

# Stewardship Outcomes

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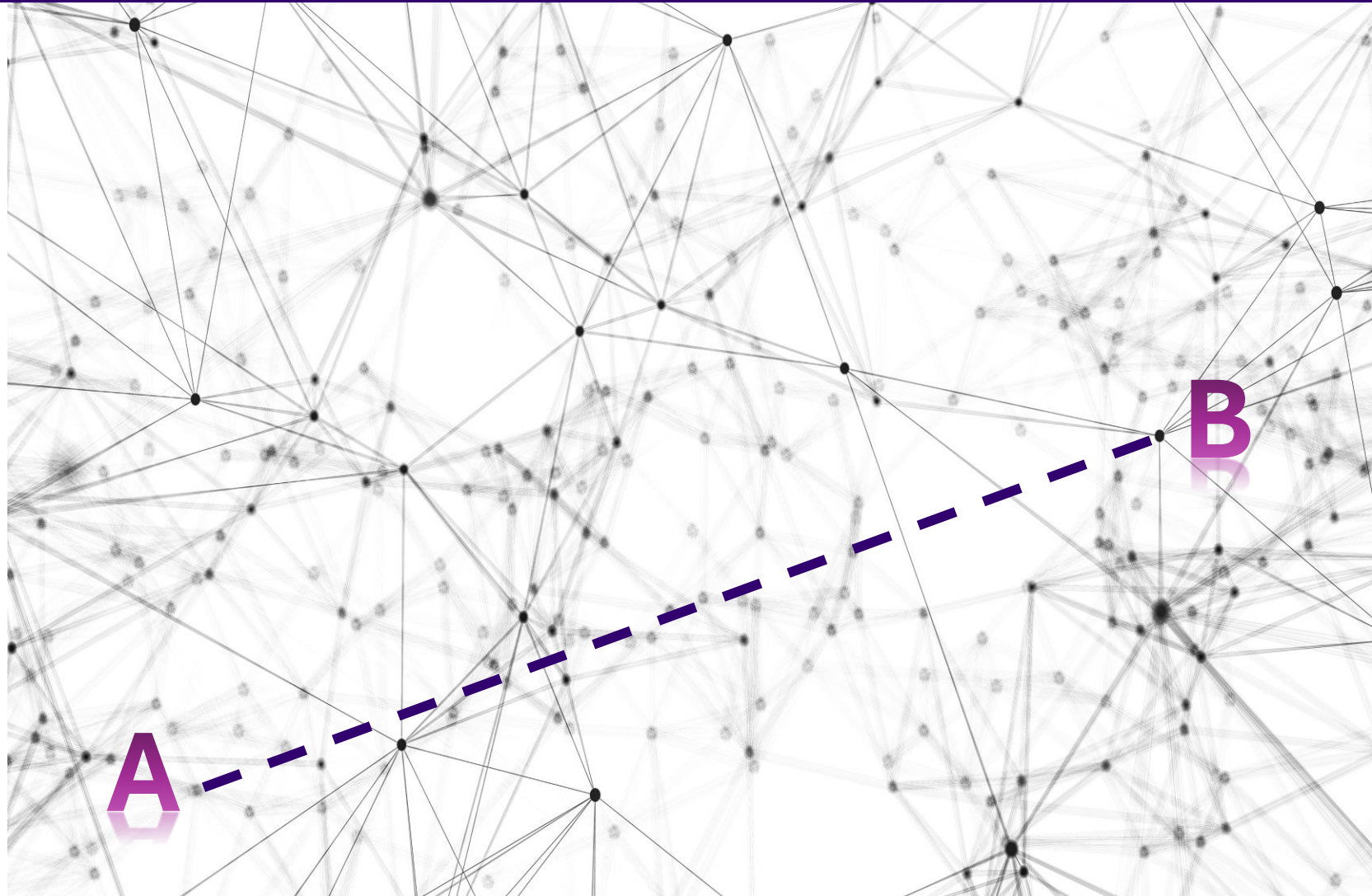
# Why do we need to measure outcomes?

