

# UC Berkeley

## UC Berkeley Previously Published Works

### Title

Changes in outpatient antibiotic prescribing for acute respiratory illnesses, 2011 to 2018.

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/5pm5m52q>

### Journal

Antimicrobial Stewardship & Healthcare Epidemiology, 1(1)

### Authors

King, Laura

Tsay, Sharon

Hicks, Lauri

et al.

### Publication Date

2021-12-17

### DOI

10.1017/ash.2021.230




### Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Peer reviewed

## Original Article

# Changes in outpatient antibiotic prescribing for acute respiratory illnesses, 2011 to 2018

Laura M. King MPH<sup>1</sup> , Sharon V. Tsay MD<sup>1</sup> , Lauri A. Hicks DO<sup>1</sup>, Destani Bizune MPH<sup>1</sup>, Adam L. Hersh MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>  and Katherine Fleming-Dutra MD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Healthcare Quality and Promotion, National Center for Emerging Zoonotic and Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia and <sup>2</sup>Department of Pediatrics, Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

### Abstract

**Objectives:** To describe acute respiratory illnesses (ARI) visits and antibiotic prescriptions in 2011 and 2018 across outpatient settings to evaluate progress in reducing unnecessary antibiotic prescribing for ARIs.

**Design:** Cross-sectional study.

**Setting and patients:** Outpatient medical and pharmacy claims captured in the IBM MarketScan commercial database, a national convenience sample of privately insured individuals aged <65 years.

**Methods:** We calculated the annual number of ARI visits and visits with oral antibiotic prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees overall and by age category, sex, and setting in 2011 and 2018. We compared these and calculated prevalence rate ratios (PRRs). We adapted existing tiered-diagnosis methodology for *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-10-CM) codes.

**Results:** In our study population, there were 829 ARI visits per 1,000 enrollees in 2011 compared with 760 ARI visits per 1,000 enrollees in 2018. In 2011, 39.3% of ARI visits were associated with  $\geq 1$  oral antibiotic prescription versus 36.2% in 2018. In 2018 compared with 2011, overall ARI visits decreased 8% (PRR, 0.92; 99.99% confidence interval [CI], 0.92–0.92), whereas visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased 16% (PRR, 0.84; 99.99% CI, 0.84–0.85). Visits for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs decreased by 9% (PRR, 0.91; 99.99% CI, 0.91–0.92), and visits with antibiotic prescriptions for these conditions decreased by 32% (PRR, 0.68; 99.99% CI, 0.67–0.68) from 2011 to 2018.

**Conclusions:** Both the rate of antibiotic prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees and the percentage of visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased modestly from 2011 to 2018 in our study population. These decreases were greatest for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs; however, additional reductions in inappropriate antibiotic prescribing are needed.

(Received 19 May 2021; accepted 27 October 2021)

Antibiotics are common outpatient medications,<sup>1</sup> yet they are often prescribed unnecessarily: 28% of antibiotic prescriptions from doctors' offices and emergency departments in 2014–2015 were unnecessary.<sup>2</sup> Inappropriate prescribing is even higher for acute respiratory illnesses (ARIs), for which about half of prescriptions are unnecessary.<sup>2,3</sup>

From 2011 to 2018, overall US outpatient antibiotic prescriptions decreased 5%.<sup>4</sup> However, few studies have examined temporal trends in unnecessary prescribing across outpatient settings for this period. This may be due to challenges created by diagnostic code changes in 2015 when the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-10-CM) replaced ICD-9-CM. Differences between ICD-9-CM and

ICD-10-CM codes may complicate comparisons before and after the switch, although codes for ARIs may correspond better than for other diagnoses.<sup>5</sup> Recent studies have described unnecessary antibiotic prescribing before (2010–2015)<sup>2</sup> or after (2016) ICD-10-CM implementation.<sup>6</sup> Additionally, temporal trends in unnecessary prescribing for ARIs have not been assessed in urgent care and retail health settings.

The primary objective of our study was to describe ARI visits and antibiotic prescriptions in 2011 and 2018 across outpatient settings to evaluate progress in reducing unnecessary antibiotic prescribing for ARIs.

### Methods

#### Data source and study population

We identified outpatient visits and oral antibiotic prescriptions in the 2011 and 2018 IBM® MarketScan® Commercial Database (IBM® Watson Health™). We defer to the editors on if this is appropriate for ASHE. The MarketScan commercial database contains

**Author for correspondence:** Sharon V. Tsay, MD, Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd, Mailstop H16-2, Atlanta, GA 30329. E-mail: lxq1@cdc.gov

**Cite this article:** King LM, et al. (2021). Changes in outpatient antibiotic prescribing for acute respiratory illnesses, 2011 to 2018. *Antimicrobial Stewardship & Healthcare Epidemiology*, <https://doi.org/10.1017/ash.2021.230>

claims from a convenience sample of individuals with private, employer-sponsored health insurance  $\leq 65$  years of age from >300 employers<sup>7</sup> and has previously been used to describe US outpatient antibiotic prescribing.<sup>6,8–11</sup>

We identified outpatient visits by service date and enrollee number. We included visits made by enrollees with continuous drug and medical coverage for the day of and 3 days after the visit. We excluded claims from settings where antibiotic prescriptions are unlikely: independent laboratories, pharmacies, ambulances, and mass immunization centers. We also excluded visits concurrent with hospitalizations to limit our study to uncomplicated outpatient visits. We categorized age (child 0–17 years and adult 18–64 years) based on median age during enrollment each year. Region (Northeast, Midwest, South, or West) was considered missing if multiple values were present in a year. We categorized setting as office visits, outpatient hospital, urgent care, emergency department, retail health clinic, and other. If claims from multiple settings were present on the same date, we categorized setting as multiple. Because this was a visit-based analysis, enrollees could contribute >1 visit per year.

