# Infection Control in the Deployed Environment

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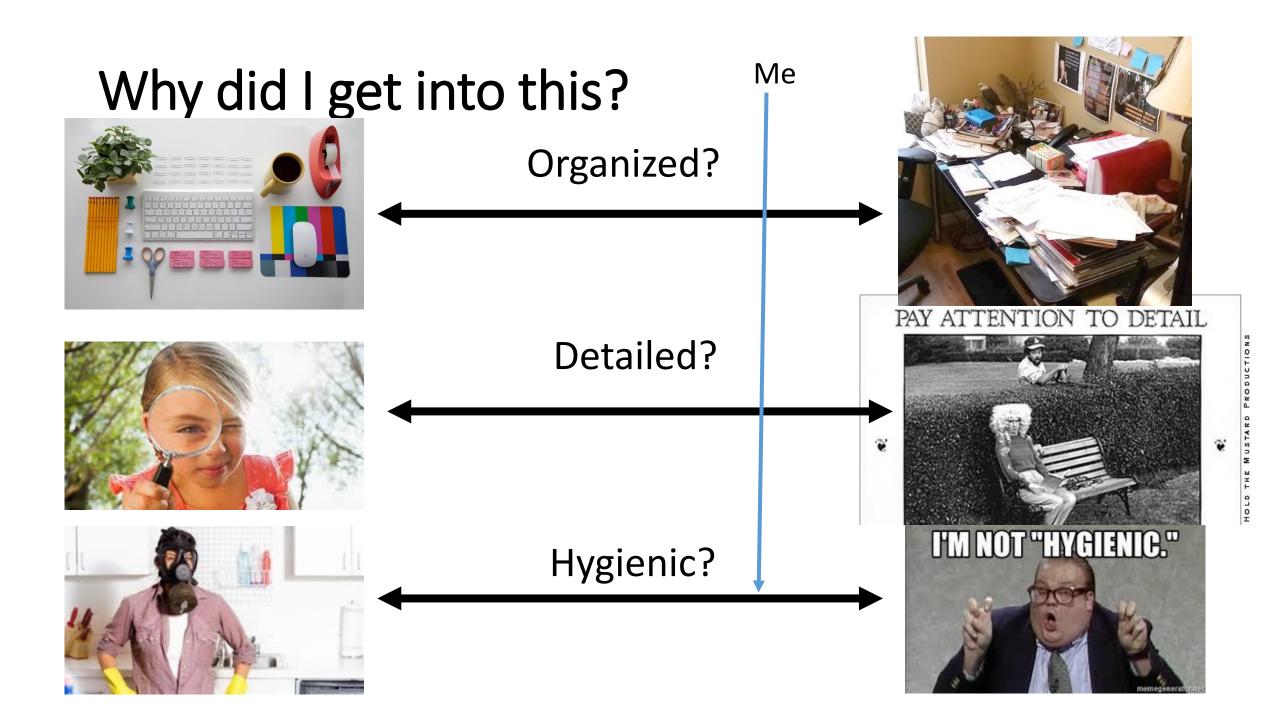
8 March 2019

### Disclosures

• None

### Objectives

- Illustrate the importance of infection control, deployed and at home
- Review the most resistant and pathogenic bacteria in CENTCOM
- Review and remove bias against infection control efforts
- Highlight the importance of physician buy-in



