HAI AND ANTIMICROBIAL USE IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES:

KICK-OFF MEETING HALT-2 PROJECT





Latour K & Jans B
Scientific Institute of Public Health, Brussels





METHODOLOGY

A resident questionnaire for each resident:

- Presenting signs/symptoms of an infection on the day of the PPS
 - Not already present or in incubation at (re)admission
 - Acute or worsening, unrelated to non-infectious cause

AND/OR

- On antimicrobials on the day of the PPS
 - All oral, rectal, IM and IV treatments with
 - Antibacterials and antimycotics for systemic use
 - Drugs for treatment of tuberculosis
 - Antibiotic treatment by inhalation
 - Exclusion: antivirals, antimicrobials for topical use, antiseptics



		Resid	ENT STUDY NUMBER			
ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT DATA						
	Autibiotic – 1	Antibiotic – 2	Antibiotic – 3	Antibiotic – 4		
ANTIBIOTIC NAME (capital letters) TOTAL PRESCRIBED						
DAILY DOSE						
UNIT	□ gr./day □ mg./day □ I.U./day	□ gr./day □ mg/day □ I.U./day	□ gr./day □ mg/day □ I.U/day	□ gr./day □ mg./day □ I.U./day		
Administration ROUTE	□ Oral □ IM or IV □ Inhalation □ Rectal	□ Oral □ IM or IV □ Inhalation □ Rectal	Oral IM or IV Inhalation Rectal	□ Oral □ IM or IV □ Inhalation □ Rectal		
TYPE OF AB TREATMENT	☐ Prophylactic ☐ Therapeutic	☐ Prophylactic☐ Therapeutic	☐ Prophylactic☐ Therapeutic	☐ Prophylactic ☐ Therapeutic		
AB THERAPY GIVEN FOR Specify:	Urinary tract Skin or wound Respiratory tract Gastrointestinal Eye Systemic infection Unexplained fever Other	Urinary tract Skin or wound Respiratory tract Gastrointestinal Eye En, nose, mouth Systemic infection Unexplained fever Other	Urinary tract Sten or wound Sten or wound Sten for wound Sten for wound Gastrointestinal Eye Ear, nose, mouth Systemic infection Unexplained fever Other	Urinary tract Skin or wound Respiratory tract Gastrointestinal Eye Ear, nose, mouth Systemic infection Unexplained fever Other		
WHERE PRESCRIBED?	□ In this facility	□ In this facility	☐ In this facility	☐ In this facility		
	 □ In the hospital □ Elsewhere 	 □ In the hospital □ Elsewhere 	 □ In the hospital □ Elsewhere 	 □ In the hospital □ Elsewhere 		
Who prescribed?	☐ GP ☐ Specialist ☐ Pharmacist ☐ Nurse ☐ Other	□ GP □ Specialist □ Pharmacist □ Nurse □ Other	GP Specialist Pharmacist Nurse Other	☐ GP☐ Specialist☐ Pharmacist☐ Nurse☐ Other		
FOR URINE: DIPSTICK, BEFORE AB-THERAPY WAS A CULTURE	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes		
SAMPLE TAKEN?	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes	□ No □ Yes		
	ISOLA	TED MICROORGA	NISMS			
NAME OF ISOLATED MICROORGANISM						
(please use code-list)						

100	110
0	AC.
C	CUC
0	EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Healthcare associated infections, antimicrobial resistance, antibiotic use and infection control resources in European long term care facilities							
RESI	DENT QU	ESTIONNAI	RE				
RESIDENT DATA							
Gender		Male		Female			
Birth year				(1111)			
LENGTH OF STAY IN THE FACILITY	0	Less than 1 y 1 year or lon					
Admission to a hospital in the last 3 months		Yes		No			
SURGERY IN THE PREVIOUS 30 DAYS		Yes		No			
Presence of: - Urinary catheter - Vascular catheter - Incontinence (Urinary and/or faecal)	0	Yes Yes Yes	0	No No No			
- Wounds - Pressure wounds - Other wounds - Disoriented	0	Yes Yes Yes	0	No No No			
(in time and/or space)		Ambulant	_	Wheelchair Bedridden			
(in time and/or space) -MOBILITY On the day of the survey, the resider RECEIVES AN ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY PRESENTS SIGNS/SYMPTOMS OF AN IN (not present or in incubation at ad-	it:	→ Comple	TE PAGE	Wheelchair Bedridde E 2 OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE E 3/4 OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE			
BOTH: AB AND SIGNS/SYMPTOMS OF INFECTION		→ Complete all these pages					



