Center-level variability in broad-spectrum antibiotic prescribing for children undergoing hematopoietic cell transplantation for acute leukemia.

Staci Arnold, Emory University
C Elgarten
Y Li
YV Huang
JS Gerber
W Saber
R Aplenc
BT Fisher

Journal Title: Open Forum Infectious Diseases
Volume: Volume 4, Number suppl_1
Publisher: (publisher) | 2017, Pages S277-S278
Type of Work: Article
Publisher DOI: 10.1093/ofid/ofx163.623
Permanent URL: https://pid.emory.edu/ark:/25593/s6f8n

Final published version: http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofx163.623

Accessed November 26, 2017 3:00 AM EST
Background. Patient-directed education that aims to lower patients’ expectations for antibiotics is a promising strategy to reduce antibiotic usage for viral upper respiratory tract infections (URTI). We aimed to test three posters on a patient population to see whether the messages were comparable in reducing expectations for antibiotics to treat URTI.

Methods. We developed three posters about antibiotic treatment of URTI (figure 1). The first indicated that antibiotics are not helpful (futility), the second indicated that antibiotics can cause personal harm (ADR), and the third indicated that antibiotic usage promotes the development of antimicrobial resistance (resistance). We surveyed hospital inpatients over the age of 15 years to measure their expectations to receive antibiotic therapy if they had a hypothetical URTI. We then showed each participant one of the three posters selected randomly, and after 20–30 minutes completed a follow-up survey.

Results. 299 participants completed both surveys. There was a statistically significant association between participants’ responses and highest education level (P < 0.001). Eighty-one/299 (27%) expected their doctor to prescribe antibiotics for a "bad cold or flu" and this reduced to 38/299 (13%) after viewing the posters (P < 0.01). This result did not vary between posters, but participants shown poster 2 (ADR, n = 101) and 3 (resistance, n = 100) were less likely to agree that "antibiotics are safe" compared with participants shown poster 1 (futility, n = 98) (P < 0.001). The majority of the participants thought the information would affect their future behaviour (192/299, 64%) and that they would be likely to discuss this information with their friends and families (232/299, 78%). The overall opinions of participants shown poster 2 (ADR) and poster 3 (resistance) were significantly different from the opinions of participants shown poster 1 (futility) (P < 0.01).

Conclusion. Our brief, inexpensive intervention reduced expectations to receive antibiotics for a hypothetical URTI. Information about personal harms (ADR) and public harm (resistance) might have more impact than information solely about futility. Further study is required to test the effect of this intervention at the time a person presents with URTI.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

767. The Development and Assessment of a Physician-Specific Antibiotic Usage and Spectrum Feedback Tool
Mark D. McIntyre Jr., Pharm.D,1; Lopa Naik, BSc, MCA,2; Chaim Bell, MD, PhD,3,4 and Andrew Morris, MD, SM,5; University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada, 6Medicine, University Health Network, Toronto, ON, Canada, 7Medicine, Sinai Health System, Toronto, ON, Canada, 8Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada

Session: 75. Stewardship: Program Implementation
Thursday, October 5, 2017: 12:30 PM

Background. Measuring antimicrobial usage is a hallmark of antimicrobial stewardship programs. Service-level antimicrobial consumption data is easily obtained but offers limited value to individual clinicians. More specific data via spot audit is resource intensive to collect and may not reflect true practice. Additionally, though clinicians may prescribe antimicrobials with differing frequency, there may also be variability in the choice and spectrum of antimicrobials prescribed. We developed an individualized multidimensional tool using available prescribing and dispensing data to enhance peer comparison and feedback on antimicrobial prescribing.

Methods. Development was conducted in a 442-bed academic acute care hospital in the Division of General Internal Medicine (GIM), in Toronto, Canada. Physician-specific antibiotic consumption data (DDD/100 patient days and DOT/100 patient days) was obtained between February 15th and August 24th, 2016. Summative spectrum of activity was calculated using a metric assigning a value from 0 to 60 to each antimicrobial and obtaining a weighted average of total antimicrobial prescribing by clinician (spectrum score, modified from Madaras-Kelly et al 2014).

