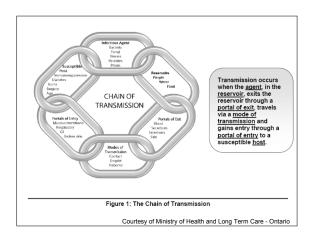


# What Are We Seeing?

- Increased rates of Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in most areas
- Increased transmission of Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci (VRE)
- Increased transmission of *Clostridium difficile* (CDAD)
- Other antibiotic resistant organisms (ARO)



#### Where Do We Spend Our Time?

- Focus on
  - Reservoir
  - Mode of Transmission



#### Patient Screening

- Effective in many cases as patients are isolated if positive
- Some hospitals do not screen with good success (Edmond, 2008)
- Isolation
  - Successful in many papers for some organisms

#### Reservoir

- Admission Screening
   Amny American states are passing laws to do
  - admission screening on all patients - Targeted screening such as patients who have been in another healthcare facility in the
  - previous 12 months (MOHLTC Ontario)
  - ?Isolate until screening is done?

#### **Admission Screening**

- MRSA
- Nares, perianal or groin, wounds, exit sites
- VRE
  - Stool or rectal swab
- CDAD
  - No screening readily available
- Other ARO's
  - Problems with culture media or standardization, what to look for?

# Admission Screening Problems

- Cost
  - PCR can be pricey but quick \$75
- Turn Around Time (TAT)
  - PCR is quick same day
  - Some culture techniques can take up to 5 or 7 days if mixed culture
- Snap shot of that day, that site

# **Reservoir Problems**

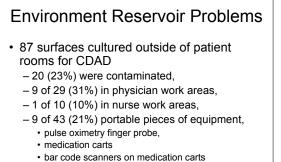
- Unrecognized reservoirs could exist or develop
  - Carbapenem resistant Enterobacteriaceae (Lledo 2009)
  - Pan-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii (Furuno 2008)
  - Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Family, visitors, and staff could be reservoirs

# **Contact Precautions**

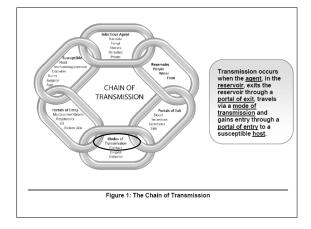
· Jim has problems with this!

#### **CONTACT PRECAUTIONS**

- WE JUST FOUND OUT THAT THIS PATIENT HAS A BUG THAT COULD BE CARRIED TO THE NEXT PATIENT.
- NOW WE <u>**REALLY</u>** MEAN YOU HAVE TO PERFORM HAND HYGIENE AND TRY NOT TO SOIL YOUR UNIFORM!</u>
- WE ARE NOT SURE ABOUT THE GUY NEXT DOOR, YET, SO DO WHATEVER YOU WANT!



(Dumford 2008)



#### Mode of Transmission - Contact

- · Hand hygiene
  - Alcohol hand rub
  - Soap and water
  - Variety of agents
- Equipment cleaning
  - Single patient use
  - Fomites such as toilets, tubs, etc.

# Mode of Transmission - Contact

- · Hand Hygiene focus
  - Education of Health Care Worker (Capretti 2008)
  - Patient empowerment (Julian 2008, McGuckin 2004)
    - Many patients are uncomfortable asking!

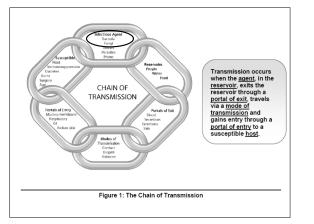
#### Mode of Transmission - Droplet

- Febrile Respiratory Illness (PIDAC 2008)
  - Staff to use mask and eye protection
    - ANY coughing patient
    - Suctioning, CPAP, BiPAP
    - Chest Physio

#### Mode of Transmission - Airborne

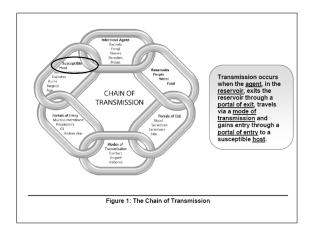
- Use of N95 Respirator or Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR)
- Use of engineering controls

   Negative pressure rooms



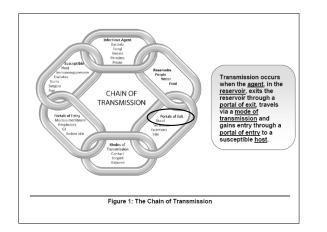
#### Infectious Agent

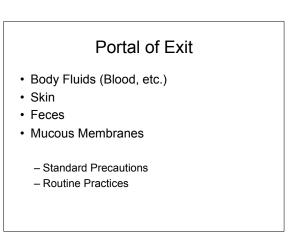
- Bacteria
- Fungi
- Viruses
- Parasites
- Prions



# Susceptible Host

- Age
- Immunosuppression
- Diabetes
- Burns
- Surgery
- Lines
- Immunizations



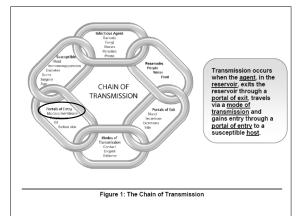


# WARNING!!

#### This patient has:

- -Skin!
- -Feces!
- -Mucous Membranes!

PERFORM HAND HYGIENE AFTER CONTACT WITH THIS PATIENT OR THEIR ENVIRONMENT!



