

New IP Lunch and Learn



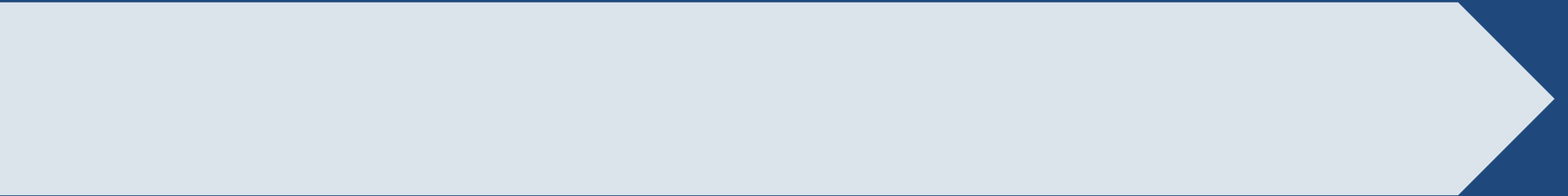
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April 11, 2023

Infection Preventionist Lunch and Learn Series

- A new call series for infection preventionists (IPs) of all care settings that:
 - Encourages learning, growth, and networking.
 - Provides education and information that is non-regulatory.
 - Discusses topics relevant to new IPs.
- Each session will have time set aside for Q&A.

Antibiotic Stewardship



What is Antibiotic Stewardship?

- Per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): The effort to measure and improve how antibiotics are prescribed by clinicians and used by patients
- These efforts are most successful when a team approach is utilized.

[Core Elements of Antibiotic Stewardship](#)

Antibiotics

- Drugs used to kill bacteria
- Mechanisms and bacterial targets differ for each antibiotic
- Many different families of antibiotics



Antibiotic Side Effects


- Rash
- Nausea and diarrhea
- Yeast infections
- ***Clostridioides difficile (C. diff)***
- **Antibiotic-resistant infections**

C. diff Infection

CDC: [Progression of a C. diff Infection](https://www.cdc.gov/cdiff/what-is.html)

Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/cdiff/what-is.html>

THE PROGRESSION OF A C. DIFF INFECTION



C. diff is a bacterium (germ) that causes diarrhea and colitis (an inflammation of the colon).
C. diff infections can be life-threatening.

C. diff can affect anyone. Most cases of C. diff infection occur while you're taking antibiotics or not long after you've finished taking antibiotics. Other risk factors include:

- Previous infection with *C. diff* or known exposure to the germs
- Being 65 or older
- Recent stay at a hospital or nursing home
- A weakened immune system, such as people with HIV/AIDS, cancer, or organ transplant patients taking immunosuppressive drugs

If you have signs or symptoms, see a doctor.

- The doctor will review your signs and symptoms and order a lab test.
- If it's positive, you'll take an antibiotic for 10 days.

After you've recovered, you could still be colonized.

- The germs will be in your body, but you won't feel sick. So you won't need treatment.
- But you can still spread it to others, so always practice good hand hygiene.
- Tell all of your healthcare providers that you've had *C. diff*.

Some people get C. diff over and over again.

- For those with repeat infections, fecal microbiota transplants have shown promising results.

C. diff develops within a few days or up to several weeks after you take antibiotics. Symptoms can include:

- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Stomach tenderness or pain
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea

You might be admitted to the hospital.


- Your healthcare providers will use precautions such as wearing gloves and gowns to prevent the spread of *C. diff*.

About 1 in 6 people who get C. diff infection will get it again in the subsequent 2-8 weeks.


- If you have symptoms again, see your doctor.

C. diff is contagious, but you can keep others from getting it.

- Wash your hands with soap and water every time you use the bathroom and always before you eat.
- Try to use a separate bathroom if you have diarrhea.
- Take showers and use soap.

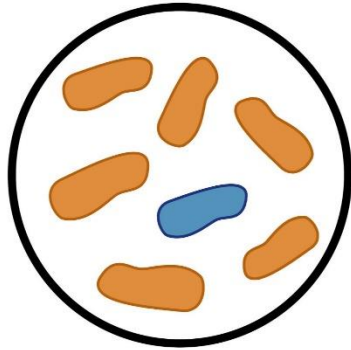


cdc.gov/cdiff

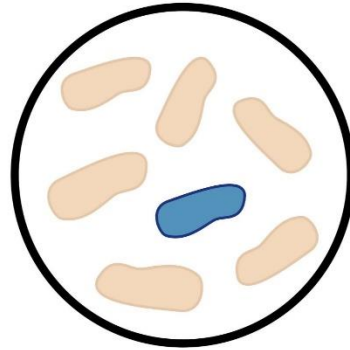


U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

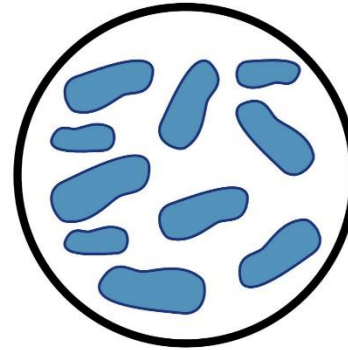
HOW ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE HAPPENS



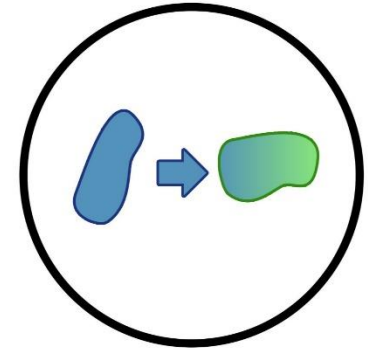
Lots of germs
and some are
drug resistant



Antibiotics kill the bacteria
causing the illness as well as
the good bacteria protecting
the body from infection



The drug resistant
bacteria is now able
to grow and take over



Some bacteria give
their drug resistance to
other bacteria



- Normal bacterium



- Resistant bacterium



- Dead bacterium

Beta-lactam antibiotics

Penicillins

Cephalosporins

Carbapenems

Monobactams

Antibiotic Resistant Infections

The CDC developed a list of targeted multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs), many of which are healthcare-associated:

- Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* (CRAB)
- *Candida auris* (*C. auris*)
- *C. diff*
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE)

[CDC: Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2019](#)

Impact of MDROs

- Additional isolation precautions
- Complex treatment
- Increased surveillance needs (point prevalence screening [PPS], admission screening)
- Outbreak investigations



Core Elements of AS for Hospitals and Nursing Homes



Leadership commitment



Tracking



Action



Accountability



Reporting



Drug expertise



Education

Core Elements of Outpatient AS



Commitment



Action for
policy and
practice



Tracking and
reporting



Education and
expertise

In Summary

- Infection preventionists play an important role in antibiotic stewardship.
- The work of the infection prevention program and antibiotic stewardship program complement each other.
- We can improve patient outcomes by having strong antibiotic stewardship programs.

Questions?

What topics or content would you like to see covered on future calls?

Please submit your ideas to [Ashley O'Keefe](mailto:ashley.okeefe@dhs.wisconsin.gov) at ashley.okeefe@dhs.wisconsin.gov.

Infection Preventionist Starter Kit



IP Starter Kit

HAI Prevention Program Contact Information

[HAI Prevention Program](mailto:dhswhaipreventionprogram@dhs.wisconsin.gov)
dhswhaipreventionprogram@dhs.wisconsin.gov
608-267-7711

For additional contact information visit
[the DHS Wisconsin HAI Prevention Program Contact Information webpage.](#)

Upcoming Lunch and Learn Session

Date: Tuesday, May 9, 2023

Topic: IP Competencies