The Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) developed this toolkit in collaboration with CDC to help public health departments enhance communication and coordination around preventing healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) and reducing the spread of antibiotic resistance. This toolkit includes several resources for use across both traditional and social media channels. Health departments can use these tools to reach and engage public health and healthcare audiences, the media, and many others who are critical to raising awareness and taking steps to prevent and control HAIs. Everyone has a role to play in this effort.

By working together, public health can take action to prevent HAIs and reduce the spread of antibiotic resistance to help keep all patients safe.

We invite you to adapt the content of this toolkit to meet the needs of your state, local, and territorial audiences.
INCLUDED IN THIS TOOLKIT

KEY MESSAGES AND TALKING POINTS

TIPS FOR WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

HOW TO SUSTAIN THE CONVERSATION ABOUT HAI PREVENTION

SOCIAL MEDIA GUIDE AND SAMPLE CONTENT

CALENDAR OF HAI-RELATED EVENTS

SUPPORTING RESOURCES
HAIs and antibiotic resistance pose a serious threat to patients and can be prevented.

- HAIs are infections people get while receiving medical care in hospitals, outpatient clinics, or other healthcare facilities, which may lead to sepsis or death.
- HAIs can be caused by antibiotic-resistant germs, such as Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE), and Candida auris. This makes them difficult to treat.
- Common HAIs include central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI), catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI), surgical site infections (SSI), ventilator-associated events (VAE), and Clostridium difficile (CDI).
- On any given day, about 1 in 31 hospital patients has at least one HAI.1
- Antibiotic-resistant bacteria cause more than 2 million illnesses and at least 23,000 deaths each year in the United States.2
- Antibiotic stewardship is critical to effectively treating infections, protecting patients from harm caused by unnecessary antibiotic use, and combating antibiotic resistance.
- Antibiotic overuse contributes to growing antibiotic resistance in healthcare facilities. Antibiotic stewardship programs can help ensure that patients receive the right antibiotic, at the right time, in the right dose, and for the right duration.
- HAIs present a significant financial burden on the healthcare system, resulting in up to $33 billion in excess medical costs every year.3
- Although public health and healthcare have made progress, we must do more to help reduce the spread of dangerous—yet preventable—infecions in healthcare settings, including HAIs caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Public health plays a unique and valuable role in HAI prevention, using data to target prevention efforts and working with partners across the healthcare sector.

- Public health is in a unique position to unite the healthcare and public health communities, as well as patients and the general public, in a common goal of **reducing and preventing HAI**s and reducing the spread of antibiotic resistance.
- Public health helps **monitor HAI** prevention progress across states, territories, and local communities by using local data for local action.
- Public health works with partners to **develop, refine, and implement targeted HAI prevention** and antibiotic stewardship strategies, and to improve outbreak detection and response.
- In a rapidly changing healthcare delivery environment, public health is a central resource hub for **credible, up-to-date, evidence-based information** for HAI and antibiotic resistance prevention, education, and training.
- Using proven strategies, health departments will **improve detection and response** to emerging threats across healthcare and communities to control spread and protect patients.

Public health and healthcare can work together to better prevent and manage infections and improve antibiotic use.

- **Everyone has a part to play** to create a culture of safety to help prevent HAIs, reduce the spread of antibiotic resistance, and improve outbreak response.
- Healthcare administrators and facility CEOs should **establish and maintain programs** focused on HAI prevention, early sepsis detection, and improved antibiotic use.
- Facilities must **implement and maintain systems to alert receiving facilities** when transferring patients who have drug-resistant infections.
- Healthcare professionals should prevent and **control** infections through proper hand hygiene, responsible medical device use, early sepsis detection, and appropriate antibiotic use.
- Public health and healthcare communities can **share best practices and learn from one another** to prevent HAIs and reduce the spread of antibiotic resistance.

**TIP:** Share an example of an HAI prevention or outbreak response success in your jurisdiction. Is there a specific facility or organization you have partnered with that resulted in HAI reductions or rapid outbreak response and investigation?

**TIP:** Connect with other public health partners in preparedness or informatics to ensure a coordinated detection and response effort for HAI prevention. Work with academic and healthcare partners in your community to develop innovative approaches for prevention and outbreak detection in healthcare. Share outcomes of successful collaborations when communicating with new partners.
If you work with the media, or if a reporter reaches out to you, use these tips to build a compelling story angle and prepare for a successful interview or conversation about HAIs and antibiotic resistance.