Results. Mean antimicrobial consumption was 39.1 ± 13.5 DDD/100 patient days and 38.5 ± 8.4 DOT/100 patient-days. There was significant variability between the lowest and highest prescribers in both the DDD and DOT (3.3-fold difference between lowest and highest prescriber DDD/100 patient days, 2.2-fold difference DOT/100 patient days). Mean spectrum score was 23.7 ± 1.8 (approximating Second generation cephalosporins). Variability was also pronounced in the spectrum of antibiotic prescribing for children undergoing hematopoietic cell transplantation for acute leukemia.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.

769. Center-level variability in broad-spectrum antibiotic prescribing for children undergoing hematopoietic cell transplantation for acute leukemia
Caityn Elgarten, MD,1; Jeffrey S. Gerber, MD, PhD,2; Vera Huang, MS3; Jeffrey S. Gerber, MD, PhD3,6; Wael Saber, MD, MS,7; Richard Aplenc, MD, PhD8 and Brian T. Fisher, DO, MSCE, MPH9,10,11; Department of Pediatrics, Division of Oncology, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 3Department of Oncology, Allac Cancer and Blood Disorders Center, Children's Hospital of Atlanta, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, 4Center for Pediatric Clinical Effectiveness, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5Department of Pediatrics, Division of Infectious Diseases, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 6Center for Pediatric Clinical Effectiveness, Pediatric Infectious Diseases Epidemiology and Antimicrobial Stewardship Research Group, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 7Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research, Milwaukee, WI, 8Department of Pediatrics, Division of Infectious Diseases, Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Session: 75. Stewardship: Program Implementation
Thursday, October 5, 2017: 12:30 PM

Background. Antibiotic exposure after allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplant (HCT) is common. Exposure to specific classes of antibiotics after HCT has been associated with mortality, relapse and graft-vs-host disease. Exploring differences in antibiotic utilization across hospitals could provide opportunities for comparative effectiveness studies and quality improvement interventions.

Methods. We conducted a retrospective cohort study of patients undergoing HCT for acute leukemia using a dataset merged from two sources: the Pediatric Health Information System and the Center for International Blood and Marrow Transplant Research. Medication use data were obtained from the day of transplant through engraftment. Hospital antibiotic utilization rates were reported as antibiotic days/1000 neutropenic days. Adjusted rates were calculated using a poisson regression controlling for age, sex, race, graft characteristics and days of ICU-level care.

Results. After adjustment, hospital rates of anti-pseudomonal antibiotic use varied from 410 to 1037 antibiotic days/1000 neutropenic days (Figure 1A) and for Gram-positive antibiotic use from 109 to 771 antibiotic days/1000 neutropenic days (Figure 1B). As shown in Figure 1, within anti-pseudomonal antibiotic therapy, there was variation by hospital in the use of Fourth and 5th generation cephalosporins, anti-pseudomonal penicillins and carbapenems; variation in Gram-positive exposure
was driven by vancomycin. Gram-positive antibiotic use was moderately associated with days of ICU-level of care (Spearman correlation coefficient = .55) but anti-pseudomonal antibiotic use was not (Figure 2). There was no association between days of antibiotic exposure and 30-day mortality.

**Conclusion.** Among a homogenous population of children undergoing transplantation for acute leukemia, both the volume and spectrum of antibiotic exposure in the immediate post-transplant period varied widely. These data present an opportunity for hospitals to benchmark their antibiotic utilization practices and can be further leveraged to assess the clinical impact of differential antibiotic exposure.

**Disclosures.** B. T. Fisher, Pfizer, Inc.: Grant Investigator, Research support. Merck, Inc.: Investigator, Research support, T2 Biosystems, Inc.: Investigator, Research support. Ansun Biopharma: Investigator, Research support

770. Nurse Prompting for Prescriber-Led Review of Antimicrobial Use in the Critical Care Unit: A Quality Improvement Intervention with Controlled Interrupted Time Series Analysis

Sumit Raybhandik, ACPR BSc, PharmD; Bonnie Chung, ACPR BSc, PharmD; Danielle Ferreira, RN BHC; MN; Marina Bilton, RN MN CNCC; Phil Shin, MD; Tiffany Kan, PharmD and Pavan Das, MD; North York General Hospital, Toronto, ON, Canada

**Session:** 75. Stewardship: Program Implementation

**Thursday, October 5, 2017: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** Audit-and-feedback (A&F) is a core strategy for antimicrobial stewardship programs (ASPs). However, it is resource-intensive, and may not be practicable in every setting. Recent guidelines support the non-ASP-led review of antimicrobials by prescribers (AM-REV) on a routine basis. A sustainable strategy for AM-REV in a critical care unit (CrCU) may improve antimicrobial utilization without additional ASP resources.

