

## eAppendix 1 Antibiotic Intervention Template

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Current antibiotic details:

Name

Strength

Quantity prescribed

Frequency

Date prescribed

Duration of therapy

Prescriber

Culture and susceptibility (from CPRS chart)

|INSERT LABS|

New antibiotic details (based on C & S):

Name

Strength

Quantity prescribed

Frequency

Date prescribed

Duration of therapy

Antibiotic appropriate for renal function?

Yes - No

Antibiotic appropriate for hepatic function?

Yes - No

Antibiotic appropriate for indication?

Yes - No

Other details appropriate? (duration, frequency, etc.)

Yes - No

Instructions given to patient

Patient was informed about process of changing antibiotic and reason why based off of culture and susceptibility. Pharmacist instructed patient to take antibiotic exactly as directed for infection until gone. Discussed pertinent drug information including what to expect, side effects, frequency, duration, and possible adverse effects to report to provider.

Check if applicable:

Cephalosporins: If taking iron products with these medications, may see reddish stools. Take with food as this medication can cause diarrhea and abdominal upset.

Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, or Tetracycline: Avoid taking with dairy products or iron rich foods (fortified cereal); avoid magnesium/aluminum antacids within 2 hours of dose.

FQ: tendon rupture and aortic dissection. If DM2, may lower blood glucose

Doxycycline: avoid prolonged sunlight

Sulfamethoxazole and Trimethoprim: If you have a rash, fever, and/or shortness of breath discontinue use immediately and talk to your doctor. If you will be receiving this long-term, make sure to have blood work done regularly.

Azithromycin: Take with food as this medication can commonly cause diarrhea and abdominal pain. If you feel like you have irregular heartbeat or rash, stop taking medication and talk to your doctor.

Metronidazole: avoid ETOH (syrups, vinegar, mouthwash, cologne)

Other:

Teaching Method:

Explanation

