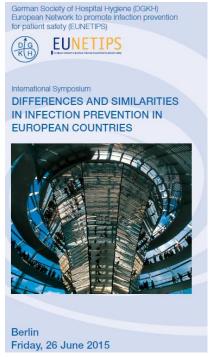
# Should we screen for multiresistant gramnegative Bacteria?

Birgit Ross Hospital Hygiene University Hospital Essen Essen, Germany









## Screening for prostate cancer in the US? Reduce the harms and keep the benefit

Tiago M. de Carvalho, Eveline A.M. Heijnsdijk and Harry J. de Koning

Department of Public Health, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

While the benefit of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) based screening is uncertain, a significant proportion of screen-detected cases is overdiagnosed. In order to make screening worthwhile, it is necessary to find policies that minimize overdiagnosis, without significantly increasing prostate cancer mortality (PCM). Using a microsimulation model (MISCAN) we project the outcomes of 83 screening policies in the US population, with different start and stop ages, screening frequencies, strategies where the PSA value changes the screening frequency, and strategies in which the PSA threshold (PSAt) increases with age.

In the basecase strategy, yearly tively, 2.4 and 3.8%. The policie 1%, 3%, and 5%, respectively) a becomes 4 years, with 3.6% (5. ing 50–70 (PSAt of 4 after age the harms and keep the benefit screen frequency. Screening pol with age did not substantially in

EURURO-6185; No. of Pages 2

### **ARTICLE IN PRESS**

EUROPEAN UROLOGY XXX (2015) XXX-XXX

available at www.sciencedirect.com journal homepage: www.europeanurology.com





#### Platinum Opinion

## Screening for Cancer: Lessons Learned from the Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial

Robert L. Grubb a,\*, Paul Pinsky b, Philip C. Prorok b, Gerald L. Andriole a

<sup>a</sup>Department of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; <sup>b</sup>Division of Cancer Prevention, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, USA



#### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

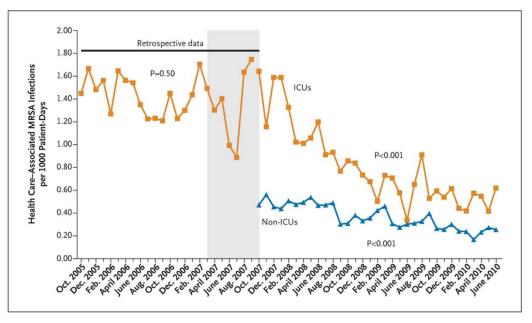
## Veterans Affairs Initiative to Prevent Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus Infections

Rajiv Jain, M.D., Stephen M. Kralovic, M.D., M.P.H., Martin E. Evans, M.D., Meredith Ambrose, M.H.A., Loretta A. Simbartl, M.S., D. Scott Obrosky, M.S., Marta L. Render, M.D., Ron W. Freyberg, M.S., John A. Jernigan, M.D., Robert R. Muder, M.D., LaToya J. Miller, M.P.H., and Gary A. Roselle, M.D.

#### ABSTRACT

#### BACKGROUND

Health care–associated infections with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) have been an increasing concern in Veterans Affairs (VA) hospitals.

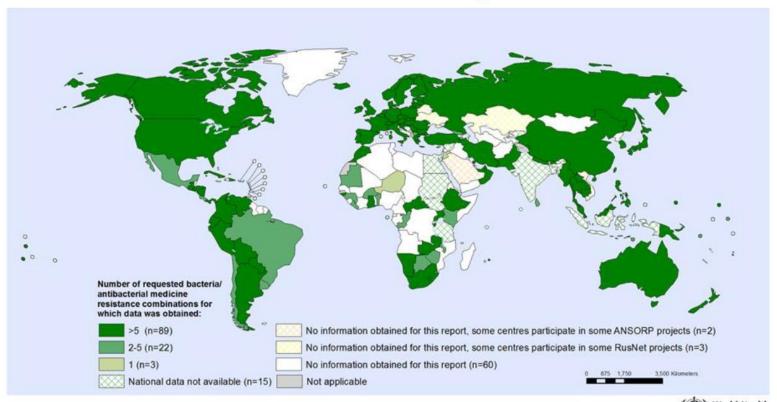


#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

A program of universal surveillance, contact precautions, hand hygiene, and institutional culture change was associated with a decrease in health care-associated transmissions of and infections with MRSA in a large health care system



## Available National Data\* on Resistance for Nine Selected Bacteria/Antibacterial Drug Combinations, 2013



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization Map Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI) World Health Organization