- ❖ Demonstrate impact
- ❖ Demonstrate continuous improvement
- ❖ Enable benchmarking between institutions

# Demonstrating impact

aka: what patients and their families care about

- ❖ Mortality
- ❖ Length of stay
- ❖ Antibiotic resistance
- ❖ Hospital acquired infections
- ❖ *C. difficile* infections



# What we usually measure

## process and benchmarking outcomes

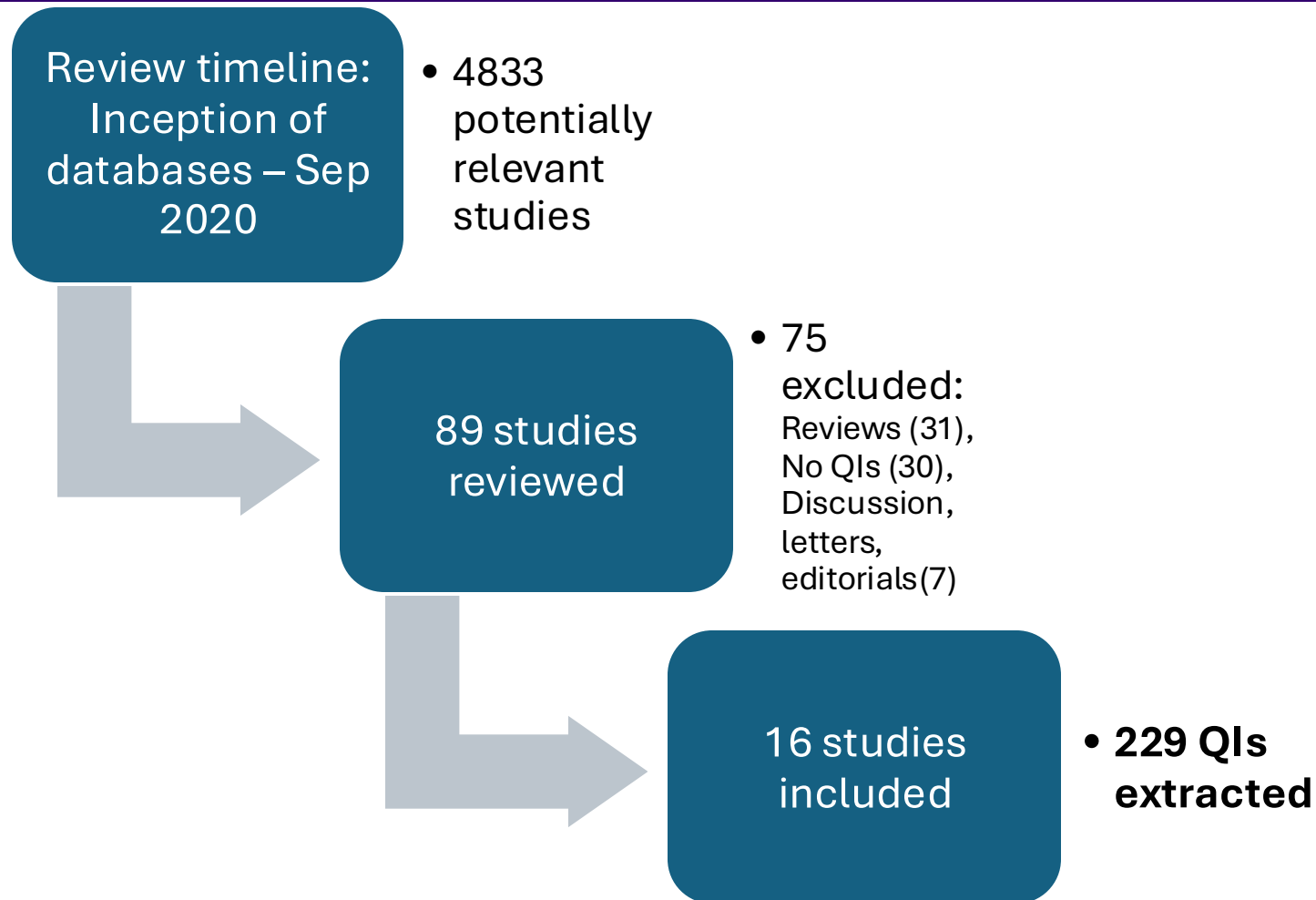
- ❖ Antimicrobial use (dose and duration) e.g. DOT, DDD
- ❖ Antimicrobial appropriateness (adherence to guidelines, de-escalation)
- ❖ Expenditure (antibiotic costs / cost avoidance)
- ❖ Hospital acquired infections / *C. difficile* infection
- ❖ Readmissions

# Quality Indicators for hospital antimicrobial stewardship programmes

Quality Indicator (QI): Measurable elements of practice performance for which there is evidence or consensus that they can be used to assess the quality of care provided

- Evidence-based OR Defined by consensus among expert panels (e.g. Delphi methods)
- Acceptable, Feasible, Reliable, Reproducible, Validated
- Consistent and Credible

