



Avoiding Complacency: Assessing the Perceived Impact and Value of Antimicrobial Stewardship at an Academic Medical Center

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INTRODUCTION

- Over 2 years, our Antimicrobial Stewardship Program (ASP) has undergone key changes in pre-authorization review, post-prescriptive activities, core team members, and fellowship involvement.
- Longitudinal surveys on the perceived impact or value amongst academic medical center personnel are one way to assess programmatic changes.

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate the interactions and perceived impact and value on patient care amongst Nursing, Pharmacist, and Prescriber groups at our academic medical center.
- To determine use of currently available ASP resources and areas for improvement.

METHODS

- Distinct surveys were designed for and distributed to three groups: Nursing, Pharmacists, and Prescribers (resident and fellow trainees, Advanced Practice Providers, and staff physicians). All responses were anonymous.
- Questions were multiple-choice or used the Likert scale when appropriate.
- Survey results were compared to a similar survey conducted 2 years ago (2017).

RESULTS

Survey response rate = 17.7% (598/3367)

- 403 Nursing (67%)
 - 57% Inpatient
- 181 Prescribers (30%)
 - 60% Resident or Fellow Trainees
 - 7% Nurse Practitioners
 - 1% Physicians Assistant
 - 32% Staff Physicians
- 14 Pharmacists (2%)

Figure 1. Comparison of ASP familiarity between 2017 to 2019

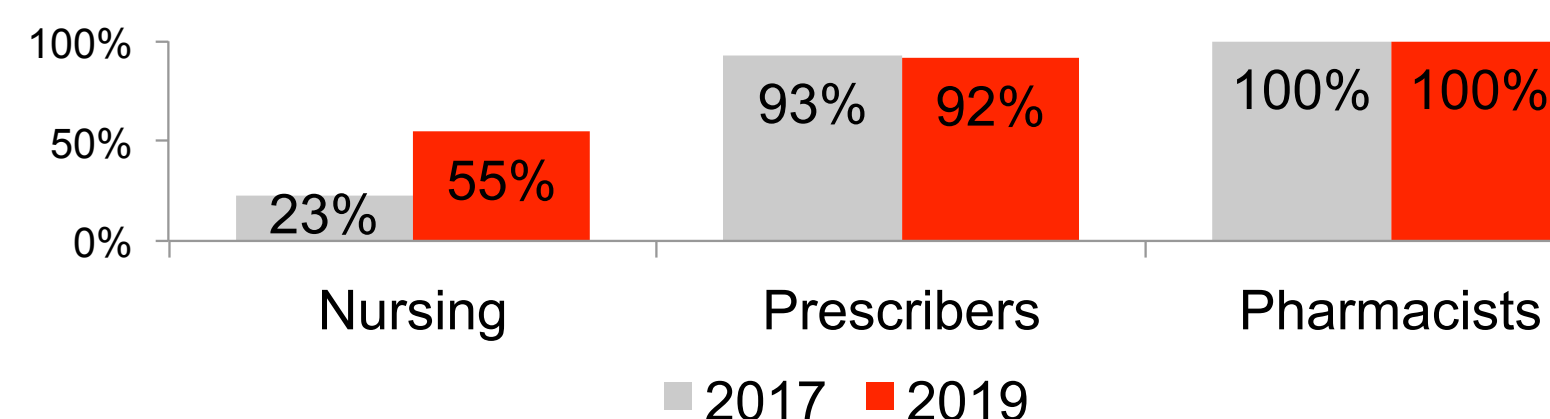


Figure 2. Prescriber reported types of interactions with ASP (2019)