### My Patients Were Getting Sick



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1 Diagnosis	Name	Name	Number	Culture	Туре	Culture Site	Organism ID	A T	E O I	Ž Ő d	id	c c	o et o	c c	o e c	S T E	S A U	E 0	<mark>한</mark> 덕	Le gat	25	ō	L L L	5	Rifs
2 Bacterem	a ASHRAF	ANJSHIR	180506 MI 440	05/06/2018	Blood	Arm	baumannii/haemolyticus	R I	RR			R R R	RR	R	RR	R R	R	S R	S R		<mark>I.</mark> R		RS	8	
3 Bacteremia	TRAUMA	SLIM	180802 MI 814	08/02/2018		Arm	Enterobacter cloacae	R R	R R		R	R R R	RR	R R	RR	R R R	R	RR	RR		R R		R R	A	
4 Bacteremia	DAH5000	JACK	180915 MI 971	09/15/2018	Blood		Escherichia coli	s I	RS		s	R R R	RS	SR	RR	R S S	s	s s	is s		s s		s s	s	
5 Bacteremia	LKE0064	ROCK	180707 MI 667	07/07/2018		Blood	Klebsiella pneumoniae	R R	RR		R	R R R	RS	SR	RR	R I S	s	RR	RR	F	R R		s s	<b>A</b>	
6 Bacteremi	a AHMAD	JAN	180716 MI 720	07/16/2018	Blood	Forearm	Klebsiella pneumoniae	R R	RR		R	R R R	RS	S I	RR	R <mark>I</mark> S	s	RR	RR	F	R R		I S	<b>A</b>	
7 Bacteremi	a AHMAD	JAN	180719 MI 736	07/19/2018	Blood	Blood	Klebsiella pneumoniae	R R	RR		R	R R R	RS	S I	RR	<mark>r i</mark> s	s	RR	RR	F	R. R		s s	<b>A</b>	
8 Bacterem	a ROCK	LKE0064	180707 MI 667	07/07/2018	Blood	Blood	Klebsiella pneumoniae	R R	R R		R	R R R	RS	SR	RR	R <mark>I</mark> S	s	RR	RR	F	R R		s s	<b>8</b>	
9 Bacteremi	a ROCK	LKE0064	180710 MI 679	07/10/2018	Blood	Blood	Klebsiella pneumoniae	R R	R R		R	R R R	RS	S I	RR	R I S	s	B B	RR	F	R R		s I		
10 bacteremi	a DASHER	CHA0213	180616 MI 585	06/18/2018	Blood	Blood	Klebsiella pnuemoniae	SR	R S		s	BBB	RS	SR	B B	s s	s	s s	s s	5	s s		s	s	
11 bacterem	a TRAUMA	OHABAT	180701 MI 628	07/01/2018	Blood	Blood	Klebsiella pnuemoniae	B B	R R		R	BBB	BB	B B	R R	B B	B	SR	RR	F	A B		s	A	
12 Bacteremia	KAF6167	NEW	180709 MI 677	07/09/2018		Blood	Staphylococcus haemolyticus	R R	B	R R I		R R	B		R	R R	R		B	R F	A F	B	s s	R R	B
13 Bacteruria (color	iz CHA0220		180820 MI 884	08/20/2018	Urine		Morganella morganii	R R	R S		I	S R R	RS	I S	R R	R S S	s	SR	R R	F	A B		s I	A T	
14 CAU	TI OLIVER	STCCCC	180517 MI 476	05/17/2018	Urine	Catheter	baumannii/haemolyticus	R I	R R			R R R	RR	RR	RR	R R	R	RR	S R	F	R R	1	s s		
15 CAU	TI OLIVER	STCCCC	180517 MI 476	05/17/2018	Urine	Catheter	E.Coli	s s	R S		s	R R R	RS	SR	RR	B S S	s	s s	s s I			1	SR		
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17 CAU		JAN	180714 MI 708		Urine	Urine	Klebsiella pneumoniae	BB	R R		R	B B B	B S	R R	R R	B B B		B P	B B		a s	1	B S		
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19 CAUTI	CHA0220	1	*****				Morganella morganii	B B				S B B		1 5	P P	R S S	S	SR	B B				5		
		1	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		Urine		Pseudomonas Aeruginosa				9					BBB	P	R P				1	B B	<b>-</b>	
