

www.webbertraining.com

#### The Need for MRSA Assessment

The scope of the problem in healthcare The impact of MRSA carriage The changing reservoir Options for response



- 30% of people carry S. aureus
- Methicillin resistant form (MRSA)
   First noted in US in 1968
  - Rapid increase since 1980s
  - Traditionally acquired in hospital settings
  - Resistant to common antibiotics
  - Source of outbreaks, infections
- · Community-associated strains

Healthcare Associated MRSA













#### **Post-Acquisition Studies**

Among new carriers, how many develop infection? All inpatients:

11-20% 12

ICU patients: 38% develop bacteremia <sup>3</sup>

1 Pujol et al. Eur J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis 1994; 31(1):96-102 2 Coello et al. J Hosp Infect 1997;37:39-46 3 Pujol et al. Am J Med 1996; 100(5):509-16

#### **MRSA Sequelae**

- Among tertiary care patients, there is a substantial risk of later infection
  - 29% develop infection in next 18 months
  - 28% of infections involve bacteremia
  - 49% of all infections occur post-discharge

Huang SS and Platt R. Clin Infect Dis 2003;36:281-5





Bradley et al. Ann Intern Med 1991; 115(6): 417-22

 

 MRSA Colonization and Subsequent Infection Risk in NH

 Infection Risk in NH

#### Re-Hospitalization Rates Among MRSA+ and MRSA- NH Residents

- 3 year prospective cohort study 2000-2003
- 23 Belgian nursing homes
- 2,814 patients

Reason	N	INCIDEN MRSA(+)	CE RATE MRSA(-)	HAZARD RATIO IRR (95% CI)	P-value
			- ()	(	
Cardiopulmonary	267	6.0	4.9	1.2 (0.7 - 2.22)	0.49
Infection	273	7.5	4.9	1.6 (0.9 - 2.6)	0.09
RTI	121	4.5	2.1	2.1 (1.1 - 4.1)	0.03
UTI	45	1.0	0.8	1.2 (0.3 - 5.0)	0.79
Other	87	2.0	1.6	1.3 (0.5 - 3.4)	0.65
Other causes	505	11.0	9.3	1.2 (0.7 - 1.8)	0.36
Any admission	1,904	36.0	35.1	1.0 (0.8 - 1.3)	0.89





 

 The Hospital
 The Hospital

 Lucet et al. Arch Intern Med 2003;163:181-8 Huang et al. J Infect Dis 2007;195(3):330-8.

# **CDC** Prevention Epicenters

- 12 ICUs
- · Admission and weekly nares cultures
- 1-year study period
- · Measures with and without surveillance cultures

#### Enhanced Detection of MRSA Reservoirs in ICUs

	Estimate	% Increase w Screen
Importation	12%	50% (30-135%)
Acquisition	3.4%	31% (7-157%)
Prevalence	18%	31% (19-63%)

Huang et al. J Infect Dis 2007;195(3):330-8.

# Enhanced Detection House-wide prevalence – 2.7% MRSA+ - Emory University Hospital<sup>1</sup> '98

- 7.3% MRSA+ Grady Memorial Hospital<sup>2</sup> '03
- 6.3% MRSA+ Evanston Northwestern Healthcare3 '05
- <sup>1</sup> Jernigan et al. ICHE 2003;24:409-14 <sup>2</sup> Hidron et al. CID 2005;41:159-66
- 5 Robicsek et al. Ann Int Med 2008;148:409-18

#### Value of Active Surveillance

- · Knowledge of iceberg
  - Increases detection
  - Increases awareness
  - Corrects misclassification
- Rapid isolation

   Contact precautions
- Prevents transmission



















#### Community vs Hospital MRSA

No risk factors

**CA-MRSA** 

- USA 300, 400
- Antibiotic sensitive
- PVL Toxin
- No PVL Toxin
  Pna > Soft Tissue
- Skin & Soft TissueNecrotizing

Miller et al. NEJM 2005;352:1445-53.

Risk factors

• USA 100, 200

Antibiotic resistant

Non-Necrotizing

HA-MRSA

Antibioti	ic Profiles Merging				
Antibiotic	CA-MRSA % Susceptible	HA-MRSA % Susceptible			
β-lactams	0%	0%			
clindamycin	85%	30%			
levofloxacin	20-80%	10%			
Bactrim	85-99%	85%			
doxycycline	65-90%	90%			
rifampin	70-100%	95%			

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE	
ORIGINAL ARTICLE	
Necrotizing Fasciitis Caused by Community-Associated Methicillin-Resistan Staphylococcus aureus in Los Angeles	t
Loren G. Miller, M.D., M.P.H., Francoise Perdreau-Remington, Ph.D., Gunter Rieg, M.D., Sheherbano Mehdi, M.D., Josh Perlroth, M.D., Arnold S. Bayer, M.D., Angela W. Tang, M.D., Tieu O. Phung, M.D., and Brad Soellberg, M.D.	





#### USA 300 In Nursing Homes

- Raab et al., *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2006; 27: 208-211

   15/197 (7.6%) colonized with PVL(+) MRSA
   PVL(+) > PVL(-) MRSA isolates
- Mody et al. 44th Annual IDSA Meeting
   7/213 (3.3%) colonized with MRSA containing the SCCmec IV

















#### What Regimen?

- Mupirocin
- · Chlorhexidine bathing
- Mupirocin + Chlorhexidine
- Systemic agents
  - Bactrim, doxycycline, rifampin

#### Mupirocin

- VA Nursing Home in Michigan
- 38% S. aureus carriage (N=39)
  - 54% MRSA – 46% MSSA
  - 46% MSSA
- Mupirocin for 7d eradicated 91%
- · At two months, 56% remained persistently clear





#### **Common Regimen**

- Intranasal mupirocin bid x 5-7d
- Chlorhexidine baths x 5-7d
- Serial screening
  - nares
  - prior colonized sites

# Vaccinate

#### Vaccine Trial

- S. aureus conjugate vaccine
- Tested on patients on hemodialysis
- · Provided partial immunity
  - Initially thought to be 40 weeks
  - Difficult to verify with serial inoculations
- No imminent candidates

Shinefield H et al. New Engl J Med 2002; 346:491-96

Disinfect

#### **Environmental Contamination**

- · Widespread contamination in room
  - Door knobs Bed rails
  - Counters/tables Phone
  - Monitors Window ledges
- 58% of ICU acquisition had the same strain type as another patient actively or very recently in the ICU

Boyce et al. ICHE 1997;18(9):622-7 Rampling et al. J Hosp Infect 2001;49(2):109-16 Oie et al. J Hosp Infect 2002; 51(2):140-3 French et al. J Hosp Infect 2004;57(1):31-7 Sexton et al. J Hosp Infect 2006;62(2):187-94 Hardy et al. ICHE 2006;27(2):127-32. Huang et al. Arch Int Med 2006;166(18):1945-51

#### **Environmental Contamination**

- · Similar whether colonized or infected
- · Shelley et al. (SHEA 2008)
  - Contamination of room sites (bed rail, table, call button, phone) was similar among colonized patients (47%) vs infected patients (45%)
  - Similar contamination of providers' hands after examination
  - 90% of environmental strains were same as nares











#### **MRSA** Conclusions

- Endemic in hospitals, nursing homes, communities
- Morbidity and mortality is high among inpatients
- Community and healthcare reservoirs are merging and expanding
- · Legislation and public reporting have arrived
- There are several options for response



