

Outline

- PROHIBIT work package 2
- Guidelines in WP 2
- · C. difficile
 - Studies and guidelines
 - Treatment
 - Summary

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PROHIBIT WP2

- Identification and analysis of current guidelines for prevention of HAI (CDI, VAP, CABSI, SSI, UTI) in European countries
- Overview on current surveillance systems in European countries
- Overview of public reporting of HAI in European countries and consensus statement about benefits and challenges of public reporting

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Deliverables WP2

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- Systematic review of guidelines and recommendations in European countries
- Report on surveillance programmes in European countries
- Report on public reporting of HAI in European countries

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Description WP2

- Countries enclosed: 27 EU member states plus Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Croatia (total 34)
- Topics of interest:
 - CDI
 - -SSI
 - VAP
 - CABSI
 - UTI

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Questionnaires

- 1st Q: sent out End of August 2010
 - Elements: basic questions on available guidelines, surveillance systems and practices in (public) reporting of HAI rates
 - Return rate 100% (last in April 2011)
- 2nd Q (decided in Berlin Dec. 2010): sent out in March 2011
 - Elements: financing of health care services with focus on HAI ("pay for performance"); public interest in HAI prevention
 - Return rate 91%

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Guidelines

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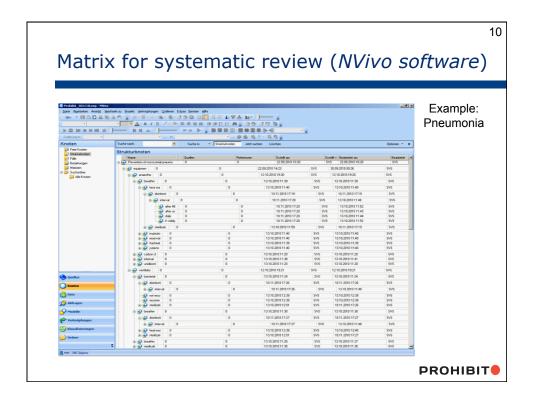
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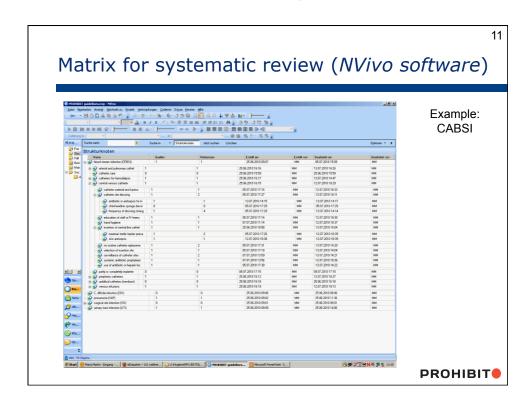
Guidelines

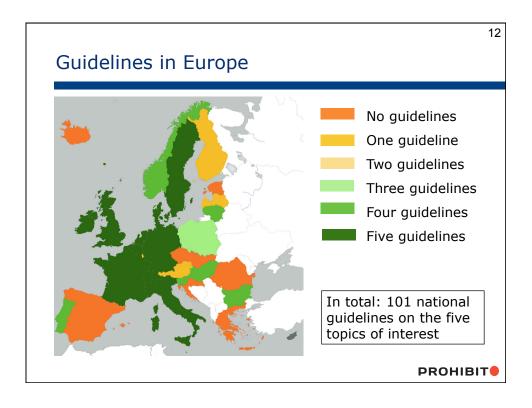
- 0
- Extensive internet search according to specifications of NCPs or recontact
- Translation into English
- Development of matrices with QSR NVivo software (basis German and CDC guidelines)

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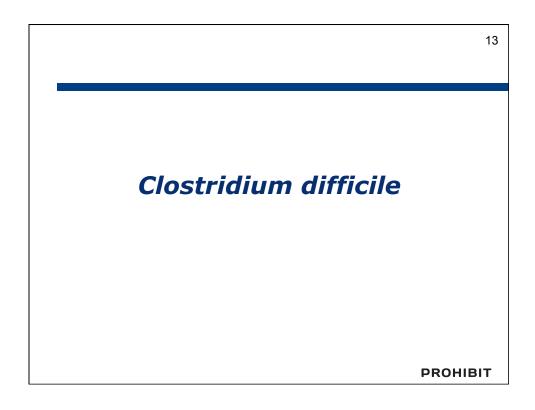