21 CLASI		ILKE0063	°		Blood		Escherichia coli											s s				1	9	<b>.</b>	
	BI TRAUMA	<b>†</b>	*		Blood		Klebsiella pneumoniae	B B	<b>8</b> 9				B S	S 0		s s	9	SR	<b>§</b>						
23 CLASI		ILKE0063	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		Blood		Staphylococcus aureus	B B															a a		
24 CLASI			180709 MI 677		Blood		Staphylococcus haemolyticus	RR	R	RR		RR	R		R	R R	R		R	R		<b>B</b>	S S		R
25 CNS	BAF5066						Klebsiella pneumoniae	RR	BR		R	RRR	R S	SI	RR	<mark>e i</mark> s	S	RR			A R		I S		
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28 Invasive Candias	·	JAN	&		Fluid		Candida Krusei		<b>.</b>													1		<b>-</b>	
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30 MDRO screen 31 MDRO screen			180808 MI 850 180808 MI 850				Citrobacter amalonaticus Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	S S	RS		S	R R R	RS	SS	R R P P	R S S	S	S S	0		R R S S	- <b>  </b>	S R	<b>-</b>	
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33 SSTI 34 SSTI	LKE0063 KHISBAW		180806 MI 830		Wound		Escherichia coli Pseudomonas aeruginosa	R S			S	IS I B B B	RB	R R	S R	S S R R R S	S	S S S F	B S		5	· []//	SS		_
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36 SSTI 37 SSTI	MILLAR ILKE0063	MICHAEL			Swab		Staphylococcus aureus	R R	R	SR		R R	R		R	R R	R	s s	i S	S S	a s s	i s	S S :	S S	SS
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40 SSTIDeep in 41 SSTIDeep in		LKE0063			Wound Wound		Enterococcus faecalis	SS		SR	I S	RR	R		R	R S		3	S	o	S S S	( <mark>FR</mark> )	S S S	s s	S
41 SSTIDeep in 42 SSTIDeep in		ILKEUU63	180709 MI 676 180710 MI 689		Wound Wound		Escherichia coli Escherichia coli	R R	R R		s		R S R S		R R	S S S S	S	S S	S S		S S	1	SR	▋──┼	
43 SSTI Deep in	ix QUEEN	LKE0063	180710 MI 689	07/10/2018	Wound	Thigh	Escherichia coli	RR	RR		Š	I R R	RŠ		RR	R S S	S	S	R R		BER		S R		
44 SSTIDeep in 45 SSTI stump			180709 MI 676		Wound		Pseudomonas aeruginosa Acinetobacter baumannii/haemoly	RR	RS		S	SRS	RR	RS	RR	RRS	S	S S	i s s	o	S		R R	<b>_</b>	
45 SSTIStump 46 SSTIStump	ILKE0063		180810 MI 860 180728 MI 783			Wound Amputation Site			R R		R		RS	SR	R R	R S S	S	SP			R R R R	+	SE		
47 SSTIStump	ILKE0063	QUEEN	180728 MI 783	07/28/2018		Amputation Site	Staphylococcus aureus	RI	R	RR		RR	R		R	R R	R		R		s s	R	š s	A S	s
48 SSTIStump	TWK5018	Rollsroyce	180810 MI 859	08/10/2018		Wound	Stenotrophomonas maltophilia Acinetobacter	RR	RR			RRR	RR	RR	RR	RRR	R	RR	I R I		s s		E I	S	
49 Stump in	ix Indian	JAF0207	180504 MI 429	05/04/2018	Wound	Amputation Site	Acinetobacter baumannii/haemolyticus	R B	R R			RRB	RB	RR	RR	R R	R	R B	SB		A B		B B		
			180617 MI 588				Leclercia adecarbosulata	S S	B S		S	I R P	P S	S S	R R	S S	S	5.5	S S		S S	1	S	a	

