

COMPREHENSIVE INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM REDUCES INFECTIONS, UNNECESSARY PRESCRIPTIONS AT LEADING LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY

This case study demonstrates that with the ability to quickly and accurately identify multiple distinct pathogens (viral, bacterial, fungal) in nursing facility residents on a quarterly and symptomatic basis, along with the support of an experienced infection preventionist and staff education and training, long-term care facilities can drastically reduce the number of respiratory infection cases, control the spread of infectious disease, and reduce the number of unnecessarily prescribed antibiotics among its resident population.

BY THE NUMBERS

ANTIBIOTIC USE 2017 - 2019

Cases where residents were treated with antibiotics for respiratory tract infections

**WERE
REDUCED
FROM
88 TO 39**

while average monthly cases dipped from **7.3** per month to **3.25**

For **NINE** consecutive **MONTHS**

NO ANTIBIOTICS WERE INAPPROPRIATELY PRESCRIBED in this facility for respiratory-related illnesses

Comprehensive ICP measures **DRAMATICALLY REDUCED RESPIRATORY INFECTION CASES**

2017 **40** CASES > 2019 **5** CASES

{ from January through March which historically have the highest rate of infection }

SUMMARY

CUSTOMER OVERVIEW

90-bed skilled, long-term care (LTC) facility in Arkansas

THEIR PROBLEM

- > Respiratory infections
- > Over-prescription of antibiotics

OUR SOLUTION

Deploying **Sterisis**, AMS' full-scale infection control and prevention program, the LTC facility was immediately able to:

> Identify and reduce the number of respiratory infections among residents

AMS was deployed to the facility in April 2019 and immediately tested all residents for respiratory infection using our proprietary panel that now includes COVID-19 and Influenza among its 37 distinct pathogens. It was discovered that 17 of 74 residents had a viral infection and were treated appropriately upon diagnosis. In July 2019, the AMS Infection Preventionist executed the facility's first quarterly screening, which resulted in 3 of 76 residents having a viral pathogen. The subsequent quarterly screening was conducted in October 2019, when all residents (census at the time of collection was 80) tested negative for viral pathogens.

For residents with a detected viral pathogen, they were monitored and assessed by nursing staff at least twice per day for new or worsening symptoms. Symptomatic residents also wore masks when outside their rooms. **No antibiotics were prescribed to any resident with the viral pathogen, yet no additional residents became symptomatic.**

> Reduce or eliminate over-prescription of antibiotics

In the months of July, August, September, October and December of 2019, **zero antibiotics were prescribed for respiratory tract infections.** Two residents were appropriately treated with antibiotics in November 2019 - one resident was diagnosed with pneumonia, another with COPD exacerbation.

“With AMS, we had a dedicated infection preventionist manage our ICP program, which dramatically reduced not only the number of inappropriate antibiotic prescriptions, but our overall number of respiratory tract infection cases, keeping our residents safer and healthier through sound ICP management and antimicrobial practices.”

- Chief Clinical Officer, Arkansas LTC facility

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