

Infection Control in the Deployed Environment

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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**

Why did I get into this?

Me

Organized?



Detailed?



Hygienic?



HOLD THE MUSTARD PRODUCTIONS

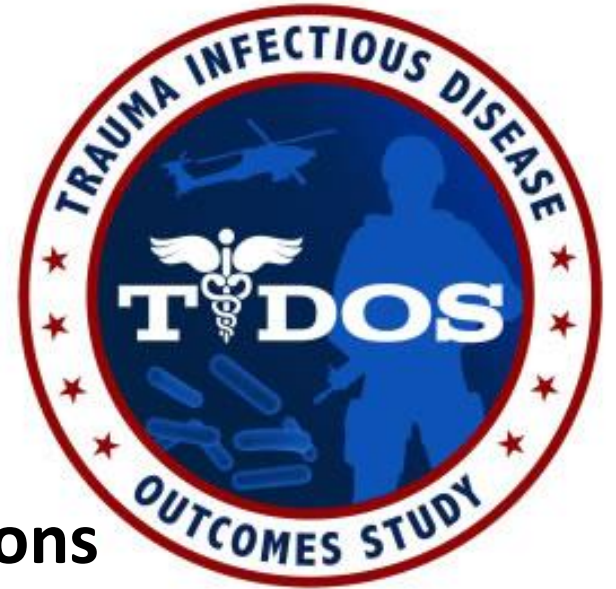
My Patients Were Getting Sick



How Did We Get Here?

Background

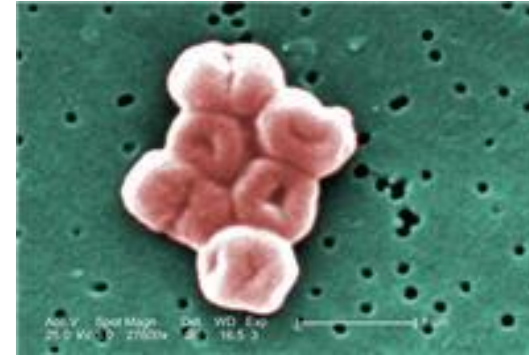
- **US Forces in SW Asia/Middle East, 2002-present**
- **Improved survival = increase complications, infections**
- **Trauma Infectious Disease Outcomes Study (TIDOS)**
 - **June-Aug 2009, Military Hospitals in Germany and US**
 - **27% infected overall, 50% if ICU**
 - **SSTI, Bacteremia, Osteo, PNA,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