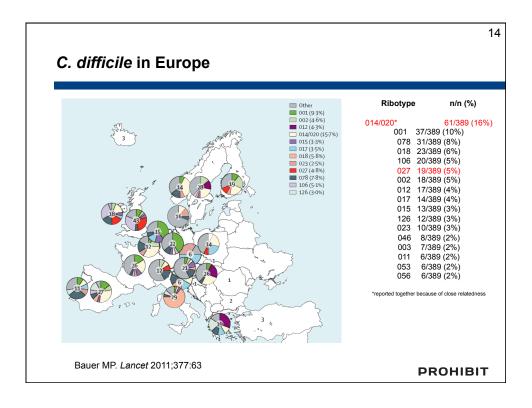




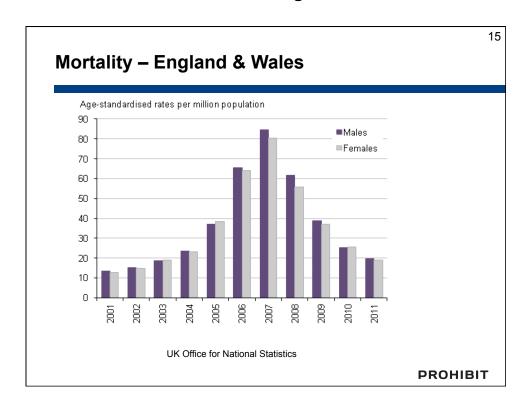


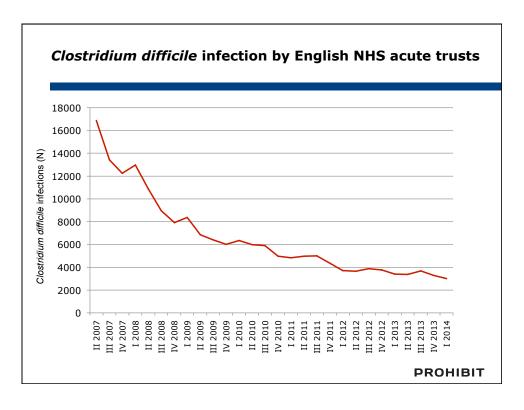
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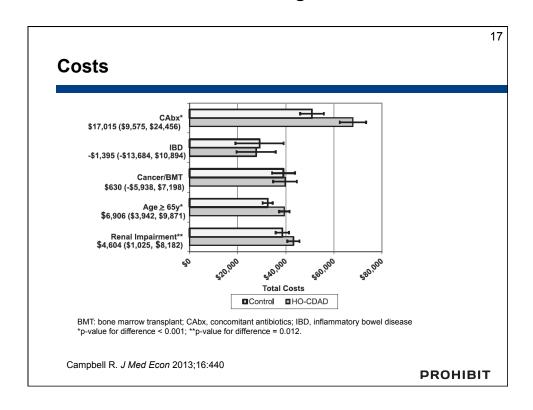


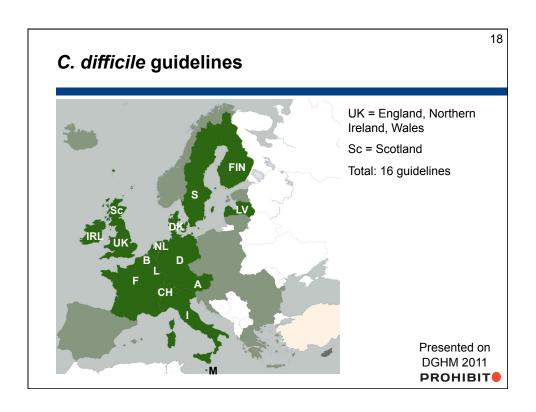
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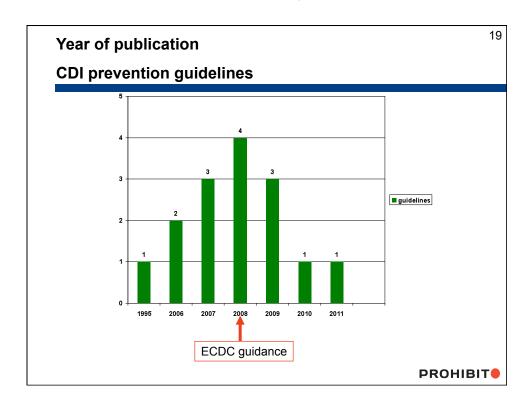