We identified antibiotics using MarketScan therapeutic class designations: aminoglycosides,  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics, cephalosporins, chloramphenicol, erythromycin and macrolides, miscellaneous antibiotics, penicillins, quinolones, sulfonamides (excluding sulfasalazine), tetracyclines, and urinary anti-infectives. We additionally included metronidazole and trimethoprim. We included oral antibiotic prescriptions with  $\geq 1$  day supply and excluded those marked as refills. If multiple antibiotic classes or agents were dispensed on the same day, we categorized the class or agent as multiple.

We assigned antibiotic prescriptions to the most recent outpatient visit within a 4-day window (the visit date and the subsequent 3 days). As the antibiotic indication could only be assumed based on diagnoses assigned at visits, we excluded prescriptions not linkable to a visit (31% and 28% of all antibiotic prescriptions in 2011 and 2018, respectively). Prescriptions linked to hospital discharges were excluded. Visits associated with multiple prescriptions dispensed on different days within the 4-day post-visit window were counted only once, and antibiotic class was categorized based on the first prescription dispensed.

### Diagnosis assignment

We adapted the ICD-9-CM antibiotic-indication tiered-diagnosis system from Fleming-Dutra *et al*<sup>3</sup> for ICD-10-CM codes. ICD-10-CM codes were categorized by condition and tier by author consensus. This system assigns a single diagnosis category per visit based on the diagnosis most likely to result in an antibiotic prescription (see Supplementary Reference Files). The system divides conditions based on systemic antibiotic indication. Tier 1 contains conditions for which antibiotics are almost always indicated (pneumonia, urinary tract infection, miscellaneous bacterial infection). Tier 2 contains conditions for which antibiotics are sometimes indicated (sinusitis, acute otitis media [AOM], pharyngitis, acne, skin and soft tissue infections, gastrointestinal infections). Tier 3 contains conditions for which antibiotics are almost never indicated (antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs: bronchitis and bronchiolitis, asthma and allergy, viral upper respiratory infection [URI], influenza, nonsuppurative otitis media) and other conditions. We categorized bronchitis, bronchiolitis and asthma, allergy visits with additional diagnostic codes for chronic bronchitis (ICD-9-CM: 491.0, 491.1, 491.8, 491.9; ICD-10-CM: J41, J42,

J68.0), emphysema (ICD-9-CM: 492.0, 492.8; ICD-10-CM: J43, J98), or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD; ICD-9-CM: 491.20, 491.21, 491.22, 496; ICD-10-CM: J44.9) as other respiratory conditions. Unlike the original framework, we categorized all codes previously captured as viral pneumonia (tier 3) as pneumonia (tier 1) because viral pneumonia codes were rarely used in outpatient settings. We additionally added 2 new categories: acute exacerbation of COPD (tier 2) and fever (tier 3) to characterize antibiotic prescribing for these conditions. To capture only antibiotic prescribing for fever with no other conditions, visits with tier 3 diagnostic codes in addition to fever were categorized as all other codes not listed elsewhere. For consistency, these changes were made for both ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM codes and, where appropriate, ICD-9-CM code categorizations were updated to mirror the ICD-10-CM classifications. We excluded encounter codes (eg, general exam, routine child health exam: ICD-9-CM code V70-V72 and ICD-10-CM code Z0). Final diagnosis and tier were assigned to each visit based on the first-listed, lowest-tier condition. We applied the tiered-diagnosis algorithm to all visits in our study population. Only visits with ARI diagnoses (pneumonia, acute exacerbation of COPD, sinusitis, pharyngitis, AOM, allergy and asthma, bronchitis and bronchiolitis, viral URI, nonsuppurative otitis media, and influenza) from the tiered-diagnosis algorithm were included for further analysis. We limited our study to ARIs to understand visit and antibiotic prescribing changes related to factors other than diagnostic coding.

### Analysis

We calculated the annual number of ARI visits and ARI visits with oral antibiotic prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees overall and by age category, sex, and setting in 2011 and 2018 in our sample. The number of enrollees was calculated by weighting each enrollee based on their enrollment time during the year. For example, enrollees covered for the entire year were weighted as 1 and those covered for 6 months were weighted as 0.5.

We additionally calculated the percentage of ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions and used a binomial distribution to estimate corresponding confidence intervals (CIs). We compared the percentage of ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions in 2011 and 2018 using  $\chi^2$  tests of proportion. We calculated prevalence rate ratios (PRRs) and CIs comparing the number of ARI visits and antibiotic prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees in 2011 versus 2018 (referent, 2011), using a Poisson distribution overall and for each strata. Due to the large sample size in our study, we used an  $\alpha$  of .0001, similar to previous studies using these data.<sup>11</sup> All analyses were conducted using SAS version 9.4 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

These data have been determined to be non-human-subjects research; thus, this study was not subject to institutional review board review by the National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases human-subjects advisor.

## Results

### Overall ARI visits

In 2011 and 2018 combined, there were 392,619,001 total outpatient visits captured in the MarketScan commercial database that met our inclusion criteria. 11% of these ( $n = 43,740,650$ ) were associated with ARI diagnoses and were included in our final study population. In 2011, there were 829 ARI visits per 1,000 enrollees,

**Table 1.** Characteristics of Visits for Acute Respiratory Illnesses, MarketScan Commercial Dataset, 2011 and 2018

Characteristic	2011		2018	
	Visits, No. (%) <sup>a</sup>	Visits per 1,000 Enrollees <sup>b</sup>	Visits, No. (%) <sup>a</sup>	Visits per 1,000 Enrollees <sup>b</sup>
All Visits	27,502,268 (100)	829	16,238,382 (100)	760
<b>Patient age category<sup>c</sup></b>				
Child, 0–17 y	11,015,983 (40)	1,351	5,967,469 (37)	1,214
Adult, 18–64 y	16,486,285 (60)	659	10,270,913 (63)	624
<b>Patient sex</b>				
Male	11,884,662 (43)	739	6,974,676 (43)	669
Female	15,617,606 (57)	914	9,263,706 (57)	846
<b>Region</b>				
Northeast	4,510,203 (17)	843	2,879,522 (18)	780
Midwest	6,531,042 (24)	812	3,150,532 (20)	693
South	11,773,559 (44)	910	8,019,293 (50)	867
West	3,987,384 (15)	660	2,075,827 (13)	563
<b>Outpatient setting</b>				
Office	23,988,158 (87)	723	13,113,034 (81)	614
Outpatient hospital	718,532 (3)	22	415,184 (3)	19
Emergency department	172,895 (1)	5	134,620 (1)	6
Urgent care	521,509 (2)	16	1,333,589 (8)	62
Retail health clinic	226 (0)	0	39,611 (0)	2
Multiple <sup>d</sup>	1,788,050 (7)	54	1,007,901 (6)	47
Other <sup>e</sup>	263,234 (1)	8	167,806 (1)	8