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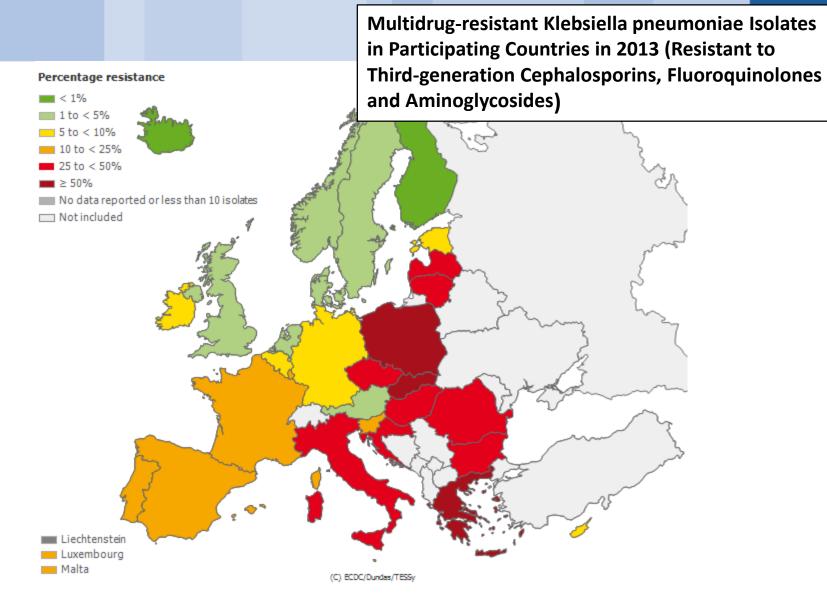
<sup>\*</sup>National data means data obtained from official sources, but not that data necessarily are representative for the population or country as a whole



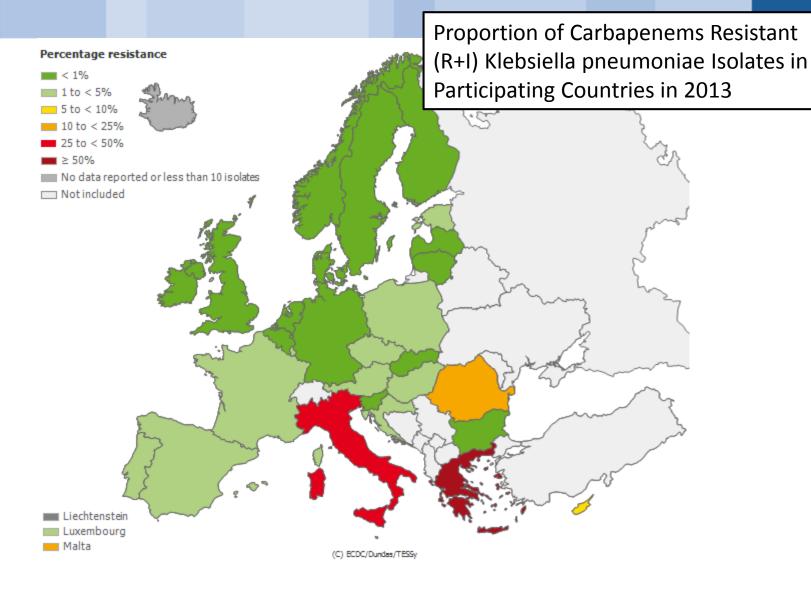
# Bacteria Commonly Causing Infections in Hospitals and Communities

Name of bacterium/ resistance	Examples of typical diseases	No. of 194 MS providing national data	No. of WHO regions with national reports of 50 % resistance or more	Range of reported proportion of resistance
Escherichia coli	Urinary tract infections, blood stream infections			
-vs 3 <sup>rd</sup> gen. cephalosporins		84	5/6	0-82
-vs fluoroquinolones		90	5/6	3-96
Klebsiella pneumoniae	Pneumonia, blood stream infections, urinary tract infections			
-vs 3 <sup>rd</sup> gen. cephalosporins		85	6/6	2-82
-vs carbapenems		69	2/6	0-68
Staphylococcus aureus	Wound infections, blood stream infections			
-vs methicillin "MRSA"		83	5/6	0.3-90











### International dissemination of New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase (NDM)-producing Enterobacteriaceae

