

# BACKGROUND

- Antibiotics are commonly used in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU)
- Studies have shown that prolonged duration of antibiotics for early onset sepsis (EOS) is associated with increased risk of death, necrotizing enterocolitis, and late onset sepsis
- Antibiotic therapy can be safely discontinued if blood cultures are not positive within 48 hours and patient is well-appearing

## **PROJECT AIM**

Decrease exposure of neonates to antibiotics by allowing orders to expire after 48 hours without requiring discontinuation by a provider

# **PROJECT DESIGN/STRATEGY**

- Starting in 2016, antibiotics ordered through the neonatal admission orderset had an automatic duration of 48 hours
- Retrospective chart review to determine if 48-hour hard stop is effective in decreasing duration of antibiotic exposure
- Secondary objective to evaluate whether the hard stop resulted in a delay in therapy when the decision was made to continue antibiotic treatment
- Categorical data compared using chi-squared statistical test



# Implementation of a 48-hour hard stop on antibiotics for early onset sepsis Meredith Mahaffee, Christy Turner, Ryan Moore

# CHANGES MADE (PDSA CYCLES)



# **RESULTS/OUTCOMES**

Туре	Group, (n)	<48 hours, n (%)	>48 hours, n (%)	p-value
Patients	Pre (207)	129 (62.3)	78 (37.7)	<0.0001
	Post (168)	158 (94)	10 (6)	
Orders	Pre (418)	305 (73)	113 (27)	<0.0001
	Post (341)	326 (95.6)	15 (4.4)	

• Perinatal quality collaborative of North Carolina identified antimicrobial stewardship as an area of focus for the year of 2017

 VMC NICU brainstormed methods to decrease antibiotic exposure for early onset sepsis

• NICU admission orderset was edited to apply a 48-hour hard stop to antibiotic orders

 Education about antibiotic hard-stop and need for reordering antibiotics if therapy was to be continued

- Majority of orders with additional doses following hard stop implementation were due to order entry outside of the admission orderset
- Other areas for improvement include patients transferred from outside facilities
- Automatic hard stop did not result in a delay in antibiotic therapy

- ordered at admission to NICU
- Continue 48 hour hard stop on antibiotics
- Continue education of importance of limiting antibiotic exposure in neonates
- Plan a strategy to reduce ordering of antibiotics outside of the admission orderset



Dr. Ryan Moore and the neonatal intensive care unit providers. Pharmacy staff for their assistance in monitoring antibiotics and limiting neonatal exposure.

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# LESSONS LEARNED

# NEXT STEPS

- Improve recognition and documentation of
- antibiotics given at outside facilities to
- standardize hardstop implementation for these antibiotic orders

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



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