



New guidelines & practical implications for care: Standards of care & infection control

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CYSTIC FIBROSIS FOUNDATION GUIDELINE

Infection Prevention and Control Guideline for Cystic Fibrosis: 2013 Update

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Overview

- Microbiology of CF
- Ecology of CF pathogens
- Transmission of CF pathogens
- Prevention of transmission of CF pathogens



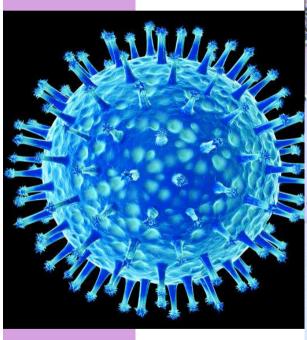


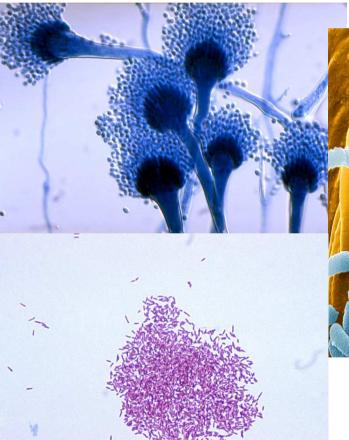
Microbiology of CF





Microbiology of CF





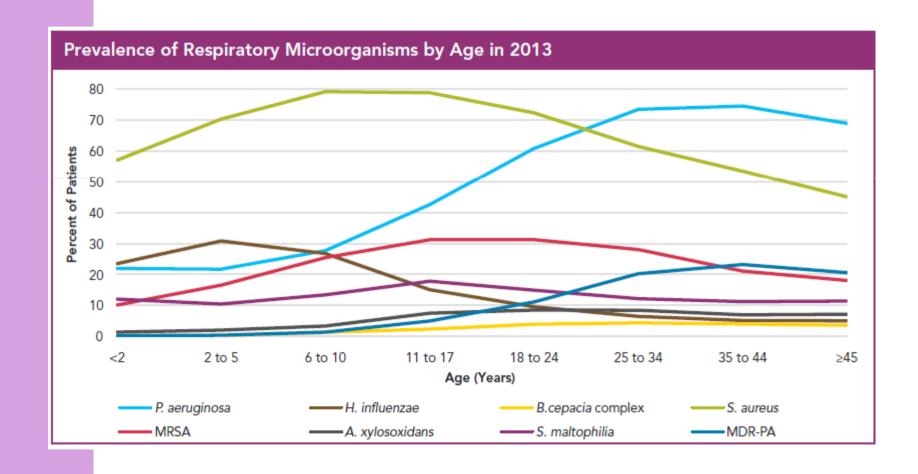




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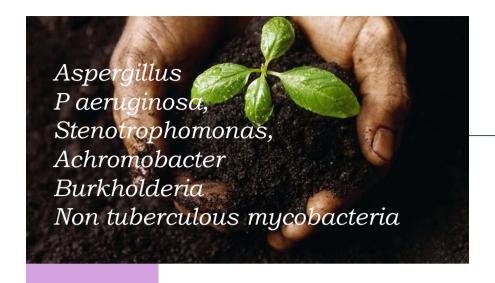
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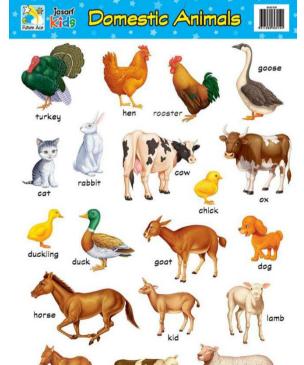




Ecology of CF pathogens

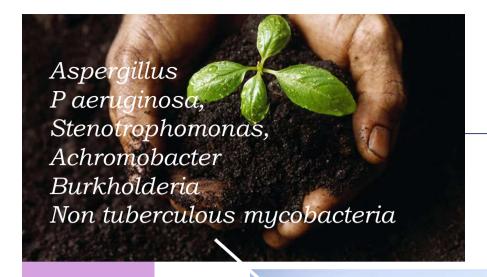






Viruses MRSA Other Bacteria NTM







Aspergillus



Viruses MRSA NTM Bacteria



Aspergillus Paeruginosa

WARNING! DANGER ZONE



WARNING! DANGER ZONE







Transmission of CF pathogens





Can pathogens be transmitted

- From animals to CF?
- From non-CF to CF?
- From natural environment/home/health care environment to CF?
- From CF to CF?





