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Introduction

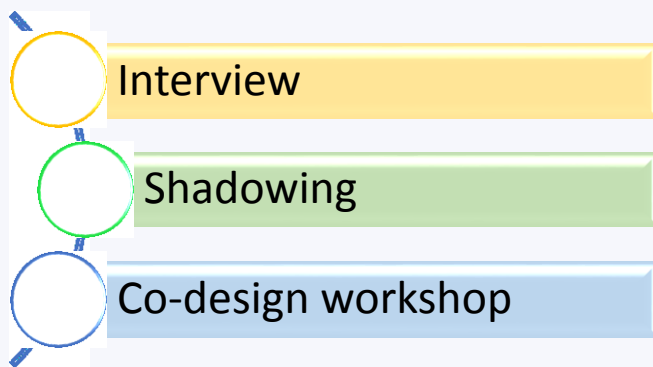
- *Clostridium difficile* (C.diff) is a gram positive-spore forming anaerobic bacteria that forms colitis through the disruption of the gut flora after the consumption of antibiotics. The infection is associated with high morbidity and mortality.
- In order to reduce the incidence of C.diff the health board suggested the reduction of 4C antibiotics, however not in every case it is possible to avoid the antibiotic prescription.
- Through the identification of high risk patients, GPs can prescribe safely, therefore a mathematical model for the identification of high risk patients was created.

Aim

- Design a prototype to identify high risk patients
- Observe and report factors that influence the adoption of the tool

Method

3 GP champions were recruited



The interviews were transcribed and analysed using Inductive analysis combined with empathy map.

Results

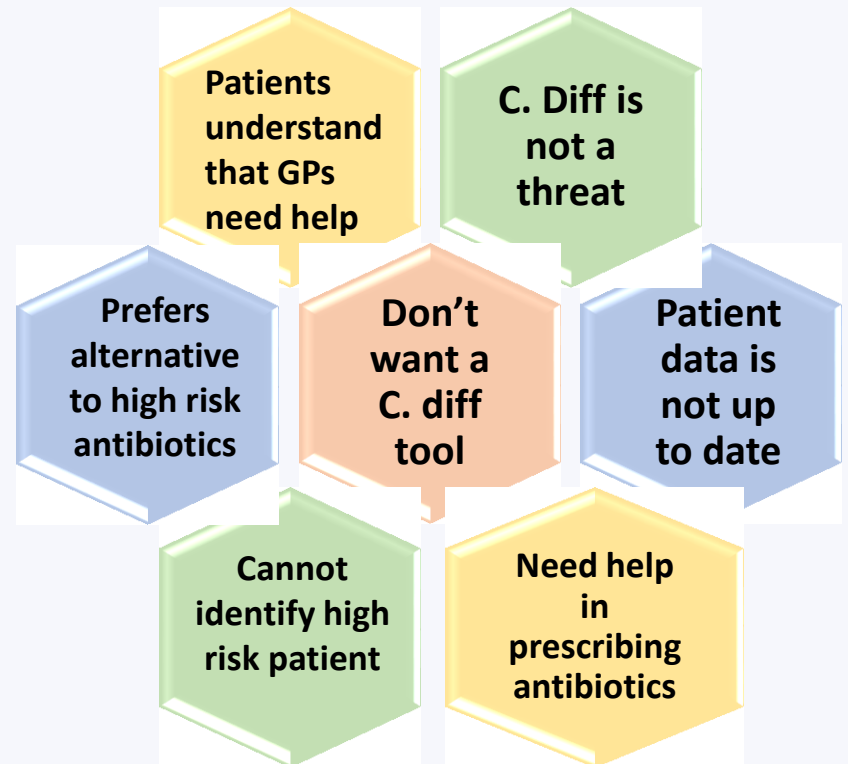


Figure 1 Research findings from the interview with the GPs

Through the interview and the shadowing it was possible to understand the current prescribing process and GPs feeling on a C.diff tool.

While through the Co-design workshop a medium fidelity prototype was created with the GP, taking into consideration all the prescribers needs and the limitations.

Future work

The next stage is to implement the prototype collaborating with companies and stakeholders in the GP system's domain.

References

- Bartlett JG. Historical Perspectives on Studies of *Clostridium difficile* and *C. difficile* Infection. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2008
- Scottish Reduction in Antimicrobial Prescribing ScRAP