# How Did We Get Here?

### Background

- US Forces in SW Asia/Middle East, 2002-present
- Improved survival = increase complications, infections
- Trauma Infectious Disease Outcomes Study (TIDOS)
  - June-Aug 2009, Military Hospitals in Germany and US
  - 27% infected overall, 50% if ICU
    - SSTI, Bacteremia, Osteo, PNA, Intraabdominal, Sepsis, CNS

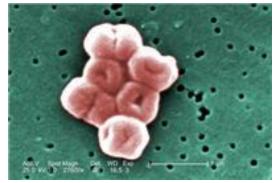


### Background

- Isolates:
  - Acinetobacter Baumanii Complex (ABC)
  - Escherichia Coli (E. Coli)
  - Klebsiella Pneumonia (K. Pneumo)
  - Pseudomonas Aeruginosa
  - Coag-neg Staph
  - Enterobacter
  - Staph Aureus
  - Candida
  - Bacteroides

ABC

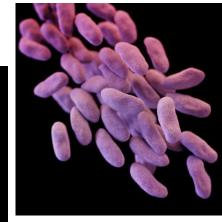
P. Aeruginosa







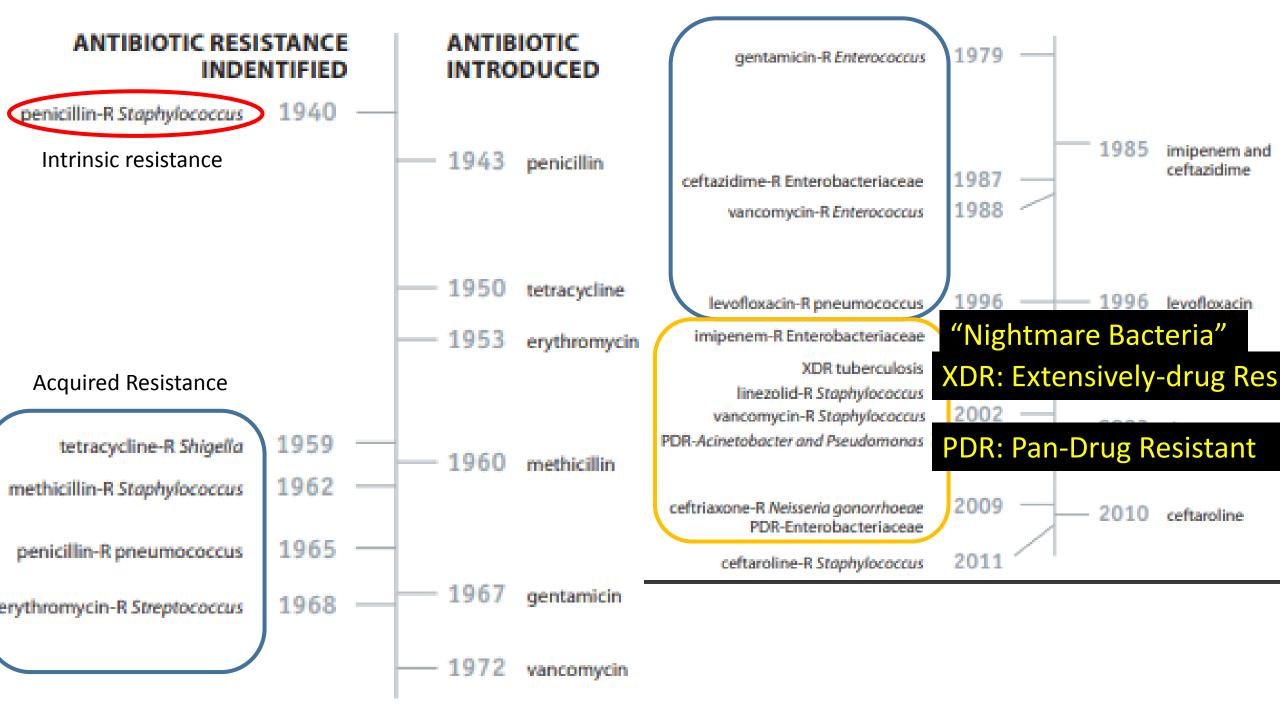
K. Pneumo



Biggest Threats and Data. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Updated Nov 2018. Accessed 24 Feb 2019. https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/biggest\_threats.html#cre

### Micro Review

- Classification: Gram Negative Bacilli (GNBs)
  - Enterobacteriacea: E. coli, K. pneumo, Enterobacter
  - Pseudomonas aeruginosa
  - Acinetobacter baumanii: "Iraqibacter"
- Syndromes:
  - Pneumonia (VAP)
  - UTI (CAUTI)
  - Bacteremia (CLASBI)
  - Wound infection (SSI)
  - Meningitis

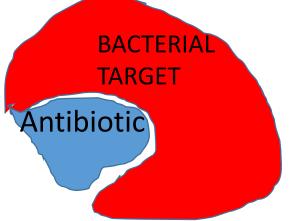


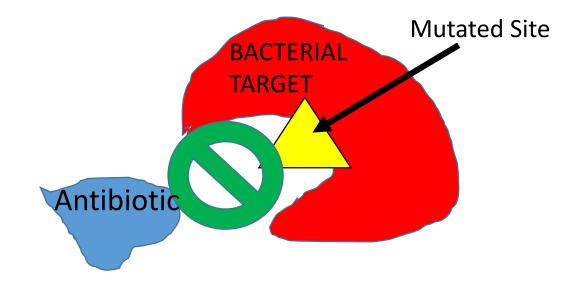
### Micro Review:Definitions

- Multidrug resistant organism (MDRO):
  - Resistance to >=3 classes of antibiotics or
  - Extended Spectrum B-lactamase (ESBL) or
  - Klebsiella Pneumonia Carbapenemase (KPC) or
  - Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE) or
  - Methicillin Resistant Staph Aureus (MRSA)
- Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR):
  - Resistant to 1 agent in ALL but 2 or fewer categories of antibiotics
- Pan Drug Resistant (PDR):
  - Resistant to ALL antibiotics in ALL classes

- Loss of drug target
- Prevented access to target
- Efflux of antibiotic
- Inactivation of antibiotic with enzyme

Target: DNA, RNA, penicillinbinding protein, etc.