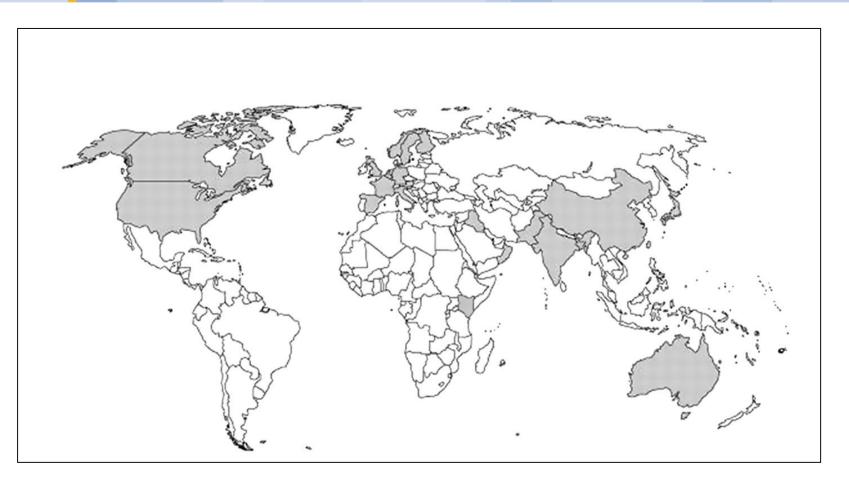


Figure 2. International dissemination of New Delhi metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase (NDM)—producing Enterobacteriaceae. This map indicates countries where NDM-producing Enterobacteriaceae have been described in published reports available as of 11 February, 2011. Because of lack of systematic surveillance for these organisms, countries not highlighted in this figure might also have unreported NDM-producing Enterobacteriaceae.

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The specific situation in Germany ....





### **Germany**

16 federal states.

States have many duties in healthcare, e.g. legislation.

Thank you to Walter Popp for the next slides



## Infection protection act (2011)

§ 23 Nosocomial infections

Commission for hospital hygiene and infection prevention (KRINKO) at Robert Koch Institute (RKI)

Develops recommendations to prevent nosocomial infections

Ongoing update mandatory

## § 23 Nosokomiale Infektionen; Resistenzen; Rechtsverordnungen durch die Länder

(1) Beim Robert Koch-Institut wird eine Kommission für Krankenhaushygiene und Infektionsprävention eingerichtet. Die Kommission gibt sich eine Geschäftsordnung, die der Zustimmung des Bundesministeriums für Gesundheit bedarf. Die Kommission erstellt Empfehlungen zur Prävention nosokomialer Infektionen sowie zu betrieblich-organisatorischen und baulich-funktionellen Maßnahmen der Hygiene in Krankenhäusern und anderen medizinischen Einrichtungen. Die Empfehlungen der Kommission werden unter Berücksichtigung aktueller infektionsepidemiologischer Auswertungen stetig weiterentwickelt und vom Robert Koch-Institut veröffentlicht. Die Mitglieder der Kommission werden vom Bundesministerium für Gesundheit im Benehmen mit den obersten Landesgesundheitsbehörden berufen. Vertreter des Bundesministeriums für Gesundheit, der obersten Landesgesundheitsbehörden und des Robert Koch-Institutes nehmen mit beratender Stimme an den Sitzungen teil.

Weiterverbreitung von Krankheitserregern, in Krankenhäuser. Einrichtungen für ambulantes Operieren, 23 Nosocomial infections Vorsorge- oder Rehabilitationseinrichtung

Dialyseeinrichtungen, Tageskliniken,

Versorgung erfolgt,

Entbindungseinrichtungen,

- 7. Behandlungs- oder Versorgungseinrichtu
- Einrichtungen vergleichbar sind, 8. Arztpraxen, Zahnarztpraxen und

(3) Die Leiter folgender Einrichtungen haben

Wissenschaft erforderlichen Maßnahmen getr

- 9. Praxen sonstiger humanmedizinischer H€
- Die Einhaltung des Standes der medizinische die veröffentlichten Empfehlungen der Komm Robert Koch-Institut und der Kommission Anti beachtet worden sind.

(4) Die Leiter von Krankenhäusern und von Ei

die vom Robert Koch-Institut nach § 4 Absatz

fortlaufend in zusammengefasster Form aufge bewertet und sachgerechte Schlussfolgerung

Heads of hospitals are in charge of hospital hygiene working according to scientific knowledge

Recommendations of KRINKO and ART have to be implemented New!

Infection protection act (2011)

Example:

und das Auftreten von Krankheitserregern mit einer gesonderten Niederschrift aufgezeichne Recommendation re staff structure from 2009 erforderlicher Präventionsmaßnahmen gezog dem Personal mitgeteilt und umgesetzt werde If not -> lack of organisation -> legal consequences nach § 4 Absatz 2 Nummer 2 Buchstabe b fes

> Statistics about nosocomial infections and multiresistant bacteria Also conclusions, consequences and training of staff about new regulations

(5) Die Leiter folgender Einrichtungen haben s Infektionshygiene in Hygieneplänen festgeleg

Krankenhäuser,

Einrichtungen für ambulantes Operieren,

Vorsorge- oder Rehabilitationseinrichtung Dialyseeinrichtungen,

überwacht werden.