# Systematic Review of the Literature



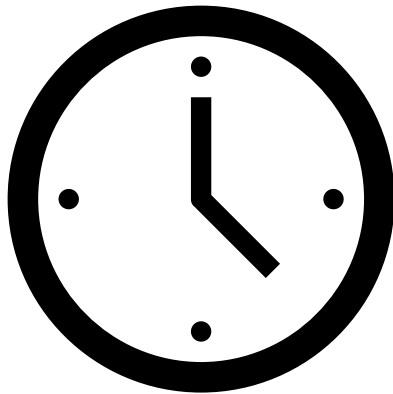
# 229 Quality Indicators, 1% Outcomes-based

<b>PROCESS</b> General clinical management of all infections or specific infections or patient populations	172/229 (75%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Infection diagnostics</li><li>• Pharmacy-supported interventions</li><li>• Elements of good prescribing practice</li><li>• Specific infection-related indications</li></ul>
<b>STRUCTURAL</b> Organizational framework, resources, activities needed to implement ASP	55/229 (24%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AMS governance</li><li>• Leadership and accountability</li><li>• Expertise and resources</li><li>• Policies and programs</li><li>• Guidelines</li><li>• AMS education</li><li>• Microbiology laboratory standards</li><li>• Resistance surveillance</li></ul>
<b>OUTCOME</b> Rate of clinical outcomes	2/229 (1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clinical outcomes of patients receiving antibiotics</li><li>• Rate of nosocomial <i>C. difficile</i> infection</li></ul>

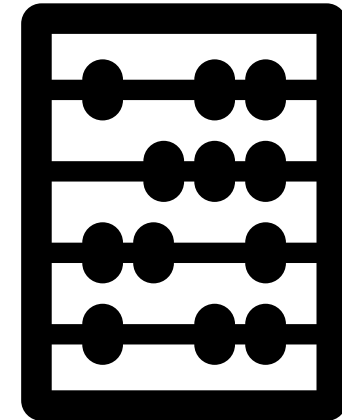
# Meaningful outcomes require time and numbers

For example: Penicillin allergies and surgical site infections

Conclusion: Patients with a reported penicillin allergy had a 50% increased odds of SSI

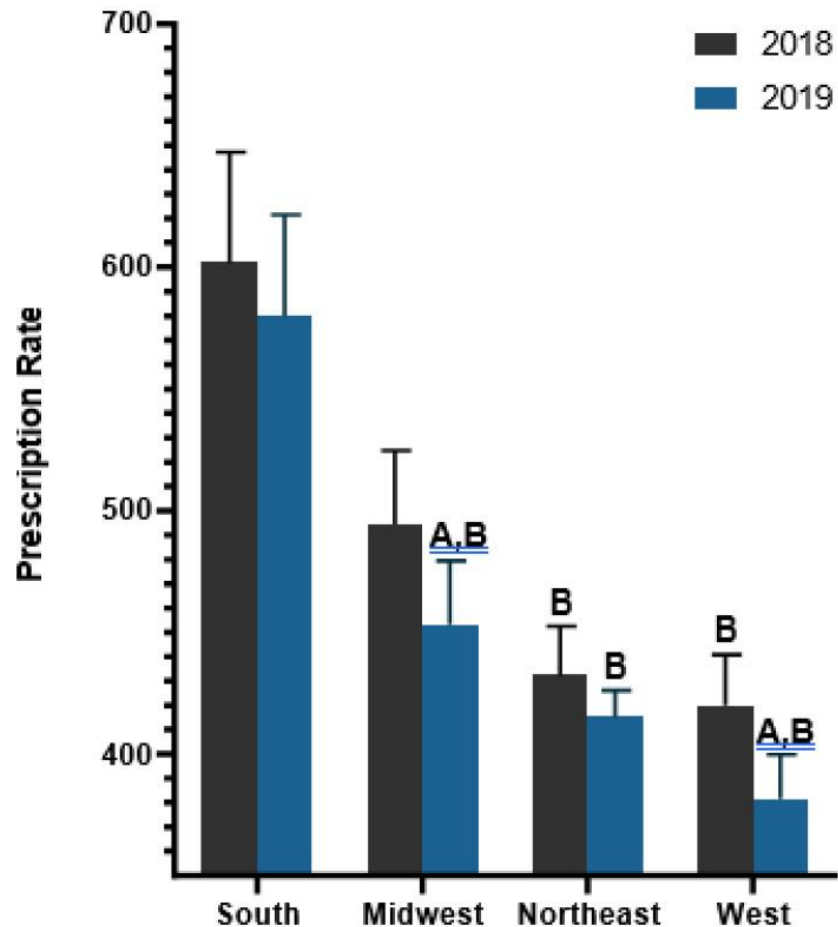


Surgical patients at Mass Gen Hospital  
2010 - 2014



N = 8385 patients, 9004 procedures

# Outcomes and antibiotic resistance may be system issues unrelated to the quality of care at an institution



Antibiotic prescribing per 1000 Medicaid enrollees by census regions.