<sup>a</sup>Numbers may not sum to total due to missing values and percents may not sum to 100 due to rounding. <sup>b</sup>Calculated as no. visits/average no. enrollees  $\times 1,000$ . <sup>c</sup>MarketScan commercial dataset contain data on individuals aged  $<65$  y. Calculated based on median age during MarketScan enrollment in each year. <sup>d</sup>Setting was categorized as multiple if outpatient services were performed at  $>1$  type of outpatient setting on the same day for one individual or if outpatient services occurred during a hospital stay. <sup>e</sup>Other includes telehealth, schools, homeless shelters, Indian Health Services facilities, tribal facilities, correctional facilities, patient homes, group homes, assisted living facilities, worksites, mobile healthcare units, birthing centers, military treatment facilities, custodial care facilities, hospice, adult living facilities, intermediate care facilities, psychiatric facilities, mental health centers, substance abuse facilities, rehabilitation facilities, dialysis facilities, ambulatory surgery centers, skilled nursing homes, long-term care facilities, inpatient hospital (outpatient services only) and outpatient not elsewhere classified.

whereas in 2018, there were 760 ARI visits per 1,000 enrollees (Table 1).

### ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions

In 2011, 39.3% (99.99% CI, 39.3%–39.4%) of ARI visits were associated with  $\geq 1$  oral antibiotic prescription versus 36.2% (99.99% CI, 36.2%–36.3%) in 2018 (Table 2). From 2011 to 2018, standardized per 1,000 enrollees, overall ARI visits decreased 8% (PRR, 0.92; 99.99% CI, 0.92–0.92), whereas visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased 16% (PRR, 0.84; 99.99% CI, 0.84–0.85).

### Visits and antibiotic prescriptions by age group

Children (0–17 years) accounted for 40% of ARI visits in 2011 and 37% of ARI visits in 2018 (Table 1). Per 1,000 enrollees, ARI visits were approximately twice as numerous among children compared with adults. Decreases in both overall ARI visits and ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees were greater in children than adults. In children, ARI visits decreased by 10% (PRR, 0.90; 99.99% CI, 0.90–0.90) and ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased by 20% (PRR, 0.80; 99.99% CI, 0.79–0.80). In adults, ARI visits decreased by 5% (PRR, 0.95; 99.99% CI, 0.95–0.95) and ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased by 11% (PRR, 0.89; 99.99% CI, 0.89–0.90) (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Table 1).

From 2011 to 2018, the percentage of ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased by 4.5 percentage points in children and 2.3 percentage points in adults.

### Visits and antibiotic prescriptions by tier and condition

Antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs (tier 3) accounted for  $>50\%$  of all ARI visits in 2011 and 2018 (Table 2). ARI visits per 1,000 enrollees decreased or remained stable for all conditions except influenza and viral URI. Overall, the greatest decrease in visits from 2011 to 2018 was observed for bronchitis and bronchiolitis (36%; PRR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.64–0.64).

ARIs for which antibiotics are sometimes indicated (tier 2) accounted for majority visits with antibiotic prescriptions in our sample, and prescribing for these conditions decreased 9% (PRR, 0.91; 99.99% CI, 0.91–0.91) from 2011 to 2018 (Table 2). Among these conditions, the percentage of visits with antibiotic prescriptions remained stable or increased for all diagnoses except pharyngitis.

Per 1,000 enrollee prescribing decreased by almost one-third for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs (tier 3; PRR, 0.68; 99.99% CI, 0.67–0.68), and the percentage of antibiotic-inappropriate ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased from 20.9% (99.99% CI, 20.9%–20.9%) in 2011 to 15.5% (99.99% CI, 15.4%–15.5%) in 2018.

**Table 2.** Visits and Antibiotic Prescriptions for Acute Respiratory Illnesses by Diagnosis, MarketScan Commercial Dataset, 2011 and 2018