Tageskliniken,

Entbindungseinrichtungen und

Einrichtungen vergleichbar sind. Die Landesregierungen können durch Rechtsverordnung vorsehen, dass Leiter von Zahnarztpraxen sowie Leiter von Arztpraxen und Praxen sonstiger humanmedizinischer Heilberufe, in denen invasive Eingriffe vorgenommen

7. Behandlungs- oder Versorgungseinrichtungen, die mit einer der in den Nummern 1 bis 6 genannten

werden, sicherzustellen haben, dass innerbetriebliche Verfahrensweisen zur Infektionshygiene in Hygieneplänen festgelegt sind. Die Landesregierungen können die Ermächtigung durch Rechtsverordnung auf andere Stellen übertragen. (6) Einrichtungen nach Absatz 5 Satz 1 unterliegen der infektionshygienischen Überwachung durch das Gesundheitsamt. Einrichtungen nach Absatz 5 Satz 2 können durch das Gesundheitsamt infektionshygienisch



## A special German way in the classification of gram-negative pathogens...



#### Bekanntmachung

Bundesgesundheitsbl 2012 · 55:1311–1354 DOI 10.1007/s00103-012-1549-5 © Springer-Verlag 2012

> Hygienemaßnahmen bei Infektionen oder Besiedlung mit multiresistenten gramnegativen Stäbchen

Empfehlung der Kommission für Krankenhaushygiene und Infektionsprävention (KRINKO) beim Robert Koch-Institut (RKI)



## **MRGN**

particularly Enterobacteriaceae

E. coli, Klebsiella spp., E. cloacae, Serratia marcescens, Citrobacter spp. außerdem Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter baumanii

Antibiotikagruppe	Leitsubstanz	Enterobakterien		Pseudomonas aeruginosa		Acinetobacter baumannii.	
		3MRGN	4MRGN	3MRGN	4MRGN	3MRGN	4MRGN
Acylureido- penicilline	Piperacillin	R	R	n wirksam	R	R	R
3./4. Generations- Cephalosporine	Cefotaxim und/oder Ceftazidim	R	R	Nur eine der 4 Antibiotikagruppen wirksam (sensibel)	R	R	R
Carbapeneme	Imipenem und/oder Meropenem	s	R	der 4 Antibi	R	S	R
Fluorchinolone	Ciprofloxacin	R	R	Nur eine	R	R	R

(Tabelle 2 der Empfehlung zu MRGN)



## **Mortality increased?**

E. coli	3MRGN	Yes
E. COII	4MRGN	Yes
Klebsiella spp.	3MRGN	Yes
Nebsielia spp.	4MRGN	Yes
Enterobacter spp.	3MRGN	NO
Enteropacter spp.	4MRGN	Yes
andere Enterobakterien	3MRGN	No Data available
	4MRGN	No Data available
D. coruginoso	3MRGN	Yes
P. aeruginosa	4MRGN	Yes
A. baumannii	3MRGN	No Data available
A. baumannii	4MRGN	Yes



#### Pathogen/Resistance Standard precautions vs. isolation? 3MRGN Isolation in risk areas E. coli 4MRGN Isolation in all areas of the hospital **Isolation in risk areas** 3MRGN Klebsiella spp. 4MRGN Isolation in all areas of the hospital 3MRGN NO Enterobacter spp. 4MRGN Isolation in all areas of the hospital NO 3MRGN andere Enterobakterien 4MRGN Isolation in all areas of the hospital **Isolation in risk areas** 3MRGN P. aeruginosa 4MRGN Isolation in all areas of the hospital Isolation in risk areas 3MRGN A. baumannii 4MRGN Isolation in all areas of the hospital



## German Recommendations for Screening and Isolation of Gramnegatives MDRO KRINKO 2012

E. coli	3MRGN	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung
E. COII	4MRGN	Risikopopulation	Isolierung	Isolierung
Kloboiolla enn	3MRGN	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung
Klebsiella spp.	4MRGN	Risikopopulation	Isolierung	Isolierung
Enterobacter	3MRGN	Nein	Basishygiene	Basishygiene
spp.	4MRGN	Risikopopulation	Isolierung	Isolierung
andere Ent-	3MRGN	Nein	Basishygiene	Basishygiene
erobakterien	4MRGN	Risikopopulation	Isolierung	Isolierung
D. coruginosa	3MRGN	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung
P. aeruginosa	4MRGN	Risikopopulation	Isolierung	Isolierung
A haumannii	3MRGN	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung
A. baumannii	4MRGN	Risikopopulation	Isolierung	Isolierung

Modifiziert nach Bundesgesundheitsblatt 2012, 55: 1311-1354

	Aktives Screening und Isolierung	Prävention der Übertragung		
	bis zum Befund	Normalbereiche	Risikobereiche <sup>1</sup>	
Alle 4MRGN	Ja, bei Risikopopulation <sup>2</sup>	Isolierung	Isolierung	
3MRGN E. coli 3MRGN Klebsiella spp. 3MRGN P. aeruginosa 3MRGN A. baumannii	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung	
3MRGN Enterobacter spp. und andere 3MRGN Enterobakterien	Nein	Basishygiene	Basishygiene	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Risikobereiche: Intensivstationen, Neonatologie, hämatologisch-onkologische Stationen sowie weitere Bereiche nach individueller Risikoabwägung.