URINARY TRACT INFECTION

Fever (> 38°C)
 Chills
 New or increased burning pain on

□ New or increased frequency on urination New or increased urgency on urination New flank or suprapubic pain or □ Change in character of urine (or smell) □ Worsening of mental or functional status (may be a new or increased incontinence) Diagnosed by the attending physician

Cellulitis/soft tissue/ wound infection ☐ Pus present at a wound, skin, or soft tissue

☐ Worsening of mental or functional status New or increasing heat at the affected site
 New or increasing redness at affected site □ New or increasing swelling at affected site New or increasing tenderness or pain at the ☐ New or increasing serous drainage at the

RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

RESIDENT STUDY NUMBER		RESIDENT STUDY NUMBER
IS OF AN INFECTION	SIGNS AND SYM	IPTOMS OF AN INFECTION
SPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION	GASTRODYTESTINAL TRACT INFECTION	Systemic infection
mmon cold syndromes/pharyngitis	☐ Diarrhoea: two or more loose or watery stools within a 24-hour period	Primary bloodstream infection
Runny nose or sneezing Stuffy nose (e.g., congestion)	□ Vomiting: two or more episodes of vomiting in a 24-hour period □ A stool culture positive for a pathogen	☐ Two or more blood cultures positives for the same organism☐ A single blood culture documented with an organism
Sore throat or hoarseness or difficulty in swallowing Dry cough Swollen or tender glands in the neck (cervical lymphadeuopathy)	(Salmonella, Shigella, E. coli 0157.H7, Campylobacter, Clostridium difficile) and/or a toxin assay positive for C.	thought not to be a contaminant Fever (> 38°C) New hypothermia (< 34.5°C)
Diagnosed by the attending physician Themza-like illness	difficile toxin Nausea Abdominal pain or tenderness Diagnosed by the attending physician	☐ A drop in systolic blood pressure of > 30 mmHg from baseline ☐ Worsening mental or functional status ☐ Diagnosed by the attending physician
Fever (> 38°C) Chills	EYE, EAR, NOSE AND MOUTH INFECTIONS	UNEXPLAINED FEBRILE EPISODE
New headache or eye pain Myalgias	Conjunctivitis Dus appearing from eyes, present for at	☐ The resident must have documentation in the medica record of fever (> 38°C) on two or more occasions a
Malaise or loss of appetite Sore throat New or increased dry cough	Pus appearing nom eyes, present for at least 24 hours Conjunctival redness, with or without	least 12 hours apart in any 3-day period, with no known infectious or non-infectious cause
Diagnosed by the attending physician	itching or pain present for at least 24 hours (also know as "pink eye") Diagnosed by the attending physician	☐ Diagnosed by the attending physician
eumonia/ other lower respiratory tract lections (bronchitis, tracheobronchitis)	Local antibiotic used for treatment	
Interpretation of a chest radiograph as demonstrating "pneumonia", "probable pneumonia", or the presence	(antibiotic drops, ointment, etc)	
of an infiltrate. If a previous radiograph exists for	Ear infection	□ OTHER

□ New drainage from one or both ears (non

□ Diagnosed by the attending physician

□ Diagnosed by the attending physician

□ Diagnosed by the attending physician

Mouth and perioral infection

purulent drainage must be accompanied by

additional symptoms, such as ear pain or

Fungal skin infection □ Maculopapullar rash

- ☐ Physician diagnosis or laboratory

□ Diagnosed by the attending physician

(antibiotic ointment, unguent, etc ...)