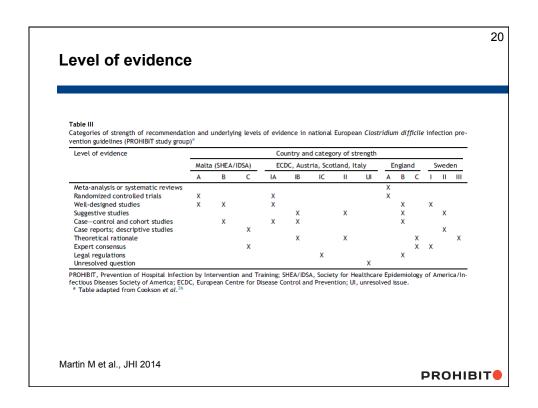
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Transmission and C. difficile

Proximity is a risk for transmission

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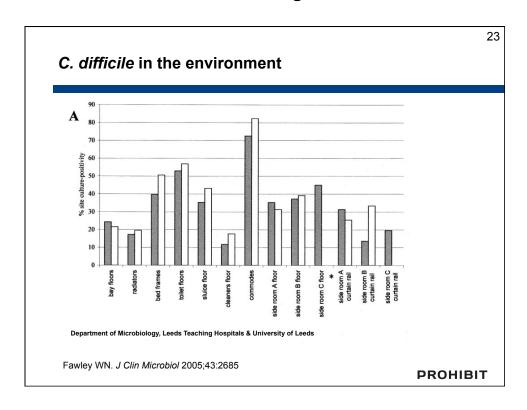
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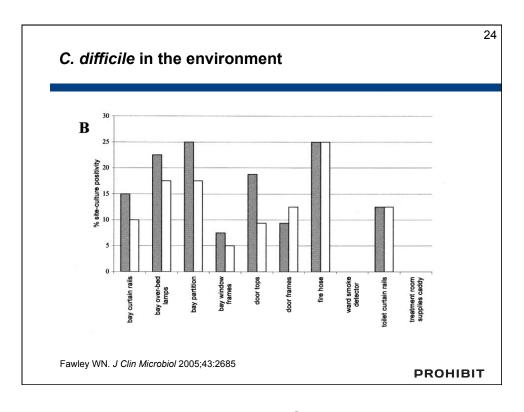
Likelihood of *C. difficile* transmission from CDI patients to roommates, direct neighbors or patients hospitalized at the same bed position sequentially

Setting	Transmission, n/n (%)	Risk, RR (95%CI)
Sequential patient	4/135 (3.0%)	1.21 (0.32-3.39)
Roommate	4/71 (5.6%)	2.37 (0.63-6.95)
Neighbor	16/249 (6.4%)	3.40 (1.95-5.94)

Chang VT. Clin Infect Dis 2000;31:717

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Colonization pressure

Systematic review; three studies about CDI-transmission in the hospital setting:

Colonization pressure* was significantly associated (OR 2.9-4) with C.difficile transmission

*measured as the presence of CDI-cases as a risk factor for C. difficile transmission

Ajao AO. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2011;32:481

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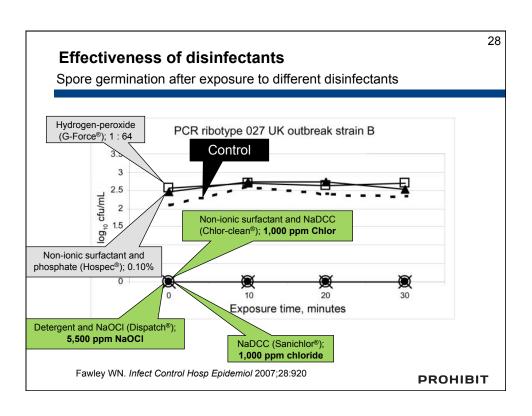
Environmental disinfection (CDI)

- → ECDC:
 - Regular disinfection, chlorine-based prefered IB (Evidenz 2b (1), 2c (2), 4 (1))
 - Frequently touched surfaces, at least 1x /d IB
 (Evidenz 1b (1), 2a (1), 4 (1))
 - Bathroom, toilets etc. clean scrupulously –
 IB (Evidenz 1b (1), 2a (1))