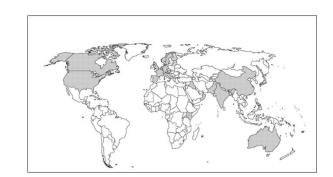


<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Als Risikopatienten gelten solche mit kürzlichem Kontakt zum Gesundheitssystem in Ländern mit endemischen Auftreten und Patienten die zu 4MRGN-positiven Patienten Kontakt hatten (d. h. gleiches Zimmer).

### When to screen and how to screen....

Screening at hospital admission...

....patients at risk for 4MRGN



## **Risk Factors in Germany:**

Previous hospitalisation in foreign countries

previous contact with patients with known with 4MRGN (e.g. stay in the same room)

previous hospitalization in a German risk area (new!!)



#### When to screen and how to screen....

#### J Hosp Infect. 2010 Sep;76(1):66-9

Colonisation by extended-spectrum betalactamase-producing Klebsiella spp. in a paediatric intensive care unit.

Levy SS, Mello MJ, Gusmão-Filho FA, Correi JB.

A prospective cohort study was performed in order to study the incidence and risk factors for bacterial colonisation with extended-spectrum producing beta-lactamase (ESBL) Klebsiella spp. in children. The study took place in a paediatric intensive care unit (PICL ..... Rectal swabs were collected during the first 24h of admission and on the 2nd, 5th, 7th and 14th days of PICU stay

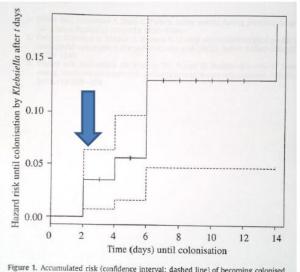


Figure 1. Accumulated risk (confidence interval: dashed line) of becoming colonised by extended-spectrum β-lactamase-producing *Klebsiella* spp. in a cohort of children admitted to a paediatric intensive care unit between January and May 2008.

## .....repeated testing could be useful



#### When to screen and how to screen....

	Aktives Screening und Isolierung bis zum Befund <sup>1</sup>	Prävention der (	bertragung	Sanierung
		Normalbereiche	Risikoberei- che <sup>1,2</sup>	
3MRGN E. coli	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung	Nicht empfohlen
4MRGN E. coli	Risikopopulation <sup>4</sup> (Rektal, ggf. Wunden, Urin)	Isolierung	Isolierung	Nicht empfohlen
3MRGN Klebsiella spp.	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung	Nicht empfohlen
4MRGN Klebsiella spp.	Risikopopulation (Rektal, ggf. Wunden, Urin)	Isolierung	Isolierung	Nicht empfohlen
3MRGN Enterobacter spp.	Nein	Basishygiene	Basishygiene	Nicht empfohlen
4MRGN Enterobacter spp.	Risikopopulation (Rektal)	Isolierung	Isolierung	Nicht empfohlen
andere 3MRGN Enterobak- terien	Nein	Basishygiene	Basishygiene	Nicht empfohlen
andere 4MRGN Enterobak- terien	Risikopopulation <sup>4</sup> (Rektal)	Isolierung	Isolierung	Nicht empfohlen
3MRGN P. aeruginosa	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung	Nicht empfohlen
4MRGN P. aeruginosa	Risikopopulation (Rektal, Rachen)	Isolierung	Isolierung	Nicht empfohlen
3MRGN A. baumannii	Nein	Basishygiene	Isolierung	goldärt
4MRGN A. baumannii	Risikopopulation (Mund-Rachen-Raum, Hack	Isolierung	Isolierung	ungeklärt

<sup>1</sup> Risikobereiche sind nach individueller Risikoabwägung, z. B. auf Basis des rassengutes und baulich-struktureller Gegebenheiten festzulegen, wobei Intensivstationen, inklusive der Neonatologie und hämatologisch-onkologische Stationen als Bereiche immersenders gefährdeten Patienten gelten.

In der Neonatologie kann bereits eine alleinige Resisterz gegenüber 3. Generations-Cephalosys-scheit bestimmten Erregern (wie zum Beispiel K. pneumoniae, E. closzoe, S. marcescens, P. aeruginosa, Acinetobacter spp., C. kosen) interdisziplinäre Überlegungen zur Notwendigkens est krankenhaushygienischen Intervention nach sich ziehen.
3 Eine oemeinsame Isolierung (Kohorten-Isolierung) kann nur für Patienten mit einem MRGM derselben Spezies mit 3- misem Resistenzmuster erfolgen.

<sup>4</sup> Als Risikopatienten gelten Patienten mit kürzlichem Kontakt zum Gesundheitssystem in Ländern mit endemischem Auftreten Leatienten die zu 4MRGN-positiven Patienten Kontakt hatten, d. h. im gleichen Zimmer gepflegt wurden



### **Enterobacteriaceae**

Rectal swabs, where applicable: wounds, urine

## Pseudomonas aeruginosa:

Rectal swabs, throat swabs

## Acinetobacter baumanii:

Throat swabs, skin swabs (inguinal!)

