

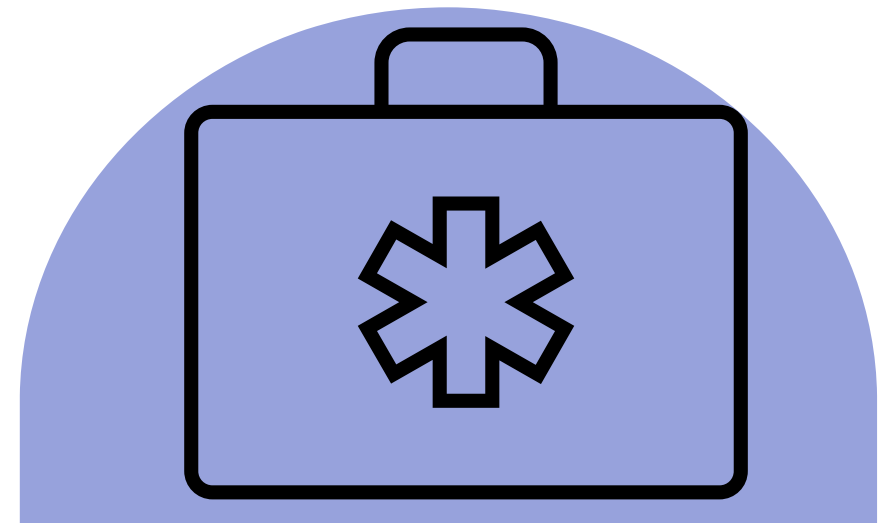


Sepsis Train the Trainer: Integrating Sepsis Prevention Into Infection Prevention & Control

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Antibiotic resistance resulting from use of antimicrobials

- *C. Difficile*
- *Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)*
- Vancomycin resistant *Enterococcus*
- Estimated more than 2 million illnesses annually from antibiotic resistance
- Estimated more than 23,000 deaths annually from antibiotic resistance
- *C. Difficile* infections affecting 500,000 patients annually
- *C. Difficile* infections causing 15,000 annual deaths

Clostridium difficile risk and sepsis antibiotic administration

- CMS Core Sepsis Core Measures (Sep 1) mandates early antibiotic administration
- Infectious Diseases Society of American refused to endorse 2016 recommendations because of concern over excessive antibiotic administration and it's associated risks including *C. Difficile*
- In this NY hospital center *C. Difficile* infections decreased after implementation of a sepsis protocol
- This decrease resulted even though overall use of antibiotics increased after the protocol was implemented

≡ CDC Framework for Antibiotic Stewardship

GOAL: Optimize the treatment of infections while reducing the adverse events associated with antibiotic use.

- The right antibiotic
- At the Right dose
- At the Right Time

≡ **Antimicrobial stewardship in management of sepsis**

GOAL: Optimize the treatment of infection while reducing the adverse events associated with antibiotic use.

- Four D's: drug, dose, de-escalation and duration
- For sepsis the right antimicrobial is broad spectrum coverage of all likely pathogens
- De-escalation can occur after identification of a likely pathogen
- This usually occurs days later