A  $p < 0.05$  difference within the region.

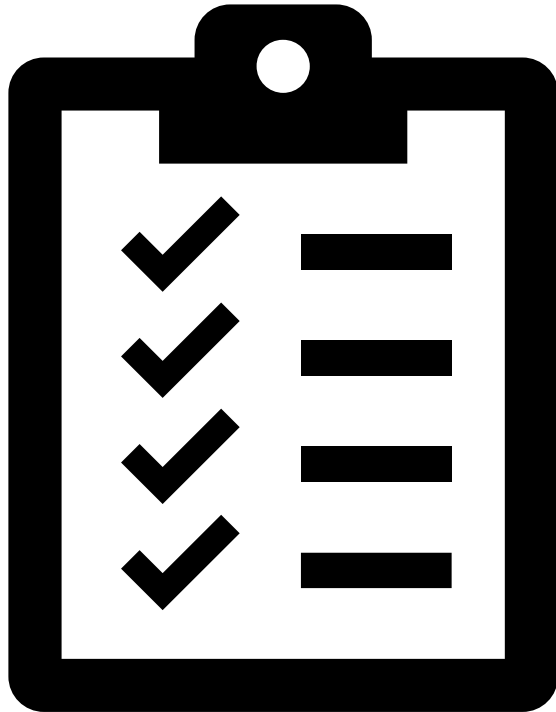
B  $p < 0.05$  difference compared to the South.

Aguilar AG et al. Pharmacy. 2024 Mar 1;12(2):46. doi: [10.3390/pharmacy12020046](https://doi.org/10.3390/pharmacy12020046)

Ayukebong. Antimicrob Resist Infect Control. 2017 May 15;6:47. doi: [10.1186/s13756-017-0208-x](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-017-0208-x)

<https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473309905702176/abstract>

# How do we judge antimicrobial stewardship programs?



## Core Elements of Antimicrobial Stewardship

- Leadership commitment
- Accountability
- Pharmacy expertise
- Action
- Tracking
- Reporting
- Education

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### **STRUCTURAL**

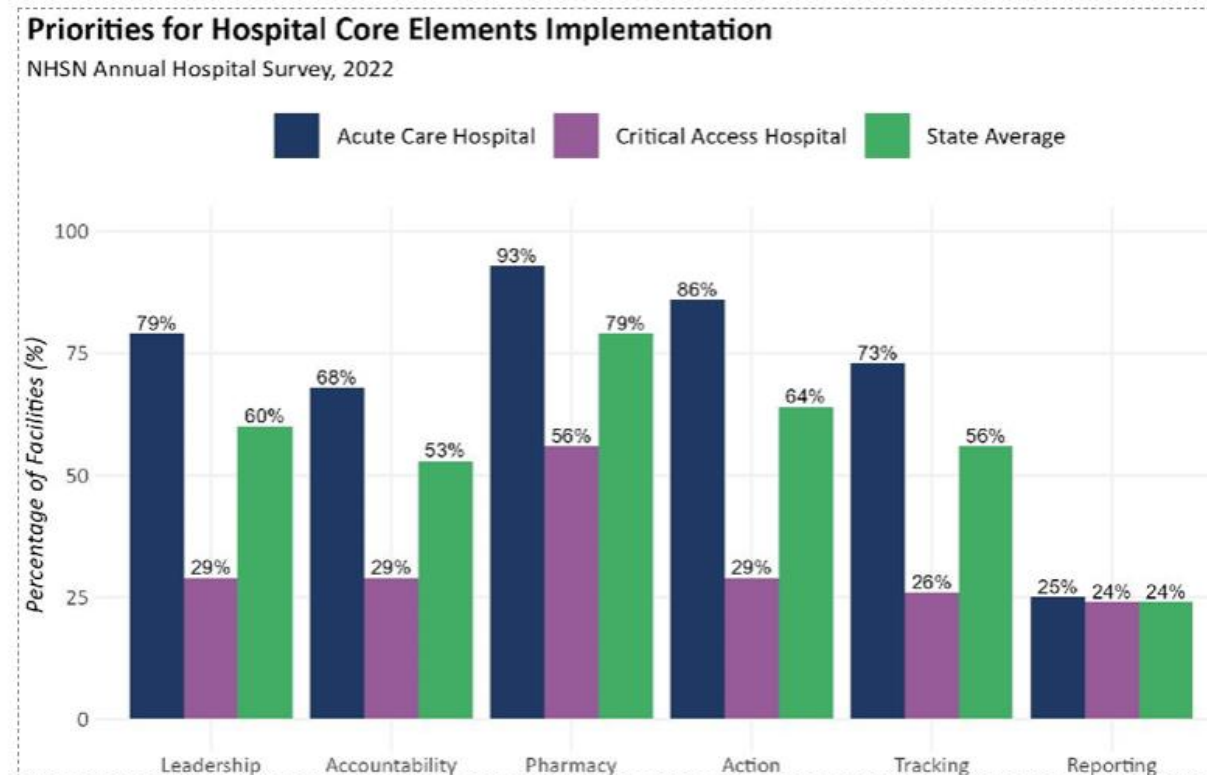
Organizational framework, resources, activities needed to implement ASP