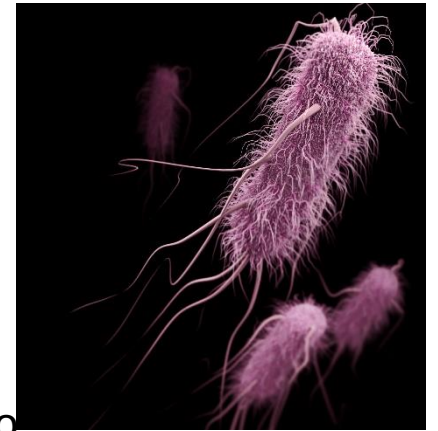
Background

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

ABC



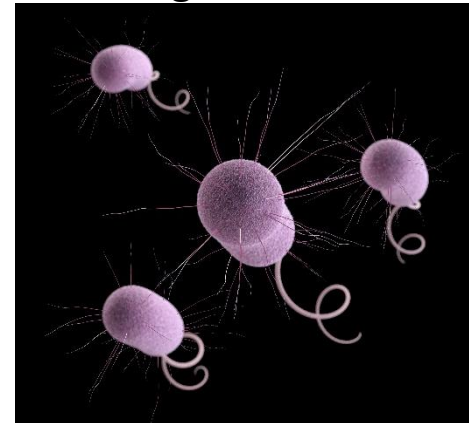
E. Coli



K. Pneumo



P. Aeruginosa



Micro Review

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

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IDENTIFIED

penicillin-R *Staphylococcus*

1940

Intrinsic resistance

Acquired Resistance

tetracycline-R *Shigella*

1959

methicillin-R *Staphylococcus*

1962

penicillin-R pneumococcus

1965

erythromycin-R *Streptococcus*

1968

ANTIBIOTIC INTRODUCED

1943 penicillin

1950 tetracycline

1953 erythromycin

1960 methicillin

1967 gentamicin

1972 vancomycin

gentamicin-R *Enterococcus*

1979

ceftazidime-R *Enterobacteriaceae*

1987

vancomycin-R *Enterococcus*

1988

levofloxacin-R pneumococcus

1996

imipenem-R *Enterobacteriaceae*

XDR tuberculosis

linezolid-R *Staphylococcus*

vancomycin-R *Staphylococcus*

PDR-*Acinetobacter* and *Pseudomonas*

2002

ceftriaxone-R *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

PDR-*Enterobacteriaceae*

2009

ceftaroline-R *Staphylococcus*

2011

1985 imipenem and ceftazidime

1996 levofloxacin

"Nightmare Bacteria"
XDR: Extensively-drug Res

PDR: Pan-Drug Resistant

2010 ceftaroline

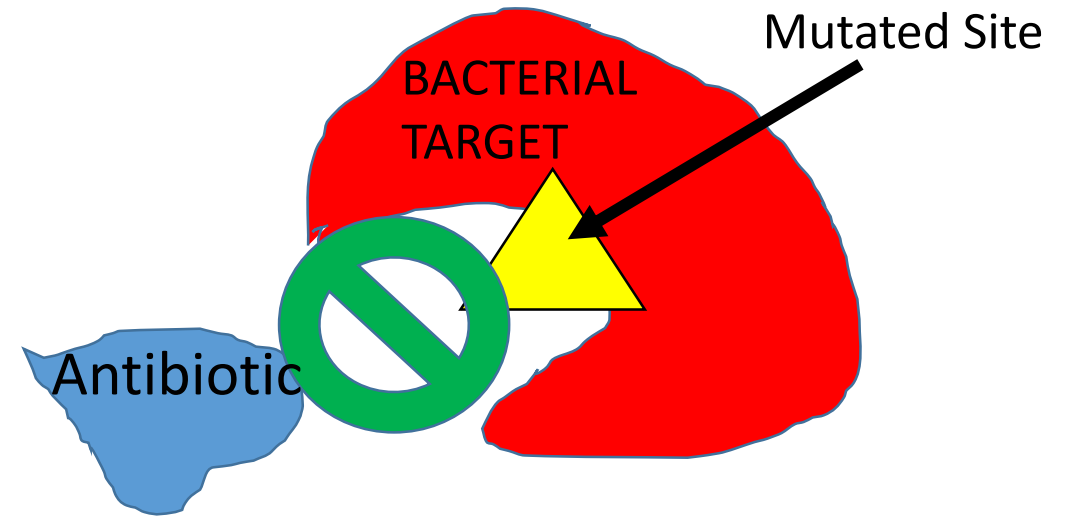
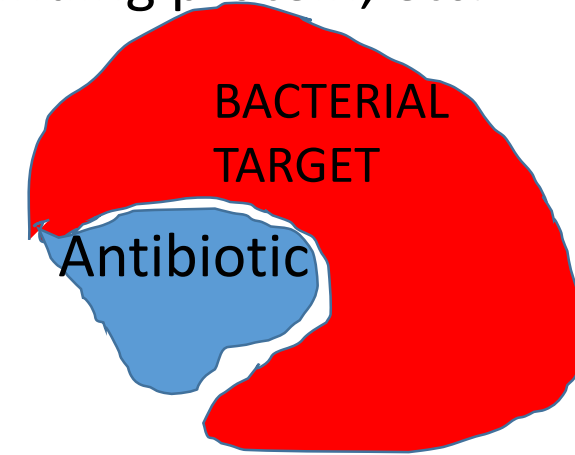
Micro Review:Definitions