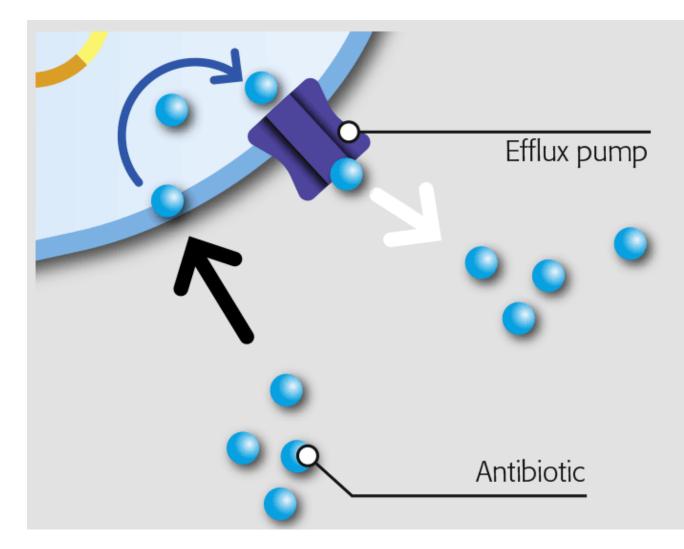
- Loss of drug target
- Prevented access to target
- Efflux of antibiotic
- Inactivation of antibiotic with Porin in enzyme outer membrane cytoplasm periplasm

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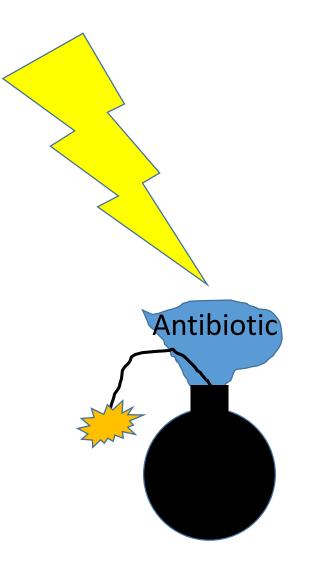
membrane

Ha Ha! I'm too deep in the biofil, Attack far ... can't make lost s MARY Get 'e Biofilm Biofilm

- Loss of drug target
- Prevented access to target
- Efflux of antibiotic
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- Loss of drug target
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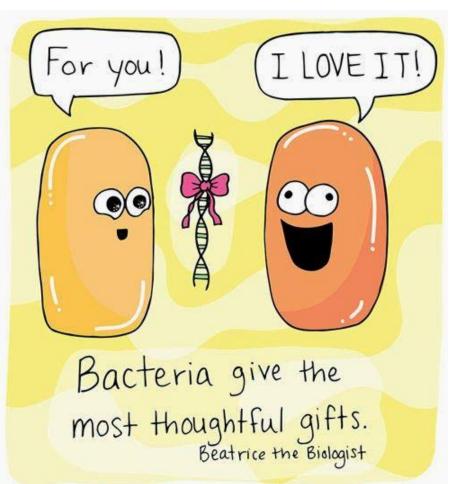


### Antibiotic Resistance: ESBL

- Extended-spectrum β-lactamase
  - Inactivates 3rd Gen cephalosporins & aztreonam
  - Chromosomal and plasmid mediated

### Antimicrobial Resistance: Carbapenem-Resistant

- Nonsusceptible to carbapenems, many mechanisms
- Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriacea (CRE) particularly important
  - Inactivating enzymes: Klebsiella Pneumonia Carbapenemase (KPC) or metallo-B-lactamases (NDM, VIM)
  - Plasmid mediated (shared)
  - Rising prevalence in US hospitals
  - Twice as lethal as CSE (RR 2.2)







Facility Guidance for Control of Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE)

November 2015 Update - CRE Toolkit

National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion



### Back to Afghanistan: Increasing Resistance

- High percentage of Pan-drug resistant bacteria at Craig Joint Theater Hospital (CJTH) in Afghanistan—
  - CJTH isolates: 75% Carbapenem-resistant (CR) or pan-drug resistant (PDR)
  - CONUS and OCONUS MTFs report <0.01% rate

### Back to Afghanistan: Transmission

- May 2018, Acinetobacter nosocomial transmission
- Transmission:
  - "T.P." bacteremia = "T.T." trach aspirate
  - "T.I." stump = "T.W." stump
  - "T.K." arm = "T.O." UTI
    - Clusters w 2011 isolate