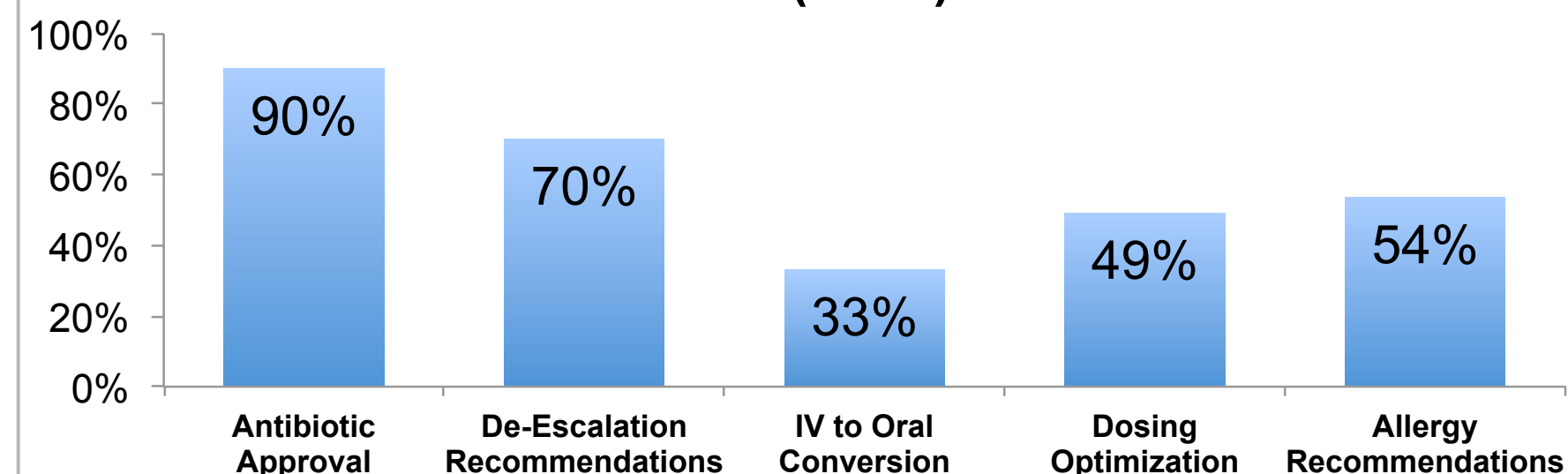
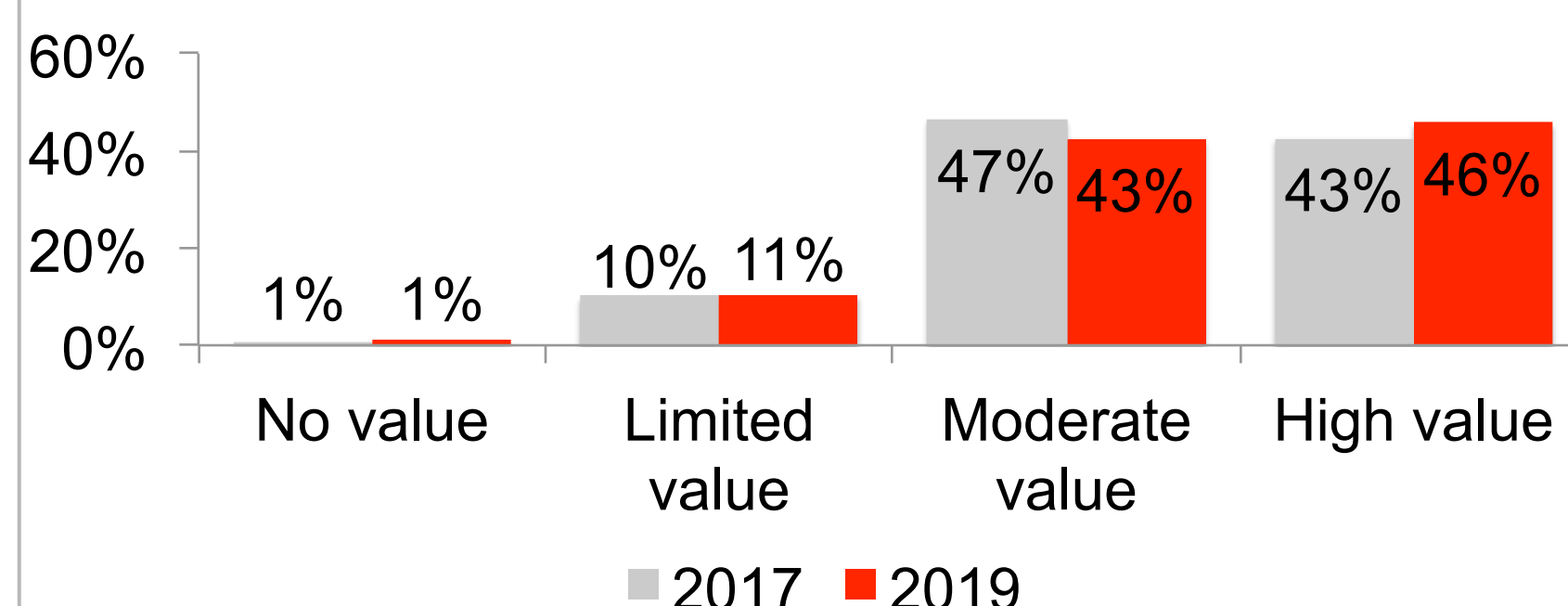