Can pathogens be transmitted

• From animals to CF? (YES)

• From non-CF to CF? (YES)

• From natural environment/home/health care environment to CF? YES

• From CF to CF? YES





Transmission from CF to CF? YES

TABLE 6. Relative Frequency of Shared Strains of Different Cystic Fibrosis Pathogens

Species	Frequency	Reference(s)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	+++	27, 28, 30, 130–132
Burkholderia spp.	+++	27, 133–135
Methicillin-susceptible Staphylococcus aureus	+	136, 137
Methicillin-resistant S. aureus	++	138, 139
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	+	140, 141
Achromobacter xylosoxidans	+	142-144
Mycobacterium avium complex	None described	102
Mycobacterium abscessus subsp. massiliense	+	66, 129, 145

^{*} Frequency (+ to +++) is based on the relative number of published reports.





Source of Pa in CF patients

Patient-to-patient transmission

- Well documented
- Studies indicating the existence of a limited patient-to-patient transmission risk
- Studies indicating the existence of highly transmissible Pa strains
- Prevention of transmission
 by patient segregation
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Environmental transmission

- Less documented
- Studies in hospital environment
- Studies in home environment





Source of transmission of CF pathogens

- Exact source not known in the majority of the patients
- Transmission from
 - > environment
- Magnitude of transmission risk not known
- ⇒ primary transmission and acquisition events targeted in the recommendations





Mode of transmission

- Transmission of infectious secretions:
 - Direct contact
 - Indirect contact.
 - Through contaminated intermediate objects
 - Through infectious droplets (can travel as far as 2m!)
- **○** → Contact and droplet transmission





Prevention of transmission





CYSTIC FIBROSIS FOUNDATION GUIDELINE

Infection Prevention and Control Guideline for Cystic Fibrosis: 2013 Update

- How to avoid transmission of pathogens to CF patients in
 - Healthcare settings:
 - Outpatient settings: CF clinics/ambulatory care settings
 - Inpatient settings: hospitalization
 - Non healthcare settings:
 - Camps
 - CF events (indoor/outdoor)
 - Schools





All people with CF can have pathogens in respiratory tract secretions that are transmissible to other people with CF

Transmission of infectious secretions occurs via:

- Direct contact
- Indirect contact
 - Through contaminated intermediate objects
 - Through infectious droplets (can travel as far as 2m!)





Infection control and prevention: The CF clinic





Infection control guidelines in CF clinic

- Source containment of respiratory secretions of people with CF
- Appropriate use of personal protective equipment
- Cleaning and disinfection to prevent acquisition of CF pathogens from the contaminated healthcare environment





OUTPATIENT

INPATIENT

- Isolation Mask (patient)
- Hand & respiratory hygiene (patient/family/HCW)



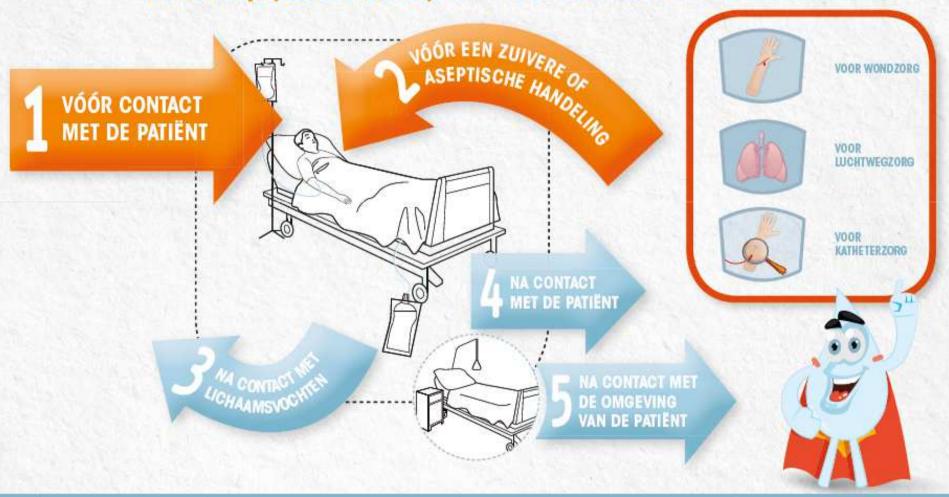
How to disinfect your hands?

- ▶ Gebruik voor het ontsmetten van de handen de beschikbare handalcohol (Dax alcoliquid ®).
- Duurtijd: 20 tot 30 seconden (in praktijk: tot de handen volledig droog zijn)



DE 5 MOMENTEN VOOR HANDHYGIËNE

Bescherm je patiënt, focus op de 'VOOR CONTACT' momenten!





