Using rapid qualitative methods to inform implementation of provider interventions to reduce the length of antibiotic prescribing for children with acute otitis

media
Deborah Rinehart, PhD
Aiden Gilbert, MPA
Sonja O'Leary, MD
Sophie Katz, MD

CCTSI CU-CSU Summit, August 16, 2023

Holly M Frost, MD







Background

- Acute Otitis Media (AOM) is the most common reason children are prescribed antibiotics.
- Unnecessary antibiotic use results in emergence of antibiotic-resistant pathogens and adverse patient outcomes.
- In 2019, National Guidelines were published recommending a 5-7 day antibiotic duration for non-severe AOM for children ≥ 2 years of age.
- Over 94% of children are still prescribed longer than recommended durations for AOM.

Study objective: To understand facilitators and barriers to implementation of interventions to improve guideline-concordant antibiotic duration prescribing.

Interventions

Electronic Health Record

antibiotic templates with link to guidelines, help text, dosage/duration buttons

Clinician Feedback

antibiotic prescribing duration compared to other clinicians

Methods

- The Practical Robust Implementation and Sustainability Model (PRISM) guided the study.
- Conducted 19 semi-structured qualitative interviews (14 clinicians and 5 administrators) from 2 large Urban HealthCare systems.
- Utilized the Rapid Assessment Process to identify themes within PRISM domains. Iterative team-based approach:

2-page interview Matrix Themes within PRISM domains

Characteristics Influencing Prescribing

Individual Level

- Patient history
- Years of practice/habits
- Connection/familiarity with family
- Perceptions of medication adherence

Organizational Level

- Type of practice
- Important to maintain consistency across providers and settings; impacts patient trust

Short Durations

- Many clinicians use 7 vs 5-day duration, some still 10 days
- Need more evidence; not convinced 5 is sufficient length; compliance concerns
- Decrease in 2 days is not much of a difference
- Mixed views on parental push back

Intervention Implementation

Electronic Health Record

- Ensure not adding extra time/clicks
- Include clinicians early, communicate project to all staff
- Could take time to make changes and need to understand how to encourage use of this template

Clinician Feedback

- Must be anonymous, sent quarterly from someone they know/expert
- Need to clearly explain outcome measuring
- Compare to similar settings (urgent to urgent)

Conclusion

Supportive of interventions

Use of rapid qualitative analysis and PRISM allowed for quick identification of important multi-level factors important to implementation

Providers and parents don't always know latest treatment recommendations, and continued education is needed

Thanks to the entire RELAX Study Team:

Tim Jenkins, MD
Cindy Terrill, BS
Amy Keith, MPH
Jason Newland, MD
Hanna Hoover, BS
Sherry Dodd, BS
Luke Starnes, PhD, RN
Ritu Banerjee, MD, PhD
Amy Stein, PhD
Sharon Graham, BS

- This project was funded under grant number 1R01HS029153-01 from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of AHRQ.

Questions?

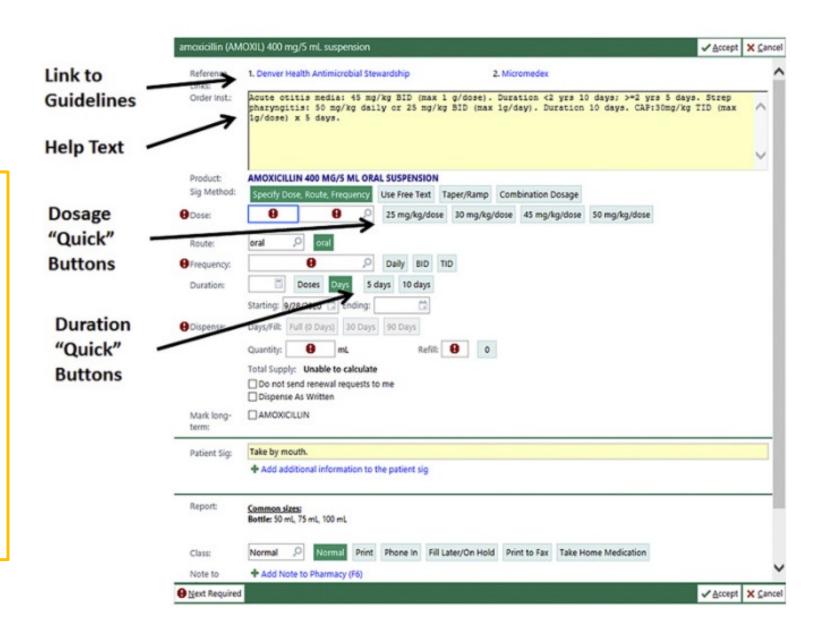
Deborah.Rinehart@dhha.org



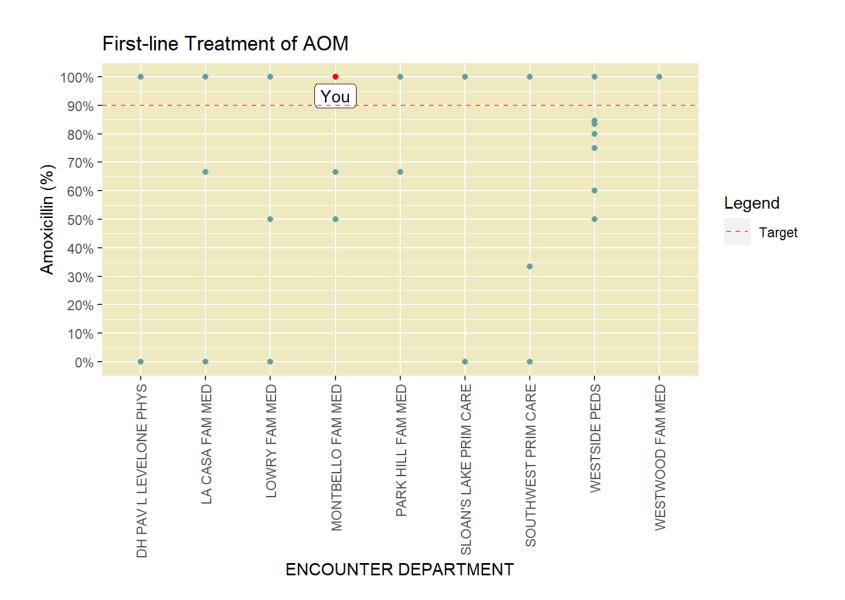


EHR Changes

- Link to local guidelines
- Help text
 - Dose, duration for Acute Otitis
 Media
- Dosage "quick" buttons
- Duration "quick" buttons
- For amoxicillin, amoxicillinclavulanate and cefdinir



Provider Feedback



- Y-axis: % of prescriptions for AOM with 5-day duration
- X-axis: Clinics
- <u>Blue dots</u>: individual providers in each clinic
- Red dot: You