- 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

Antimicrobial Resistance

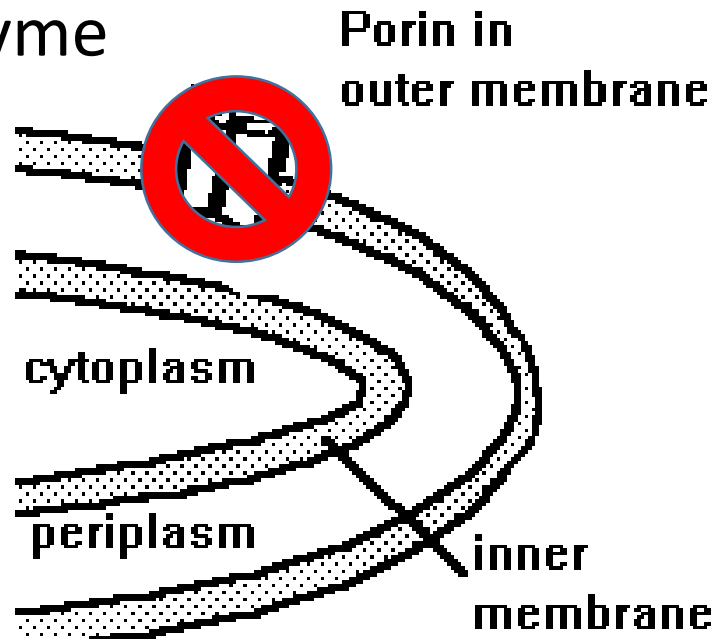
- **Loss of drug target**
- Prevented access to target
- Efflux of antibiotic
- Inactivation of antibiotic with enzyme

Target: DNA, RNA, penicillin-binding protein, etc.



