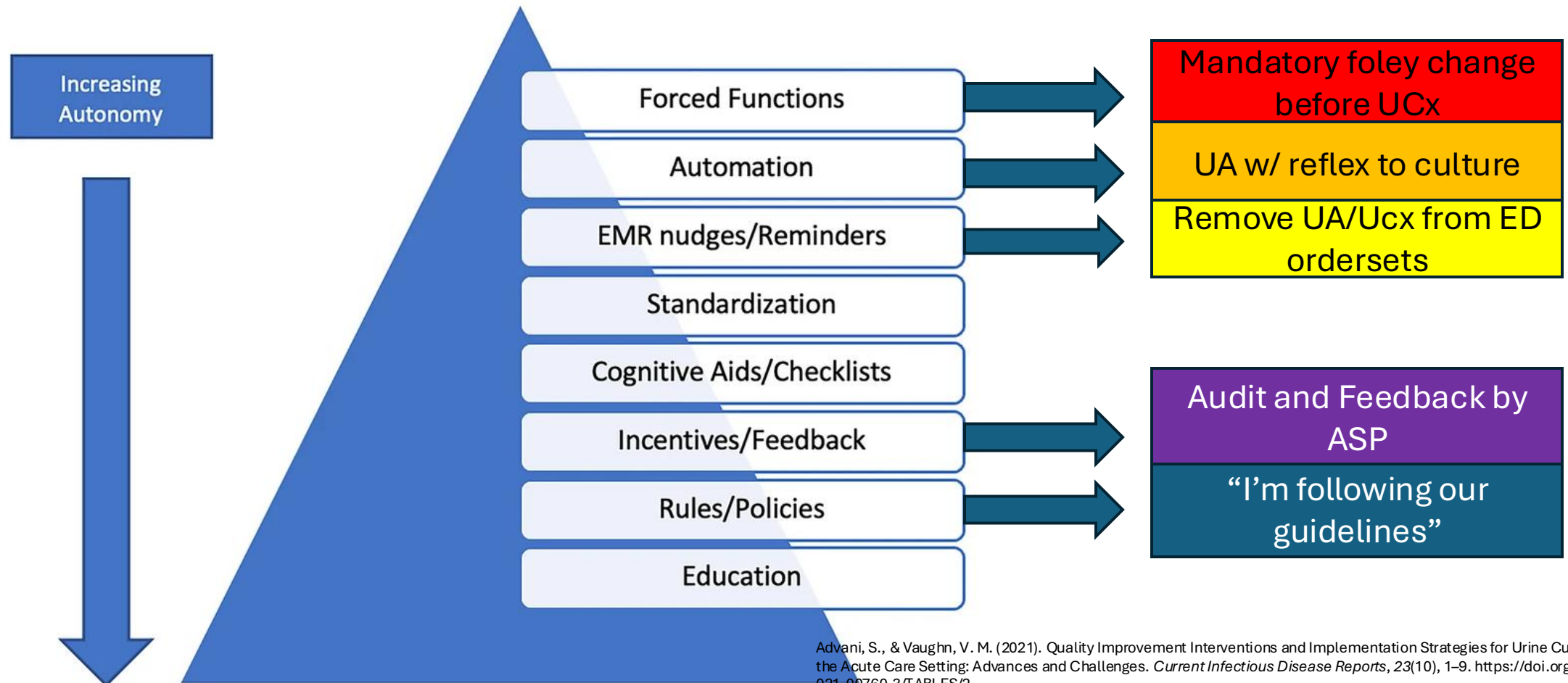


# The Classic Diagnostic Stewardship Problem

- Asymptomatic Bacteriuria!!!
- Treatment does not improve outcomes
- Treatment creates harms (side effects, resistance, LOS)
- 80% of hospitalized patients with ASB are treated

# Reducing Urine Culture in ASB: Stewardship

From: Quality Improvement Interventions and Implementation Strategies for Urine Culture Stewardship in the Acute Care Setting: Advances and Challenges



# Diagnostic Pathway

Guidelines

## CLINICIAN TESTING DECISION & INTERPRETATION

- Estimate pretest probability estimation
- Inform about test performance characteristics

## TEST ORDERING

- List indications or decision support for testing
- Provide nudges
- Frame results
- Reduce easy/increase access to test in EHR
- Recommend expert consultation

Remove UA/Ucx from ED ordersets

Mandatory foley change before UCx

## SPECIMEN COLLECTION & TRANSPORT TO THE LABORATORY

- Define acceptable specimens
- Optimize appropriate transport & time

## TEST PROCESSING & PERFORMANCE

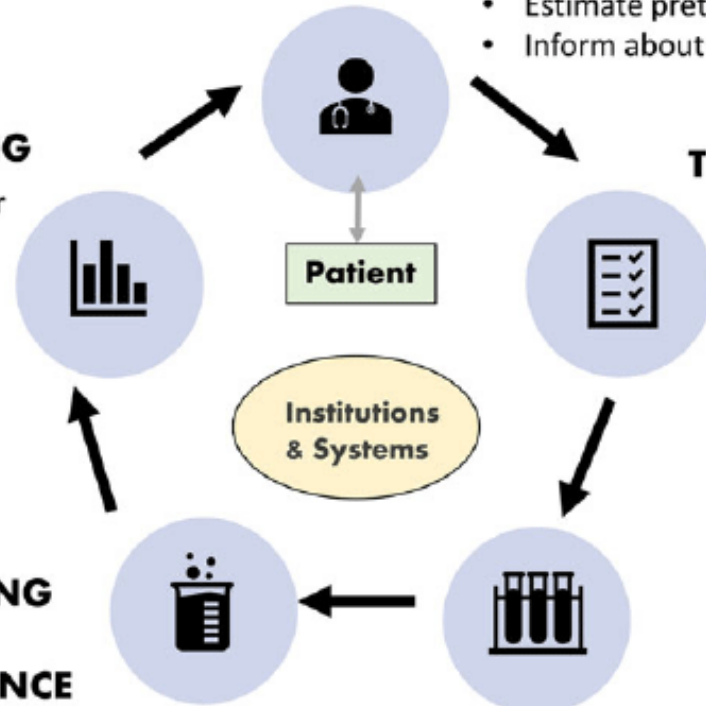
- Sequential testing
- Reflex testing

UA w/ reflex to culture

## TEST REPORTING

- Decision support for interpretation
- Provide Nudges
- Frame results
- Selective reporting

