The Physics of Flying Feces		
Jim Gauthier, MLT, CIC		
Hosted by Paul Webber paul@webbertraining.com Sponsored by ARJO www.arjo.com		
	,	
Objectives		
 Discuss the unwanted presence of feces in our healthcare settings Discuss possible issues with this presence 		
 Patient colonization Disease transmission Look at possible solutions to this spread 		
Spread		
]	
Feces*		
 fe·ces fi siz/ [fee-seez] -noun (used with a plural verb) 1. Waste matter discharged from the intestines through the anus; 		
 2. Also, especially British, faeces. Origin 1425-75; late middle English from 		
*www.dictionary.com o Dictionary.com unabridged V1.0.1		
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Some Stuff You Don't Really Want to Know!

The average person passes 100 – 250 gm of feces per day

 Defecation may occur from once every two or three days to several times per day



Wikipedia.org

More Stuff!

- 70-75% of what we pass per rectum is water
- 30% of solid remaining is bacteria (1x10¹² per gram, dry weight)

(Kelly 1994, www.heptune.com/poop.html)



www.my.opera.com

What Do We Do With It?

o Toilets



- Evidence back to 26th century BC, Indus Valley Civilization
- Flush toilet in every house
- Attached to a sewage system

www.arthistory.upenn.edu

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What Do We Do With It?

- 15th Century BC Minoan (Crete)
- Evidence of flushing toilets



www.wikipedia.org

What Do We Do With It?

- o Roman Empire
- With the fall of the Roman Empire, this technology was lost



Ancient Rome – www.wikipedia.com

What Do We Do With It?

- Sir John Harington
- Credited in 1596 with our basic design today
 - Flush valve
 - Wash down design



www.wikipedia.com

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Modern Waste Disposal



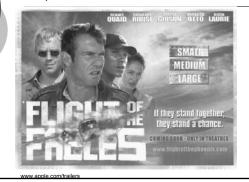
- Modifications through the 1700's
- Albert Giblin obtained a patent in 1819 for the "Silent Valveless Water Waste Preventer"

Toilet Trivia

- Thomas Crapper did not "invent" the toilet
- Phrase "crap" was in use long before Tom came along!



So, What is the Problem?



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Handling of Feces

- o Patients have a few choices
 - Use the toilet in the
 - o May be shared
 - Use a commode
 - o Kept at bedside o May be shared
 - Use Bedpan
 - o Kept in a variety
 - of places o Not always single



Handling of Feces



Choices

- Use Incontinent products
 - o Briefs
- Use bed
 - o May have an absorbent pad under them
 - o Vented, unconscious ICU patients

www.dri-line.com

Sluice Rooms

- o "Sluice"
 - either a slop hopper or a utensil washer/disinfector.
 - The slop hopper is a cross between a sink and a conventional toilet.
 - It functions in a similar way to a cistern type toilet and it is not an ideal way of dealing with human waste disposal.
 - It should be considered only as a back up to the automatic equipment.

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Rim Flushing Sink





Hoppers

- o Plenty of good evidence that there is dispersal of bacteria around these sinks (Moorefield 1998, Frederick 1997)
- Household studies showed aerosol can persist hours after a flush (Gerba



Bed Pan Washing

- Pipe or wand on back of toilet
- Still in general use
- Huge risk of splashing
- Only rinses pan, no disinfection



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Hospital Pathogens

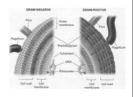
- o Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci
 - VRE
 - Can cause urinary tract infections, wound infections
 - Colonizes 98% of patients
 - Reasonably hardy in the environment
 5 7 days no problem
 - Susceptible to hospital-grade disinfectants

Hospital Pathogens

- o Clostridium difficile
 - CD associated diarrhea
 - Contains a spore
 - $\circ \ \text{Hardy environmental survivor}$
 - Resistant to most hospital-grade disinfectants
 - Vegetative bacteria sporulate when under stress
 - o Drying, antibiotics, temperature changes
 - Easy to kill with hospital-grade disinfectants (vegetative cells)

Other Fecal Fellows

- o Gram negative bacteria
 - E. coli
 - Klebsiella pneumonia
 - Enterobacter species
 - Citrobacter species
 - · Proteus species
 - Providencia species
 - Serratia species



ps.k12.ar.us/massengale/bacteria notes b1.htm

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Other Poop Pathogens

- Salmonella species
- o Shigella species
- o Yersinia species
- o E. coli O157:H7
- Campylobacter species
- o Aeromonas / Vibrio species
- o Hepatitis A

Hardy Little Guys!

- Enterococcus, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus pyogenes – Months on dry surfaces
- E. coli, Serratia marcescens,
 Klebsiella, Shigella months
- o CDAD months
- Enteric viruses rotavirus, HAV, polio – approx 2 months

(Kramer et al (on line))

What Are We Seeing?

- o Outbreak of Hepatitis A
- 11 of 154 healthcare workers contracted illness from 2 burn patients (father and infant)
- All had contact with source infant, 8/11 had contact with father
 - Poor hand hygiene
 - Eating on wards

(Doebbeling 1993)

What Are We Seeing?