**Methods.** Using a quality improvement framework, a prompt for AM-REV strategy was created. The primary outcome was antimicrobial utilization defined by days of therapy/1000 patient-days (AM-DOT). A secondary process outcome was the proportion of relevant cases for which an antimicrobial prompt was provided to the prescriber (AM-PRT). Balancing measures included CrCU mortality rates, length of stay, and 48-hour re-admission rates. Utilization data of a control class of medications (proton-pump inhibitors) was also collected. AM-DOT was collected for 34 months pre- and 14 months post-intervention. AM-PRT was collected for 3 months pre- and 12 months post-intervention. Segmented regression analysis was used for the primary outcome, with a descriptive analysis of secondary outcomes.

**Results.** CrCU nurses were recruited to prompt AM-REV during CrCU rounds. A standardized script was developed to insert day of antimicrobial therapy into rounds; prescribers were primed to respond with affirmation, rationale, and clinical decision. A Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA) cycles further refined the intervention to include nursing reminders from CrCU pharmacists and increased engagement of nurses during formal A&F rounds. Prior to the intervention, monthly AM-DOT was 804 with a positive trend (7.3 DOT/1000PD, P < 0.05). Post-intervention resulted in a significant reduction of 217 DOT/1000 PD (P < 0.05) with a non-significant negative AM-DOT trend, representing a 20% (95% CI −15%, −25%) reduction in AM-DOT per month. There was no significant change in utilization of the control class of medications. The ABX-PRT increased from 17% to 50% during the intervention period. Balancing measures were comparable pre and post-intervention.

**Conclusion.** Nurse prompting of AM-REV can lead to significant reductions in antimicrobial utilization, providing a non-ASP mechanism of sustaining antimicrobial awareness.

**Disclosures.** All authors: No reported disclosures.

771. Implementation of a Centralized Telehealth-based Antimicrobial Stewardship Program (ASP) for 16 Small Community Hospitals (SCHs)

John I. Veillette, PharmD, BCPS; Todd Vento, MD, MPH; Stephanie Gelman, MD; Whitney R. Buckel, PharmD, BCPS; Peter S. Jones, MSLS; Valoree Stanfield, MPH; Mary Adams, RN, BSN; Katherine Repko, RN, MSN; and Edward Stenberg, MD, MSc; Intermountain Medical Center, Murray, UT, ‘Clinical Epidemiology/Infectious Diseases, Intermountain Medical Center, Murray, UT, ‘Infectious Diseases/ Antimicrobial Stewardship, Intermountain Medical Center, Murray, UT, ‘Clinical Epidemiology/Infectious Disease, Intermountain Medical Center, Murray, UT, ‘Division of Infectious Disease, Intermountain Medical Center, Murray, UT

**Session:** 75. Stewardship: Program Implementation

**Thursday, October 5, 2017: 12:30 PM**

**Background.** Innovative strategies are needed for ASP implementation in SCHs (<200 beds). Most SCHs lack ASPs that meet Joint Commission (JC) requirements and CDC core elements. Telehealth can help extend infectious diseases expertise and stewardship resources to such facilities.

**Methods.** The Infectious Diseases Telehealth (IDt) program provides consultation and ASP support to 16 Intermountain SCHs (18-150 beds). Key stakeholders were identified at each site to establish formal ASPs. An IDt physician and pharmacist attended local meetings as ASP members to provide guidance. Centrally tracked antibiotic usage and resistance data were reviewed with each program to identify opportunities for improvement. Daily stewardship responsibilities were shared: front-line pharmacists were trained to review charts for appropriateness using automated electronic alerts, while the IDt pharmacist reviewed high priority alerts (e.g., positive blood cultures). Recommendations were made to local staff, or to the IDt physician in cases needing telehealth consultation.

**Results.** ASPs were formed at 15/16 hospitals (1/16 had an existing ASP). Members included: local physician (15/16), local pharmacist (15/16), infection preventionist (16/16), quality representative (15/16), nursing (5/16), and administration (5/16). Collaborative data review led to 16 planned projects to improve antimicrobial prescribing. Eleven targeted specific drugs (carbapenems (n = 6), piperacillin-tazobactam (n = 2), vancomycin (n = 2), and five aimed to improve...