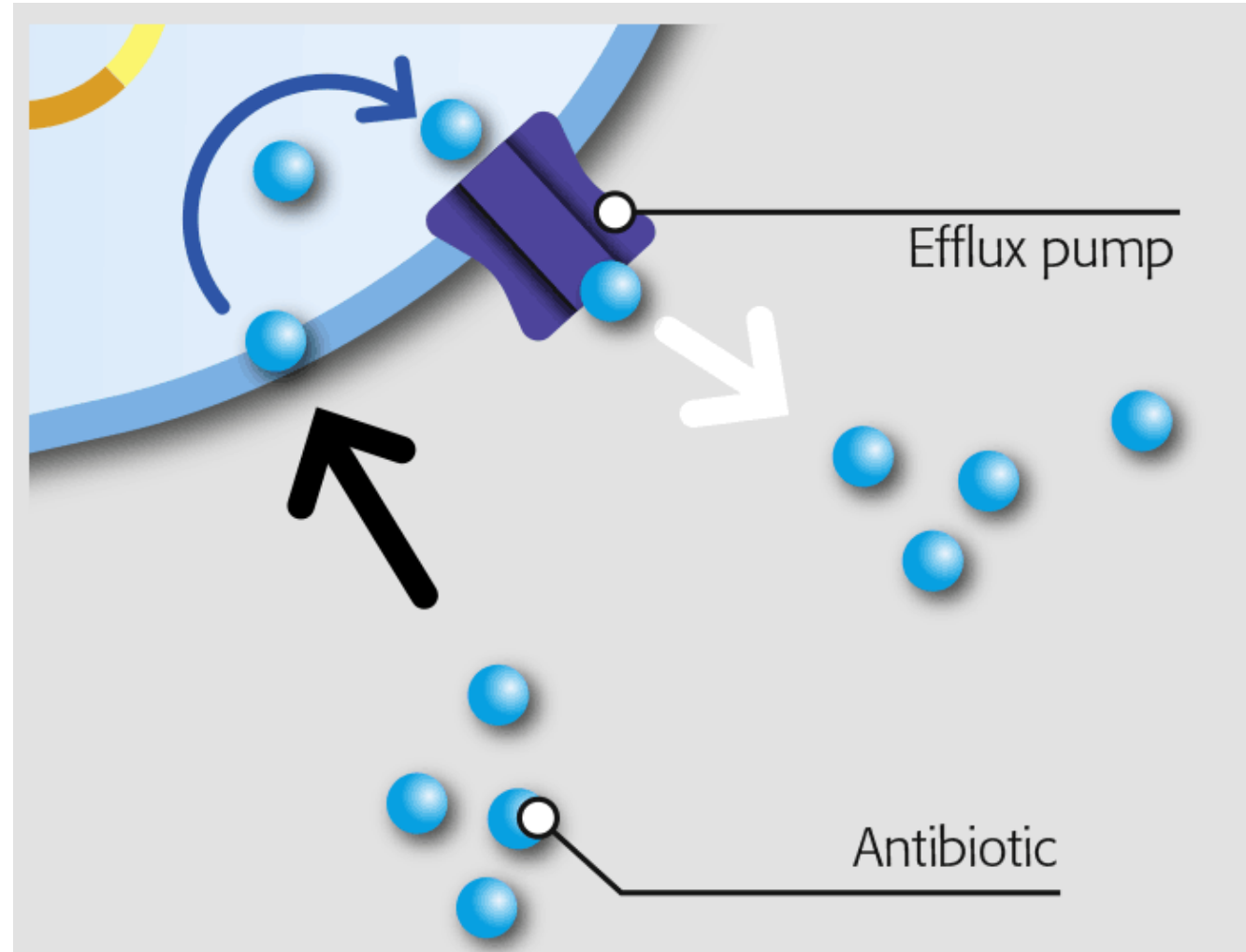
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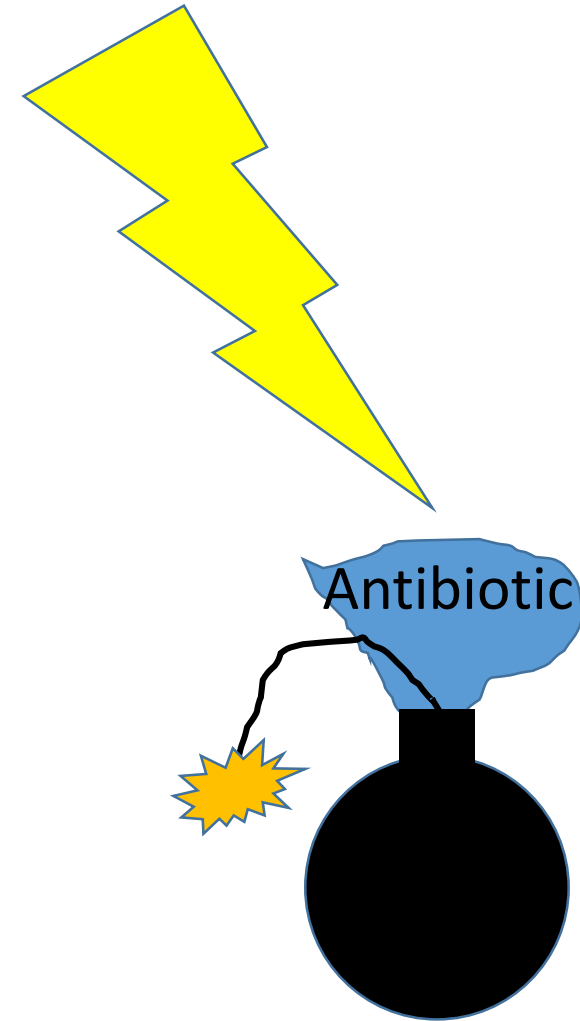
