



Meadowview Regional
Medical Center

7 hrs · ⚙️



ANTIBIOTIC AWARENESS WEEK: TIP 5

While antibiotics cannot treat infections caused by viruses, there are still a number of things you or your child can do to relieve some symptoms.

The following tips can be used to help with coughing:

- Use a clean humidifier or cool mist vaporizer
- Breathe in steam from a bowl of hot water or shower
- Use non-medicated lozenges (do not give lozenges to young children)
- Use honey if your child is at least 1 year old (ask your doctor about what is safe for your child)

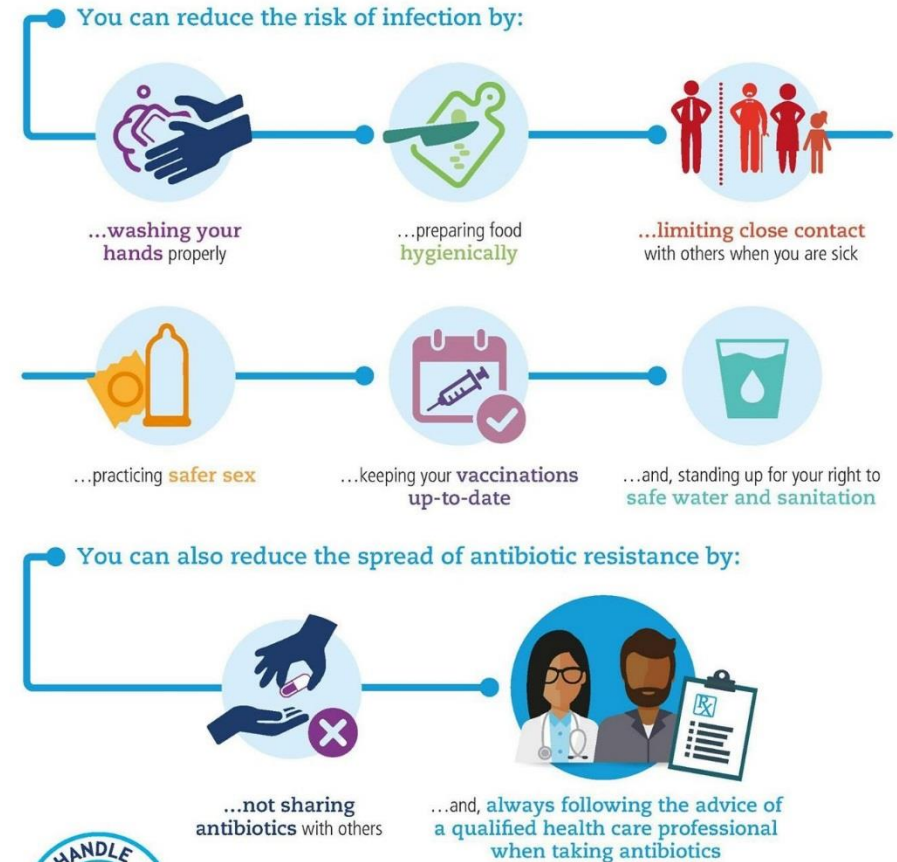
If symptoms are severe or persisting, seek medical attention.

Extracted from CDC website.

Everyone has a ROLE TO PLAY

You can help prevent antibiotic resistance

Preventing infection can reduce the use of antibiotics, and limit the spread of antibiotic resistance. Good basic hygiene is one of the most effective ways to reduce the risk of infection.



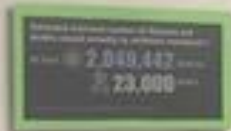
Cafeteria Questions

Answer correctly for a free piece of fruit!

- Should you take an antibiotic for a runny nose?
- Do antibiotics kill viruses or do they kill bacteria?
- Can bacteria become resistant to antibiotics?
- Do antibiotics treat flu?
- True or False. You should stop your antibiotic prior to completion if you feel better.

Once upon a time,

There was this problem...



We realized the antibiotics we were using to treat infections weren't working as well as they once did.



We soon learned it was because we were misusing and overusing antibiotics.