RED LEVENS





Hand hygiene: patient, family and HCW

TABLE 7. Examples of Opportunities for Hand Hygiene by Healthcare Personnel, People with Cystic Fibrosis (CF), and Families

	Healthcare personnel	People with CF	Family members
Entering CF clinic or hospital room	X	X	X
Leaving CF clinic or hospital room	X	X	X
Before or after contact with patient	X	NA	NA
Before and after performing pulmonary function tests	X	X	NA
After obtaining respiratory tract culture	X	X	X
After coughing	X	X	X
Before putting on and after removing gloves	X	NA	NA
When hands are contaminated with respiratory secretions	X	X	X
Before and after cleaning and disinfecting nebulizer equipment	X	X	X
Before donning gloves for performing sterile procedures	X	NA	X^a
After using restroom	X	X	X



Hoesten of niezen?

Hoe bescherm je jezelf en anderen?





Draai je hoofd weg van anderen en bedek je neus/mond met een papieren zakdoek



Werp de zakdoek nadien in de vuilnisbak



Als je geen zakdoek hebt, nies of hoest dan in je mouw, niet in je hand



Was je handen na het hoesten of niezen met water en zeep of wrijf ze 20-30 seconden lang in met handalcohol



Je kan de vraag krijgen om een mondmasker te dragen om anderen te beschermen



Opmerking Een hand geven vormt een risico op overdracht van klemen. Als je zorgveriener je geen hand geeft, dan doet hij/zij dit om je te beschermen.



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RED LEVENS ontornet de handen











OUTPATIENT

- Isolation Mask (patient)
- Hand hygiene (patient/family/HCW)
- At least 2m distance
- Scheduling
 - Patient in 1 room, rotation of HCW
 - Cohort segregation vs all patient segregation?
- No shared common items
- Disinfection of equipment/surfaces

INPATIENT

- Single room
- All respiratory interventions in the patients' room
- All medical equipment in the room
- Isolation mask when outside the room
- No contact with other CF patients
- No shared common items



OUTPATIENT

- **Solution Mask** (patient)
- Hand hygiene (patient/family)
- At least 2m distance
- No shared common items
- Scheduling
 - Patient in 1 room, rotation of HCW
 - Cohort segregation vs all patient segregation?
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INPATIENT

- Single room
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- No shared common items





Pulmonary function testing

- In the exam room at the beginning of the clinic visit
- In a negative-pressure room (AIIR)
- In a PFT laboratory
 - with either portable or integrated HEPA filters
 - without HEPA filtration, allowing 30 minutes to elapse before the next person with CF enters the PFT laboratory

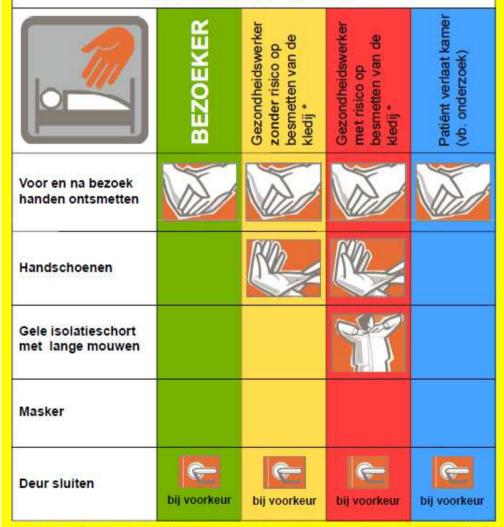


In both in- and outpatient healthcare setting!

GEACHTE BEZOEKER

Gelieve vooraf een verpleegkundige te raadplegen

CONTACT



Steeds in combinatie met standaard voorzorgsmaatregelen

* Besmetting van de kledij is mogelijk bij contact met de patiënt of voorwerpen in de kamer (vb. bed, geriatrische zetel, ...).





INTERMEZZO: Infection control and prevention: THE BASICS

Standard precautions
Transmission based precautions



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Standard precautions

All patients

- ✓ Irrespective of bacterial cultures
- ✓ Protection of both patient and HCW

- ✓ Hand hygiene
- ✓ Protection of clothing
- ✓ Protection of facial mucosa
- ✓ Prevention of bloodborne infections
- ✓ Materials and surfaces!

Transmission based precautions

- ✓ Patient with specific pathogens
- ✓ Symptomatic presentation (eg respiratory infection, acute diarrhea...)

