

- ADVICE Collaborative II: Turning the Tide on Infection
- APIC New Mexico, "The Heart of Infection Control", 18th Annual Conference
- APIC New Mexico's 19th Annual "Heart of Infection Control" Conference
- Challenges in Prevention and Treatment of Infections: 6th Sergio Rabinovich Infectious Disease Seminar
- Clostridium Difficile Infections (CDI): Opportunities for Prevention
- Controversies in Management of Infections in Nursing Home Patients – Case Discussions for Emergency Clinicians
- Controversies in the Management of Nursing Home Infections I and II
- Drexel University-ILADS Conference: Tick-Borne and Other Chronic Infections, Research and Practice
- Emerging and Re-Emerging Infections: 7th Sergio Rabinovich Infectious Disease Seminar
- Hepatitis C Infection: Risk Factors, Evaluation, and Treatment Webcast
- Hepatitis C Virus Infection: Looking Beyond the Interferon Alfa Era
- Infection Prevention Collaboration: Hospitals and SNFs
- Mid-Cumberland Primary Care Providers Meeting Focusing: Evaluation and management of polycystic ovary syndrome; Upper respiratory infection in children; Management of recent TB active cases; and Regional primary care concerns.

*2. Describe how healthcare organizations can best: (a) Educate and provide feedback to providers in clinics/ facilities about infectious diseases diagnostic testing, optimal antibiotic prescribing, and infection prevention; where relevant, please include information about what incentives and disincentives these organizations have in place with the goal of improving antibiotic prescribing (e.g., using clinical decision support) and prevent spread of resistant infections; and, (b) encourage and/or incentivize providers to report antibiotic use and resistance data for all patient populations.*

The AAFP offers several suggestions:

- Surveillance and Prevalence Reports: Recommend better local reports on antibiotic resistance patterns in the community – perhaps via a Department of Health app or emails sent directly to clinicians or to clinics in the outpatient setting.
- Develop point of care diagnostics to differentiate viral/bacterial etiology of infections seen in outpatient settings.
- Develop and implement (and provide incentives for use) of EHR clinical decision support for select infections (e.g., URI, sinusitis, UTI).
- Distribute patient education materials by clinics and hospitals in public spaces, waiting rooms, bathrooms;
- Develop and standardize metrics for stewardship, beyond cost and prevalence, for outpatient setting since most articles discuss metrics, indicators and outcomes for hospitals, which is not where patients usually learn about antibiotic resistant bacteria.
- Address provider knowledge by creating a good reminder sheet for providers to use at point of care and when faced with patients whom they perceive to want antibiotics inappropriately.
- Build an awareness of an app named BugDrug which was created as a quick reference for medical students and residents who needed a handy resource on prescribing antibiotics; the app is designed to help physicians-in-training learn which antibiotics are effective against which pathogenic bacteria.