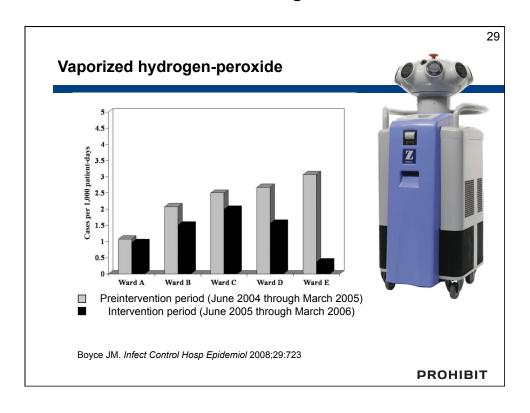
Martin M et al., JHI 2014

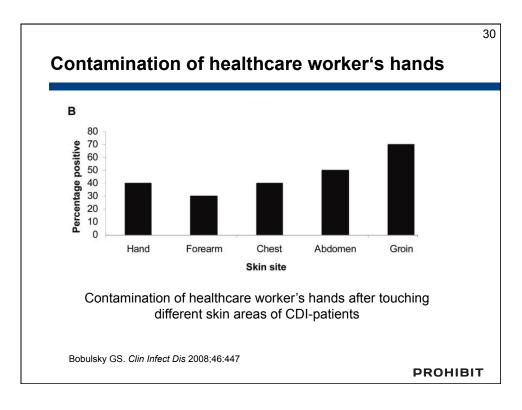
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	Environmental disinfection (CDI)					
measure Country (year)	agent	Frequently touched surfaces	Bathroom, toilet etc			
Austria (2007)	Sporicidal	1x d	2x d			
Belgium (2008)	Chlorine based	1x d	Min. 1x d			
Denmark (2011)	Chlorine based	1x d	1x d			
Finland	Chlorine based	Min. 1x d	Min. 1x d			
France (2010)	Chlorine based	Not specified	Not specified			
Germany (2009)	H2O2 or chlorine	1x d	1x d			
Ireland (2008)	Chlorine based	1x d	After each use			
Italy (2009)	Chlorine based	Min. 1x d	Not specified			
Latvia (2007)	Chlorine based	Not specified	Not specified			
Luxembourg (2007)	Chlorine based	Min. 1x d	Min. 1x d			
Malta (SHEA 2008)	Chlorine based	Not specified	Not specified			
Netherlands (2006)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified			
Sweden (2006)	Peracetic acid	Not specified	Not specified			
Switzerland (1995)	mechanic effect of cleaning	"Die kontinuierliche Reinigung…"				
GB (2008)	Chlorine based	Min. 1x d	After each use			
Sc (2009)	Chlorine based	Min. 1x d	Not specified			



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Hand hygiene (CDI)

- → ECDC: wearing of gloves for patient contact and immediate vicinity IB (Evidenz 1b (2), 2b (2))
- All guidelines recommend wearing of gloves
- Washing or disinfecting?
- → ECDC: Hand washing with soap, alcohol-based hand rub not sufficient – IB (Evidenz 2a (2), 2b (3), 2c (1), 4 (1))
 - Disinfecting, then washing (2): A, D
 - Washing, then disinfecting (5): B, DK, F, GB, S
 - Only washing (7): FIN, IRL, I, L, M, NL, Sc
 - · Latvia: washing or disinfecting with Chlorhexidine
 - Switzerland: disinfecting or antiseptic soap

