

Implementing a C. difficile Testing Protocol

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Session objectives:

- Review NHSN CDI surveillance definition(s)
 - Community vs. Hospital Onset
- Identify tactics for implementing a CDI testing protocol
- Understand challenges and barriers to successful implementation

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North Memorial Health

- Independent health care system serving northwest metro
- North Memorial Health Hospital – Level 1 trauma and certified primary stroke center
- Maple Grove Hospital
- One of the largest hospital-based ambulance services in the country



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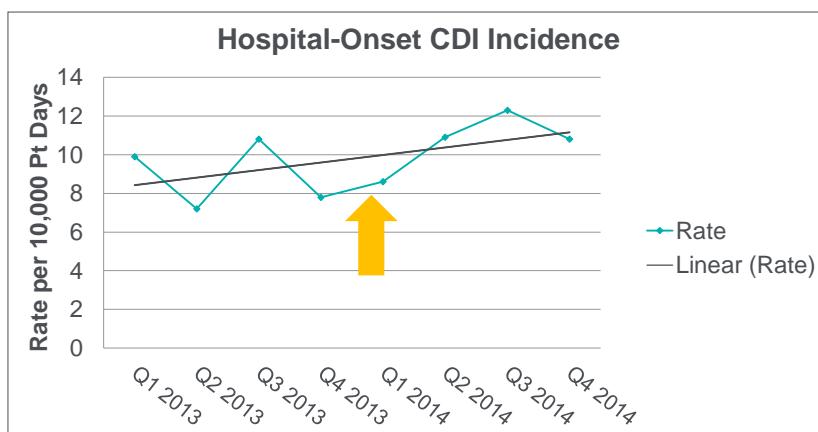
C. difficile Reporting

- **January 2013:** Reporting to the Center for Medicare/Medicaid (CMS) Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting Program began
 - National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN)
- **LabID Events:** Based on date admitted to facility and collection date
 - **Community Onset (CO):** Specimen collected as an outpatient or an inpatient \leq 3 days after admission
 - **Healthcare Facility-Onset (HO):** Specimen collected $>$ 3 days after admission
 - Clinical symptoms not included in definition



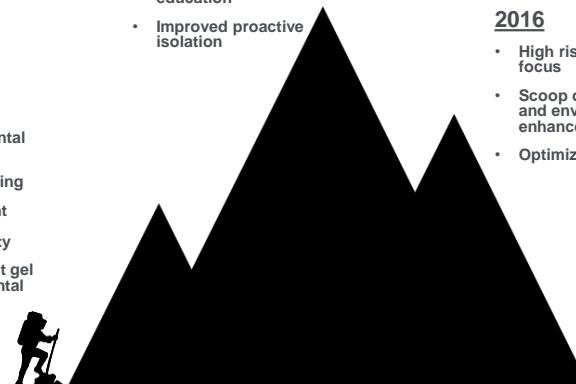
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C. difficile Surveillance



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Laying the Groundwork for Prevention



2014

- Environmental focus
- Hand washing
- Disinfectant choice and accessibility
- Fluorescent gel environmental monitoring

2015

- UV disinfection addition
- Physician education
- Improved proactive isolation

2016

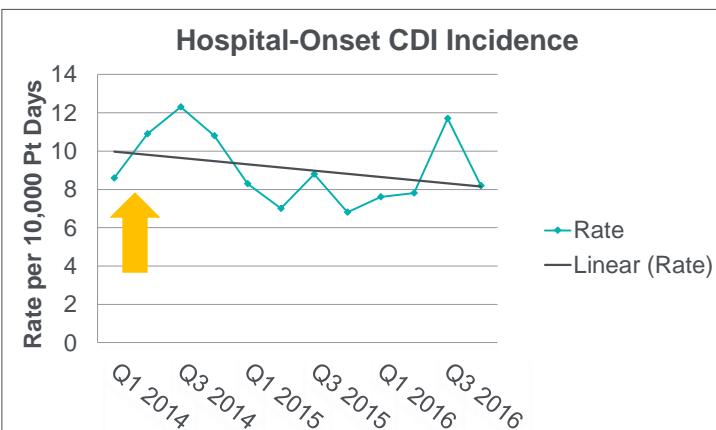
- High risk unit focus
- Scoop on Poop and environmental enhancements
- Optimizing UV



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C. difficile Surveillance

- Improvement!...but not enough
 - Standardized Infection Ratio (SIR) remained above benchmark



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C. Difficile Testing Practices

- Reviewed HO CDI for additional trends
 - 20% of cases identified on hospital admission day 4 or day 5 in NMH system in 2016
 - 3% with symptoms at time of admission – **probable community-onset, yet didn't meet surveillance definition for CO**

AND

- Threshold for C. diff testing highly variable among clinicians
- **PCR testing is NMH diagnostic standard**
 - Difficult to ascertain disease vs. asymptomatic colonization
 - What are we really reporting?



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Implementing a Protocol

- **July 2016:** Began process to develop a standardized C. diff testing protocol
 - Multi-disciplinary team
 - Used SHEA/IDSA **Strategies to Prevent Clostridium difficile Infections in Acute Care Hospitals: 2014 Update** as guide for testing best practice
 - Included RN-driven component
- **Initial concerns: inappropriate testing/over use?**
 - Education for both clinicians and nursing



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Implementing a Protocol

Frequency: ONCE ONCE Add On - Specimen In Lab STAT Timed Once

For: 1 Occurrences Hours Days Weeks

Starting: 9/11/2017 Today Tomorrow

First Occurrence: Today 1400 Include Now As Scheduled

First Occurrence: Today 1400 Last Occurrence: Today 1400

Scheduled Times: Hide Schedule Adjust Schedule

9/11/17 1400

Phase of Care:

Class: Unit Collect Lab Collect Unit Collect

Has Your Patient Had 3 or More Loose / Watery Stools in the last 24 Hours? Yes No

Has a Positive C Diff Been Resulted in the Last 30 Days or a Negative C Diff Result within the Last 7 Days? Yes No

Has Patient Taken Laxatives within the Last 24 Hours? Yes No

Reference: 1. Lab Orders - Priority and Frequency Setup

Links: Sched Inst: Not done on solid stools.