- ✓ Contact
- ✓ Airborne
- ✓ Droplet





Standard precautions: in all patients

PATIENT Anticipated exposure to			
Intact skin			
Not intact skin, mucosa			
Contact with body fluids			
Within 2 m of coughing patient			
Splashing of body fluids			



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Standard precautions

All patients

- ✓ Irrespective of bacterial cultures
- ✓ Protection of both patient and HCW

- ✓ Hand hygiene
- ✓ Protection of clothing
- ✓ Protection of facial mucosa
- ✓ Prevention of bloodborne infections
- ✓ Materials and surfaces!

Transmission based precautions

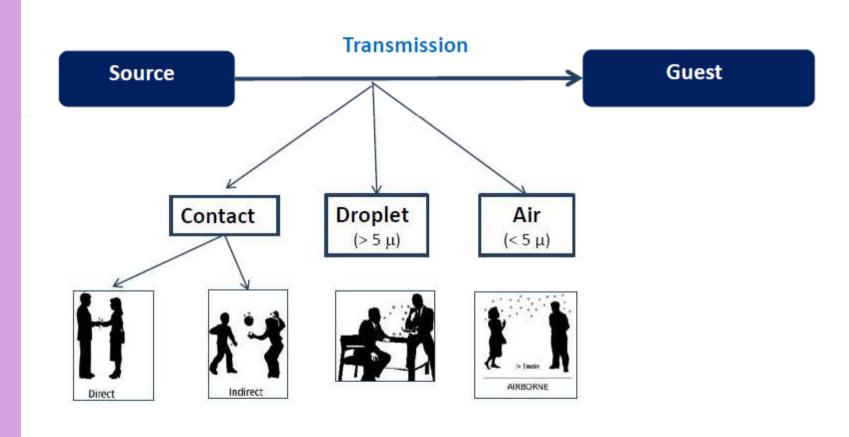
- ✓ Patient with specific pathogens
- ✓ Symptomatic presentation (eg respiratory infection, acute diarrhea...)

- ✓ Contact
- ✓ Airborne
- ✓ Droplet





Transmission of micro organisms

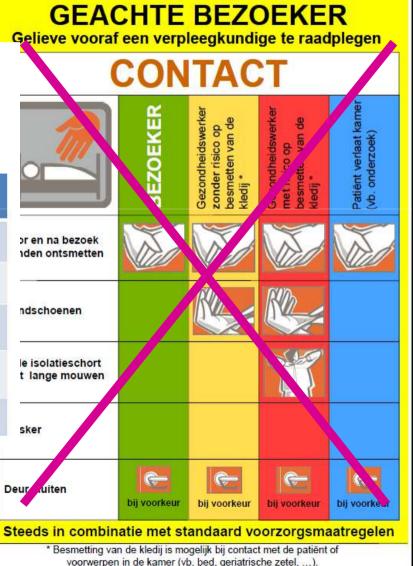






Standard precautions: in all patients





man, vrouw en kind













MRGN (multiresistante gram negative)

MRSA

Clostridium difficile

Carbapenemase producing Enterobacteriaceae (CPE)



Meningococcimumps GEACHTE BEZOEKER
Gelieve vooraf een verpleegkundige te raadplegen
CONTACT - DRUPPEL

Was an de partier and bezoek
handen ontsmetten

Woor en na bezoek
handen ontsmetten

Was an de patiert

Was an de patiert

Masker op < 1 meter
van de patiert

Deur sluiten

Steeds in combinatie met standaard voorzorgsmaatregelen

Influenza, RSV, pertussis GEACHTE BEZOEKER
Gelieve vooraf een verpleegkundige te raadplegen

AEROGEEN

WANTE ON DE STONE S

Tuberculosis (open lungTB)



Measles, varicella





Infection control and prevention: CF events, school and leisure





• CF events/camps

- Indoor: only 1 CF patient
- Outdoor: at least 2m distance from others with CF

School:

Not in the same room at the same time as other CF patients





Leisure activities

- limit prolonged and/or repeated exposure to **activities that generate dust from soil and organic matter** (eg, gardening and lawn mowing, cleaning stalls)
- avoid exposure to construction and renovation activities that generate dust
- avoid activities in hot tubs, whirlpool spas, and stagnant water.
- perform hand hygiene after changing the litter, handling feces, cleaning and disinfecting the cages or fish tanks of their pets, or interacting with farm animals.





Conclusion

- © CF pathogens are ubiquitous in the natural environment
- Transmission to CF patients mainly from the environment, also from other CF patient
 - Direct/indirect contact
 - Infectious droplets (2m!)
- **2013 CFF guidelines on infection control and prevention**
 - Hospital
 - Home/leisure
 - Hand hygiene!





