



North Carolina Clinical Antibiotic Stewardship Partners

# LONG-TERM CARE COMMUNITIES ANTIBIOTIC STEWARDSHIP SESSION #6

May 17, 2023



# CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURES

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- The speakers <u>do not</u> intend to discuss an unapproved/investigative use of a commercial product/device in this series, and all COI have been mitigated.
- These slides contain materials from a variety of colleagues, Sarah Sjostrom, RN, MSN, ACNP-BC, as well as the CDC, IHI, WHO, AHRQ, etc.





### OUTLINE OF TODAY'S SESSION

- 1. CDC Core Element: Leadership Commitment
- 2. Small Group Discussion
- 3. SBAR for Skin and Soft Tissue Infections
- 4. Large Group Discussion





### SESSION REMINDERS

- This time is for you and your learning.
- Please turn on your videos!
- Use the chat.
- Let's use and share our learning, but not in a way that identifies protected information, specific facilities, or staff members.
- If you need to get a hold of us:
  <u>Danielle.Doughman@unchealth.unc.edu</u>







# Leaders (formal and informal) Set The Tone for this Important Work

**Share the purpose**: "We are creating this protocol because our work is complex; it involves many different people, and we don't all know everything. We want to keep everyone safe."

Model fallibility: "We all make mistakes."

**Invite participation**: "What do you think we could do to make this better?

**Close the loop**: Thank people for their input and tell them what you have done as a result.





### Practice active listening and problem solving



"Here's what I hear you saying – do I have that right?"

"What do we still need to learn?"

"How can we do this together?"





Write statements in support of improving antibiotic use to be shared with staff, prescribers, residents, and families





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- Include stewardship-related duties in all position descriptions, including the medical director, nursing homes leads, and consultant pharmacy
- Communicate with nursing staff and clinicians the community's expectations about antibiotic use and the monitoring and enforcement of stewardship efforts
- Create a culture, through messaging, education, and celebrating improvement, which promotes antibiotic stewardship

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### SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION

 Which of the recommended actions are in place in your nursing home community?
 What worked well, what didn't?

2. What next step could YOU take to bolster leadership commitment in your facility?

Recommended Actions:

- Support statement
- Stewardship duties included in job descriptions
- Setting stewardship expectations and communicating about them regularly
- Create a culture supportive of stewardship



**North Carolina** 







CNA reports to floor nurse that newly admitted resident has scary looking red legs.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

How do you collect and enter vitals? Do you have standing policies? Evaluation By R.N.

Floor nurse thinks they look bad and lets the doctor know.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

### SBAR FOR SKIN AND SOFT TISSUE INFECTION (SSTI)

SITUATION: Vitals

BACKGROUND: PMH, allergies, current meds

ASSESSMENT: Do they have pus OR Two of the following: fever, new redness, swelling, pain, warmth

RECOMMENDATION: recommend abx protocol or active surveillance?



### **INFECTION OR NOT?**





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**SITUATION: Vitals** BACKGROUND: PMH, allergies, current meds ASSESSMENT: Do they have pus OR two of these: fever, new redness, swelling, pain, warmth

**RECOMMENDATION:** recommend abx protocol or active surveillance?



### **SBAR FOR SKIN AND SOFT TISSUE INFECTION (SSTI), PART 2**

**Prescriptive** 

**POST-Prescriptive** 

### **Diagnosis: Bilateral Stasis Dermatitis**



Bilateral swollen, red legs after antibiotics in hospital



2 weeks later, after elevation, compression, and steroid ointment







# WHAT ABOUT THIS LEG?



SBAR CRITERIA FOR LIKELY INFECTION: Do they have pus OR two of the following:

- fever,
- new redness,
- swelling,
- pain,
- warmth







#### **HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THIS OVER THE PHONE?**







One week later, after elevation, xeroform gauze, and a mild compression dressing







### SKIN SBAR AVAILABLE ONLINE FROM AHRQ

		Date/Time
Nursing Ho	ne Name	
Resident Name		Date of Birth
Physician/NP/PA		Phone
		Fax
Nurse		Facility Phone
S Situa	tion	he above resident.
Vital Signs	o, ,	Resp. rate Temp
0		
B Back	ground	
□No □Y	es The resident has diabetes	
□ No □ Ye	es Other active diagnoses (especially, chronic	in a finite set of a set
□No □Ye	peripheral vascular disease)	venous insumciency, edema or
□No □Y		
	peripheral vascular disease) Specify	
	peripheral vascular disease)	
□No □Yi	peripheral vascular disease) Specify History of skin infections Specify	
□No □Yi	peripheral vascular disease) Specify History of skin infections Specify Advance directives for limiting treatment re	ated to antibiotics and/or hospitalizations
□No □Yi	peripheral vascular disease) Specify History of skin infections Specify	ated to antibiotics and/or hospitalizations
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□No □Yi □No □Yi □No □Yi	peripheral vascular disease) Specify History of skin infections Specify Advance directives for limiting treatment re Specify Medication Allergies	ated to antibiotics and/or hospitalizations

Nursing Home Name		Facility Fax				
Resident Name						
A Assessment Input (check all boxes that apply)         Minimum Criteria for Initiating an Antibiotic         The criteria are met to initiate antibiotics if one of situations below are met         No Yes         □       1. New or increasing pus at a wound, skin, or soft-tissue site         OR         □       2. At least two of the following:         □       Fever of 100°F (38°C) or repeated temperatures of 99°F (37°C)*         □       redness         □       pain         □       warmth         □       swelling that is new or increasing         Nurses: Please check box to indicate whether or not criteria are met         □       Nursing home protocol criteria are met. The resident may have a skin and soft tissue infection and						
<ul> <li>need a prescription for an antibiotic agent.<sup>†</sup></li> <li>Nursing home protocol criteria are NOT met. The resident does NOT need an immediate prescription for an antibiotic, but may need additional observation.<sup>††</sup></li> </ul>						
R Request for Physician/NP/PA Orders						
Orders were provided by clinician through □ Phone □ Fax □ In Person □ Other						
<ul> <li>Assess vital signs, including temp, every hours for hours</li> <li>Notify Physician/NP/PA if symptoms worsen or if unresolved in hours</li> <li>For discomfort or prior to cleaning/dressing changes, consider using acetaminophen or other pain reliever as needed</li> <li>Initiate the following antibiotic</li> </ul>						
Antibiotic 1	Dose	Route	Duration			
Antibiotic 2						
□ No □ Yes Pharmacist to adjust for renal f Other						
Physician/NP/PA signature		Date	/Time			
Telephone order received by	Date	Date/Time				
Family/POA notified (name)		Date	/Time			
* For residents that regularly run a lower temperature, use a te † This is according to our understanding of best practices and †† This is according to our understanding of best practices and active skin or soft tissue infection.	our facility protoco	ls.				

Source: https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/nhguide/4\_TK3\_T2c-SBAR\_SST\_Final.pdf

### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE (IOM)

#### SIX DOMAINS OF HEALTHCARE QUALITY

- Safe: Residents should not be harmed by the care that is intended to help them.
- Effective: Services based on scientific knowledge.
- Patient-Centered: Care that is respectful and responsive.
- Timely: Reducing wait times and harmful delays
- *Efficient*: Avoiding waste of supplies, resources
- Equitable: No variation because of patient characteristics.

#### SBAR FOR SUSPECTED SKIN AND SOFT TISSUE INFECTIONS

- Situation: Resident to receive <u>safe</u> care-should not receive an antibiotic unless necessary and we want to be sure that we are going to provide <u>effective</u> care by decreasing the number of times an antibiotic is administered pre-culture (culture is going to guide therapy)
- Background: Provide the clinician with the appropriate information related to the resident so our actions will be <u>patient-centered</u>.
- Assessment: Provides <u>timely</u> communication with the clinician to reduce harmful delays and enhances <u>efficiency</u> in treating the resident.
- Recommendations: Provider recommendations can be made in an <u>equitable</u> manner, based on standardized approach to review the current situation



### LARGE GROUP DISCUSSION

- As leaders, what can you do to help improve SSTI communication?
- What can your leaders do to help you in SSTI diagnosis and management?









▶ Find session slides at
 <u>https://spice.unc.edu</u> → ncclasp
 → nursing homes