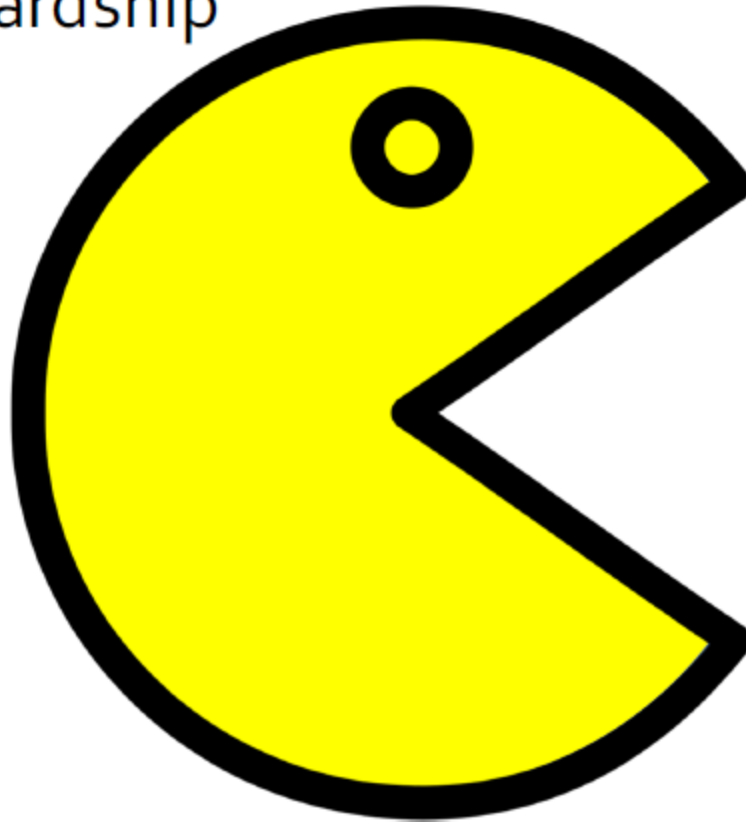
Audit and Feedback by ASP



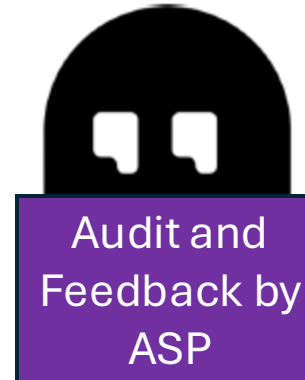
# Valerie Vaughn:



Diagnostic  
Stewardship



Antibiotic  
Stewardship



Leis JA, Palmay L, Elligsen M, Walker SA, Lee C, Daneman N. Lessons from audit and feedback of hospitalized patients with bacteriuria. *Am J Infect Control*. 2014;42(10):1136-1137.

doi:[10.1016/j.ajic.2014.06.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2014.06.020)

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/fullarticle/2806966>



# What if we just don't tell them?

- A large AMC hid urine culture results from clinicians for non-catheterized med-surg patients, required phone call for release
- Results released immediately to anyone who called
- Treatment of ASB? 48% pre-intervention => 12% post intervention
  - No cases of untreated UTI on clinical review

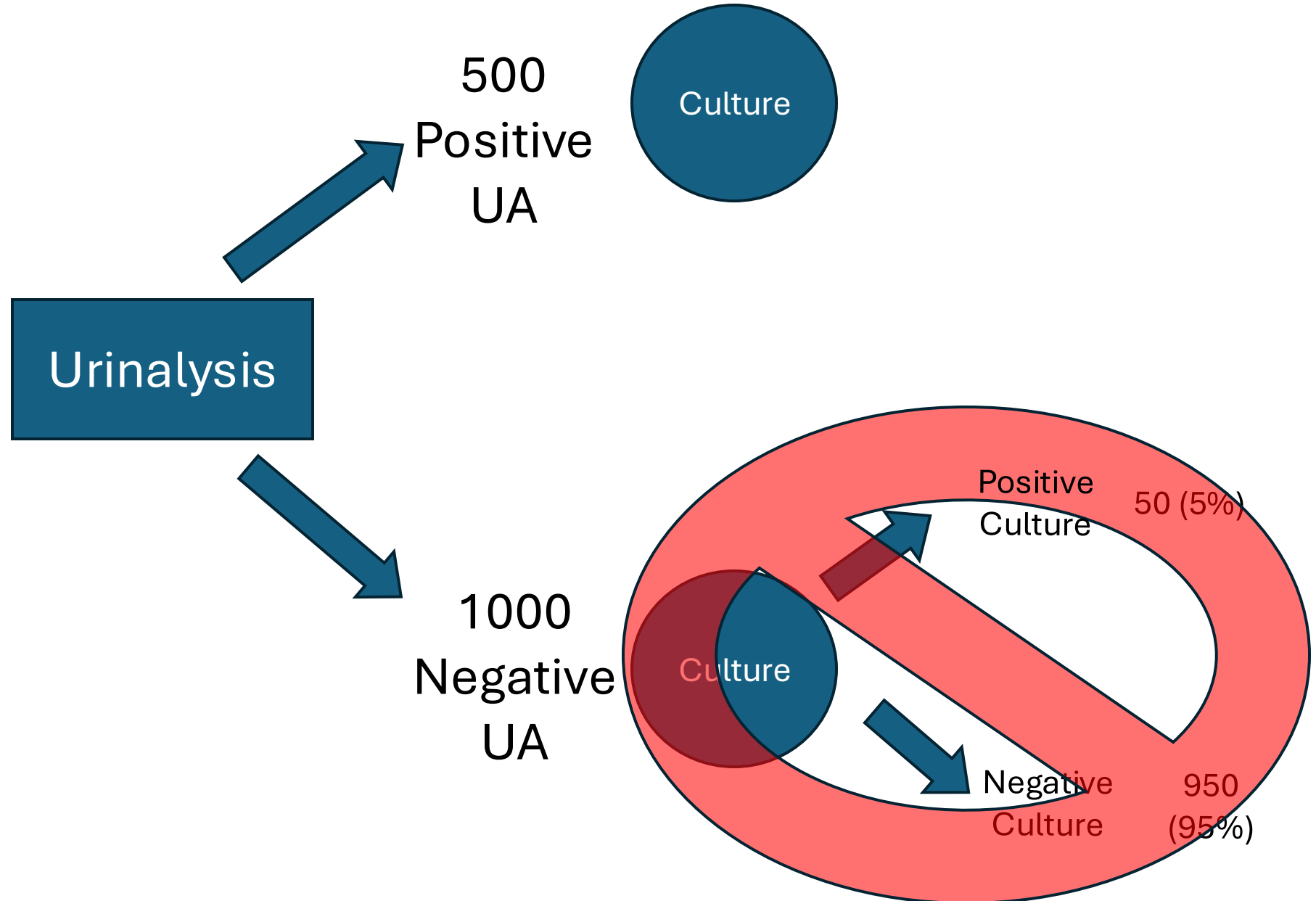
# Implementation and the law of unintended consequences

