



# Antimicrobial Stewardship Strategy:

# General antimicrobial order forms

Forms used to single out and highlight prescriptions for anti-infectives as a way of improving specific or overall antimicrobial use.



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Priority Level: **c** 

Difficulty Level: 1

#### **Program Stage:**

- ✓ Early
- Intermediate
- Advanced

For more information on these criteria and how they were developed, please see the Antimicrobial Stewardship Strategy Criteria Reference Guide.

# Description

This is an overview and not intended to be an all-inclusive summary. As a general principle, patients must be monitored by the health care team after changes to therapy resulting from recommendations made by the antimicrobial stewardship team.

Antimicrobial order forms are used to single out and highlight prescriptions for anti-infectives, with the goal of improving specific or overall antimicrobial use. Generic antimicrobial order forms (i.e., physician fills in the drug and regimen) may be used to order any anti-infective or only for restricted antimicrobials. They require the clinician to provide an indication for use and may also ask for an anticipated duration of therapy. They can lead to improved documentation of, and communication related to, antimicrobial therapy. They can also facilitate data collection for drug/medication use evaluations.

When antimicrobial order forms are used only for restricted agents, they may require the clinician to indicate whether institution-specific criteria are met to help reinforce appropriate prescribing and streamline approvals. Local guidelines or antimicrobial restrictions may be printed on the forms to educate physicians and limit the use of restricted antimicrobials.

This strategy can also include designating an area in the patient's chart or medication administration record to identify any antimicrobial therapy.

### **Advantages**

- Can decrease inappropriate antimicrobial use.
- Can encourage reflection on the choice and duration of therapy.
- Can facilitate approval of restricted antimicrobials.

## Disadvantages

- Forms for ordering restricted antimicrobials may be less acceptable to prescribers (viewed as "policing" antimicrobials), and prescribers may provide false information to circumvent the approval process.
- Time required for the clinician to find and fill out a specific order form may compromise adherence.

## Requirements

- Personnel and time for:
  - o Development of order forms.
  - o Implementation of strategies to increase awareness and availability of order forms.
  - o Auditing use of restricted antimicrobial order forms.

#### **Associated Metrics**

- Percentage of antimicrobials ordered using generic form.
- Percentage of forms for restricted antimicrobial orders that are completed accurately.

#### **Useful Resources**

Select articles to provide supplemental information and insight into the strategy described and/or examples of how the strategy was applied; not a comprehensive reference list. URLs are provided when materials are freely available on the Internet.

- Dellit TH, Owens RC, McGowan JE Jr, Gerding DN, Weinstein RA, Burke JP, et al. Infectious
  Diseases Society of America and the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America guidelines for
  developing an institutional program to enhance antimicrobial stewardship. Clin Infect Dis.
  2007;44(2):159–77. Available from: <a href="http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/44/2/159.long">http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/44/2/159.long</a>
- Durbin WA, Lapidas B, Goldmann DA. Improved antibiotic usage following introduction of a novel prescription system. JAMA 1981;246(16):1796–800.
- Echols RM, Kowalsky SF. The use of an antibiotic order form for antibiotic utilization review: influence on physicians' prescribing patterns. J Infect Dis. 1984;150(6):803–7.

Although dated, this provides an example of the introduction of an antimicrobial order form and how it was used to obtain antimicrobial use data in an institution.

Ashiru-Oredope D, Richards M, Giles J, Smith N, Teare L. Does an antimicrobial section on a drug chart influence prescribing? Clin Pharmacist. 2011;3:222. Available from:
 <a href="http://www.pharmaceutical-journal.com/in-depth/research-article/does-an-antimicrobial-section-on-a-drug-chart-influence-prescribing/11080402.article">http://www.pharmaceutical-journal.com/in-depth/research-article/does-an-antimicrobial-section-on-a-drug-chart-influence-prescribing/11080402.article</a>

#### **Tools and Resources**

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care. Restricted antibiotic form [Internet].
 Sydney, Australia: Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care; c2015 [cited 2015
 Sep 21]. Available from:

http://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/2.3-Restricted-Antibiotic-Declaration-Form RAH.pdf

An example of a restricted antimicrobial order form.

• Start smart—then focus. Appendix 1. Resource materials: examples of audit tools, review stickers and drug charts [Internet]. London: Public Health England; 2015 [cited 2015 Sep 21]. Available from:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/417041/Revise\_d\_SSTF\_Tools\_Annex\_FINAL.pdf

Examples of a dedicated antimicrobial order form and section in drug charts (pp. 20–6).

