Antibiotic Resistance Education

Health Education Evaluation At Work

Tessa Jaqua B.A.
Oregon AWARE Program Coordinator



About Oregon AWARE

- The Oregon Alliance Working for Antibiotic Resistance Education (AWARE) is a coalition whose mission is to encourage the appropriate use of antibiotics and aims to reduce the problem of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in Oregon.
- □ Key messages:
- Never use antibiotics for viral infections like colds or flu, because antibiotics have no effect against viruses, and that this type of use can cause serious side effects.
- Taking antibiotics when they're not necessary puts members of the community at risk for developing resistant infections.
- If a doctor prescribes an antibiotic, then the patient should finish the prescription even if their symptoms have lessened or disappeared.
- Never share antibiotics, take leftover antibiotics or use them without a prescription.

Program Purpose

- Antibiotic resistance has been called one of the world's most pressing public health problems.
- Repeated and improper uses of antibiotics are primary causes of the increase in drug-resistant bacteria.
- Children are of particular concern because they have the highest rates of antibiotic use.
- Antibiotics were prescribed in 68% of acute respiratory tract visits – and of those, 80% were unnecessary according to CDC guidelines.
- \$1.1 billion is spent annually on unnecessary adult upper respiratory infection antibiotic prescriptions



It was on a short-cut through the hospital kitchens that Albert was first approached by a member of the Antibiotic Resistance.

http://www.cdc.gov/getsmart/antibiotic-use/fast-facts.html



Curriculum Purpose

- Furthers the goal of educating the general public about the judicious use of antibiotics and the burden of antibiotic resistance in Oregon.
- Informs young adults that will soon make their own healthcare choices about judicious use.
- Provides comprehensive health and science review/information.



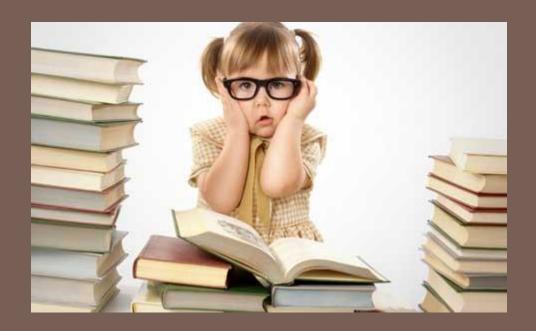


But MOSTLY...



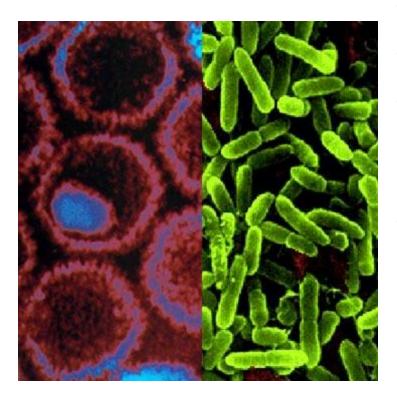


CURRICULUM OVERVIEW





Module One:



- What are microbes?
- What are viruses?
- What are bacteria?
 - Structure
 - Where do they live?
 - Bacteria and humans
 - Bacterial identification
 - Colonization
 - Host cell defenses
 - How bacteria cause infection



MODULE TWO:



- Antibiotics
 - How they work
 - How bacteria become resistant
 - Mutations in bacterial genes
 - Selection pressure (evolution)
 - Exchange of genetic material between bacteria
 - Strategies for overcoming antibiotic resistance in bacteria
 - Appropriate use
 - Research and development of new antibiotics
 - Healthy habits



Access/Delivery

Traditional Use

Team Instruction

Self Study





Additional Resources

- Interactive Activities/Games
- Videos
- Lab Exercises
- Additional Lesson Plans
- Resources for Student Research





Implementation and Results

Pilot and General Curriculum Release



Pilot Release

Pilot presentations: June 4, 2012/June 5, 2012 Salem-Keizer/Hermiston School Districts N=48 students

Question Number	Percentage Correct Pre-Test	Percentage Correct Post-Test	Percentage of Improvement
1	91.7%	95.8%	4.47%
2	62.5%	66.7%	6.72%
3	83.3%	100%	20.04%
4	91.7%	100%	9.05%
5	95.8%	100%	4.38%
6	45.8%	81.2%	77.29%
7	9%	58.3%	547%
8	66.6%	91.7%	37.68%
9	41.6%	100%	140.38%
10	25%	58.3%	133.20%
11	83.3%	91.7 %	10.08%
12	75%	100%	33.33%
13	75%	100%	33.33%
14	8.3%	58.3%	602.40%
15	91.7%	100%	9.05%