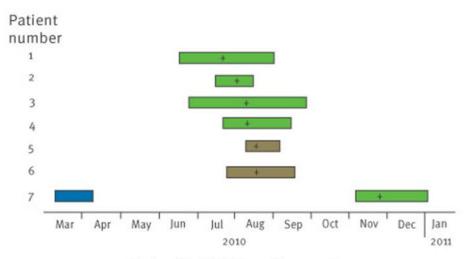


The German experience....



#### FIGURE 1

Synoptic curve of patients with carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae, university hospital, Germany, July 2010–January 2011 (n=7)



Date of first CRKP-positive specimen

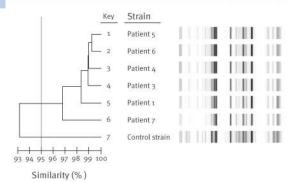
- Period of first stay in the hospital
- Patients with invasive CRKP infection
- Patients with CRKP colonisation
- + Date specimen tested positive for CRKP

CRKP: carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae.

Outbreak due to a Klebsiella pneumoniae strain harbouring KPC-2 and VIM-1 in a German university hospital, July 2010 to January 2011 J Steinmann ()<sup>1</sup>, M Kaase<sup>2</sup>, S Gatermann<sup>2</sup>, W Popp<sup>3</sup>, E Steinmann<sup>4</sup>, M Damman<sup>5</sup>, A Paul<sup>5</sup>, F Saner<sup>5</sup>, J Buer<sup>1</sup>, P M Rath<sup>1</sup> Eurosurveillance, Volume 16, Issue 33, 18 August 2011

#### FIGURE 2

DNA fingerprinting of carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates by repetitive sequence-based PCR, university hospital, Germany, July 2010–January 2011 (n=6)<sup>a</sup>



The dendrogram and gel image demonstrate strain clustering. The horizontal bar on the bottom left indicates the percentage similarity within the strains. A cut-off of 95% similarity (vertical line) was chosen for determination of clonal relatedness. A clinical carbapenem-susceptible *K. pneumoniae* strain served as a control.

One carbapenem-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae isolate (from Patient 2) could not be saved for DNA fingerprinting.



#### TABLE

Characteristics of patients with carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, university hospital, Germany, July 2010–January 2011 (n=7)

Patient number	Underlying condition	Initial specimen	Infection/colonisation	Antibiotic therapy	Status on hospital discharge
1	Solid organ transplantation	Blood	Bloodstream infection	Tigecycline,colistin	Dead – death unrelated to CRKP
2	Cancer	Pleural fluid	Pleural infection	Fosfomycin	Dead - death related to CRKP
3	Solid organ transplantation	Blood	Bloodstream infection	Tigecycline,colistin	Dead – death related to CRKP
4	Solid organ transplantation	Blood	Bloodstream infection	Colistin,amikacin	Dead – death related to CRKP
5	Solid organ transplantation	Rectal	Colonisation	None	Alive
6	Cancer	Rectal	Colonisation	None	Alive
7	Solid organ transplantation	Tracheal secretion	Bloodstream infection	Tigecycline,colistin, amikacin	Dead – death related to CRKP

Outbreak due to a Klebsiella pneumoniae strain harbouring KPC-2 and VIM-1 in a German university hospital, July 2010 to January 2011 J Steinmann ()<sup>1</sup>, M Kaase<sup>2</sup>, S Gatermann<sup>2</sup>, W Popp<sup>3</sup>, E Steinmann<sup>4</sup>, M Damman<sup>5</sup>, A Paul<sup>5</sup>, F Saner<sup>5</sup>, J Buer<sup>1</sup>, P M Rath<sup>1</sup> Eurosurveillance, Volume 16, Issue 33, 18 August 2011





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#### Journal of Hospital Infection

journal homepage: www.elsevierhealth.com/journals/jhin

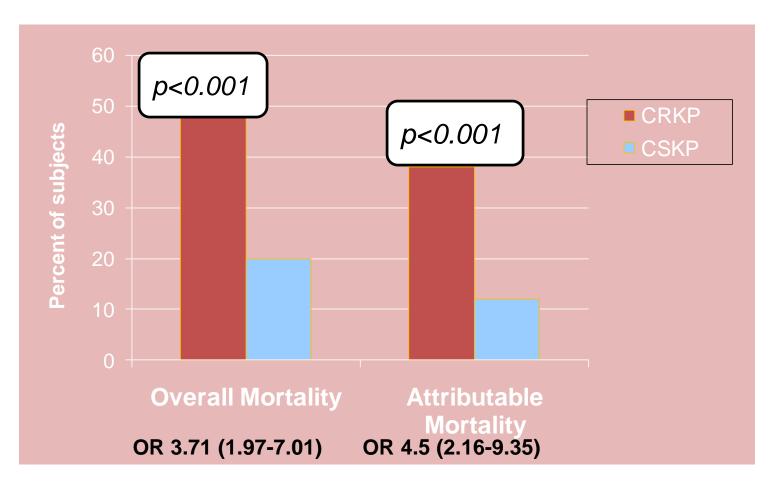


# Large hospital outbreak of KPC-2-producing *Klebsiella* pneumoniae: investigating mortality and the impact of screening for KPC-2 with polymerase chain reaction

