

Antibiotic Decision Making

Measures

Track 3: Acute Streptococcal Pharyngitis

Directions:

Pull 10 or more charts of patients:

- 1) Seen by your practice more than 5 days ago, and;
- 2) Diagnosed with Acute Streptococcal Pharyngitis (strep throat), and;
- 3) Treated with an antibiotic
- 4) Exclude patients with a previous diagnosis of strep in the last 3 months

Answer the questions based on actual chart documentation.

Aim	Data Collection Question	Measure	Goal
100% of patients diagnosed with acute streptococcal pharyngitis, will have been seen by a clinician for an office visit	<p>1. Was the patient seen by a clinician for an office visit that resulted in the diagnosis of acute streptococcal pharyngitis (strep throat)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, the patient was not seen in the office</p>	<p>Name: Patient diagnosed with acute streptococcal pharyngitis seen for office visit by clinician</p> <p>Definition: Percentage of patients who were seen by a clinician for an office visit and resulted in a diagnosis of acute streptococcal pharyngitis</p> <p>Source: Question #1</p> <p>Numerator: Yes selected in Question #1</p> <p>Denominator: Total Number of Charts</p> <p>KCA: Diagnose Infection Accurately</p>	100%


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Aim	Data Collection Question	Measure	Goal
N/A	<p>2. Were one or more of the following signs or symptoms listed below present upon the history and/or examination?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conjunctivitis coryza cough diarrhea hoarseness mouth ulcers maculopapular rash <p>Note: These symptoms are more consistent with a viral infection, which does not warrant testing or treatment.</p> <p>Note: Acute streptococcal pharyngitis should typically not be diagnosed in patients under 36 months of age. It is acceptable to test the patient under 36 months of age if there is a household contact with confirmed group A streptococcal pharyngitis.</p>	Not Measured	N/A
0% of patients presenting with ONLY viral symptoms will be diagnosed with strep pharyngitis and/or prescribed an antibiotic	<p>3. Were one or more of the following symptoms, signs, or features were present upon the examination?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tonsillopharyngeal erythema patchy tonsillopharyngeal exudates palatal petechiae sudden onset of sore throat and fever tender anterior cervical adenopathy scarlatiniform rash swollen red uvula 	<p>Name: Patients with ONLY viral symptoms who were inappropriately given a diagnosis of strep pharyngitis and/or prescribed an antibiotic</p> <p>Definition: Percent of patients with ONLY viral symptoms that were prescribed an antibiotic</p> <p>Source: Questions #2 & 3</p> <p>Numerator: Yes selected in Question #2 And No selected in Question #3</p> <p>Denominator: Total Number of Charts</p> <p>KCA: Diagnose Infection Accurately</p>	0%

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Aim	Data Collection Question	Measure	Goal
100% of patients diagnosed with acute streptococcal pharyngitis will have a rapid detection test or throat culture ordered to confirm the diagnosis	<p>4. Was a rapid detection test or throat culture ordered to confirm the diagnosis?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><i>If Yes, Continue</i></p> <p><i>If No, Skip to Question #5</i></p>	<p>Name: Testing ordered to confirm diagnosis</p> <p>Definition: Percent of patients whose diagnosis was confirmed by rapid detection test or throat culture ordered</p> <p>Source: Question #4</p> <p>Numerator: Yes selected in Question #4</p> <p>Denominator: Total Number of Charts</p> <p>KCA: Diagnose Infection Accurately</p>	100%
100% of patients prescribed antibiotics were appropriately diagnosed with acute streptococcal pharyngitis (strep throat) consistent with overt GAS symptoms present and a positive rapid detection test or throat culture	<p>4a. If yes, to Question #4 (test performed), what were the results?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative</p>	<p>Name: Appropriate diagnosis of acute streptococcal pharyngitis (strep throat)</p> <p>Definition: Percentage of patients who were appropriately diagnosed with acute streptococcal pharyngitis based on overt GAS symptoms present and a positive rapid detection test or throat culture</p> <p>Source: Questions # 3, 4 & 4a</p> <p>Numerator: Yes selected in Question #3 AND Positive test selected in Question #4a</p> <p>Denominator: Total Number of Charts with Yes selected in Question #4</p> <p>KCA: Diagnose Infection Accurately</p>	100%

