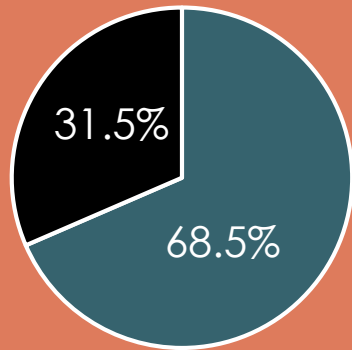


# Assessment of Testing and Treatment of Asymptomatic Bacteriuria Initiated in the Emergency Department

2461 patients with ASB → 74.4% (N=1830) received antibiotics

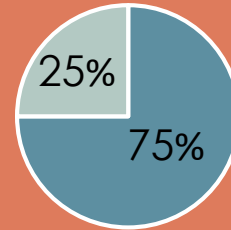
## Emergency Medicine Clinicians Initiated Most ASB ABX Treatment



- Others Initiated
- Emergency Medicine Initiated

**~80%** of patients remained on ABX for at least **3 days** !

## Proportion of ASB cohort with AMS



- Patients w/ Altered Mental Status
- Patients w/out Altered Mental Status

## Outcomes

Antibiotic treatment was associated with prolonged hospitalization and *C. difficile* infection ...  
*With or without AMS patients included*

## Key Points

- EM clinicians initiated most testing and treatment of ASB
- Most antibiotics were continued *after* admission by IM
- Stewardship **MUST** enter the ED



## Common Ground

- In the ED, 75% of patients with ASB *without* AMS
- Consider focusing on patients *without* AMS first for ASB interventions

Predictors of EM clinician treatment included an abnormal UA and non-specific symptoms