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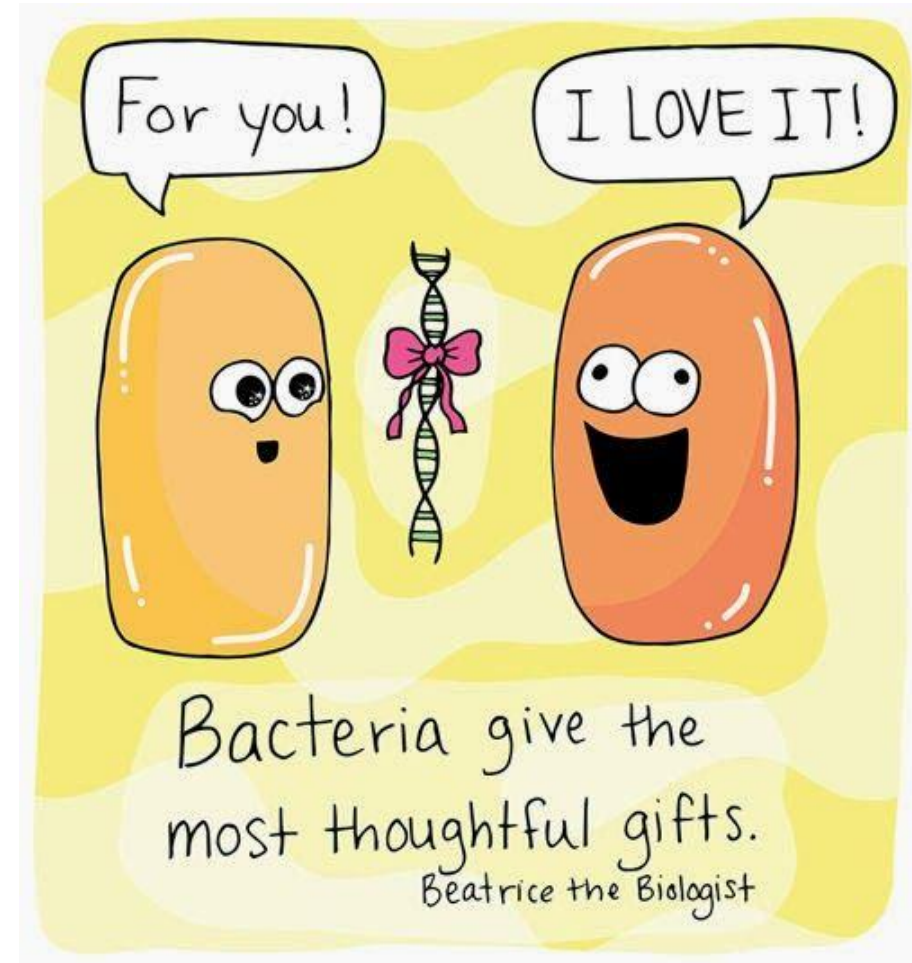


