



BE THE ONE WHO MAKES AN I.M.P.A.C.T.

Antibiotic Resistance

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I.M.P.A.C.T.

Antibiotic Resistance



50% of all ANTIBIOTICS prescribed in the US are either unnecessary or inappropriate. - CDC 2014

Clinical Background

The effectiveness of antibiotics has been greatly compromised by the ability of pathogens to develop antibiotic resistance. Antibiotic resistance occurs when a pathogen genetically adapts to the drug(s) designed to destroy it. These genetic variations are defense mechanisms that can cause the drug(s) to be ineffective. Unfortunately, these variations can easily be passed to other pathogens through reproduction or acquisition.

Causes of Antibiotic Resistance

- Over-prescription of antibiotics
- Overuse of antibiotics in livestock and fish farming
- Poor hygiene and sanitation
- Incompletion of an antibiotic prescription
- Poor infection control in health-care settings
- Absence of new antibiotics being discovered

Antimicrobial Stewardship

Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) is a systematic effort to educate and encourage prescribers of antimicrobials to follow evidence-based prescribing, in order to prevent the inappropriate use of antibiotics that is contributing to the global threat of antibiotic resistance. NCFDNA offers advanced diagnostic testing that can be easily incorporated into the Antibiotic Stewardship Program to allow for a more accurate diagnosis with a much faster turn-around-time than traditional culture techniques. The advanced testing can also identify genetic variations that contribute to antibiotic resistance, which can be very helpful when trying to identify the most effective antibiotic to prescribe for the patient. This approach can help providers achieve optimal outcomes, while minimizing risks of prescribing inappropriate antibiotics that could contribute to adverse events and increased costs.

Make an I.M.P.A.C.T

Implement a policy to guide appropriate antibiotic prescribing.

Monitor adherence to the policy and recommendations.

Perform advanced diagnostic testing to accurately detect the cause of infection and antibiotic resistance within 24-48 hours.

Appoint a pharmacy leader to help choose the safest and most effective antibiotic regimen.

Commit to adhering to the pharmacy recommendations and policy.

Track progress and clinical outcomes to identify opportunities for improvement.