### And spreading: Landstuhl Regional Army Medical Center, Germany

- Increased incidence of carbapenemase-producing bacteria at LRMC
  - June Sept 2017
  - Increase in carbapenem-resistant GNRs
  - Multiple isolates with Class B metallo-B-lactamase (MBL) genes
  - Previously only 1 isolate/yr

### These infections could be coming to a hospital near YOU...

CNN:

2019: Superbugs 'as big a global threat as climate change and warfare'

2017: US Military defeated superbugs in Kabul, but locals still suffering



### Lest we think this is inevitable...

- Where did these infections come from?
  - Not normal flora (at least not ABC)<sup>1</sup>
  - Not the soil (at least not ABC)<sup>2</sup>
  - Not present cultures on admission from POI<sup>3</sup>
  - Present in the hospitals in Kuwait and Iraq<sup>4</sup>
  - Present in many local nationals at same facility<sup>5</sup>
- These are healthcare associated infections...

### They can be prevented

- 1. Griffith ME, et al. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2007;28:720-722
- 2. Keen EF, et al. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2012;33:905-911
- 3. Murray CK, et al. Mil Med. 2006;171:826-829
- 4. Scott P, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2007;44:1577-1584
- 5. Yun HC, et al. Mil Med. 2006;171:821-825

### Interventions

- Trivia!
  - Write down as many Infection Control interventions as you can think of

### Interventions

- Hand Hygiene Policy
- Contact Precautions
- Environmental Cleaning, including terminal cleans, etc
- Leadership Support
- Microbiology / Lab, including MDRO screens, ID and sens, etc
- Antimicrobial Stewardship Program, (CPGs, abx time outs, Protocols)

### Interventions

#### Leadership Support

-Professional IC team site visit/deployment
-ID doc on rotation (q2y or so)
-IC chief accountability for reporting to ECOMs
-Codified policies on IC practices
-IC preventionist who's gone to EPIC course
-Named IC team for each rotation (physician chief, preventionist, Lab, pharmacist at minimum)

#### Hand Hygiene Policy

-Continue campaign
-Empower all, esp IC team, to do spot corrections
-QC tracking, esp for first ½ of deployment
-Sink located near doors

#### **Contact Precautions**

Policy on empiric contact precautions for all ICU, transfers
Enforced contact precautions w spot corrections
Standard location for isolation carts and signs

- -Standard indications for Contact precautions, can be ordered by RN
- -Assign tables, carts in ICU/afghan Bay ... no sharing!
- -Terminal clean
- --QC terminal cleaning?
- -Tracking use of contact precautions

#### Environment of Care

-Policy to use scrubs (tops, bottoms, weapon, shoes)
-QC washing of scrubs/linens
-Lab doesn't have sinks for handwashing...

#### <u>Lab</u>

-QC MDRO screening (MDRO plates, correct swabbing technique)
-Policy on appropriate MDRO screening
-Policy on empiric contact precautions while awaiting MDRO results
-Continue excellent communication with MDs
-Ceftaz/Avibactam plates
-Continue MRSN QC, communication
-Standardize process for lower airway specimen collection

#### Antimicrobial Stewardship

- -Daily Abx timeout, tracked, recorded
- -Track if following CPGs for ppx
- -Develop local CPG for VAP, CLASBI, CAUTI, stump infx
- -Continue telemedicine ID consultation
- -Continue Pharmacy involvement
- -Ceftaz/Avibactam on formulary
- -Clear tracking and reporting system for preventable infx (VAP, CLASBI, CAUTI)

### But...

### Don't the SUPERBUGS need SUPER-IC efforts?



### Do routine IC efforts work?

- Dr Yun (ID), Jun-Dec 2011 at Bagram
  - June VAP rate: 40/1000 vent days
  - Implemented VAP bundles
    - 1: Elevated Head of Bed
    - 2: Daily sedation break
    - 3: Daily oral CHG wash
    - 4: Gastric ulcer prophylaxis
    - 5: DVT prophylaxis
  - Renew emphasis on Hand Hygiene tracking and compliance
  - December VAP rate  $\rightarrow$  13/1000 vent days

## In a tent?

- US Army CSH in Afghanistan
- EMEDS status (Tent hospital)
  - No running water
  - No formal isolation capability
- 2004: VAP rate 42%
- 2006: Intensivist initiated ICU protocols, esp VAP bundles
  - Elevated head of bed with boxes under cots
- 2007: VAP rate 8%



### In Modern Hospitals?

Carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter VAP outbreak

Korean Hospital, 2010

Successfully controlled by...