# Samples/Examples

• Example: St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton - Antimicrobial order form

These documents have been generously shared by various health care institutions to help others develop and build their antimicrobial stewardship programs. We recommend crediting an institution when adopting a specific tool/form/pathway in its original form.

Examples that contain clinical or therapeutic recommendations may not necessarily be consistent with published guidelines, or be appropriate or directly applicable to other institutions. All examples should be considered in the context of the institution's population, setting and local antibiogram.

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# Links with Other Strategies

- Formulary restriction
- Formulary restriction with preauthorization
- Improved antimicrobial documentation

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#### For further information

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PATIENT INFORMATION

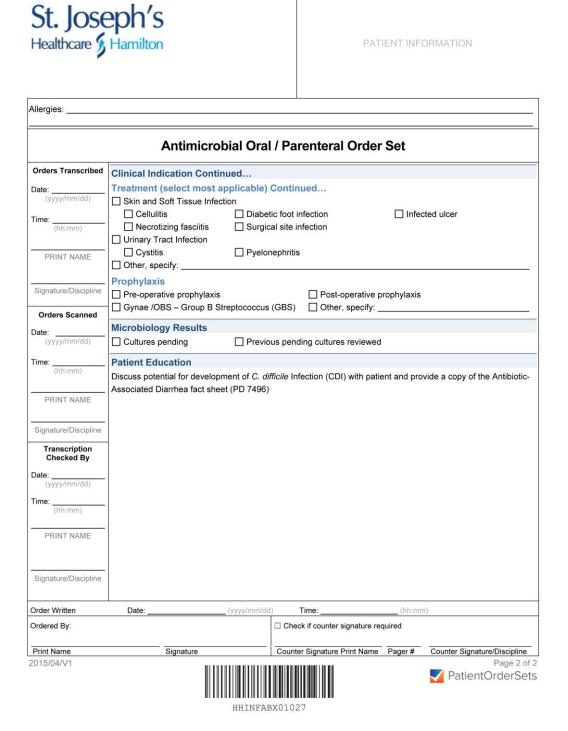
Allergies:					
	Antimicro	bial Oral / Pa	renteral Order	Set	
Orders Transcribed	***Use the Restricted Antibiotic Order Set for the following:				
Data	amikacin, colistin, daptomycin, ertapenem, linezolid, meropenem***				
Date:(yyyy/mm/dd)	Consults				
	□penicillin allergy test: MD to contact Dr.				
Time:(hh:mm)					
(111.11111)	Antimicrobial(s)				
DDINITALANE	***Two	agents for the same	e indication can be writte	n on one form***	
PRINT NAME	Drug #1				
	Name:	Dose:	Route: _	Frequency:	
Signature/Discipline	Duration:				
	☐ 3 days ☐ 7 days	☐ 14 days ☐ Oth	er, specify:		
Orders Scanned	Drug #2				
Date:	Name:	Dose:	Route: _	Frequency:	
(yyyy/mm/dd)	Duration:				
T:	☐ 3 days ☐ 7 days	☐ 14 days ☐ Oth	er, specify:		
(hh:mm)	Antimicrobial(s) to Disco	entinue			
W-0-0-0-0-0-X				П	
PRINT NAME	<u> </u>	⊔		<u> </u>	
TRINT NAME	Clinical Indication				
	Treatment (select most a	pplicable)			
Signature/Discipline	☐ Bloodstream Infection				
Transcription	☐ Catheter-related	☐ Endocarditis	☐ Other source	be:	
Checked By	☐ Bone Infection				
Date:	☐ Central Nervous System (CNS) Infection ☐ C. difficile Infection (refer to Clostridium difficile Infection (CDI) Order Set) ☐ Gynaecologic / Obstetric				
(yyyy/mm/dd)					
Time:					
(hh:mm)	☐ Intra-abdominal Infection				
	☐ Joint Infection				
PRINT NAME	☐ Native joint	☐ Prosthetic rel	ated		
	Respiratory Tract Infection				
	Community Acquired P	31.03-07-0-15-0001/Vol1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VOL1001/VO	☐ Bronchitis	☐ Pharyngitis	
Signature/Discipline	☐ Hospital Acquired Pne		☐ Empyema	☐ Viral	
	☐ Ventilator Associated F	neumonia (VAP)	☐ Fungal		
Order Written	Date:	(yyyy/mm/dd)	Time:	(hh:mm)	
Ordered By:	·		ck if counter signature requ		
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Print Name	Signature	Count	er Signature Print Name	Pager # Counter Signature/Disc	cipline
2015/04/V1	III I II		IIIIIIIIIIIIII		ge 1
				✓ PatientOrde	~

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# Example: St. Joseph's Healthcare Hamilton - Antimicrobial order form (continued)



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