# Portal of Entry

- How do our bugs get into / onto our patients?
  - Hands? (Barbolla 2008, Martinez 2003, Duckro 2005, Enoch 2008)
  - Equipment? (Barbolla 2008)
  - Poor cleaning? (Dumford 2009, Martinez 2003, Boyce 2007, Hota 2009)

# Portal of Entry - MRSA

- Common colonization site of nares
- HOW?
- · Healthcare workers and noses?
- Patient and Nose?

# Portal of Entry - MRSA



# Portal of Entry - MRSA

#### Skin

- Broken skin opportunistic with own organism
  - Decolonization and SSI rates (Hacek 2008)
- Perineum / perianal GI tract?
  - Tubs
  - Linen
  - Patient hands

### Portal of Entry - VRE

- Two entrances
   Rectal or oral
- Rectal
  - Scopes
  - tubs
  - fingers
  - gloves

# Portal of Entry - VRE

- Oral
  - See Physics of Flying Feces
  - http://webbertraining.com/recordingslibraryc4.php
  - November 9, 2006
- Is it us?



# Portal of Entry – CDAD

- Same as previous slides
  - Oral, rectal
  - Possible food based (Rodriguez-Palacios 2007)
    - Might explain some of the community related illness

# Portal of Entry - CDAD

- Proton Pump Inhibitors
  - Possible problem
  - Conclusion: Clean patient's hands! (Metz 2008)
- Rates lower with hand hygiene program for both staff and patients (Drudy 2007)

# Portal of Entry - Our Patients

- Banfield and Kerr 2005.
- Could hospital patients' hands constitute a missing link?
  - J Hosp Infect 2005;61:183-188

# **Our Patients**

They note:

- Not a lot of studies that look at patient hands
- Studies did find potentially pathogenic bacteria on patient's hands
- Outbreak strains present
- · Bed-ridden patients have higher numbers

# **Our Patients**

- Lack of hand washing facilities
- Point of care issue

   looking after yourself

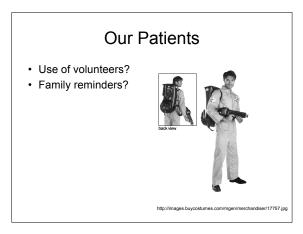
# **Our Patients**

- Our homes have organisms (Scott, 2008)
- Patient hand hygiene can lower risk of Group A Streptococci in long term care (Jordan 2007)
- Patients will buy in (Tomic 2008)
- Lowers risk of influenza transmission in homes (Cowling 2008)
- Must be part of program in LTC (Smith 2008)

# **Our Patients**

- · Alcohol hand rub on bedside table?
- Mandatory hand hygiene before meals
- Mandatory hand hygiene after use of bedpan or commode
- Mandatory hand hygiene before and after pet visitation (Lefebvre 2006)





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#### **Our Patients**

- · Frequency of cleaning / disinfection?
- Frequency of linen changes?

#### **Bad Press**

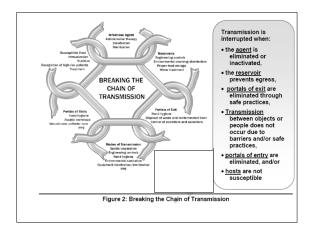
- Hospitals bad places to be
- · Hospitals dirty places
- · Morbidity and mortality

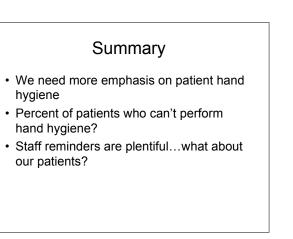
# Suggestions

- · Clean your own hands thoroughly before eating.
- · Do not touch your hands to your lips.
- Do not place your food or utensils on any surface except your plate.
- Ask family to bring wipes containing bleach to clean the items around your bed.
- When you leave the hospital, assume any belongings you bring home are contaminated.
   McCaughey 2008

# Suggestions

- Do not mix clothes from the hospital with the family wash; wash with bleach. Regular laundry detergents do not kill C. diff.
- If you are visiting someone in the hospital, be careful about eating in the cafeteria or a restaurant where the staff go in their scrubs or uniforms. These uniforms could be covered in invisible superbugs.
  - More than 20 percent of nurses' uniforms had C. diff on them at the end of a workday, according to one study.







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THE	NEXT FEW TELECLASSES
18 Jun. 09	The Pregnant Health-Care Worker and Infection Risk Speaker: Prof. Sotiris Tsiodras, University of Athens Medical School
24 Jun. 09	(South Pacific Teleclass) Tea Tree Oil and Staphylococcal Sepsis Speaker: Prof. Tom Riley, University of Western Australia
16 Jul. 09	(Free Teleclass) ProMED and the Use of Informal Information Sources for Emerging Disease Surveillance Speaker: Dr. Larry Madoff, ProMED Editor, Harvard Medical School
21 Jul. 09	(Free British Teleclass) Fitness for Purpose in Infection Control Speaker: Martin Kiernan, Southport and Ormskirk NHS Trust View
06 Aug. 09	(Free Teleclass) How Professional Associations Can Best Contribute to Infection Prevention Globally Speaker: Dr. Cathryn Murphy, Bond University
13 Aug. 09	(Free Teleclass) Safe Childbirth: What Can Infection Prevention Contribute? Speaker: Patricia Lynch, Chair, IFIC Safe Childbirth Special Interest Group
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