- 1<sup>st</sup>: Team: ID doc, IC nurse, senior nursing staff in ICUs
- 2<sup>nd</sup>: Hand hygiene
- 3<sup>rd</sup>: Terminal cleans of all of ward, incl equipment
- 4<sup>th</sup>: Closed suctioning unit for tracheal suction equipment
- 5<sup>th</sup>: Contact precautions reinforced
- 6<sup>th</sup>: Cohorting patients AND nurses
- 7<sup>th</sup>: After terminal clean, room not used until cultures negative for ROOM

### So....to review

- Microbes are becoming more resistant, BUT
- Standard IC efforts are still best
- Resist fatalism...you can make a difference
- It takes a village...and a chief

# What YOU can do about it

### SET THE EXAMPLE

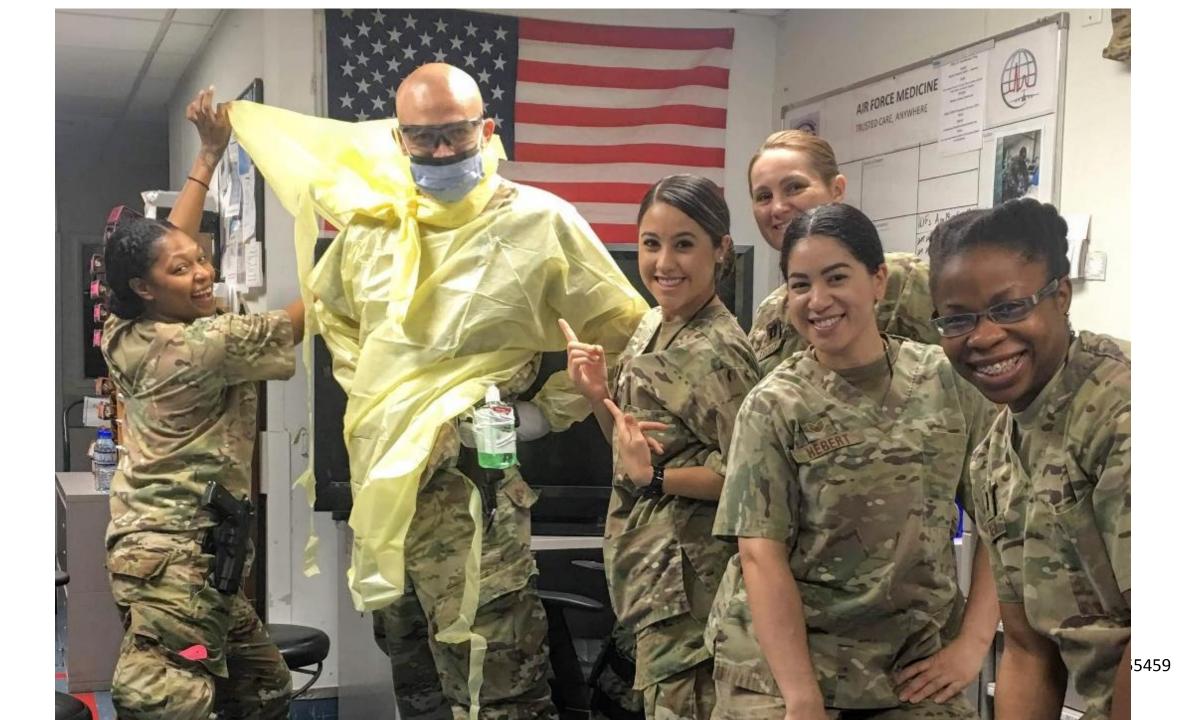
- Hand Hygiene
- Hand Hygiene
- Hand Hygiene
- Hand Hygiene
- Wash your hands before and after...and make sure everyone else does too
- Order and follow correct contact precautions
  - MDR GNRs...indefinite duration

### FOLLOW PROTOCOLS

- Ensure VAP bundles followed
- Use CVC placement precautions and actively manage
- Actively manage urinary catheters