**1. Know Your Target Audience.** Whom are you trying to reach with your message? This could be as broad as people in the community who might be at risk, or as specific as policymakers, healthcare administrators, hospital CEOs, physicians, nurses, or patients.

**2. Do Your Homework.** Make sure you have a good understanding of the media outlet and reporter. What does the reporter typically write about? How have they written about HAIs previously?

**3. Shape Your Angle.** What makes your news story different or unique? Reporters are typically interested in stories that are relevant, timely, and important to your state, territory, or local community.

**4. Localize Your Story.** Be sure to include local information and data as part of your pitch. For example, you could include the prevalence of HAIs in your jurisdiction, the most common infections, or real-world examples of how you are protecting patients.

**5. Identify and Prepare a Spokesperson** who can speak clearly and accurately about HAIs and antibiotic resistance. For example, you could connect media with trusted partners or experts in your area who work with the health department on HAI prevention.

**6. Use Social Media to Amplify Your Message.** Facebook and Twitter provide great platforms to share information related to HAI prevention and your news stories. Be sure to tag the outlet and reporter to help build relationships.
HOW TO SUSTAIN THE CONVERSATION ABOUT HAI PREVENTION

People often talk about HAIs in relation to major outbreaks such as Ebola and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), but it’s important to sustain the conversation around HAIs beyond outbreaks. There are many opportunities to communicate about HAI prevention and improve detection of emerging threats. Use these tips to develop a communications strategy to engage with the media, share messages on social media, and plan activities within your health department throughout the year.

LEVERAGE RELEVANT EVENTS.
Recognized public health events and awareness days, such as Sepsis Awareness Month; Be Antibiotics Aware: Smart Use, Best Care; National Patient Safety Awareness Week; and World Hand Hygiene Day, provide timely opportunities to share key messages about HAIs and infection prevention.

CONNECT MEDIA TO PATIENT REPRESENTATIVES.
When possible, help link members of the media to patients in your community who are willing to share their personal stories. Consider engaging patients who are on the HAI Advisory Council in your state.

SHARE YOUR SUCCESS STORIES.
Don’t forget to share ways your public health department or healthcare facilities in your community are taking action to prevent HAIs. Sharing your story can help others learn and take action, too.

SHARE DATA.
The media love data because numbers help to tell a story. Engage media to share HAI data and facts when possible, whether it’s data from your public health department, CDC, or other organizations involved in HAI prevention and detection of emerging threats. Emphasize that public health uses HAI data to target prevention activities.

For a full calendar of relevant events, check out the “Calendar of HAI-Related Events” in this toolkit.
Social Media: A Key Channel for Raising Awareness about HAIs, Antibiotic Resistance, Prevention Strategies, and Outbreak Response

Social media platforms provide effective channels to share important health messages and raise awareness among key audiences. For example, many public health departments successfully use Twitter and Facebook to engage the public health and healthcare communities and patients around HAI prevention, provide links to important resources and information, and spark conversations on ways to prevent HAIs and reduce the spread of antibiotic resistance.

This guide includes tips for using social media, important HAI influencers to follow, and sample tweets and Facebook posts to help health departments raise awareness of HAI prevention and antibiotic resistance on social media.

Engaging on Social Media

• Post when your audience is most active online to increase engagement. For Twitter and Facebook, the best time to post is typically between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.
• Use trending hashtags related to HAI prevention and outbreak response, such as #PublicHealthProtects, #BeAntibioticsAware, and #GetAheadofSepsis. If you create a new hashtag, use it consistently.
• Be clear and concise. The shorter the post, the easier it is for your audience to read. Twitter only allows 280 characters per tweet (including links), so be sure to factor that in as you draft content.
• Include calls to action. Ask your audience to read an article, come to an event, or share content with a friend—just be sure to direct them to do something. Providing clear, direct calls to action helps motivate audiences to engage.
• Post regularly. Maintain a regular posting schedule for your channels, to keep conversations going and your pages up to date.
• Use visuals. Infographics, videos, and photos are a great way to increase interaction.
• Engage with others by liking, sharing, retweeting, or replying to posts from users in your network.
Facebook

Facebook is best used for community building and engagement, asking questions, promoting events, and sharing information in longer layouts. You can use Facebook to educate others about HAIs and antibiotic resistance, as well as inspire the public health and healthcare communities, and the general public, to take action to prevent HAIs and reduce the spread of antibiotic resistance.