Reflex UA to Urine Culture

# Two approaches to urine cultures?

- 1500 Patients coming into ED, some have symptoms, some don't
- Let's imagine what would happen with a UA w/ reflex system
- Bizarro world: what if we just ran cultures only

# Negative UA: Cultures avoided



# Positive UA: It depends

WBCs, UA  
<5 /HPF

11 to  
20 !

500  
Positive  
UA

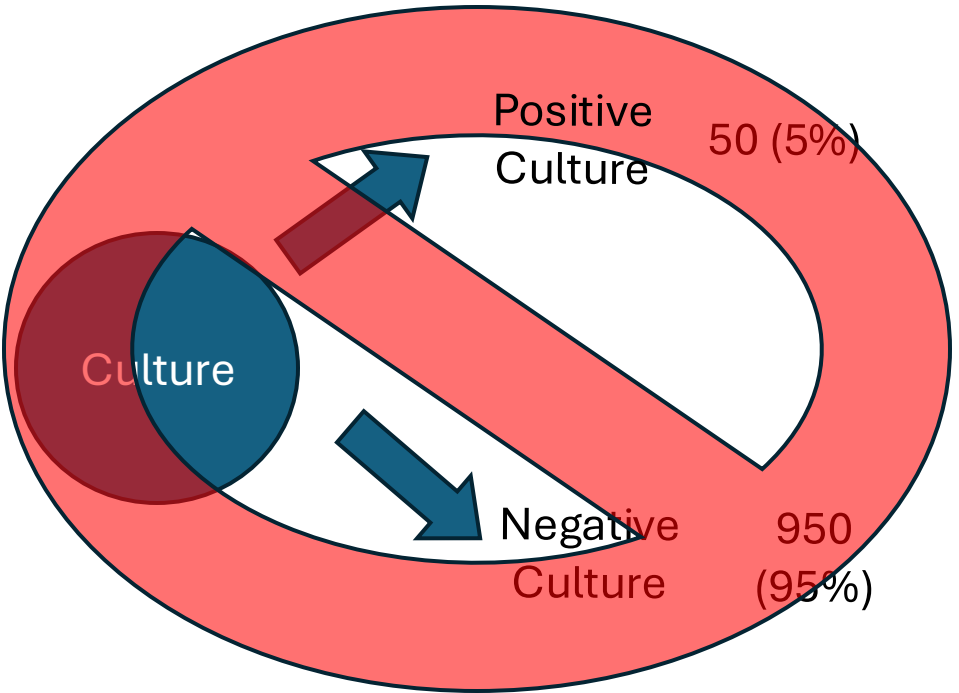


Positive  
Culture 250  
(50%)

Negative  
Culture 250 (50%)