☐ Local antibiotic used for treatment

Herpes simplex & herpes zoster infection

□ Vesicular rash

Skin infection

□ Fever (> 38°C)

affected site

□ Physician diagnosis or laboratory confirmation

- □ Maculopapullar and/or itching rash
- □ Physician diagnosis or laboratory confirmation

SIGNS AND SYMPTOM

- 000000

- of an infiltrate. If a previous radiograph exists for comparison, the infiltrate should be new.
- □ New or increased cough
- □ New or increased sputum production
- □ Fever (> 38°C)
- □ Pleuritic chest pain
- Physical findings on chest examination (rales, rhonchi, wheezes, bronchial breathing)
- Shortness of breath or respiratory rate > 25 per min.
- Worsening mental or functional status
- Pneumonia diagnosed by the attending physician (focus of crepitant rales on chest examination)
- ☐ Other lower respiratory tract infection diagnosed by the attending physician

please specify



RESIDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

- Resident data
- Antibiotic treatment data
- Isolated microorganisms
- Signs and symptoms of an infection



RESIDENT DATA

Unchanged

- Gender & birth year
- Length of stay in the LTCF
- Admission to a hospital (last 3 months)
- Care load indicators
 - Incontinence (urinary and/or faecal
 - Disorientation (in time and/or space)
 - Mobility (ambulant, wheelchair or bedridden
- Risk factors
 - Urinary & vascular catheter
 - Wounds: pressure sores & other wounds
 - Surgery in the previous 30 days



Inclusion

- All oral, rectal, IM and IV treatments with
 - Antibacterials and antimycotics for systemic use
 - Drugs for treatment of tuberculosis
- Antibiotic treatment by inhalation

Exclusion

Antivirals, antimicrobials for topical use, antiseptics

Explored in signs/symptom part

☐ Local antibiotic used for treatment (antibiotic ointment, unguent, etc ...)

- * Cellulitis / soft tissue / wound infections
- * Conjunctivitis



- Total Prescribed Daily Dose
- Unit
 - gr/day, mg/day, I.U./day

→ Until now not used

- Bad quality of data / often missing
- DDD? Useful for LTCF?

Frequency

- Single antimicrobial treatment (start and end date known)
- Recurrent treatment (fixed intervals?)
- Unknown length of treatment (end date unknown, prolonged = how long?)



Administration Route

- Oral
- IM or IV
- Inhalation
- Rectal

• Proposal:

- Oral
- IM
- IV
- Other



Type of treatment

- ESAC-NH PPS, HALT pilot PPS (2009)
 - Prophylactic
 - Empirical
 - Documented
- HALT EU-wide PPS (2010)
 - Prophylactic
 - Therapeutic

Prophylaxis

- To prevent an infection
- To prevent complications of an infection



AB therapy given for

- Urinary tract
- Skin or wound

Including surgical wound infections

- Respiratory tract
- Gastrointestinal
- Eye
- Ear, nose, mouth
- Systemic infection
- Unexplained fever
- Other
- Genital infections ????



• Where prescribed?

- In the facility
- In the hospital
- Elsewhere

• Who prescribed?

GP Nurse

Specialist
 Other

Pharmacist

- Was a culture sample taken? (Y/N)
- For urine: dipstick before AB therapy? (Y/N)



ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

- Difficult to collect
- List with microorganisms



HALT survey in LONG TERM CARE FACILITIES



CODE LIST: MICROORGANISMS

CODE	NAME OF THE MICROORGANISM		
	- A -		
ACHSPP	ACHROMOBACTER SPECIES		
ACIBAU	ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII		
ACIMDR	ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII, CARBAPENEM RESISTANT (imipenem, meropenem)		
ACICAL	ACINETOBACTER CALCOACETICUS		
ACIHAE	ACINETOBACTER HAEMOLYTICUS		
ACILWO	ACINETOBACTER LWOFFI		
ACINSP	ACINETOBACTER SPECIES, not specified		
ACIOTH	ACINETOBACTER SPECIES, other		

• Further research?



HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS

- LTCF staff not familiar with HAI definitions
- Signs and/or symptoms of an infections
 - Based on McGeer definitions
 - 'Diagnosed by the attending physician'
 - Modified McGeer criteria
- Risk of underreporting
 - Exhaustive reporting!
- Validation study