Diagnosis	2011			2018			Comparison of 2011 Versus 2018		
	Visits per 1,000 Enrollees, No. (%) <sup>a</sup>	Visits With Antibiotic Prescription per 1,000 enrollees, No. (%) <sup>b</sup>	Visits with Antibiotic Prescription, % (99.99% CI) <sup>c</sup>	Visits per 1,000 enrollees, No. (%) <sup>a</sup>	Visits with Antibiotic Prescription per 1,000 Enrollees, No. (%) <sup>b</sup>	Visits With Antibiotic Prescription, % (99.99% CI) <sup>c</sup>	P Value for $\chi^2$ tests for Proportion of Visits With Antibiotic Prescription <sup>d</sup>	Prevalence Rate Ratio for No. Visits per 1,000 Enrollees (99.99% CI) <sup>e</sup>	Prevalence Rate Ratio for Visits With Antibiotic Prescriptions per 1,000 Enrollees (99.99% CI) <sup>e</sup>
<b>All ages</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>829</b> (100)	<b>326</b> (100)	<b>39.3</b> (39.3–39.4)	<b>760</b> (100)	<b>275</b> (100)	<b>36.2</b> (36.2–36.3)	<b>&lt;.0001</b>	<b>0.92</b> (0.92–0.92)	<b>0.84</b> (0.84–0.85)
<b>Antibiotics almost always indicated (tier 1)</b>	<b>21</b> (2.5)	<b>9</b> (2.8)	<b>44.1</b> (43.9–44.4)	<b>19</b> (2.5)	<b>9</b> (3.4)	<b>47.9</b> (47.6–48.2)	<b>&lt;.0001</b>	<b>0.93</b> (0.92–0.93)	<b>1.01</b> (0.99–1.02)
Pneumonia	21 (2.5)	9 (2.8)	44.1 (43.9–44.4)	19 (2.5)	9 (3.4)	47.9 (47.6–48.2)	<.0001	0.93 (0.92–0.93)	1.01 (0.99–1.02)
<b>Antibiotics sometimes indicated (tier 2)</b>	<b>362</b> (43.7)	<b>224 (68.6)</b>	<b>61.7</b> (61.7–61.8)	<b>333</b> (43.8)	<b>203</b> (73.7)	<b>60.9</b> (60.9–61.0)	<b>&lt;.0001</b>	<b>0.92</b> (0.92–0.92)	<b>0.91</b> (0.91–0.91)
Acute exacerbation of COPD	3 (0.4)	1 (0.3)	31.2 (30.7–31.8)	3 (0.5)	1 (0.4)	31.2 (30.5–31.9)	0.9482	0.99 (0.97–1.00)	0.99 (0.95–1.02)
Pharyngitis	137 (16.5)	70 (21.5)	51.3 (51.2–51.4)	136 (17.9)	63 (23.0)	46.7 (46.5–46.8)	<.0001	0.99 (0.99–1.00)	0.90 (0.90–0.91)
Sinusitis	148 (17.9)	103 (31.5)	69.4 (69.3–69.5)	130 (17.1)	91 (33.2)	70.4 (70.3–70.5)	<.0001	0.88 (0.87–0.88)	0.89 (0.89–0.89)
Acute otitis media	74 (8.9)	50 (15.2)	67.1 (67.0–67.2)	64 (8.4)	47 (17.1)	73.5 (73.4–73.7)	<.0001	0.87 (0.86–0.87)	0.95 (0.94–0.95)
<b>Antibiotics almost never indicated (tier 3)</b>	<b>446</b> (53.8)	<b>93</b> (28.6)	<b>20.9</b> (20.9–20.9)	<b>408</b> (53.6)	<b>63</b> (22.9)	<b>15.5</b> (15.4–15.5)	<b>&lt;.0001</b>	<b>0.91</b> (0.91–0.92)	<b>0.68</b> (0.67–0.68)
Asthma, allergy <sup>f</sup>	240 (29.0)	11 (3.5)	4.7 (4.7–4.7)	206 (27.1)	6 (2.1)	2.8 (2.8–2.8)	<.0001	0.86 (0.86–0.86)	0.51 (0.50–0.51)
Bronchitis, bronchiolitis <sup>f</sup>	55 (6.6)	36 (11.2)	66.0 (65.9–66.2)	35 (4.6)	21 (7.7)	60.1 (59.9–60.3)	<.0001	0.64 (0.63–0.64)	0.58 (0.58–0.58)
Influenza	9 (1.1)	1 (0.4)	15.4 (15.1–15.6)	25 (3.3)	2 (0.7)	8.2 (8.0–8.3)	<.0001	2.87 (2.84–2.90)	1.53 (1.49–1.57)
Non-suppurative otitis media	25 (3.0)	6 (1.9)	24.9 (24.8–25.1)	23 (3.0)	6 (2.2)	27.0 (26.8–27.3)	<.0001	0.91 (0.91–0.92)	0.99 (0.98–1.0)
Viral upper respiratory infection	117 (14.1)	38 (11.7)	32.4 (32.3–32.5)	119 (15.7)	28 (10.2)	23.6 (23.5–23.7)	<.0001	1.02 (1.01–1.02)	0.74 (0.73–0.74)

Note. CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

<sup>a</sup>Calculated as no. visits/average no. enrollees  $\times$  1,000.

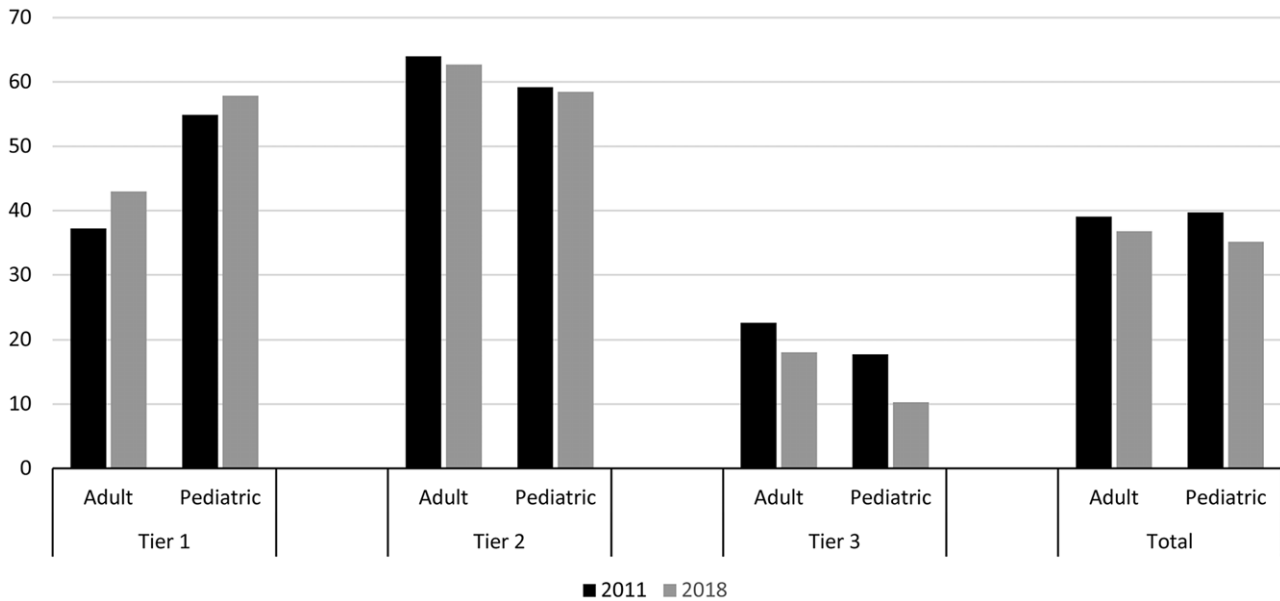
<sup>b</sup>Calculated as no. visits with an associated oral antibiotic prescription within a 4-day postvisit window/average no. enrollees  $\times$  1,000.