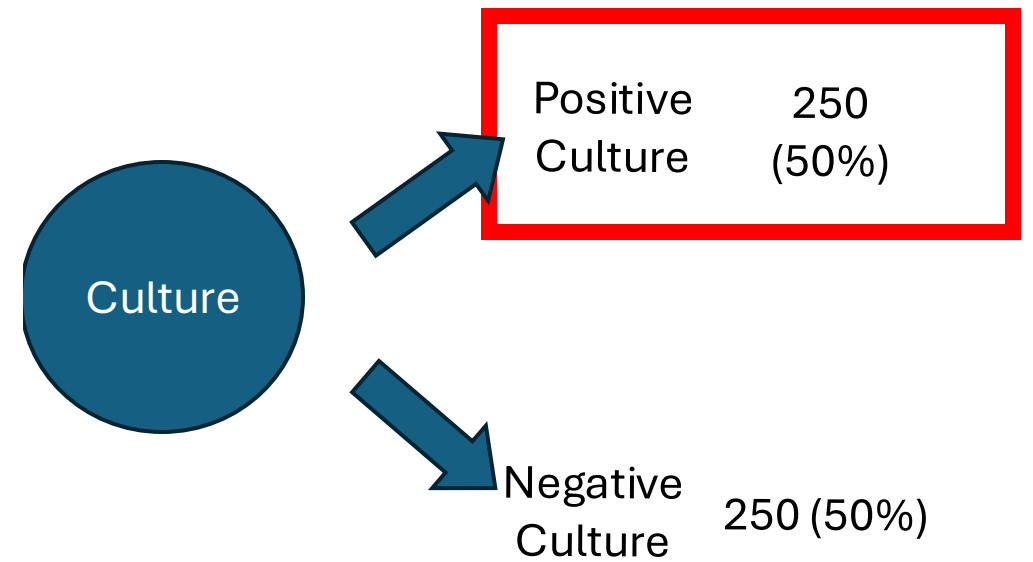
Urinalysis

1000  
Negative  
UA

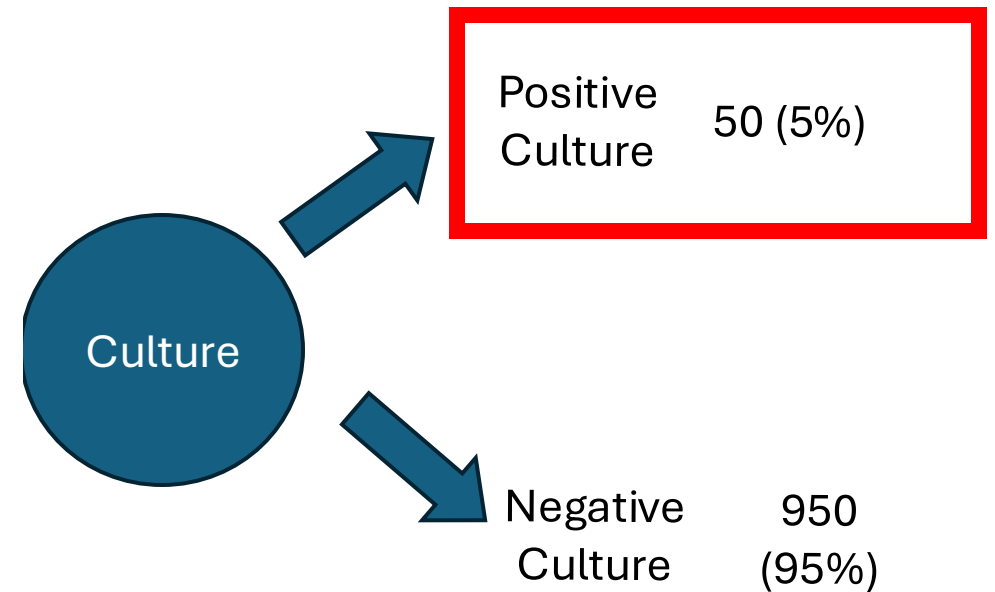


500 Positive Urine UA  
Treated?

# Urine Culture Only!!



## 300 Positive Urine Cultures Treated



# Process Measures: The “How”

**Process measures:** Are parts/steps in the system performing as expected?

1. The things we do: Percent of patients with sepsis who got a lactate on arrival
2. Steps in the process: Number of patients the EMR alert fired on, orderset use, etc.

# Outcome Measures

**Outcome measures:** Is it achieving what we want?

- In healthcare, these are often patient outcomes
- Mortality in sepsis patients w/ and w/o lactate
- Duration of antibiotics for patients with pneumonia
- Length of stay for patients who used an orderset



# Measures: you need all three

- Is your intervention doing what you want?
  - **Process measures:** easier to measure, can be well-correlated to hard to measure outcomes, may not always benefit patients
  - **Outcome measures:** difficult to measure, interactions complex
- **Balancing metrics:** watching for unintended consequences (i.e. doing not what you want)
  - Is it doing bad things to patients?

# ASB Measures

- Process:
  - Urine cultures sent
- Outcome:
  - Total antibiotics given for UTI
  - Percent of patients treated for ASB
- Balance:
  - Urosepsis rates
  - Untreated UTIs



# Why do we need both? Process measure

- The UCSF UA w/ Reflex Urine Culture Orders:



Urinalysis with REFLEX urine culture



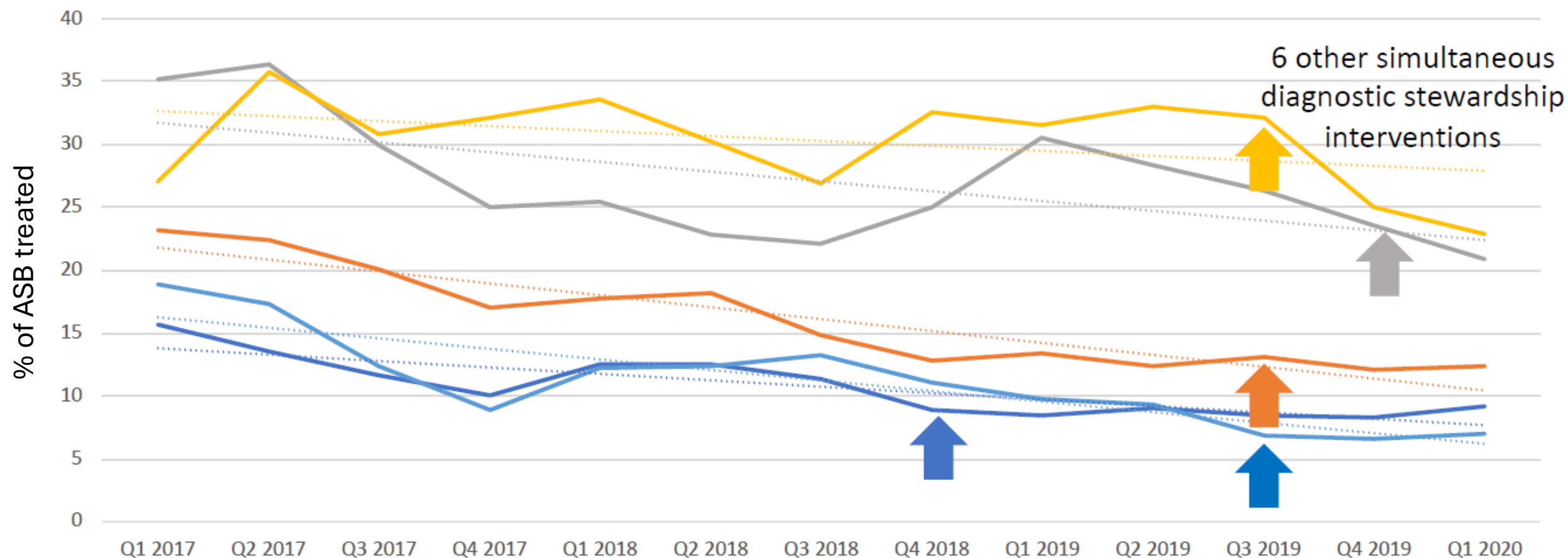
Urinalysis with AUTOMATIC Urine Culture for high risk populations