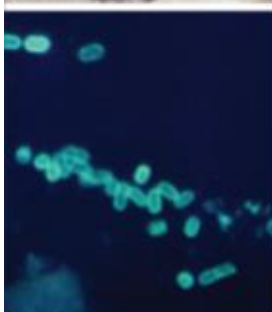
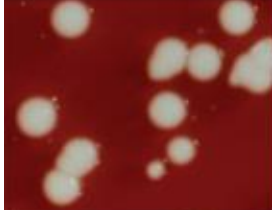
Antibiotic Resistance: ESBL

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

Antimicrobial Resistance: Carbapenem-Resistant

- Nonsusceptible to carbapenems, many mechanisms
- Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (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

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)¹**
- **Not the soil (at least not ABC)²**
- **Not present cultures on admission from POI³**
- **Present in the hospitals in Kuwait and Iraq⁴**
- **Present in many local nationals at same facility⁵**

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

- **These are healthcare associated infections...**

- **They can be prevented**

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...

Lab

- 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→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...

- **1st: Team: ID doc, IC nurse, senior nursing staff in ICUs**
- **2nd: Hand hygiene**
- **3rd: Terminal cleans of all of ward, incl equipment**
- **4th: Closed suctioning unit for tracheal suction equipment**
- **5th: Contact precautions reinforced**
- **6th: Cohorting patients AND nurses**
- **7th: 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

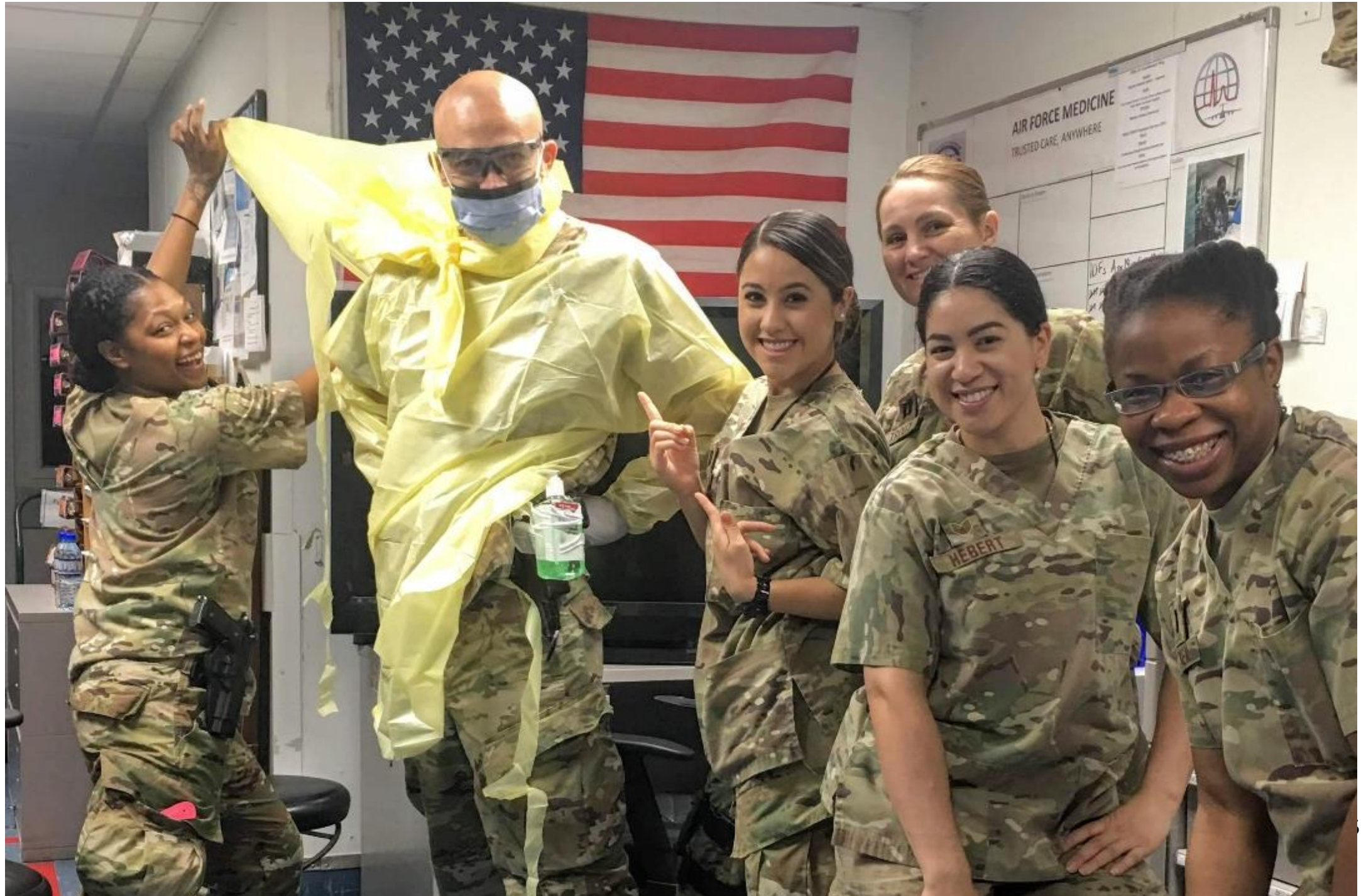
- Hand Hygiene
- Hand Hygiene
- Hand Hygiene
- Hand Hygiene
- Wash your hands before and after...and make sure everyone else does too
- Order and follow correct contact precautions
 - MDR GNRs...indefinite duration