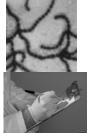
- o Transmission of VRE
- o After routine cleaning, 2 of 10 rooms still had detectible VRE
 - Light switch, toilet flusher, telephone, bathroom faucet
- o I can see nurse enter room with gloves and gown on
 - Turn on dirty light switch, and offer care!

(Martinez 2003)

What Are We Seeing?

- o Patient and environmental contamination in Rehabilitation facility
 - 15% of surfaces sampled had VRE, usually related to patient colonization (Trick 2002)

What Are V



Ve S	eeing?			
	Structured physical exam of VRE positive patients auscultation of heart and lungs palpation of back, abdomen, and lower extremities			
_	O Bugs were present! (Zachary 2001)			
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Patient Examination

- o 67% of the time VRE could be found
 - Gowns 37%
 - Gloves 63%
 - Stethoscopes 31%
 - All 3 were contaminated in 24% of
- o Iliostomy or colostomy were linked
- o Alcohol wipe removed VRE

Is it Just the Patients?

- o NO
- o Transfer to healthcare workers and their families
 - I will talk about cleaning! (Baran 2002)



Is it Just In

- 14 cVRE, rooms
- o Chair cult
 - 36% out
- o Couch Cu
 - 48% out hemodia

(Grabsch 2006)

TON THE		
	1	
continent Patients?		
continent – Mock exam		
ures positive patient, 58% hemodialysis ltures positive		
patient, 42% radiology, 45% lysis		
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Environment

- Gowns positive
 - 20% outpatient consultation, 4% radiology, 30% hemodialysis sessions
- Infection control measures should focus on
 - effective HCW and patient hand hygiene
 - chair and couch cleaning

How Might This Be Possible

- Contamination of patient's clothing?
- Poor patient hand hygiene?



Do2learn.org

Where Else do We Find Them

- Garcia, 2005 AJIC, Good review concerning healthcare pneumonia
 - Gastric Colonization
 - Upper Respiratory Tract is colonized
 - o Fibronectin helps streptococci to adhere
 - o Drying or inflammation will decrease this
 - Reduces streptococci binding sites and allows for overgrowth of gram negative bacilli

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There's More!

- In one ICU, 60% of all patients colonized after 5 days and 85% by tenth day
 - Gram negative microorganisms predominated during this period
- Vented patients
 - Heavily colonized by gram negative
 - Can occur in a little as 24 hours after intubation

What Were We Seeing?

- o Clostridium difficile
 - Fekety <u>1980</u>
 - o Hands and fecally contaminated items
 - Low infective dose in hamsters in presence of antibiotics
 - Over 1000 cfu orally did not colonize nor infect unchallenged hamsters
 - Looked at relationship with Lactobacilli and other gut flora

What Were We Seeing?

- Important nosocomial pathogen for the 1990s
 - "increased vigilance against this organism be considered in most hospitals." (Zaleznik 1991)
- o Deep cleaning
 - "...breaking the cycle of faecal-oral spread."
 - Included deep cleaning (emptying ward) (Cartmill 1994)

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-		

What Are We Seeing? o Floor Contamination

- Especially washrooms, sluice rooms
- Moved by feet hypothesized
- High rate of colonization in Geriatrics (McCoubrey 2003)

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L	_ers	вe	Politic	aliv i	ncor	rect!

- These patients have been exposed to feces – not colonized!
 - Main source of gram negative bacilli anywhere!
- I still feel most nosocomial cases of VRE and CDAD indicates that:
 - the patient has ingested feces! (Cartmill 1994)

Cleaning and Disinfecting

- o We need to clean better
 - Microfibre
 - Single Dip Methods
 - Remove dirt, organisms, spores
- We need to clean effectively
 - Well trained
 - Check the work (glo-germ / glitterbug concept)

(Dettenkofer 2004, Carling 2006, Buntrock 2005)

 · · ·	 	

Cleaning and Disinfecting

- Disinfecting is not as important as effective cleaning (Dettenkofer 2004)
- Housekeeping has been cut too far in many institutions
 - Or lowest bidder!
 - Florence Nightingale recognized that cleaning was vital in 1850's

(Dancer 1999)

The Soiling of the Environment

- How do we change incontinent patient's briefs?
- o How do we change beds?
 - Number of glove changes?
- o How do we handle bed pans?
 - Bedpan with red paint all over it...
- o Commode Chairs?

The Environment

- I do recognize that we live in a buggy world
 - I only want clean equipment
 - I only want clean hands
 - I only want to limit the movement of those who soil my environment!

Suggestions

- Any new hospital construction or renovation
 - Single rooms
 - Thermal flusher/disinfector
 - Macerators
- o Incontinent Rooms
- o Multi-use washrooms
 - For continent and incontinent

Suggestions

- Staff and visitor hands
- o Patient hands
- o Further look at the food link
 - Speculated in 1991 (Zaleznik 1991)
 - Investigated for Gram neg in 1971 (Shooter 1971)
 - CD found in sausages, ground beef, veal, turkey (http://www.cbc.ca/cp/health/061015/x101520.html)

In Summing Up

- o I have a problem
 - Fecal fascination
- I really do not think it is right to feed feces to patients
 - Okay, pretty harsh, but...
- We need to handle excrement better than our great-great-great grandparents did!

-	
-	

Questions?



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