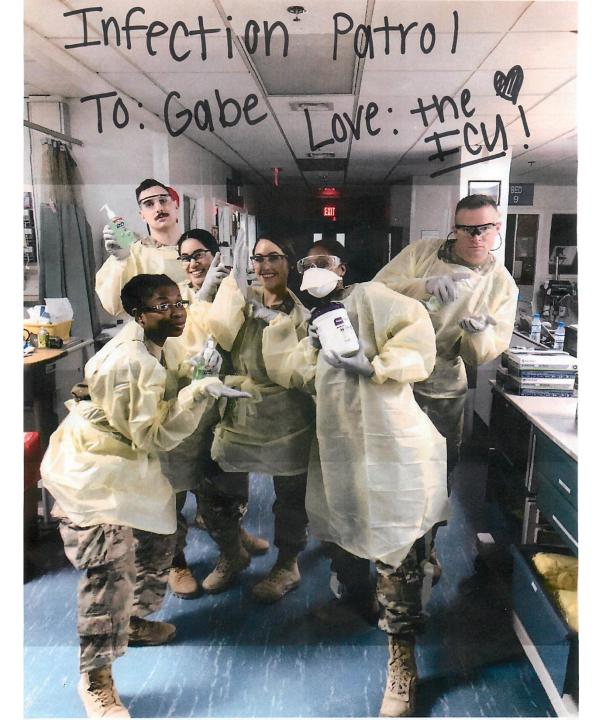
### **BE A GOOD STEWARD**

- Follow CPGs for antimicrobial stewardship
  - The RIGHT med at the RIGHT dose for the RIGHT duration
- Daily Antibiotic Timeout
  - Diagnosis confirmed?
  - Antibiotic dose and frequency correct?
  - Sensitivies back? Possible to narrow?
  - Duration?
- Be aware of local antibiograms when prescribing



### What We Did

# We got SERIOUS about infection control



### What We Did

- Started a TEAM
  - IC nurse, Lab officer, Pharmacy officer, 3 docs
  - Weekly meetings
- Identified areas of focus:
  - Hand Hygiene and contact precautions COMPLIANCE and TRACKING
  - Leadership support and formal IC evaluation
  - VAP CPG
  - Local Antibiograms
  - Environmental cleaning
  - New Antibiotic options (Avibactam/Ceftazidime) and criteria for use
  - Ensuring excellent hand-off to next set of deployers

### Remember...

- The problem isn't going away
- It affects your patients
- You are LEADERS in your clinics and hospitals
- What you take seriously, they take seriously

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- 9. Scott P, et al. Clin Infect Dis. 2007;44:1577-1584.
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Diagnosis	Organism ID	Ρ	N.		S	(E Be	eta-	de uce		sr	riı .rur	<mark>າs</mark> ກ	Carbanenem		Azithromycin	Erythromycin	Aminoglycoside		Quirars		Chloramuhanicol	odamycin idamycin	Nitrofurantoin	Tetracycline	Trimethorprim/sulfa	Vancomycin	Rifampin
	Acinetobacter	R	RF	2		F	R R	R	R R	R	I R	R	RR		R		S	R S	R	l	F		R	S	R		
Bacteremia	Enterobacter cloacae	RR	RF	2		F	R R	R	RR	R	R R	R	RR	R	R		R	R R	R	R	F		R	R	R		
Bacteremia	Escherichia coli	S	R S	5		F	R R	R	R S	S	R R	R	R S	S	S		S	S S	S	S	S		S	S	S		
	Klebsiella pneumoniae	RR	RF	2		F	R R	R	R S	S	R R	R	RI	S	S		R	R R	R	R	F		S	S	R		
Bacteremia	Klebsiella pneumoniae	RR	RR	2		F	R R	R	R S	S	I R	R	RI	S	S		R	R R	R	R	F		I	S	R		
Bacteremia	Klebsiella pneumoniae	RR	RF	2		F	R R	R	R S	S	I R	R	RI	S	S		R	R R	R	R	F		S	S	R		
Bacteremia	Klebsiella pneumoniae	RR	RF	2		F	R R	R	R S	S	R R	R	RI	S	S		R	R R	R	R	F		S	S	R		
Bacteremia	Klebsiella pneumoniae	RR	RF	2		F	R R	R	R S		I R	R	RI	S	S		R	R R	R	R	F		S	l	R		
	Klebsiella pnuemoniae	S R	RS	5		F	R R	R	R S	S	R R	R	S	S	S		S	S S	S	S	S			S	S		
	Klebsiella pnuemoniae	RR	RF	<u>.</u>		F	R R	R	RR	R	RR	R	R	R	R		S	RR	R	R	F			S	R		
Bacteremia	Staph haemolyticus	RR	R	R	RR		R	R	R		R		R	R	R			R	R	R R		R F	S	S	R	R	R