# Question from Emergency Department

- Patients with negative UA where the culture is not being run
- Asking if in the future orders should be entered as “for high risk population” to ensure culture is run
- A process measure tracking urine cultures sent will catch this

# Hospitals Removed Reflex Testing

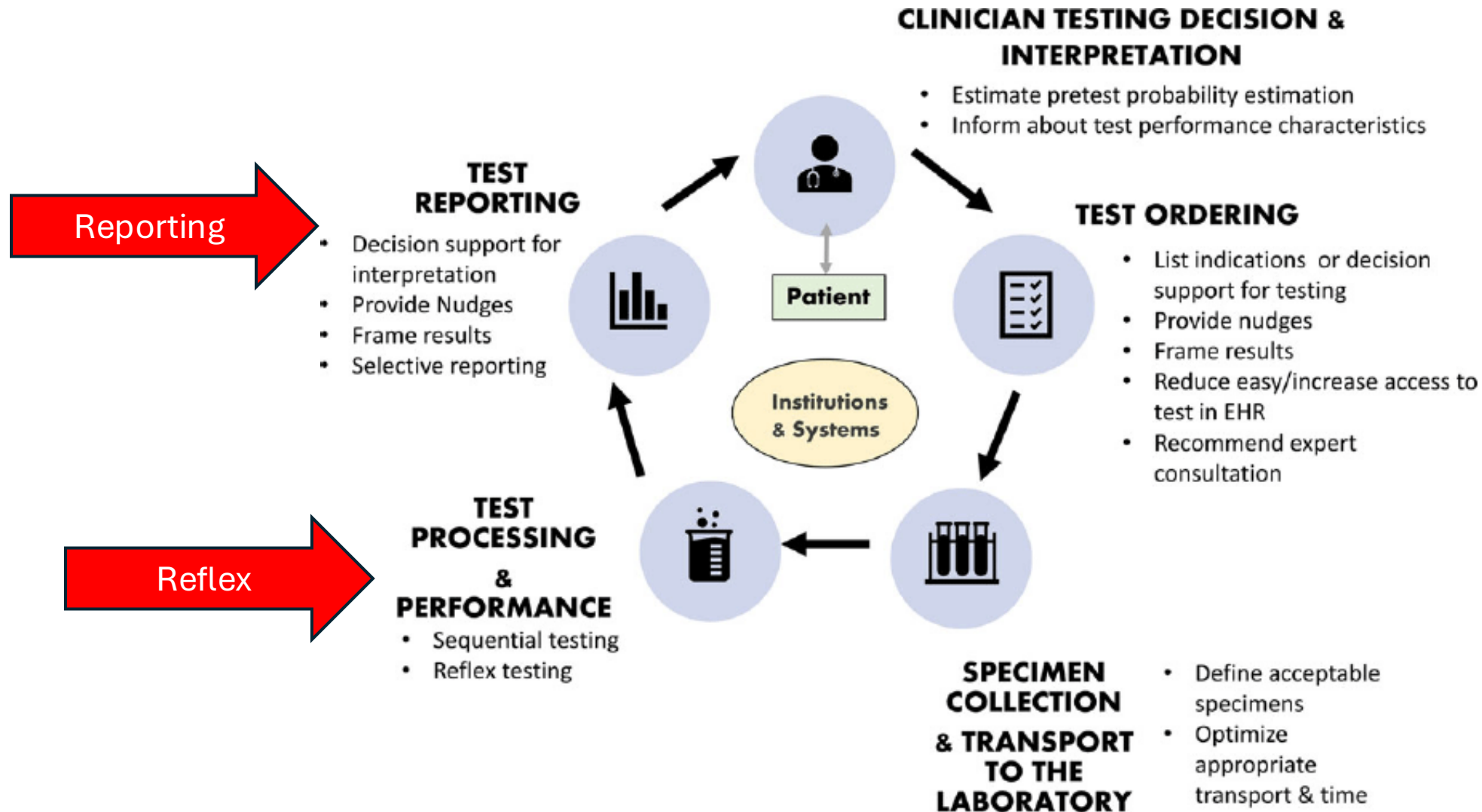
Slide from Valerie Vaughn MD  
(Utah)



# C difficile: Am I helping?

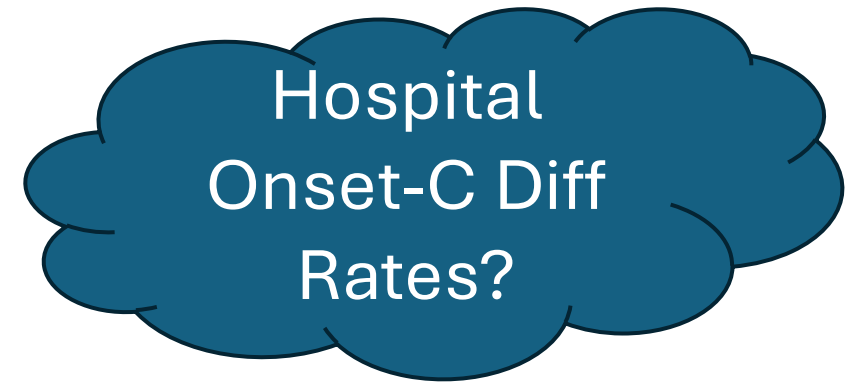
- AMC transitioned from one step PCR testing to two step testing with PCR reflexing to a Toxin EIA
- Interpretation assistance built into test results, education to providers