Twitter

Twitter is best used for brief commentary on breaking news, interesting links, quick tidbits of information, and connecting with others in real time. Twitter provides a great platform for sharing HAI and antibiotic resistance news, helpful resources, and general messaging to encourage the public health and healthcare communities, and the general public, to take action against HAIs.

Anyone can get an infection and any infection can lead to sepsis. Learn the signs of sepsis and how to prevent it. Listen to this CDC Vital Minutes Podcast: http://bit.ly/CDC-vitalminutes-sepsis

Patient safety is a priority, every time. There are many things doctors, nurses, and others in the public health and healthcare communities can do to protect patients. Learn more from CDC Vital Signs: http://bit.ly/CDCvitalsigns-protect-patients

While healthcare providers do their best to keep you safe and healthy, you can help prevent dangerous healthcare-associated infections, too. Here are 6 ways to be a safe patient from CDC: http://bit.ly/CDC-HAI-patient-safety

Healthcare-associated infections pose a serious threat to patients across the country. Although progress has been made, there is still more we must do to help reduce the spread of dangerous infections in healthcare settings. Learn more from CDC: http://bit.ly/CDC-HAI-prevent

Preventing healthcare-associated infections and reducing the spread of antibiotic resistance looks different in every community. Read more about what infection prevention and outbreak response means to us. [Insert a link to information on your state, territory, or municipality’s efforts.]

Everyone can play a part to prevent HAIs. Learn more from @CDCgov’s Vital Signs: http://bit.ly/CDCvitalsigns-protect-patients


Calling all doctors and nurses! Share how you take action to prevent sepsis. #GetAheadOfSepsis

When you’re sick, the top priority is getting well again. Take part in infection prevention with these steps from @CDCgov: http://bit.ly/CDC-AR-protectyourselves

Join us to prevent healthcare-associated infections and keep patients safe. Learn what we are doing to reduce the spread: [Insert a link to information on your state, territory, or municipality’s efforts.]

Use these samples to post on your health department’s Facebook page and Twitter account.
The events below are great opportunities to discuss HAI prevention and antibiotic resistance with your audiences as part of your communication efforts. Use these events as timely and relevant touch points to talk about HAIs, antibiotic resistance, and ways everyone can take action.

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<tr>
<th>JANUARY</th>
<th>FEBRUARY</th>
<th>MARCH</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Blood Donor Month</td>
<td>National Wise Health Care Consumer Month</td>
<td>National Patient Safety Awareness Week</td>
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<td>National Drug and Alcohol Facts Week</td>
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<td>National Doctors’ Day</td>
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<td>National IV Nurse Day</td>
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<th>APRIL</th>
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<td>National Public Health Week</td>
<td>World Hand Hygiene Day</td>
<td>National Safety Month</td>
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<td>Patient Experience Week</td>
<td>National Nurses Week</td>
<td>National Healthcare Risk Management Week</td>
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<td>Pediatrics Sepsis Awareness Week</td>
<td>National Occupational Safety and Health Week</td>
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<th>JULY</th>
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<td>World Hepatitis Day</td>
<td>National Immunization Awareness Month</td>
<td>Sepsis Awareness Month</td>
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<td>World Sepsis Day</td>
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<td>National Preparedness Month</td>
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<th>OCTOBER</th>
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<td>International Infection Prevention Week</td>
<td>U.S. Antibiotic Awareness Week</td>
<td>National Handwashing Awareness Week</td>
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<td>National Health Education Week</td>
<td>World Antibiotic Awareness Week</td>
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<td>National Healthcare Quality Week</td>
<td>Clostridium difficile Awareness Month</td>
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<td>National Family Caregivers Month</td>
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For additional information about HAIs and antibiotic resistance, check out the following resources from ASTHO and CDC.

Communications Tools

Infographic:
The Value of Public Health: Your Partner in Preventing Healthcare-Associated Infections

Infocard Series:
Everyone Has a Role in Preventing HAIs

Video:
Know Your Role in Preventing Healthcare-Associated Infections

ASTHO.ORG/HAI | CDC.GOV/HAI

Additional Resources

- The Council for Outbreak Response: Healthcare-Associated Infections and Antimicrobial-Resistant Pathogens (CORHA) [https://corha.org](https://corha.org)
- CDC’s “Be Antibiotics Aware: Smart Use, Best Care” Campaign [https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/](https://www.cdc.gov/antibiotic-use/)