Conclusion

- Partner with IC&P teams to design and implement guidelines/check adherence/give feedback
- IC&P precautions can cause stress/anxiety/guilt feelings to patients and parents











(not) THE END

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Care of Nebulizer

- **Clean** (dish detergent soap and water)
- Disinfect
 - Heat methods:
 - Place in boiling water and boil for 5 minutes
 - Place in a microwave-safe receptacle submerged in water and microwave for 5 minutes
 - Use a dishwasher (>70C or 158F for 30 minutes)
 - Use an electric steam sterilizer
 - Cold methods:
 - Soak in 70% isopropyl alcohol for 5 minutes
 - Soak in 3% hydrogen peroxide for 30 minutes
 - !! Rinse off the cold-method disinfectant using sterile water, not tap water
- Air dry the nebulizer parts before storage



Water

- Tap water or well water that meets local public health standards, distilled water, or bottled water may be used by people with CF
 - i. For drinking
 - ii. For bathing
 - *iii.* For *cleaning* nebulizers and other respiratory equipment (eg, airway clearance devices, spacers, and netipots) if followed by *disinfection*
 - *iv*. For the water needed for *heat disinfection* (eg, boiling, microwaving, and steam sterilizing)
- Only *sterile* water be used for nasal rinses (eg, neti pots), filling of humidifier reservoirs, and as a final rinse of respiratory equipment (eg, after cold disinfection)





Transmission of P aeruginosa: parent's knowledge and hygienic measures

Parents' knowledge about P. aeruginosa (PA) infection

Item	Below are some statements regarding the problem of Pseudomonas infection. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement.	Yes / I agree (%)	No / I disagree (%)	I dont know (%)
14	It is not possible to avoid contact with Pseudomonas.	75.2	12.4	12.4
15	Once infected by the Pseudomonas germ, you cannot get rid of it.	10.9	65.9	23.3
6	Pseudomonas exists wherever it is dirty	24.4	63.0	12.6
11	A child already infected with <i>Pseudomonas</i> can become further infected with Pseudomonas germs from other cystic fibrosis patients.	55.1	6.3	38.6
7ª	The best way of avoiding Pseudomonas infections is to ensure that infected and uninfected patients do not come into contact with one another in hospital environments. Patients' behaviour in everyday life is less important. ^a	41.7	44.1	14.2
10	Sooner or later every cystic fibrosis patient gets infected by Pseudomonas.	34.1	34.9	31.0
8	Health problems caused by <i>Pseudomonas</i> usually only develop years after the infection.	32.0	27.3	40.6
13	In any contact with a Pseudomonas germ, the risk of infection is very high.	58.5	20.0	21.5
12	The highest risk areas for infection are in public toilets and public swimming baths.	63.1	16.9	20.0
9	Good everyday hygiene regimes very much reduce the risk of infection.	78.9	11.7	9.4

Ullrich JCF 2008

Transmission of P aeruginosa: recommendations of CF physicians &

hygienic measures by CF parents

Hygienic measures taken by the families to prevent Pseudomonas aeruginosa (PA) infection compared to physicians' recommendations

ltem .	Family practice (%)	Parental recall of physicians' recommendations (%)	Previous study: Recommendations by CF physicians* (%)
Clean and dry the inhaler after every application	88	87	95
The child should always close the toilet lid before flushing	73	74	60
The child is not the first to use the bathroom or WC in the morning	72	75	51
Observe particular rules in the company of other CF patients (don't cough over others or sleep in the same room)	71	71	91
Try to enhance the immune system	60	NA	NA
Pay particular attention to intensive physiotherapy and/or sport	60	NA	91
Draw the attention of the dentist to the PA problem	55	26	62
Early antibiotic treatment of respiratory tract infections	55	80	87
Remove pot plants from the child's room	54	38	60
Remove the humidifiers from the radiators	54	40	67
Avoid bathing in gravel pits and standing water	52	37	13
Do not use whirlpools	52	27	60
Disinfect the inhaler after every application	51	NA	18
Disinfect the inhaler at least once a week	45	55	NA
Rigorous hygienic measures with infections in the family	35	NA	44
Use of different toothbrushes for mornings and evenings	33	23	11
Avoid the use of public showers	33	25	9
Avoid contact with other CF patients as a matter of principle	32	NA	7
Practise as less precautions as possible to avoid unnecessary restriction	31	25	NA
Do not visit indoor swimming pools	22	13	2
Remove pot plants from the flat	21	NA	13
Do without air conditioning in the car	17	11	9
Do not visit open air swimming pools	15	5	0
When possible do without dental check-ups	5	NA	0
We changed the CF-centre, because there was no separation of PA-positive and-	2	NA	NA
negative patients			
Wa about and the doublet	1.	NIA	NIA