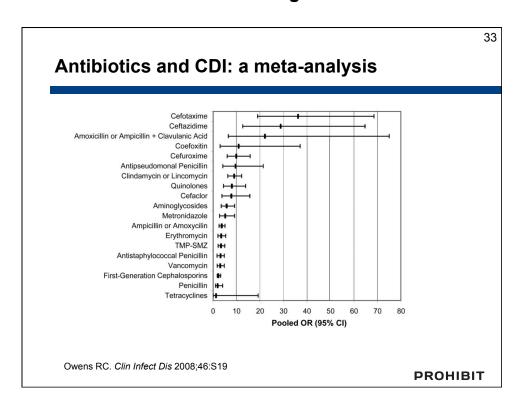
Martin M et al., JHI 2014

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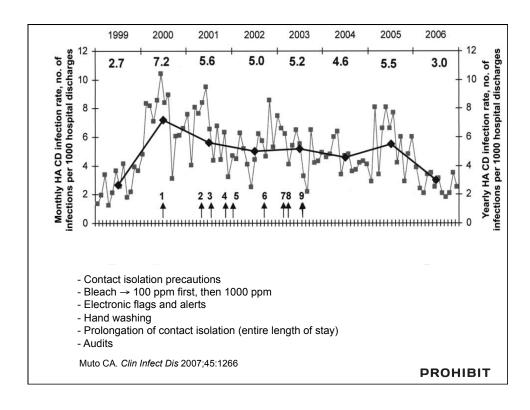
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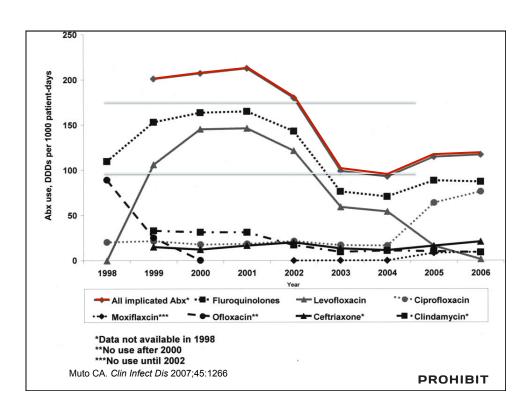
Antibiotics and C. difficile

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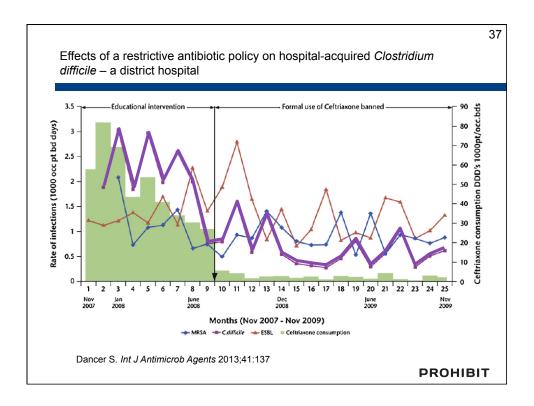


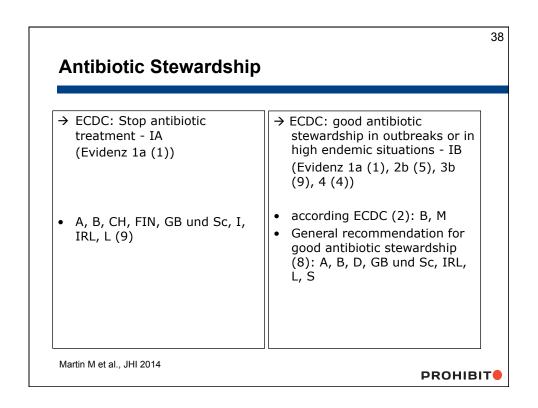
Low risk	Medium risk	High risk	
Aminoglycosides	Co-amoxiclav	Second/third generation cephalosporins	
Vancomycin	Macrolides	Clindamycin	
Trimethoprim	Amoxicillin/ampicillin	Fluoroquinolones	
Tetracyclines			
Piptazobactam			
Benzylpenicillin			

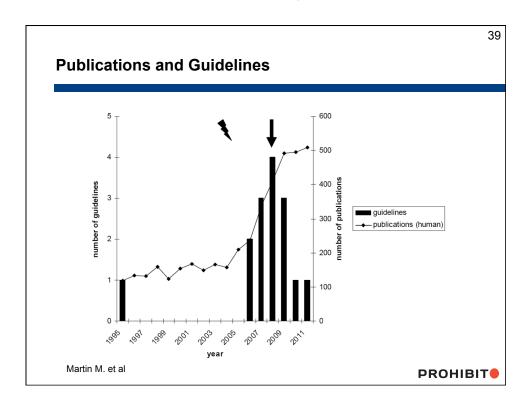




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Guidelines - Conclusions

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- Most national CDI guidelines published or revised in last 10 years
- Only about half of guidelines state evidence and strength of recommendations
- Guidelines vary in scope and detailing
- Heterogeneity in terminology

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ESCMID treatment guidelines

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Teicoplanin/vancomycin > metronidazole

- Efficacy of teicoplanin may be superior to vancomycin
- Vancomycin concentration in the colon is largely superior to metronidazole, which is readily absorbed in the small intestines and is found in feces only in (very) low concentrations
- High dose vancomycin is not superior to low dose vancomycin: most likely due to its non-absorption

Treatment duration: 10 days

There are studies of 7 days treatment duration; however, data to justify shorter treatment are not sufficient yet

Bauer MP. Clin Microbiol Infect 2009:15:1067

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"Outside the box" CDI management

Intraluminal toxin-binders or neutralizers

Cholestyramine, cholestipol, tolevamer, whey protein in immunized cow's milk

Biotherapeutic agents to restore the protective microbiota

Probiotics, **faecal transplants**, nontoxigenic *C. difficile* strains, synthetic mixture of bacteria