<sup>c</sup>99.99% CI estimated using a binomial distribution.

<sup>d</sup>P value for  $\chi^2$  test comparing percentage of visits with an antibiotic dispensed or administered in 2011 versus 2018,  $\alpha = .0001$ .

<sup>e</sup>Referent is 2011, therefore a prevalence rate ratio of 0.80 indicates that the rate in 2018 was 20% lower than the rate in 2011.

<sup>f</sup>Visits with an asthma, allergy or bronchitis, bronchiolitis code that had additional codes for chronic bronchitis (ICD-9-CM: 491.0, 491.1, 491.8, 491.9; ICD-10-CM: J41, J42, J68.0), emphysema (ICD-9-CM: 492.0, 492.8; ICD-10-CM: J43, J98), or chronic



**Fig. 1.** Percentage of acute respiratory illness visits with antibiotic prescriptions by patient age group and antibiotic-indication tier, 2011 and 2018 MarketScan commercial dataset. Outpatient visits with associated oral antibiotic prescriptions by patient age group and antibiotic-indication tier, MarketScan commercial dataset, 2011 and 2018. MarketScan commercial dataset contain data on individuals aged <65 years. Calculated based on median age during MarketScan enrollment in each year.

Antibiotic prescribing per 1,000 enrollees decreased for all conditions except pneumonia and influenza. However, the percentage of influenza visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased from 15.4% (99.99% CI, 15.1%–15.6%) in 2011 to 8.2% (99.99% CI, 8.0%–8.3%) in 2018. The greatest decreases in per-enrollee antibiotic prescriptions were observed for asthma and allergy and bronchitis and bronchiolitis, conditions for which antibiotics are almost never indicated. Nonetheless, in 2018 >60% of bronchitis and bronchiolitis visits were still associated with antibiotic prescriptions.

Stratified by age, the conditions accounting for the highest proportions of ARI visits with oral outpatient antibiotic prescriptions were sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, and viral URI in adults and AOM, pharyngitis, and sinusitis in children (Supplementary Table 1).

#### Trends by outpatient setting

More than 80% of ARI visits in both years occurred in physician offices; however, the proportion of visits occurring in urgent care and retail health facilities increased from 2011 to 2018 (Supplementary Table 2). During the study period, the percentage of ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased across settings except in the other settings category, driven by lower prescribing for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs across all settings (Fig. 2). Per-visit prescribing rates for ARIs for which antibiotics are sometimes (tier 2) or never (tier 3) indicated were highest in urgent care facilities compared with all other settings. However, the percentage of urgent care visits with antibiotic prescriptions for antibiotic-inappropriate (tier 3) ARIs decreased by ~15% during the study period from 50.5% (99.99% CI, 50.0%–50.9%) to 35.1% (99.99% CI, 34.8%–35.3%).

#### Visits and antibiotic prescriptions by antibiotic class

Penicillins, macrolides, and cephalosporins accounted for the highest proportion of antibiotic prescriptions by class

(Supplementary Table 3). From 2011 to 2018, prescriptions decreased across all classes except penicillins, tetracyclines, and other. Decreases were especially notable among fluoroquinolones (51%; PRR 0.49; 99.99% CI, 0.49–0.50), sulfonamides (50%; PRR, 0.50; 99.99% CI, 0.49–0.50), and macrolides (38%; PRR, 0.62; 99.99% CI, 0.62–0.62). Among antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs (tier 3), macrolides were the most common agents, accounting for >50% of all prescriptions in 2011 and 2018. However, between 2011 and 2018, the number of macrolide prescriptions per 1,000 population for these conditions decreased 38% (PRR, 0.62; 99.99% CI, 0.62–0.63).