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- **Lab Panel** includes 3 hard stops for all users
 - Assessment of symptoms
 - Recent test results
 - Use of laxatives

- **Providers can order outside of parameters for high clinical suspicion**

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Implementing a Protocol

Best Practice Advisory - Babineau, Blake

This Patient has had 3 or More Loose Stools Documented in 24 Hours. Please Order C - Diff Testing and Special Contact Isolation Orders.

Order Do Not Order C - Diff PCR Panel

Acknowledge Reason Decline Placing Orders Decline Comment

Accept

Last Resulted: Order #19754851
Ordered: 10/18/16 1:27 PM
Resulted: 10/18/16 1:27 PM
Collected: 10/18/16 1:27 PM

Component	Value	Units	Flag
1 C. DIFFICILE TOXIN BY PCR	No C. difficile toxin detected by PCR		

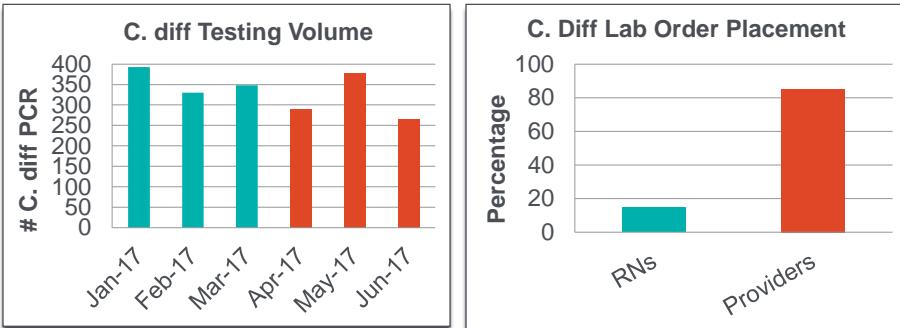
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- **Best Practice Alert (BPA) for Nursing**
 - Trigger: 3 loose stool documented in a 24 hour period
 - Last result pulled in for quick reference
 - Criteria for discontinuation (specimen unable to be collected)
 - Excludes patients < 3 y.o. AND when order previously declined

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Implementing a Protocol

- March 2017: Testing protocol Go Live



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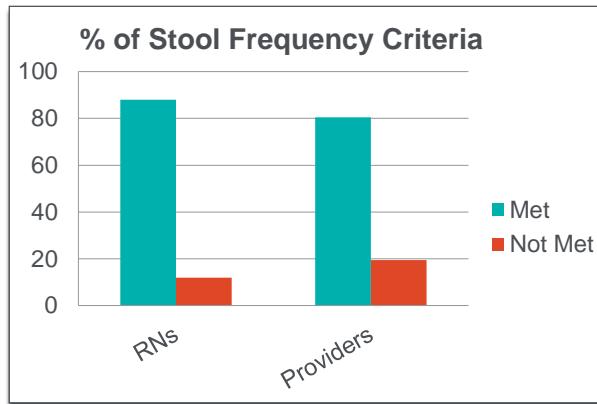
Implementing a Protocol - Challenges

- **Day of Go Live**
 - BPA not firing correctly: could not decline
 - Overall, overuse not issue among RNs
- **Case by Case Nuances**
 - Post-surgical return of bowel function
 - GI bleeds
 - Colostomy
- **Testing Appropriateness**
 - Lack of IDSA/SHEA defined symptom (3 loose stool) most frequent miss



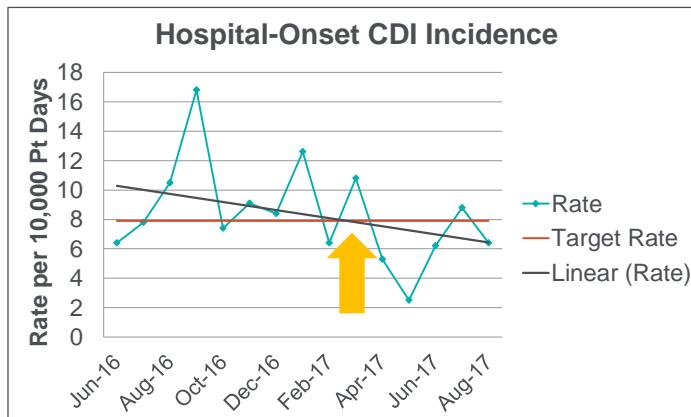
Implementing a Protocol - Challenges

- Testing (In)Appropriateness
- Infection Prevention daily review



Implementing a Protocol - Results

- Early success
- 15% improvement in rate since 2016 or 9 CDI events



Successes and Takeaways

- **Disease Identification:** Earlier identification of CDI disease with reduction in identification of asymptomatic colonization
- **Staff engagement:** IP daily review of suspect CDI, opportunity to educate/drive best practice
- **Resource stewardship:** Clearly defined criteria for protocol discontinuation
 - 48 hours
- **Success hinges on the infection prevention groundwork:** Core strategies should be in place first
 - e.g. MHA CDI Prevention Strategies gap analysis (SAFE HAI 2.0 Roadmap)



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