

Successfully reduced antibiotic prescriptions from 34% (FY19) to 12% (FY21) for stewardship targeted diagnoses through interventions modeled on behavioral science and did not negatively impact clinicians' Likelihood to Recommend (LTR).

BACKGROUND

Problem

- According to World Health Organization (WHO), antibiotic resistance is one of the **biggest threats to** global **health**.³
- Worldwide human antibiotics consumption is increasing at an alarming rate, an **increase** of 46% from 2000 to 2018.¹
- At least **28% of antibiotics prescribed in the** outpatient setting are unnecessary in the US²
- An estimated **80-90% of human antibiotic** use occurs in outpatient setting in the US.²

Scope

- All NM Immediate Care Centers (ICCs) only.
- Diagnoses: URI, Pharyngitis with negative strep test, Influenza, and Acute bronchitis

Baseline Data

• In fiscal year (FY) 2019, the cumulative antibiotics prescription rate for all **Immediate Care was 34%** for viral illnesses such as URI, pharyngitis with negative strep, acute bronchitis, and influenza.

Table 1: Voice of Customers - Why **Clinicians (n=38) Prescribe Antibiotics**

31%	Fear of poor Likelihood to Recommend (LTR) & patient satisfaction/expectation
27%	Patient perception of the value of clinic visit
24%	To treat superimposed secondary bacterial infection
18%	Watchful waiting - wait and fill if symptoms worsen

	100%
%	90%
ate 9	80%
*	70%
LTR	60%
ans	50%
nicia	40%
Clii	30%
/19:	20%
Ĺ	10%
	0%

Figure 2: Committee Structure

System Antimicrobial Stewardship Quality Committee







Antibiotics: How Immediate Care Centers Reduced Prescribing by 65%

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Teams Involved: Ambulatory Antimicrobial Stewardship Committee, Immediate Care Center Quality Committee, System Antimicrobial Stewardship Quality Committee

METHODS



Ambulatory Antimicrobial Stewardship Committee







Key Interventions

CDC Commitment Poster: 18x24 poster signed by practicing clinicians and displayed in each exam room.



Data Sharing:

NM Get Smart About **Antibiotics:** Patient education

pamphlet that describes the potential harms of inappropriate antibiotic use made available.



Clinician Education: Internally developed video learning module assigned to all clinicians and interactive presentation by Northwestern Medicine (NM) expert on the

Sponsor	Process Owner
S. Oberoi	ICC Quality Committee

Regional and individual clinician-level comparative antibiotic prescription data shared with all clinicians.

appropriate antibiotic use.

RESULTS



Figure 3: Immediate Care Centers Antibiotic Stewardship - Control



CONCLUSIONS

- intervention success and eliciting behavioral change.
- and inexpensive to implement can have a meaningful impact.
- (LTR).

REFERENCE

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Leadership engagement and a comprehensive committee structure are essential to

When numerous competing priorities are present, behavioral nudges that are relatively easy

In summary, we addressed clinicians' main concerns through data analysis and education, implemented interventions modeled on behavioral science, and successfully reduced antibiotic prescriptions without negatively impacting clinicians' Likelihood to Recommend

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