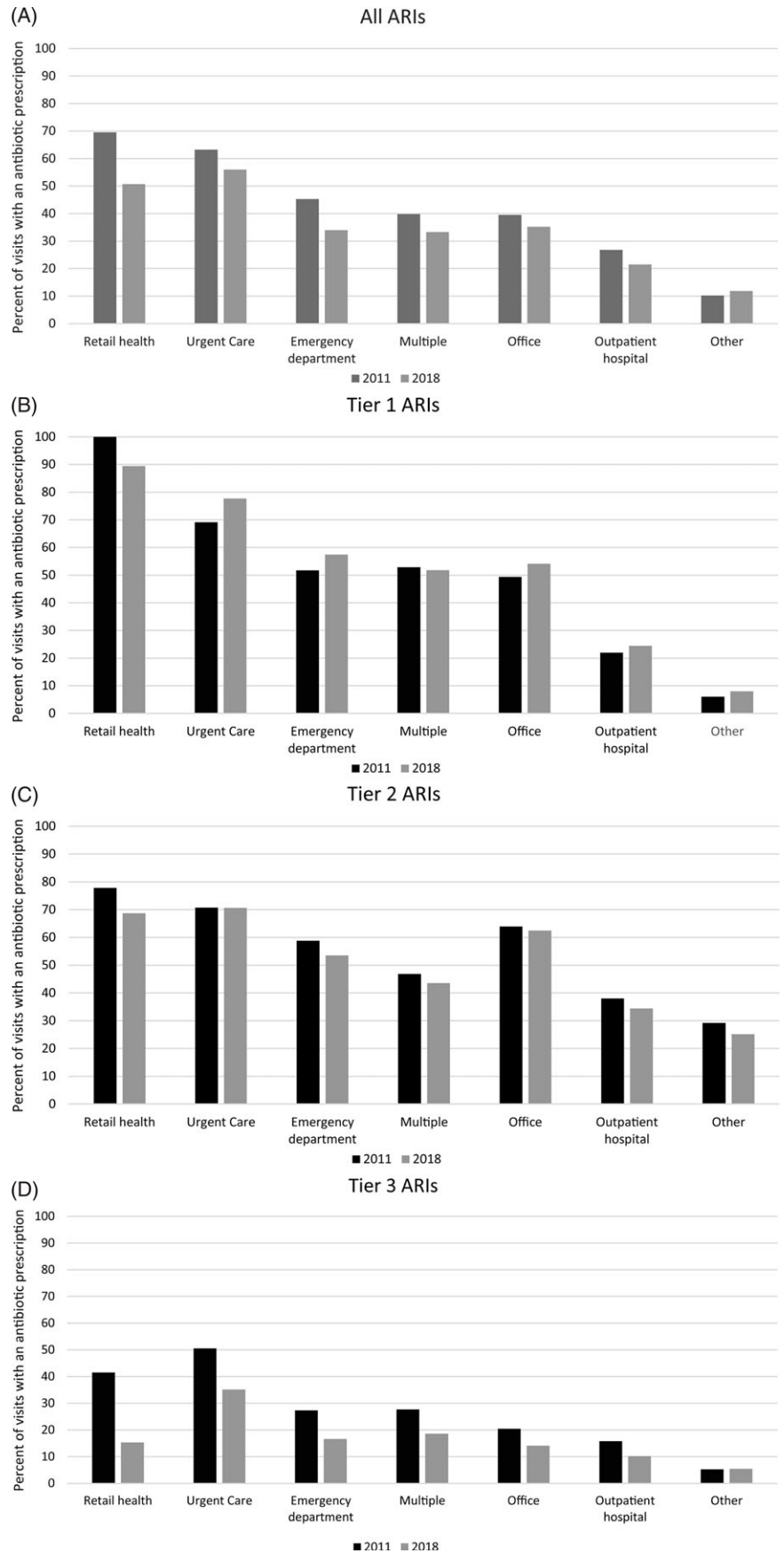
#### Visits and antibiotic prescriptions by region

By region, the South accounted for the largest proportion of visits in both 2011 and 2018 (Table 1). From 2011 to 2018, decreases in both ARI visits and ARI visits with antibiotic prescriptions were observed across regions, with the smallest declines in the South and the largest in the West and Midwest (Supplementary Table 4).

#### Discussion

In this study of >40 million outpatient ARI visits in a convenience sample of privately insured individuals under age 65, both the rate of antibiotic prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees and the percentage of visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased in 2018 compared with 2011. These decreases were greatest for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs (tier 3), suggesting a decrease in unnecessary antibiotic prescribing. However, in 2018 antibiotics were still prescribed in >15% of visits for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs. Antibiotic prescriptions for ARIs decreased across outpatient settings, and the percentage of visits with antibiotic prescriptions was highest in urgent care facilities compared with other settings in both 2011 and 2018.

There are likely multiple reasons for fewer ARI visits in 2018 compared with 2011. Care-seeking behaviors for ARIs may have



**Fig. 2.** Percent of acute respiratory illness (ARI) visits with associated antibiotic prescription by outpatient setting for (A) all ARIs, (B) ARIs for which antibiotics are almost always indicated, (C) ARIs for which antibiotics are sometimes indicated, (D) Antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs, 2011 and 2018 MarketScan commercial database. Outpatient visits with associated oral antibiotic prescriptions by outpatient setting and antibiotic-indication tier, MarketScan commercial dataset, 2011 and 2018.

Other includes telehealth, schools, homeless shelters, Indian Health Services facilities, Tribal facilities, correctional facilities, patient homes, group homes, assisted living facilities, worksites, mobile healthcare units, birthing centers, military treatment facilities, custodial care facilities, hospice, adult living facilities, intermediate care facilities, psychiatric facilities, mental health centers, substance abuse facilities, rehabilitation facilities, dialysis facilities, ambulatory surgery centers, skilled nursing homes, long-term care facilities, inpatient hospital (outpatient services only) and outpatient not elsewhere classified.

shifted during the study period, potentially related to public health campaigns and previous exposures to delayed prescribing protocols<sup>12</sup> and non-antibiotic care for some ARIs.<sup>13,14</sup> Some of the observed decreases are likely related to decreased ARI incidence from uptake of the 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine,<sup>15,16</sup> introduced in 2010. Some decreases may also be related to shifts in care to settings not captured in medical claims from which the MarketScan data are sourced (ie, telemedicine). Notably, we observed an increase in influenza visits, likely related to greater influenza incidence in the 2017–2018 and 2018–2019 flu seasons compared with 2010–2011 and 2011–2012.<sup>17</sup>

Conditions for which antibiotics are sometimes appropriate (tier 2) accounted for most visits with antibiotic prescriptions. Among these conditions, the percentage of visits with antibiotic prescriptions decreased only for pharyngitis. Notably, the percentage of pediatric sinusitis and AOM visits with antibiotic prescriptions increased during the study period. Some of the increased proportion of sinusitis and AOM visits with antibiotic prescriptions may be related to the implementation of more stringent diagnostic criteria for AOM<sup>18</sup> and sinusitis<sup>19,20</sup> in 2012–2013. Observed decreases in AOM and sinusitis visits with concurrent increases in viral URI suggest that cases that may previously have been diagnosed as AOM or sinusitis but not treated with antibiotics may have been assigned viral URI diagnoses instead.

The greatest decrease in antibiotic prescribing occurred in visits for antibiotic-inappropriate (tier 3) ARIs. The decrease in all ARI visits and antibiotic prescriptions suggests that decreases in prescriptions for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs reflect true improvements in prescribing rather than just changes in diagnostic patterns. This decrease is at least partially due to improvements in reducing unnecessary antibiotic prescriptions, potentially the result of outpatient antibiotic stewardship efforts, such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Core Elements for Outpatient Antibiotic Stewardship.<sup>21</sup> However, opportunities to reduce antibiotic prescribing for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs remain. For example, although antibiotic prescribing for bronchitis and bronchiolitis decreased during the study period, in 2018, >60% of visits for these conditions were still associated with antibiotic prescriptions.