55/229  
(24%)

- AMS governance
- Leadership and accountability
- Expertise and resources
- Policies and programs
- Guidelines
- AMS education
- Microbiology laboratory standards
- Resistance surveillance

# Uptake of all 7 Core Elements

Nationally = 41% in 2014 | 95% in 2021



**Figure 1.** Priorities for hospital core elements implementation stratified by facility type, NHSN Annual Hospital Survey 2022. \*Federal facilities excluded.

Zering J, Kamenar K, et al. Open Forum Infect Dis. 2025;11;ofad684. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofae359>

O'Leary E, et al. 2024. Open Forum Infect Dis.;11(2): ofad684. doi: [10.1093/ofid/ofad684](https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofad684)

# Priorities for Hospital Core Element Implementation (2022)

Hospital Core Elements (2014)	Priorities for Core Element Implementation (2022)
<b>Pharmacy/Stewardship Expertise</b>	
Appoint a pharmacist, ideally as co-lead of program	Co-leaders have completed <b>ID training or certificate</b>
<b>Action</b>	
Implement interventions like prospective audit and feedback	<b>Facility-specific treatment recommendations</b> for common clinical conditions
<b>Tracking</b>	
Monitor prescribing and impact of interventions	Submit data to <b>NHSN AUR</b>
<b>Reporting</b>	
Regularly report antibiotic use and resistance to hospital clinicians and leadership	Monitor <b>adherence to facility-specific treatment recommendations</b>

# UW-CSiM and Core Element Outcomes

## Priorities for Core Element Implementation (2022)

### Stewardship Expertise

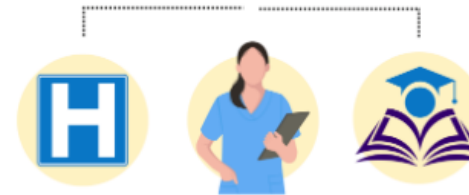
Co-leaders have completed **ID training or certificate**

### Action

**Facility-specific treatment recommendations** for common clinical conditions

### Reporting

Monitor **adherence to facility-specific treatment recommendations**



New Courses: Stewardship for Nurses!



2025 Antibiotic Guide Available Now



Under construction, coming soon

# Uptake of all 7 Core Elements 95% in 2021

We need to be ready to assess new metrics and/or to justify process and structural quality indicators

## PROCESS

General clinical management of all infections or specific infections or patient populations

172/229  
(75%)

- Infection diagnostics
- Pharmacy-supported interventions
- Elements of good prescribing practice
- Specific infection-related indications

## STRUCTURAL

Organizational framework, resources, activities needed to implement ASP

55/229  
(24%)

- AMS governance
- Leadership and accountability
- Expertise and resources

## CORE ELEMENTS

- AMS education
- Microbiology laboratory standards
- Resistance surveillance

## OUTCOME

Rate of clinical outcomes

2/229  
(1%)

- Clinical outcomes of patients receiving antibiotics
- Rate of nosocomial C. difficile infection

# QI Roadmap:

By focusing on process measures we can control, we will improve patient outcomes and reduce patient harms

## Structural QIs

- Ensure ASP in place
- Has leadership support and commitment
- Meets Core Elements

## Process QIs

- ASP Programs and Policies
  - Adjudicating allergies
  - Avoiding overdiagnosis of UTI
  - Stewardship education
  - Antibiotic time-outs
  - IV to PO protocols

## Outcome QIs

- Evaluable with time and numbers

# Takeaways:

## Assess your program from a QI perspective: Structural, Process, Outcome

- Is your program meeting the Core Elements (structural QIs)? If not, where are your gaps?
- What processes do you and/or your ASP do and can they serve as measurable QIs at your hospital?
- What are the most relevant and important quality indicators of your antimicrobial stewardship program?
- What clinical outcomes are a good (or not good) measure of quality of your stewardship program?