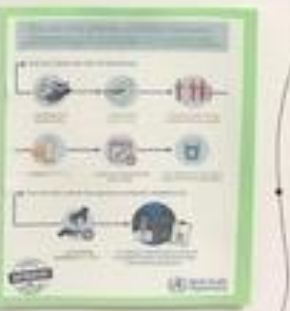
Especially in our home state!



Even our government recognized the severity of this problem!



They said everyone has a role to play.



So Meadowview Regional Medical Center took it all and developed an antimicrobial Stewardship Team.

- Compliance Officer
- Infection Control Nurse
- Microbiology Lab Personnel
- IT Specialist
- Quality Improvement Personnel

Whose goal was to improve patient care while decreasing resistance.

What is Antimicrobial Stewardship?

- Coordinated interventions designed to improve and measure the appropriate use of antibiotics by promoting the selection of the optimal antibiotic regimen including:
 - Choice
 - Duration of therapy
 - Route of administration
- JCAHO mandated Antimicrobial Stewardship Programs in acute care hospitals in January 2017

They have already made many changes.

- Having antibiotic use data reported to the stewardship team
- Implementing order profiles to all four sites and for all antibiotics
- Having antibiotic stewardship education for all staff
- Implementing antibiotic stewardship education for all staff
- Implementing antibiotic stewardship education for all staff
- Implementing antibiotic stewardship education for all staff

But... our biggest concern is helping and here... antibiotic resistance is a very real, very frightening problem. We must all make an effort to ensure there will be antibiotics in the years to come.



Pokébiotic Clues

There are 10 hidden Pokébiotics. Each clue below refers to a different Pokébiotic. Monday's clues can be added to these clues for extra guidance!

****NOTE**** Pokébiotics will only be located in areas easily accessible to every nurse. They **WILL NOT** be located in patient rooms, family waiting areas, OB/LD, ICU, Surgery/PACU, or CCL to reduce safety concerns.

Pokébiotic 1 Clue:

Welcome back to this charade,
you'll start here if you want to get paid. (10 points)

Pokébiotic 2 Clue:

If it's a Pokébiotic you want me to relinquish,
don't be afraid to extinguish. (20 points)

Pokébiotic 3 Clue:

Take a break with the third floor squad
but not before checking the shower rod. (30 points)

Pokébiotic 4 Clue:

Up high between outpatient and surgery
you'll find the Pokébiotic treasury. (40 points)

Pokébiotic 5 Clue:

There's so much Zika information
around the hall of full gestation. (50 points)

10: ciprofloxacin – Campylobacter

You just killed Campylobacter! Campylobacter is typically a mild, self-limiting infection; however, antibiotics may be needed in severe cases. The drug of choice for treating Campylobacter is a fluoroquinolone, such as ciprofloxacin.

20: penicillin – Syphilis

You just killed syphilis (Treponema pallidum)! Most new cases of syphilis are sexually acquired. Patients may present with localized skin lesions typically on the genitalia. If left untreated, syphilis can have a number of significant complications involving the central nervous system, cardiovascular structures, or skin and bones. The drug of choice for syphilis is parenterally-administered penicillin G.

30: cefazolin – MSSA

You just killed methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus* (MSSA)! MSSA is part of our normal skin flora but is also known to cause a variety of nosocomial and community-acquired infections. Beta lactams, such as cefazolin, are the preferred agents for treatment of MSSA.

40: sulfamethoxazole/trimethoprim – E coli

You just killed *Escherichia coli* (E coli)! E coli is part of your normal GI flora and helps keep your GI tract healthy; however, some strains of E coli can cause diarrhea as with food poisoning. Also, 75-95% of urinary tract infections (UTIs) are caused by E coli. Bactrim is a common antibiotic prescribed for the treatment of E coli.

50: ceftriaxone- Strep pneumo

You just killed *Streptococcus pneumonia* (S pneumo)! This gram-positive bacteria is the leading cause of community-acquired pneumonia and can be prevented in susceptible patients by getting the pneumococcal vaccine. Preferred treatment for S pneumo includes penicillins and cephalosporins such as ceftriaxone.