# Diagnostic Pathway: Where + How?



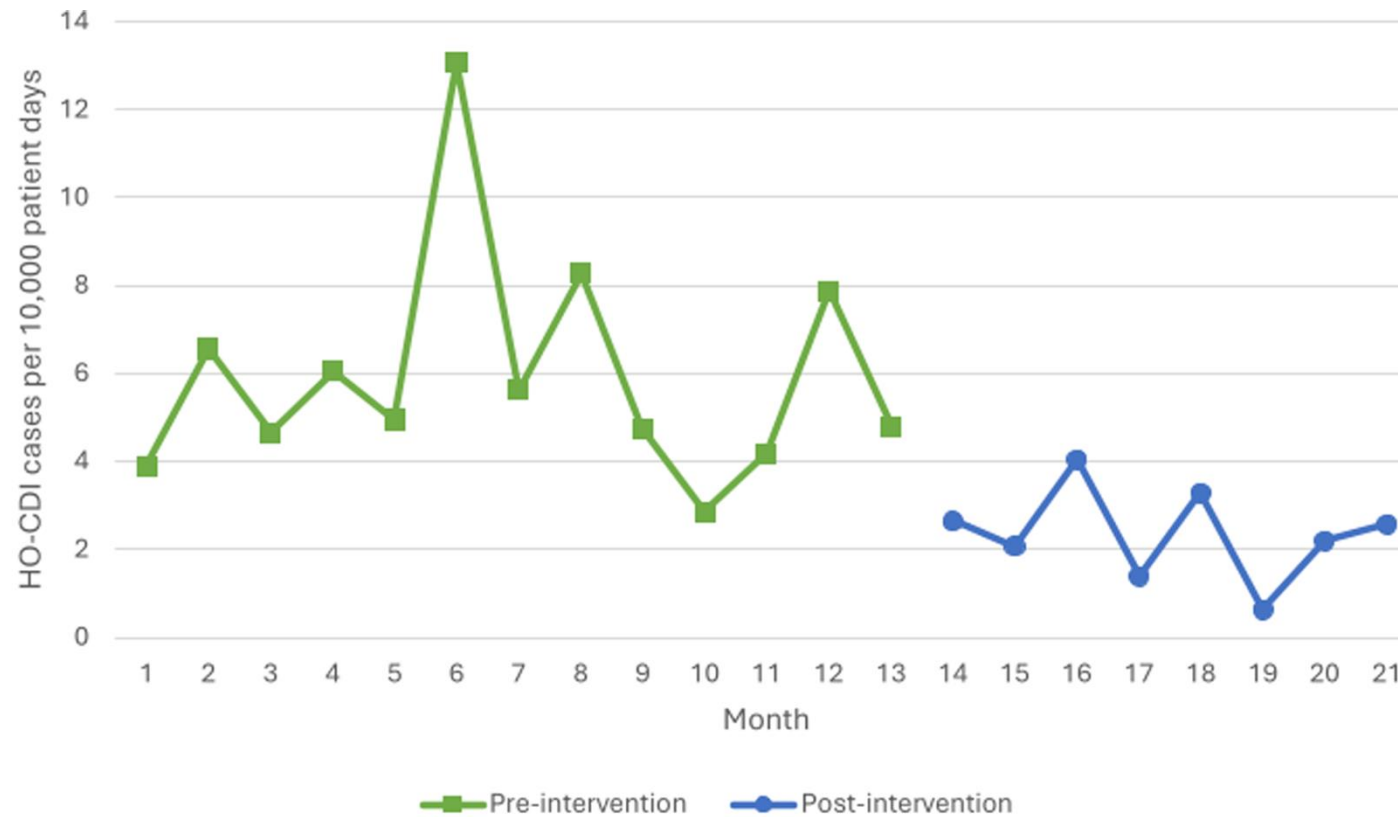
# C Difficile: Measuring the intervention

- Process Measures:
  - Testing turnaround time
  - Cost?
  - ?Time for clinician interpretation of tests?
- Outcome measures:
  - Patients treated for CDI
  - Colonized patients treated
- Balancing
  - Colectomies
  - CDI positive readmits, subsequent treatment?





# Hospital Onset C-diff dropped!



Abbreviations: HO-CDI, hospital-onset *Clostridioides difficile* infection

# C difficile: did it ... help?

- Of course, testing became more complex and expensive, and presumably slower (data not reported)
- Clinicians treated PCR +ve patients at... the same rate as before!
  - (no matter whether toxin negative)
- ID and GI consultation frequency increased
- No significant change in clinical outcomes...

# UCSF Health Data

- More than half of our patients treated for C difficile are PCR positive/Toxin negative
- But these don't count as NHSN cases, so we don't pay much attention to them (wrongly, probably)