Instructor Feedback

```
Was the content about the differences between viruses and bacteria clear and age appropriate for 9th and 10th grade
    biology students?
Yes: 44 No: 0
                                                        Maybe module 2 (4 comments)
                                         Other:
Did the information flow in a meaningful, logical way?
Yes: 44 No: 0
                                         Other: 4
Do you believe you received enough information to answer the posttest questions?
Yes: 48 No: 0
What part of the presentation did you enjoy the most (other than the speaker)?
    Diagrams (17)
Resistance (13)
how big of a problem antibiotics are/global issues (13)
process of how bacteria become resistant (5)
```



Instructor Feedback

```
Was any part of the presentation too easy?
    Yes: 4
                        No: 44
    What would make this presentation more "interesting" in the classroom setting?
    should be more interactive (24)
simplify visuals for viruses vs. bacteria (2)
pictures/more visually appealing slides (8)
no comment (14)
Is there any part of the presentation you believe should not be included, and, if so, what(which) part(s):
Just make slides more interesting (4)
a lot of unnecessary information on slides (4)
antibodies (antibiotic?) description got out of control (4)
too many examples (4)
*Everyone generally agreed that all of the information should be included.
```

Public Release

- Curriculum released in October 2012
- Online/In-Person Options Offered
- 11 Schools Adopt Curriculum in 2012
- 15 Schools Request/Adopt in 2013
- 6 Schools Request/Adopt in 2014

Curriculum delivery method

	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
	Mean Raw Score	Mean Percent	Mean Raw Score	Mean Percent
		Correct		Correct
AWARE Guest lecturer (n= 288)	9.51	63.4490	13.70	91.381707
Online only (n=192)	9.46	63.125	13.01	86.769741

- Students educated through lecture showed statistically higher improvement than students educated online (4.2 points improved for students in lectures, 3.6 online, p=0.005.
- Although students in both groups showed statistical improvement in knowledge between pre- and post-tests.
- There was no statistical difference in pre-test scores for these groups, suggesting that differences in improvement are attributable to teaching forum.



Grade level success

	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
	Mean Raw Score	Mean Percent Correct	Mean Raw Score	Mean Percent Correct
Grade 9 (n=205)	8.96	59.7403	13.24	88.3250
Grade 10 (n=275	9.87	65.8179	13.56	90.4236

- Students in Grade 9 improved more than students in Grade 10 (4.3 points vs. 3.7, p=0.01).
- Students in both groups showed statistical improvement in knowledge between pre- and post-tests.
- Students in Grade 9 had significantly lower pre-test scores (p=0.0007), suggesting that the greater improvement for students in grade 9.

School Specific Scores

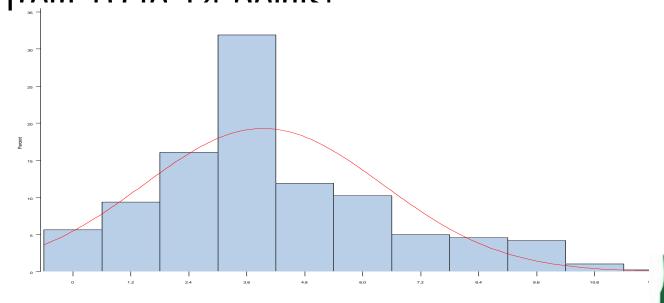
	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
	Mean Raw Score	Mean Percent Correct	Mean Raw Score	Mean Percent Correct
School A (n= 53)	9.33	62.265094	13.03	86.918679
School B (n= 55)	10.58	70.545273	13.79	91.999455
School C (n=54)	9.74	64.938333	13.35	89.011481
School D (n= 53)	9.50	63.395660	13.54	90.313585
School E (n= 52)	8.73	58.205000	13.32	88.845962
School F (n= 54)	9.51	63.455741	13.24	88.270556
School G (n= 56)	8.87	59.167679	13.26	88.451607
School H (n=25)	9.08	60.534000	13.19	87.999600
School I (n= 29)	10.44	69.655517	14.13	94.252759
School J (n= 30)	9.53	63.555333	13.56	90.444667
School K (n= 19)	8.63	57.542632	13.63	90.876842

When comparing scores from different high schools, there were no major statistical differences.



Overall improvement

□ Students increased their scores on the 15-point test from an average of 9.5 points on the pre-test to 13.4 on the post-test (median improvement was from 10 to 14 points)



Summary

Benefits

- Flexible curriculum
- Easy to access
- Proven success with multiple forms of implementation
- Interactive
- Hot topic/Current event focused

Barriers

- Difficulty measuring level of adoption in download only schools
- Pre/Post Test through
- Multiple year adoption
- Marketing to teachers/schools



Questions? Comments?

Contact Information:

Tessa Jaqua

Tessa.r.jaqua@state.or.us

971-673-0968

Curriculum Access Information:

www.healthoregon.org/antibiotics

Click on "Educators"

Fill out curriculum request form