Antibodies to improve CDI-immunity

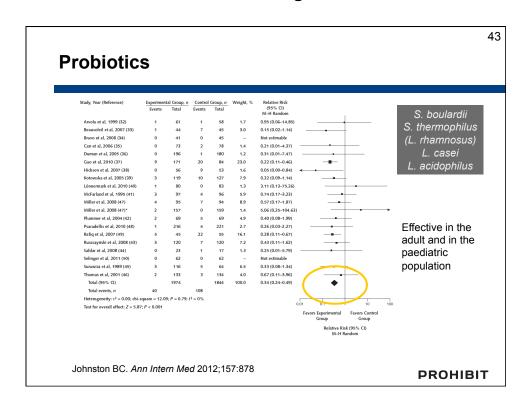
Monoclonal antibodies, active vaccination

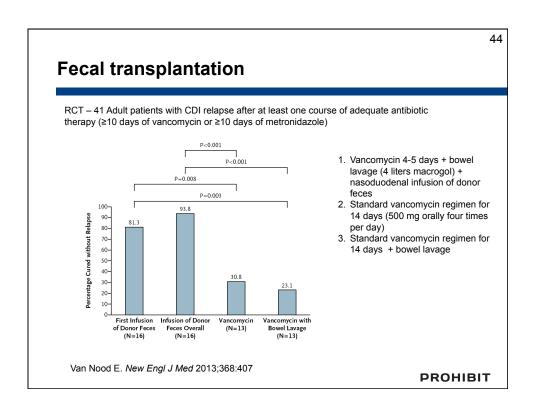
Anti-sporulation

CamSA, a bile salt analog, inhibits *C. difficile* spore germination in vitro

Gerding DN. *Clin Infect Dis* 2010;51:1306 Howerton A. *J Infect Dis* 2013; epub, ahead of print

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Cochrane: Antibiotic treatment for CDI

Uncertainty whether mild CDAD needs to be treated

Little evidence for antibiotic treatment of severe CDAD as many studies excluded these patients

Small numbers of patients were included in the studies and there was high risk of bias, especially related to dropouts

Most of the active comparator studies found no statistically significant difference in efficacy between vancomycin and other antibiotics including metronidazole, fusidic acid, nitazoxanide or rifaximin

Teicoplanin may be an attractive choice

Nelson RL. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2011;9:CD004610

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Summary Infection control measures

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Contact precautions (gloves, gowns)

- → Gloving is the most important measure of "hand hygiene"
- → Use disposable gowns

Hand washing during outbreaks or increased CDI-rates

- → Rinsing removes spores mechanically
- → No advantage by using medicated products

Isolation/cohorting

→ Given the high contamination of spores and patients moving in the room mixed accommodation of CDI and non-

CDI- patients is a risk – isolate if possible!

Cleaning of the patient's environment

- → Bleach (>1000 ppm)
- → Daily cleaning of the patient's room

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Prevention measures

Antibiotic stewardship

- → Treat as narrow as possible (improve diagnosis, local resistance data)
- → Almost all antibiotic groups have been shown to be associated with CDI!

Surveillance

→ Good surveillance detects problems in good time

Audits

 Implementation of infection control measures is complex and sometimes difficult – Audits help assure compliance

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- National Contact Points
- Markus Dettenkofer, Christine Wilson, Winfried Ebner and Barbara Schroeren-Boersch (Freiburg)
- Didier Pittet and Walter Zingg (Geneva)
- Petra Gastmeier and Sonja Hansen (Berlin)

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Thank You!

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April 09 FAECES MANAGEMENT: TIME TO ADDRESS THE RISKS

Jim Gauthier, Providence Care, Kingston, Ontario Sponsored by Meiko (www.meiko.de)

April 14 (British Teleclass)

SURGICAL SITE INFECTION: A SURGEON'S PERSPECTIVE Prof. David Leaper, University of Huddersfield, UK

April 16 A PRAGMATIC APPROACH TO INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL GUIDELINES IN AN AMBULATORY CARE SETTING

Jessica Ng, Women's College Hospital, Toronto

April 22 (South Pacific Teleclass)

COMING UP ROSES – A SUSTAINABLE COLUTION TO CONTINENCE PRODUCT DISPOSAL

Julianne Munroe, Christchurch Women's Hospital, New Zealand

www.webbertraining.com/schedulep1.php