Findings: Of 72 cases detected, 17 (24%) had undergone transplantation and 21 (29%) had a malignancy. Overall, 35 (49%) cases were clinically infected, with pneumonia and sepsis being the most common infections. Infection was an independent risk factor for mortality (risk ratio 1.67, 95% confidence interval 0.99–2.82). The median time to contact isolation was 1.5 days (range 0–21 days) using PCR and 5.0 days (range 0–39 days) using culture-based methods (P = 0.003). Intermittent negative tests were observed in 48% (14/29) of cases tested using culture-based methods.



# Mortality associated with carbapenem resistant (CR) vs susceptible (CS) Klebsiella pneumoniae (KP)







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#### Journal of Hospital Infection

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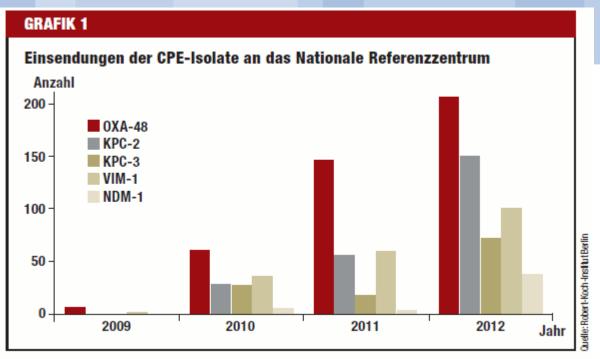
## **Screening Strategies in Leipzig**

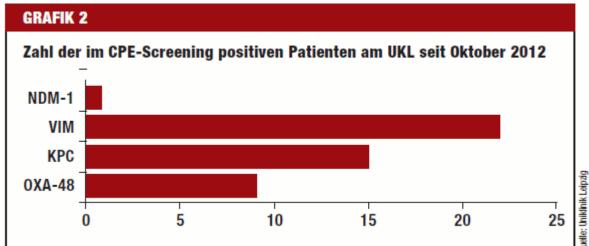
- Patients with history of CPE
- Patients with contact to known CPE pos. patients
- Patients with a history of previous medical treatment in countries with high prevalence of CPE
- Admission on ICU
- Admission on Transplantion Unit (Stem cell or solid organ)
- Hospital Stay > 14 days led to repetetive screening
- Patients undergoing dialysis



#### **Starker Anstieg:**

Die Zahl der Isolate von hochresistenten Enterobacteriaceen hat in den letzten Jahren erheblich zugenommen. Bei den nationalen Einsendungen dominieren OXA-48-Carbapenemasebildner.



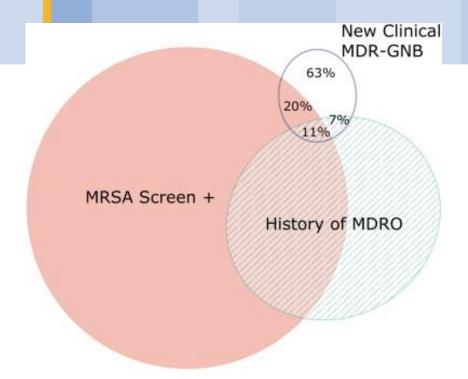


Carbapenemaseproduzierende Bakterienstämme von Patientenproben des Uniklinikums Leipzig (UKL). Ohne systematisches Screening wären die meisten CPE-Einträge nicht

erfasst worden.

<u>Lübbert, Christoph; Lippmann, Norman; Rodloff, Arne C.</u> Hochresistente Enterobakterien: Systematisches Screening ist notwendig





ELSEVIER

#### American Journal of Infection Control

American Journal of Infection Control

journal homepage: www.ajicjournal.org

Major article

Collateral benefit of screening patients for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* at hospital admission: Isolation of patients with multidrug-resistant gram-negative bacteria



Makoto Jones MD  $^{a,b}$ , Christopher Nielson MD  $^{c,d}$ , Kalpana Gupta MD, MPH  $^{e,f}$ , Karim Khader PhD  $^b$ , Martin Evans MD  $^{g,h,i,*}$ 

.

Fig 1 Euler diagram of admissions that have a positive (+) methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) polymerase chain reaction hospital admission nares screen, have a history of a clinical multidrug-resistant organism (MDR...