By setting, physicians' offices accounted for >80% of ARI-related visits in both 2011 and 2018. Even so, we observed an increase in visits to emergency departments, urgent care facilities, and retail health clinics in 2018 compared with 2011. This shift is likely related to the changing landscape of outpatient healthcare with more low-acuity, outpatient visits presenting to urgent care and retail health settings.<sup>22,23</sup> Shifts in outpatient care setting might explain discrepancies observed in visit trends between our study and a national study including only physician offices and EDs: the study of visits to physician offices and EDs found a 25% decrease in ARI visits from 2010–2011 to 2014–2015,<sup>2</sup> compared with only an 8% decrease in ARI visits in our study population from 2011 to 2018.

In both 2011 and 2018, the highest proportion of visits with antibiotic prescriptions for antibiotic-inappropriate (tier 3) ARIs was in urgent care facilities, congruent with a previous study using these same data.<sup>9</sup> Although inappropriate prescribing was highest in urgent care settings for these conditions, we observed a marked decrease in unnecessary prescribing for antibiotic-inappropriate ARI visits, from 50% in 2011 to 35% in 2018, potentially reflecting the success of antibiotic stewardship efforts in urgent care in recent years.<sup>24–26</sup>

We observed greater decreases in antibiotic prescribing to children compared with adults and marked decreases in

fluoroquinolone and macrolide prescribing for ARIs, mirroring national antibiotic prescription trends.<sup>2,4</sup> Differential improvement in prescribing to children may be a result of targeted stewardship efforts in this population, pneumococcal vaccination, and a culture of prescribing improvement among pediatricians.<sup>27</sup> Decreased fluoroquinolone and macrolide prescribing likely reflects greater awareness of the potential harms of these drugs.<sup>28–30</sup> Despite decreases in macrolides, azithromycin remained the most commonly prescribed antibiotic for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs.

Our study had several limitations. First, our study was conducted in a convenience sample of commercially insured individuals aged <65 years and may not be generalizable to other populations. Second, our analysis used diagnostic codes from claims to assign a single diagnosis to each visit and we had no additional clinical information. Third, diagnostic codes and classifications vary between ICD-9-CM to ICD-10-CM; therefore, some changes observed in our study may reflect coding changes versus true shifts in ARI visits and antibiotic prescribing. However, codes for ARIs may correspond better between the 2 schemes (ie, more one-to-one and fewer approximate, one-to-multiple, and multiple-to-one mappings) than for other conditions, so coding changes are likely minor factors in the overall ARI trends observed in our study. Fourth, our visit–prescription linking methodology may have misattributed some prescriptions to visits. Finally, we only examined 2 years (2011 and 2018), so we could not evaluate trends that occurred between those years. However, national outpatient antibiotic prescriptions showed consistent decreases during this period.<sup>1</sup> A strength of this study was the development and implementation of an antibiotic-indication tiered-diagnosis scheme for ICD-10-CM codes in a large sample capturing visits across outpatient settings.

In conclusion, in this study of >40 million ARI visits using adapted tiered-diagnosis schemes for both ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM, we observed a decrease in overall antibiotic prescribing for ARIs driven by decreases in prescribing for antibiotic-inappropriate ARIs and pharyngitis in 2018 compared with 2011. Our findings support the hypothesis that observed decreases in antibiotic prescriptions nationally during this period<sup>4</sup> are, at least in part, due to reductions in inappropriate prescribing, potentially reflecting stewardship efforts. Although reductions in inappropriate prescribing are encouraging, the decrease observed from 2011 to 2018 was modest. In 2018 inappropriate antibiotic prescriptions still accounted for 63 prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees. Additional focus on outpatient antibiotic stewardship is needed to improve outpatient antibiotic prescribing for ARIs. The ICD-10-CM tiered-diagnosis categorization developed for this study may assist in future efforts to track and improve outpatient antibiotic use.

**Supplementary material.** To view supplementary material for this article, please visit <https://doi.org/10.1017/ash.2021.230>

**Acknowledgments.** The authors thank Dr. Monina Bartoces for her guidance on statistical testing. The authors thank Dr. Sarah Kabbani for her input on categorizing ICD-10-CM diagnosis codes. The findings and conclusions in this manuscript are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data used in this study are part of the proprietary IBM Watson Health MarketScan databases. The ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM tiered-diagnosis schemes are provided as supplementary files for public use.

**Financial support.** This work was supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



**Conflicts of interest.** LMK was employed by Chenega Enterprise Systems and Solutions and assigned to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as part of a contract covering multiple tasks and positions. LMK has received consulting fees for unrelated work from Merck. All other authors report no conflicts related to this article.