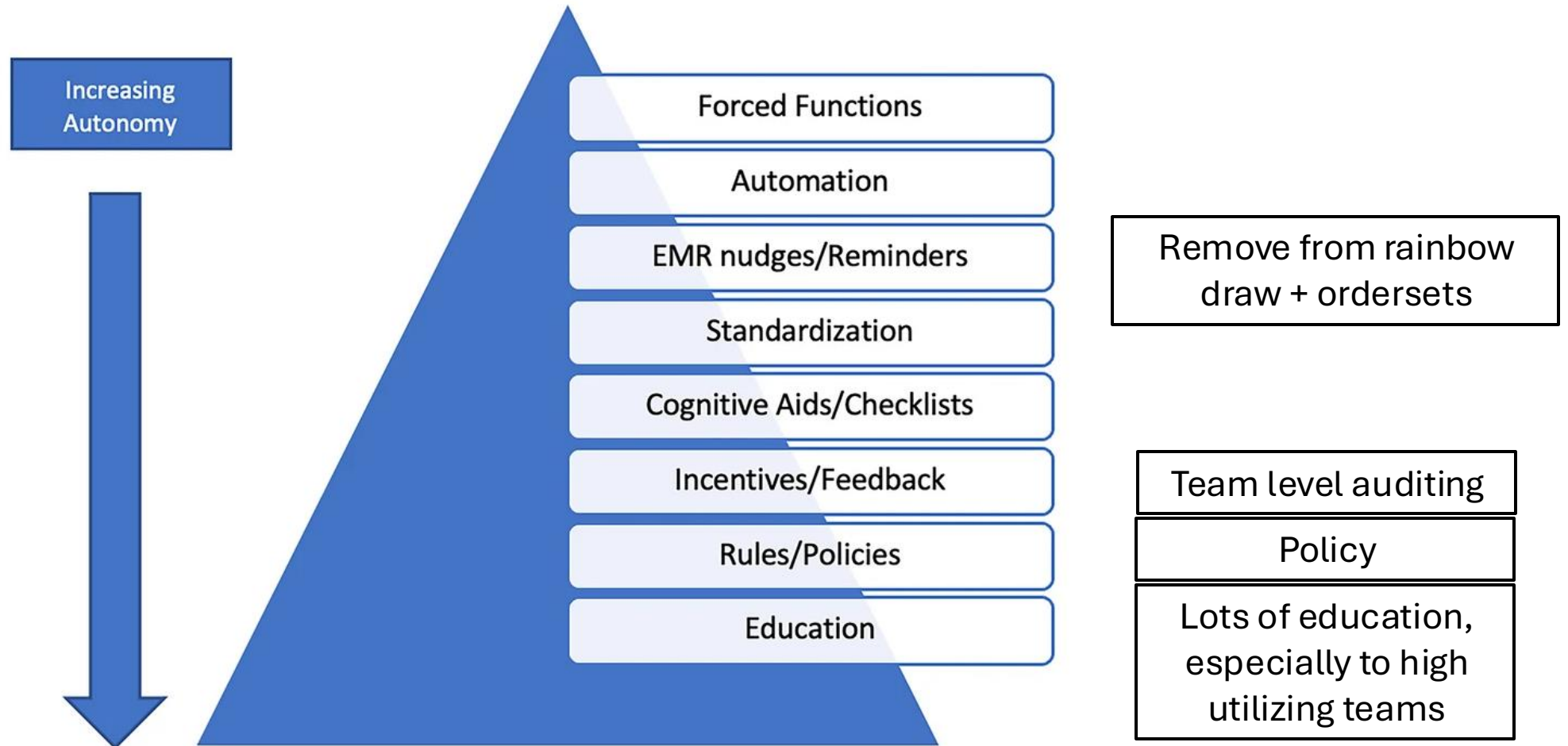
# Takeaways

- Implementation is key
- Layering on poor quality tests may not be helpful
  - More information isn't always better
- Culture trumps all?

# Blood Culture Stewardship

- Blood Culture Shortage starting in late June 2024
- Critical need to reduce blood culture use
- Extreme and not-so extreme measures

**From: Quality Improvement Interventions and Implementation Strategies for Urine Culture Stewardship in the Acute Care Setting: Advances and Challenges**



# EMR Changes: a little mandatory checkbox

Peripheral Blood Culture

✓ Accept ✗ Cancel

Process Instructions:

At this time, there is a severe shortage of blood culture bottles. Do NOT order blood cultures for any of the following indications:

- \* Repeat cultures within 72 hours unless clinically unstable" instead of absent clinical deterioration
- \* Pneumonia
- \* Non-severe cellulitis in immunocompetent hosts
- \* Lower urinary tract infection (cystitis or prostatitis)

Priority:

Routine

Routine

Frequency:

Once

Once

In AM(Lab)

At

7/3/2024

Today

Tomorrow

1617

Specimen Type:

Blood

Specimen Source:

Peripheral Blood

Add-on:

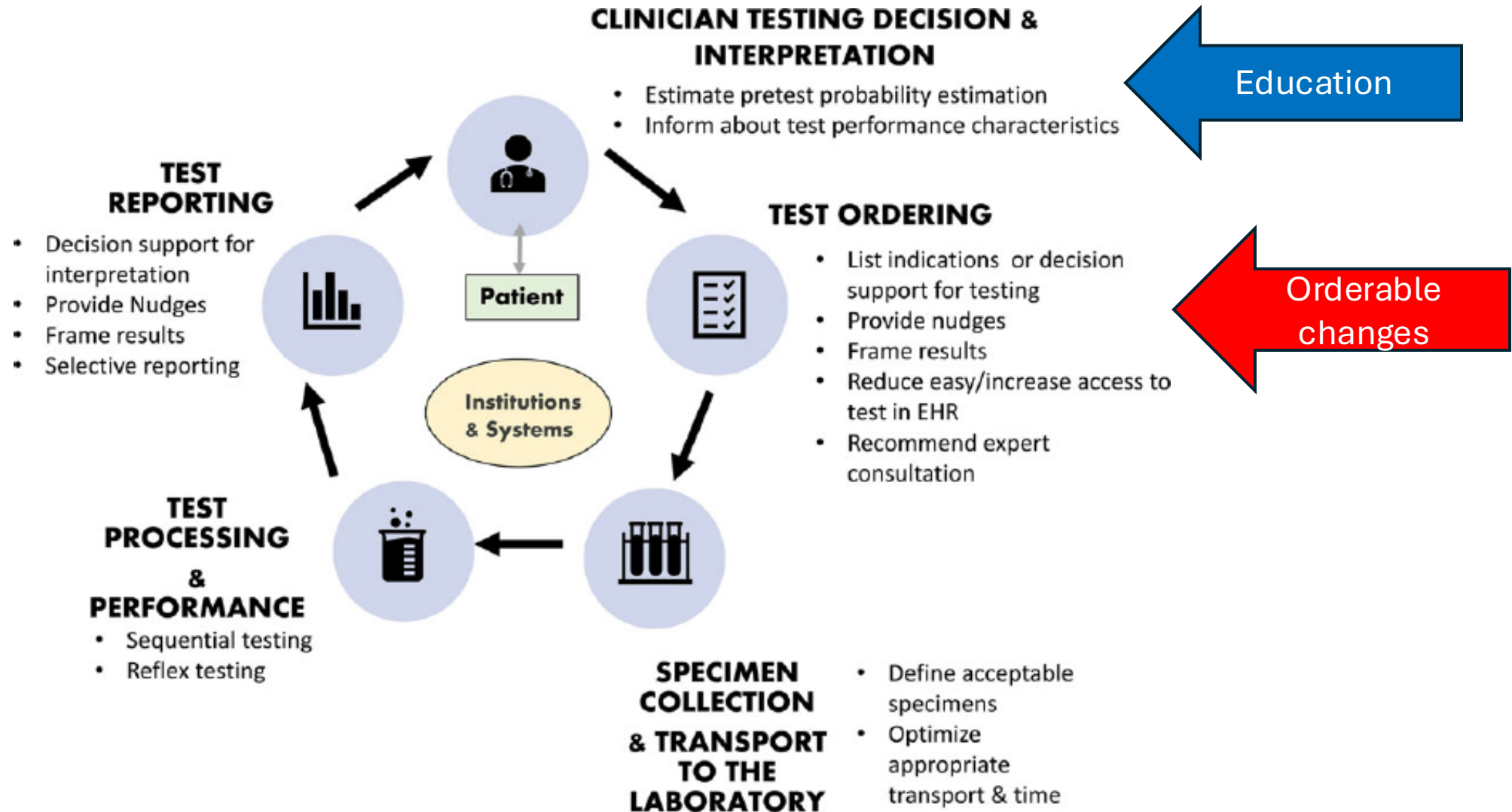
No test for selected procedure

! Please attest that the culture you are ordering is for a different indication from above. In the rare situation where a SECOND blood culture is indicated, please complete this order, THEN order a second blood culture after signing the first blood culture

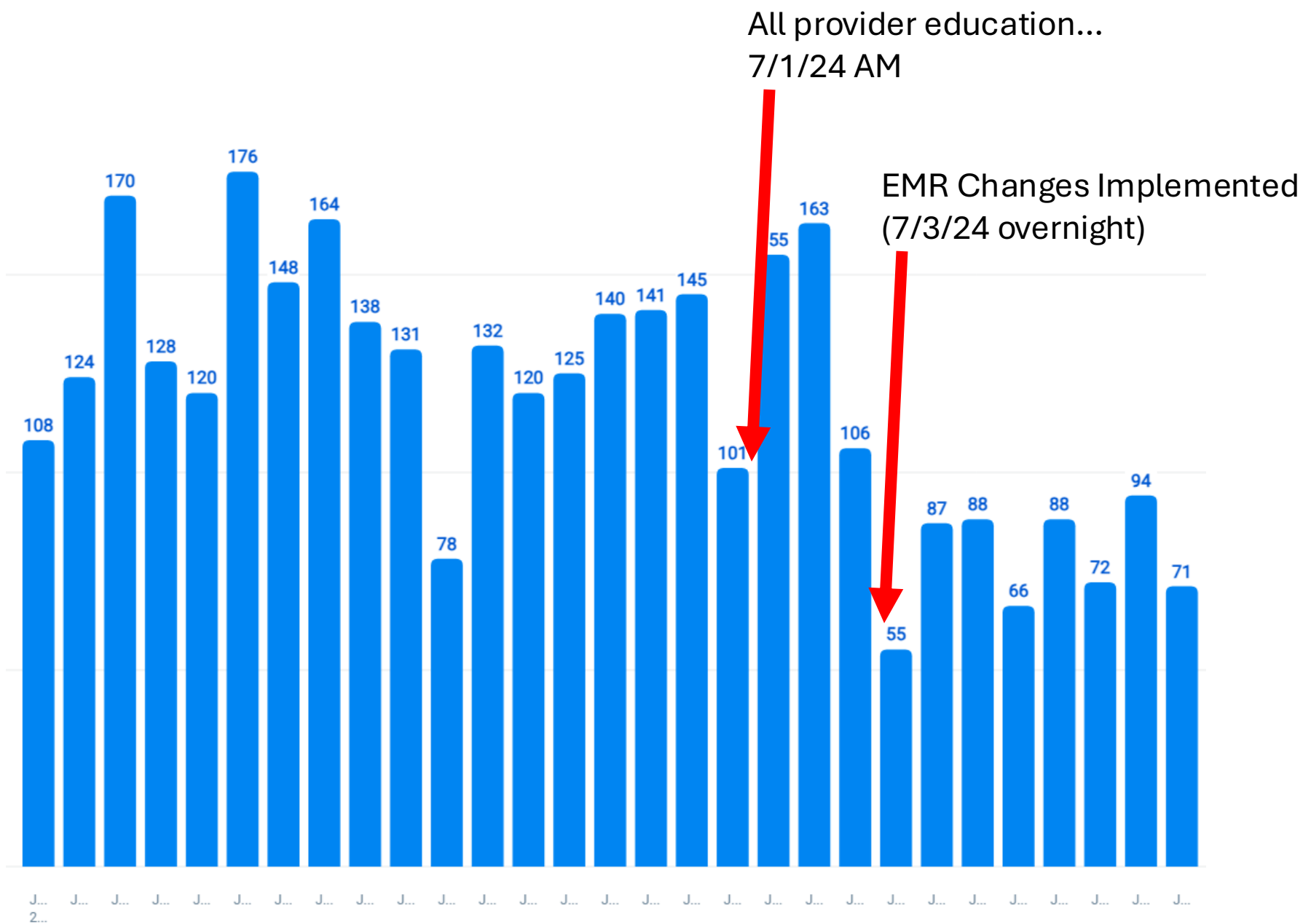
☐ I attest

Fires for all orders

# Diagnostic Pathway







# Outcomes for BCx stewardship

- Process:
  - Adherence to guidelines
- Outcome:
  - Number of blood cultures used
  - Blood stream infections detected
- Balancing:
  - Late onset bacteremia
  - Safety reports
  - CLABSI?/Contaminant related

Joseph D Lutgring, Alexander Maillis, George C Bryant, Kathryn A Haass, Marissa McMeen, Henrietta Smith, Natalie L McCarthy, Kelly M Hatfield, L Clifford McDonald, Sujana C Reddy, Arjun Srinivasan, Margaret Dudeck, Hannah Wolford, The Impact of a Nationwide Blood Culture Bottle Shortage in 2024 on Healthcare Facilities in the United States, *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, 2025;, ciaf498, <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaf498>

# Diagnostic Stewardship Summary

- “Optimizing diagnosis by improving the process of ordering, performance, and reporting (and **interpretation**) of diagnostic tests”
- Main intervention points: decision to test, ordering, and result reporting/interpretation
- Results are a powerful cognitive nudge for humans
- Measures are super important (and difficult!)

# Thank You!

- Chloe Bryson-Cahn
- John Lynch
- Sarah Doernberg
- Valerie Vaughn
- Julie Szymczak