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Aim	Data Collection Question	Measure	Goal
100% of patients diagnosed with acute streptococcal pharyngitis (strep throat) consistent with overt GAS symptoms present and a positive rapid detection test or throat culture will be prescribed an antibiotic or not prescribed an antibiotic if tests results were negative	<p>5. Did you prescribe an antibiotic?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p> If No, STOP you have completed your review for this patient.</p>	<p>Name: Appropriate prescribing of antibiotics based on positive test results & symptoms</p> <p>Definition: Percentage of patients who had overt GAS symptoms, positive test results and were appropriately prescribed an antibiotic</p> <p>Source: Questions # 3, 4a & 5</p> <p>Numerator: Yes selected in Question #3 AND Positive test selected in Question #4a AND Yes selected in Question #5 OR Negative selected in Question #4a AND No selected in Question #5</p> <p>Denominator: Total Number of Charts with Yes selected in Question #4</p> <p>KCA: Treat Infection Effectively</p>	100%
100% of patients diagnosed with acute streptococcal pharyngitis will be appropriately treated with penicillin or amoxicillin unless previous severe or non-severe reaction	<p>6. Was the patient treated with penicillin or amoxicillin (including injected penicillin) with consideration given to antibiotic resistance?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> N/A, previous severe allergic reaction <input type="radio"/> N/A, previous non-severe allergic reaction</p> <p>If Yes, <i>Skip to Question #9</i> If No, or N/A, previous severe allergic reaction, <i>Skip to Question #8</i> If N/A, previous non-severe allergic reaction, <i>Continue with Question #7</i></p>	<p>Name: Appropriate use of penicillin or amoxicillin</p> <p>Definition: Percent of patients appropriately treated with penicillin or amoxicillin if no previous severe or non-severe allergic reaction.</p> <p>Source: Question # 6</p> <p>Numerator: Yes selected in #6</p> <p>Denominator: Total Number of Charts Minus N/A, previous severe allergic reaction AND N/A, previous non-severe allergic reaction selected in Question #6</p> <p>KCA: Treat Infection Effectively</p>	100%

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Aim	Data Collection Question	Measure	Goal
100% of patients who had a previous non-severe allergic reaction to penicillin or amoxicillin will be appropriately treated with 2 nd line antibiotics	<p>7. If N/A, previous non-severe allergic reaction to penicillin or amoxicillin selected in Question #6, was the patient treated with narrow-spectrum¹ cephalosporins² cefadroxil or cephalexin?</p> <p>O Yes O No</p> <p><i>If Yes, Skip to Question #9</i> <i>If No, Continue</i></p> <p>¹ Preferred agents for penicillin-allergic individuals should be considered first</p> <p>² Some penicillin-allergic persons (1-2%) are also allergic to cephalosporins, and these agents should not be used in patients with immediate (anaphylactic-type) hypersensitivity to penicillin</p>	<p>Name: Appropriate use of narrow-spectrum antibiotics</p> <p>Definition: Percent of patients who had previous non-severe allergic reaction to penicillin or amoxicillin that were appropriately prescribed narrow-spectrum antibiotics</p> <p>Source: Questions #6 & 7</p> <p>Numerator: Yes selected in Question #7</p> <p>Denominator: Total Number of Charts with N/A, previous non-severe allergic reaction selected in Question #6</p> <p>KCA: Treat Infection Effectively</p>	100%
100% of patients who had a previous severe allergic reaction to penicillin or amoxicillin will be appropriately treated with antibiotics judiciously	<p>8. If No, or N/A, previous severe allergic reaction selected in Question #6, what antibiotic did you prescribe?</p> <p>a) O Azithromycin or other macrolide b) O Clindamycin c) O Cefdinir or cephalosporin d) O Amoxicillin/clavulanate e) O Levofloxacin f) O Tetracycline g) O Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole</p>	<p>Name: Judicious use of antibiotics</p> <p>Definition: Percent of patients who had previous severe allergic reaction to penicillin or amoxicillin that were appropriately prescribed 2nd line antibiotics</p> <p>Source: Questions #6 & 8</p> <p>Numerator: N/A, previous severe allergic reaction selected in Question #6 AND a, OR b, selected in Question #8</p> <p>NOTE If No is selected in Question #6 And if any option is selected in Question #8, it is incorrect.</p> <p>Denominator: Total Number of Charts with No OR N/A, previous severe allergic reaction selected in Question #6</p> <p>KCA: Treat Infection Effectively</p>	100%

Antibiotic Decision Making

Aim	Data Collection Question	Measure	Goal		
100% of patients prescribed antibiotics will have documentation in the medical record that risks of antibiotic therapy was discussed with the patient/family	9. Did any provider discuss and document the following risks of antibiotic therapy with the patient/family? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Name: Risks of antibiotic therapy discussed with patient/family Definition: Percent of patients prescribed antibiotics with documentation that risks of antibiotic therapy were discussed with the patient/family Source: Question #9 Numerator: Yes selected in Question #9 Denominator: Total Number of Charts KCA: Provide Guidance and Education	100%		
				Should always be discussed	Should be discussed if patient/family has concerns
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Side effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Antibiotic resistance
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Allergic reaction	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reasons an antibiotic is or is not prescribed	

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Appendix

Non-severe and Severe Allergic Reactions

- **Non-severe** symptoms include hives or pruritic (itchy) rashes.
- **Severe** symptoms include anaphylaxis, angioedema, throat tightening, wheezing plus shock, airway compromise, or cardiovascular collapse. Cardiac collapse requires intervention (eg epinephrine, corticosteroids, vasopressors).

Note: Side effects such as vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea are *non-allergic*.

Antibiotic Resistance

Antibiotic resistance refers to bacteria that have become resistance to the antibiotics designed to kill them. The overuse and/or inappropriate use of antibiotics can result in the drugs' ability to treat the infection.