## References

1. Antibiotic resistance patient safety atlas. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. <https://gis.cdc.gov/grasp/PSA/indexAU.html>. Accessed May 5, 2021.
2. Hersh AL, King LM, Shapiro DJ, Hicks LA, Fleming-Dutra KE. Unnecessary antibiotic prescribing in US ambulatory care settings, 2010–2015. *Clin Infect Dis* 2021;72:133–137.
3. Fleming-Dutra KE, Hersh AL, Shapiro DJ, *et al*. Prevalence of inappropriate antibiotic prescriptions among US ambulatory care visits, 2010–2011. *JAMA* 2016;315:1864–1873.
4. Outpatient antibiotic prescriptions—United States, 2018. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. [https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/data/report-2018.html?CDC\\_AA\\_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcommunity%2Fprograms-measurement%2Fstate-local-activities%2Foutpatient-antibiotic-prescriptions-US-2018.html](https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/data/report-2018.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcommunity%2Fprograms-measurement%2Fstate-local-activities%2Foutpatient-antibiotic-prescriptions-US-2018.html). Published 2018. Accessed May 5, 2021.
5. 2018 ICD-10 CM and GEMs. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services website. <https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD10/2018-ICD-10-CM-and-GEMs>. Publishehd 2018. Accessed May 5, 2021.
6. Chua KP, Fischer MA, Linder JA. Appropriateness of outpatient antibiotic prescribing among privately insured US patients: ICD-10-CM–based cross-sectional study. *BMJ* 2019;364:k5092.
7. Hansen L. White Paper: IBM MarketScan research databases for life sciences researchers. IBM website. <https://www.ibm.com/downloads/cas/0NKLE57Y>. Accessed May 5, 2021.
8. Palms DL, Hicks LA, Bartoces M, *et al*. First-line antibiotic selection in outpatient settings. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother* 2019;63(11):e01060–19.
9. Palms DL, Hicks LA, Bartoces M, *et al*. Comparison of antibiotic prescribing in retail clinics, urgent care centers, emergency departments, and traditional ambulatory care settings in the United States. *JAMA Intern Med* 2018;178:1267–1269.
10. King LM, Talley P, Kainer MA, *et al*. Inappropriate ceftriaxone use in outpatient acute respiratory infection management. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2019;40:487–490.
11. Roberts RM, Bohm MK, Bartoces MG, Fleming-Dutra KE, Hicks LA, Chalmers NI. Antibiotic and opioid prescribing for dental-related conditions in emergency departments: United States, 2012 through 2014. *J Am Dent Assoc* 2020;151:174–181.
12. Little P, Moore M, Kelly J, *et al*. Delayed antibiotic prescribing strategies for respiratory tract infections in primary care: pragmatic, factorial, randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2014;348:g1606.
13. Moore M, Little P, Rumsby K, *et al*. Effect of antibiotic prescribing strategies and an information leaflet on longer-term reconsultation for acute lower respiratory tract infection. *Br J Gen Pract* 2009;59:728–734.
14. Shi Z, Barnett ML, Jena AB, Ray KN, Fox KP, Mehrotra A. Association of a clinician's antibiotic prescribing rate with patients' future likelihood of seeking care and receipt of antibiotics. *Clin Infect Dis* 2021 Oct 5;73:e1672–e1679.
15. Howitz MF, Harboe ZB, Ingels H, Valentiner-Branth P, Molbak K, Djurhuus BD. A nationwide study on the impact of pneumococcal conjugate vaccination on antibiotic use and ventilation tube insertion in Denmark 2000–2014. *Vaccine* 2017;35:5858–5863.
16. Marom T, Tan A, Wilkinson GS, Pierson KS, Freeman JL, Chonmaitree T. Trends in otitis media-related healthcare use in the United States, 2001–2011. *JAMA Pediatr* 2014;168:68–75.
17. Past seasons estimated influenza disease burden. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/burden/past-seasons.html>. Accessed May 5, 2021.
18. Lieberthal AS, Carroll AE, Chonmaitree T, *et al*. The diagnosis and management of acute otitis media. *Pediatrics* 2013;131:e964–e999.
19. Wald ER, Applegate KE, Bordley C, *et al*. Clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of acute bacterial sinusitis in children aged 1 to 18 years. *Pediatrics* 2013;132:e262–e280.
20. Chow AW, Benninger MS, Brook I, *et al*. IDSA clinical practice guideline for acute bacterial rhinosinusitis in children and adults. *Clin Infect Dis* 2012;54(8):e72–e112.
21. Sanchez GV, Fleming-Dutra KE, Roberts RM, Hicks LA. Core elements of outpatient antibiotic stewardship. *MMWR Recomm Rep* 2016;65:1–12.
22. Poon SJ, Schuur JD, Mehrotra A. Trends in visits to acute-care venues for treatment of low-acuity conditions in the United States from 2008 to 2015. *JAMA Intern Med* 2018;178:1342–1349.
23. Black LI, Zablotsky B. Urgent care center and retail health clinic utilization among children: United States, 2019. NCHS Data Brief, no 393. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics; 2020.
24. Press release: Urgent Care Association of America and the Antibiotic Resistance Action Center form partnership to address antibiotic use in rapidly growing urgent care sector. George Washington University Public Health website. <https://publichealth.gwu.edu/content/urgent-care-association-america-and-antibiotic-resistance-action-center-form-partnership>. Published September 16, 2016. Accessed May 5, 2021.
25. Fay LN, Wolf LM, Brandt KL, *et al*. Pharmacist-led antimicrobial stewardship program in an urgent care setting. *Am J Health Syst Pharm* 2019;76:175–181.
26. Poole NM, Kronman MP, Rutman L, *et al*. Improving antibiotic prescribing for children with urinary tract infection in emergency and urgent care settings. *Pediatr Emerg Care* 2020;36:e332–e339.
27. Gerber JS. Outpatient antibiotic prescribing in the United States: are pediatricians leading the way? *Clin Infect Dis* 2020;70:378–379.
28. FDA drug safety communication: FDA updates warnings for oral and injectable fluoroquinolone antibiotics due to disabling side effects. US Food and Drug Administration website. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-drug-safety-communication-fda-advises-restricting-fluoroquinolone-antibiotic-use-certain>. Published 2016. Accessed May 5, 2021.
29. Drug safety communication: FDA warns about increased risk of ruptures or tears in the aorta blood vessel with fluoroquinolone antibiotics in certain patients. US Food and Drug Administration website. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-drug-safety-communication-fda-updates-warnings-oral-and-injectable-fluoroquinolone-antibiotics>. Published 2018. Accessed May 5, 2021.
30. Drug safety communication: Azithromycin (Zithromax or Zmax) and the risk of potentially fatal heart rhythms. US Food and Drug Administration website. <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-drug-safety-communication-azithromycin-zithromax-or-zmax-and-risk-potentially-fatal-heart#:~:text=%5B3%2D12%2D2013%5D,potentially%20fatal%20irregular%20heart%20rhythm>. Published 2013. Accessed May 5, 2021.