FOLLOW PROTOCOLS

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

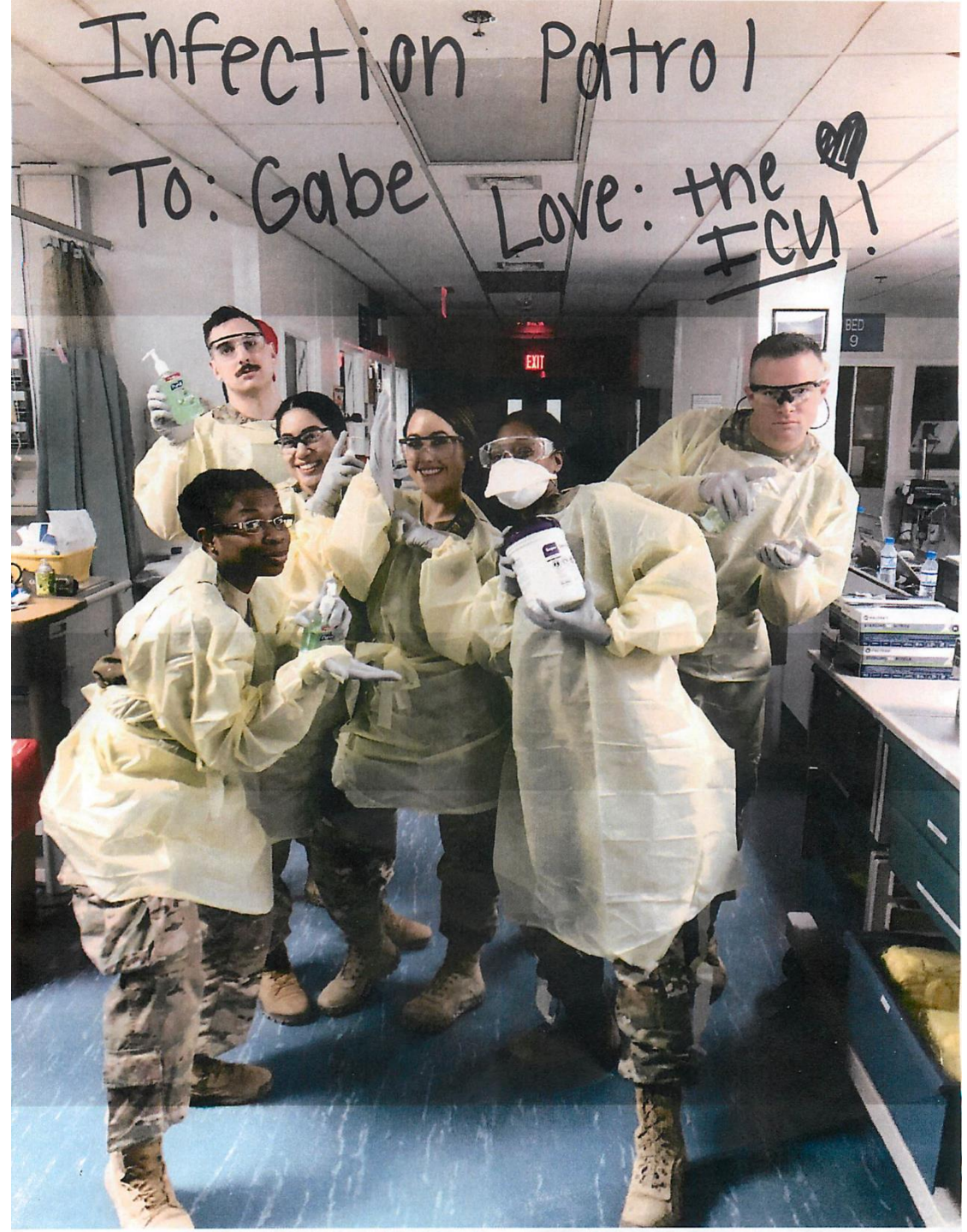
BE A GOOD STEWARD

- **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?
 - Sensitivities 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 Antibigrams
 - 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**

References

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