When and How to Treat UTI
Section 3: Antibiotic Timeout

On Behalf of the
Wisconsin Healthcare-Associated (HAIs) in Long Term Care Coalition
UTI Toolkit – Module 4c

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There are Five Moments of Antibiotic Decision-Making

1. • Should I Test?
2. • Should I Treat?
3. • How do I Treat?
4. • Should I Change/Modify?
5. • How Long do I Treat?
Opportunities to Modify Existing Antibiotic Therapy in NHs

- Record review study of 364 residents being treated for UTI in 5 Wisconsin NHs
- 2/3rds of the treatment courses amenable to some form or modification
What is an Antibiotic Timeout?

• A scheduled time for clinicians to re-evaluate the appropriateness of their resident’s antibiotics.

• Typically performed 48-72 after starting antibiotic therapy and culture results (if obtained) are back.

• The CDC recommends this be done with every prescription, regardless of treatment location.

• Focus on the 3 “S’s” (Stop, Spectrum, Shorten)
The 3 “Ss” of the Antibiotic Timeout

Stop

Spectrum

Shorten
The 3 “Ss” of the Antibiotic Timeout

Stop

- If another explanation for resident change-in-condition identified
- If urine culture is negative

Spectrum

Shorten
The 3 “Ss” of the Antibiotic Timeout

Stop

Spectrum

Shorten

Resistance

• Change to an antibiotic with activity against organism recovered
The 3 “Ss” of the Antibiotic Timeout

Stop

Spectrum

Shorten

- Change to an antibiotic with activity against organism recovered
- De-escalate to narrow spectrum alternative (e.g., NFT, TMP/SMX

Resistance

No Resistance
The 3 “Ss” of the Antibiotic Timeout

Stop

Spectrum

Shorten

- Females: 3-7 days
- Males: 7 days

Uncomplicated
The 3 “Ss”
of the Antibiotic Timeout

Stop

Spectrum

Shorten

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uncomplicated</th>
<th>Complicated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Females: 3-7 days</td>
<td>Males: 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMP/SMX: 7-10 days</td>
<td>Beta-lactams: 7-10 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluoroquinolones: 5-7 days</td>
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</tbody>
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The 3 “Ss” of the Antibiotic Timeout

**Stop**
- If another explanation for resident change-in-condition identified
- If urine culture is negative

**Spectrum**
- Change to an antibiotic with activity against organism recovered
- De-escalate to narrow spectrum alternative (e.g., NFT, TMP/SMX)

**Shorten**
- Females: 3-7 days
- Males: 7 days
- TMP/SMX: 7-10 days
- Beta-lactams: 7-10 days
- Fluoroquinolones: 5-7 days

- Resistance
- No Resistance
- Uncomplicated
- Complicated