Makoto Jones, Christopher Nielson, Kalpana Gupta, Karim Khader, Martin Evans

Collateral benefit of screening patients for methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* at hospital admission: Isolation of patients with multidrug-resistant gram-negative bacteria

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## Unsolved problems in screening for gramnegatives....

## **Screening in Neonatology**

"2MRGN"

Since Ciprofloxacin can not be used in (preterm) babies, the pathogens are considered independent of their Resistance to Ciprofloxacin

Antibiotikagruppe	Leitsubstanz	2MRGN NeoPäd	3MRGN	4MRGN
Acylureidopenicilline	Piperacillin	R (c)	R	R
3./4. Generations- Cephalosporine	Cefotaxim oder Ceftazidim	R	R	R
Carbapeneme	Imipenem oder Meropenem	S	S	R
Fluorchinolone	Ciprofloxacin	S	R	R

**Tab. 1a:** Klassifizierung von *Enterobacteriaceae* und *Acinetobacter baumannii* auf Basis ihrer phänotypischen Resistenzeigenschaften für neonatologische und pädiatrische Patienten

Antibiotikagruppe	Leitsubstanz	2MRGN NeoPäd	3MRGN	4MRGN
Acylureidopenicilline	Piperacillin	R (c)		R
3./4. Generations- Cephalosporine	Ceftazidim und/oder Cefepim	R	Nur eine der 4	R
Carbapeneme	Imipenem und/oder Meropenem	S	Antibiotika- gruppen sensibel	R
Fluorchinolone	Ciprofloxacin	S		R

**Tab. 1b:** Klassifizierung von *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* auf Basis ihrer phänotypischen Resistenzeigenschaften für neonatologische und pädiatrische Patienten

<sup>(</sup>c) Sowohl in Tabelle 1a als auch in Tabelle 1b sind auch als "intermediär" sensibel ausgewiesene Isolate wie resistente Isolate ("R") zu bewerten.



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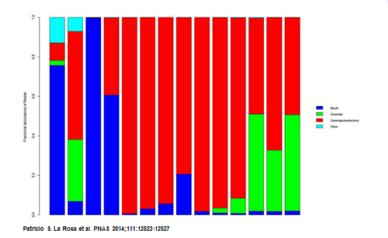
Screening recommendations for gramnegatives:

Gruppe I	Gruppe II	Gruppe III
Bakterielle Isolate mit speziellen Resis- tenzen und Multiresistenzen	Bakterienspezies, um die das Screening ggf. nach interner Absprache mit dem Krankenhaushygieniker und der Mikrobiologie erweitert werden sollte, wenn es bei einem Patienten zu einer invasiven Infektion durch ein solches Isolat gekommen ist.	Bakterienspezies mit besonderer Pathogenität, mit besonders hohem Risiko von nosokomia- len Infektionsausbrüchen oder mit Konsequen- zen für die antibiotische Therapie
2MRGN# NeoPäd, 3MRGN# oder 4MRGN# MRSA	Acinetobacter spp. (ohne MRGN-Eigens chaften)  Klebsiella pneumoniae (ohne MRGN-Eigens chaften)  S. aureus (Methicillin-sensibel)	Serratia marcescens P. aeruginosa Enterobacter spp.*



## Neonatology

Bacterial taxa composition at class level as function of day of life of a single subject.



Problems and Questions about screening for multidrugresistant gramnegative Bacteria in Germany

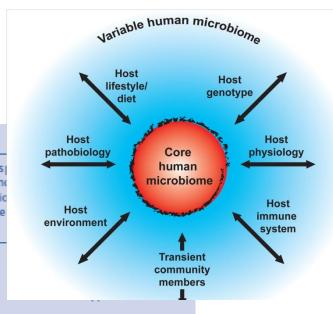
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#### Patterned progression of bacterial populations in the premature infant gut

PNAS vol. 111 no. 34 > Patricio S. La Rosa, 12522–12527, doi:

10.1072/2222 1400407111 Gruppe II Gruppe I Bakterielle Isolate mit speziellen Resis-Bakterienspezies, um die das Screening ggf. nach Bakteriens tenzen und Multiresistenzen interner Absprache mit dem Krankenhaushygieniker mit besone und der Mikrobiologie erweitert werden sollte, wenn len Infektio es bei einem Patienten zu einer invasiven Infektion zen für die durch ein solches Isolat gekommen ist. 2MRGN# NeoPad. Acinetobacter spp. (ohne MRGN-Eigenschaften) 3MRGN# oder 4MRGN# Klebsiella pneumoniae MRSA (ohne MRGN-Eigenschaften)

> S. aureus (Methicillin-sensibel)



<u>Turnbaugn</u> et al. <u>Nature.</u> 2007 Oct 18;449(7164):804-10.



#### **Conclusions:**

Screening does not solve all problems....

#### But:

- Mortality of MDRO-Infections is high
- Lack of treatment options requires improvement of Hospital Hygiene
- Screening is essential to identify the patients who need to be isolated
- Screening needs consequences



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