Figure 3. Prescriber perceived value of ASP interactions



Prescriber reported preferred mode of communication with ASP

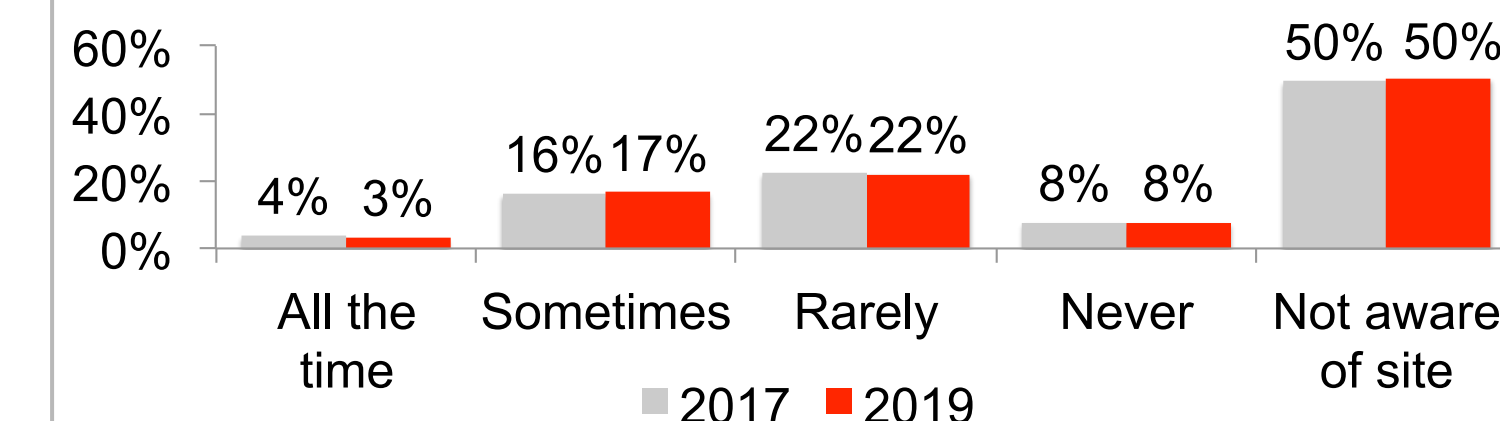
- 59% phone call
- 37% text page
- 4% face-to-face

Prescriber perceived impact and value

- 35% estimated >50% of ASP interactions led to a better antimicrobial selection.
- 89% rated ASP interactions as moderate or high value (Fig 3).

RESULTS

Figure 4. Prescriber reported use of ASP website resources (guidelines, antibiogram)



Additional

- 40% of prescribers reported "never" using or "not aware" of clinical decision support tools.
- 30% of prescribers reported delaying antimicrobial ordering until unrestricted approval hours.
- Nurses (63%), prescribers (86%), and pharmacists (86%) all expressed a desire for increased ASP-led education.

CONCLUSIONS

Despite increased familiarity amongst nurses and high levels of perceived impact and value of ASP interactions, we identified important areas for improvement, including under-utilization of electronic resources and clinical decision support tools, and high demand for ASP-led education.