220. Taking Off With Antimicrobial Intervention Rounds (AIR): Successes of a Pilot Stewardship Service at a Tertiary-Care VA Medical Center
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**Session:** 51. Antimicrobial Stewardship: Interventions to Improve Outcomes

**Background.** Prospective audit and feedback is one of the core strategies of an antimicrobial stewardship program (ASP). Here, we hypothesized that the addition of AIR to our extant ASP would enhance appropriate use of parenteral (IV) antibiotics (ABs) on a large inpatient medical service.

**Methods.** Adult patients on medicine wards beginning in October 2017 and not followed by the infectious diseases (ID) service were included for stewardship intervention if their IV ABs ≥24 hours. Recommendations were classified into: (1) duration of therapy; (2) dose adjustment; (3) IV to oral conversion; (4) adverse event prevention; (5) AB avoidance; (6) anti-pseudomonal or (7) vancomycin de-escalation; (8) AB discontinuation; (9) ID consult; (10) Δ alternative AB; (11) allergy assessment; or (12) diagnostics. Early impact of the interventions was assessed after 3 months via the Standardized Antimicrobial Administration Ratio (SAAR) and compared with the 3-month, pre-AIR period. The SAAR is used to benchmark facilities’ AB use against those of similar complexity; SAAR = 1 indicates that observed = predicted use.

**Results.** For 135 interventions made, the most common syndromes were pneumonia (41%), skin and soft tissue (29.4%), and urinary tract infection (17.7%). Intervention categories other than 4, 9, and 11 had acceptance rates >85% (Figure 1). The SAAR decreased from the pre-to-post-AIR period in terms of agents for: broad-spectrum use in HAI (SAAR relative ratio [RR]: 0.80, 95% CI [0.73–0.88]); MRSA (SAAR RR: 0.81, 95% CI [0.73–0.91]); and all indications (SAAR RR: 0.86, 95% CI [0.82–0.90]). During the same periods, surgical wards without AIR showed no Δ AB use.

**Conclusion.** The majority of AB use recommendations delivered by a pharmacist-physician stewardship team were highly accepted by medical providers and led to a 15–20% decrease in overall AB use, without adverse effect during the immediately post-intervention period. Potential clinical benefits, such as decreased rates of *Clostridium difficile* disease, will need to be measured as the AIR program advances. It is worth noting that interventions for AB allergy assessment were least accepted by providers, possibly due to time required to comply. Design of prospective audit and feedback programs may need to address this potential deficiency.

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221. The Impact of Education and Prospective Audit and Feedback on Reducing Ciprofloxacin Utilization at a Small Community Academic Hospital
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**Session:** 51. Antimicrobial Stewardship: Interventions to Improve Outcomes

**Background.** Fluoroquinolones have been associated with severe and even disabling side effects. Increasing resistance has rendered these agents less favorable for empiric therapy. In light of these concerns and in response to a period of above-average abuse at a small community-based academic hospital, we implemented a quality improvement initiative to reduce utilization of ciprofloxacin.

**Methods.** The multidisciplinary Antibiotic Stewardship Program (ASP) at Barnes-Jewish West County Hospital, a 77-bed facility, developed and disseminated guidelines for ciprofloxacin use to all physicians via an electronic newsletter and in-person meetings with provider groups identified as having high ciprofloxacin utilization rates beginning in June 2017. Included in the guidelines were recommendations for more effective, safer alternatives to ciprofloxacin for common infection types. In December 2017, the ASP pharmacist initiated prospective audit and feedback (PAF) for ciprofloxacin orders. Ciprofloxacin utilization was measured monthly in days of therapy (DOT)/1,000 patient-days utilizing medication administration data. Patient days were determined according to National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) conventions.

**Results.** During the preintervention period (June 2015 to June 2017), ciprofloxacin utilization rates averaged 73.3 DOT/1,000 patient-days, but in May 2017, use increased to 138.3. Following provider education, average utilization decreased to 56.9 DOT/1,000 patient-days from September 2017 to November 2017. With the addition of PAF, average ciprofloxacin utilization decreased to 43.6 DOT/1,000 patient-days from December 2017 to March 2018, a 41% reduction compared with the preintervention period. Utilization of other fluoroquinolones did not increase.

**Conclusion.** Education was a useful tool in reducing inappropriate ciprofloxacin use; however, a combination of prospective audit and feedback with education achieved the greatest impact on curtailing ciprofloxacin use. This multimodal approach was effective and sustainable at a small hospital with limited antibiotic stewardship resources.

**Disclosures.** J. G. Newland, Merck: Grant Investigator, Research grant.

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222. Community and Hospital Efforts to Reduce Fluoroquinolone Use and Alternatives
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**Session:** 51. Antimicrobial Stewardship: Interventions to Improve Outcomes

**Background.** The use of fluoroquinolones, one of the most commonly used antibiotics, will need to be measured as the AIR program advances. Resistance in *E. coli* has increased from 47.2% to 55.2% (difference 8.0, 95% CI 1.2–14.7, P = 0.02). Resistance to levofloxacin increased from 60% to 70.7% (difference 10.7, 95% CI 0.8 to 20.6, P = 0.04). No difference in susceptibility rates of *E. coli*, *P. mirabilis* or *K. pneumoniae* was detected.

**Conclusion.** A nonrestrictive fluoroquinolone reduction initiative led to a significant decrease in fluoroquinolone use. This was associated with decreased antibiotic resistance in *S. aureus* and *P. aeruginosa*.

**Disclosures.** All authors: No reported disclosures.

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223. The Impact of Different Stewardship Strategies Applied to a Single Antibiotic Over Time
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**Session:** 51. Antimicrobial Stewardship: Interventions to Improve Outcomes

**Background.** Recommended strategies for antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) include prospective audit with feedback (PAF) and preauthorization (PA). Depending on hospital culture, initiation of PA can be difficult. The impact of various single AMS strategies on antibiotic consumption has been described, although the impact of several strategies over time has not been reported.

**Methods.** At an academic institution, the impact of various AMS strategies on daptomycin utilization was evaluated over time. A progression of four different approaches was used for restriction: Period 1 (P1): September 2012–June 2013—PAF. Period 2 (P2): July 2013–January 2016—8-day automatic stop. Period 3 (P3): February 2016–June 2017—3-day automatic stop, PA for >3-day use. Period 4 (P4): January 2018–May 2018—PA. Transition to each strategy was supported by a policy change, approved through the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee and Hospital Medical Board. During P1–3, reserved medication orders were reviewed daily by AMS with recommended interventions when appropriate and providers were notified of pre-set stop dates (P2–3). During P4, ordering providers were required to...