









MRSA in 1960s: "Decade of Discovery"

- · Significanceof heterogeneous resistance: a "lab. finding"
- Only relevant to skin? Then bloodstream infections (BSIs) occurred!
- QA distributions need to include these strains as still around (Netherlands missed them in 1990s)
- · During decade homogeneous resistance emerged
- Little or no formal surveillance in place (pre EARSNet!)
- Some countries more affected: Denmark 34% of S. aureus BSIs in 1968

#### 1970s: "The Decade of Complacency" David Shanson

- MRSA decreased in France, UK, Australia & Denmark
- · Several theories why
  - Antimicrobial stewardship: reduction in tetracyline & streptomycin use (isolates were multi-resistant)
  - less "fit" due to these and other resistances (Nielsen et al, 2012 for Danish 1960s MRSA)
  - improved infection prevention and control
- HCWs changed practices because Rosendal head of Staph Lab was very influential in Danish College of Physicians
- CMMs advising DH Scotland 1990s, England 2000s Concerns now ref reductions in DH resources

#### 1975-76: Emergence of Gentamicin Resistant MRSA

- Gentamicin introduced in 1970s another reason for reductions in MRSA?
- 1975: Speller Bristol first gentamicin-resistant isolate
- 1976: Shanson Mile End Hospital first outbreak Many interventions and fumigation used after last case discharged Strain never seen again in England!

#### 1980s: "The Decade of Re-Emergence"

- New epidemic gentamicin resistant MRSA strains emerged in Australia
- · Caused immense problems in the UK
- Spread globally (but many different strains in USA)

#### 1980s Controversies

(see Ayliffe et al's Guidelines 1986, 1990, 1995, 1998)

- MRSA virulence questioned
- Marples labelled different MRSA types
- Some at least as virulent as some MSSA (Lacey strain prot A-)
- MRSA displace MSSA so no additional burden

   Probably UK surveillance data from 1990s most convincing that they are an additional burden
- MRSA can be treated by many drugs and hyperbetalactamase production is the issue
- Not so even though amoxycillin binds to PBP2' (PBP2a)
- Luckier in UK that more susceptible than some others e.g. parts of USA, Gulf States and Australia

# EMRSA Sites Predilection (Marples et al studies)

- Six month survey 1987-88 EMRSA-1: infections in men, Other EMRSAs (2-14): infections in women
- Analysis of multiple-site referrals in 1995
- EMRSA-15: vaginas, pressure sores, urines, - EMRSA-16: sputum
  - (also with Cox *et al* "Kettering outbreak") throat colonisation
- EMRSA-3: leg ulcers
- OMRSA: skin lesions and leg ulcers



#### 1990s : "The Decade of Dawning Realisation"

- · ICTs differed in views still on MRSA importance!
- "MRSA and MSSA are both important: MRSA is a distraction and other HAI AMR organisms also important"
- ICNA debate where audience's opinions changed to pro MRSA control
- · Politicians ignored warnings and the increases in MRSA
- · IC shown to be effective but not enthusiastically adopted
- Emergence of mupirocin resistance: threats of other disinfectant resistance: no surveillance!











Whole genome sequencing and the prevention and control of meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection

Humphreys and Coleman, J Hosp Infect, 2013;85:86

	142 Eng Importar	gland a nt Difficu	nd \ Ities	wales ICTs
				Inter-ward transfers     59%
	Difficulties in eradicating colonisation	64%		Poor staff/patient ratios 58%
•	Compliance with bandwashing	61%		Extensive patient colonisation 519
	Due in part to:	0170		<ul> <li>Not implement initial screening 39%</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Rapid turnover of staff</li> <li>Lack of MRSA experience</li> </ul>	30%		Not implementing other IC procedures     50%
		37%	•	Differences in health care workers opinions on importance of MRSA control     48 <sup>o</sup>
				Unable to discharge patients to nursing homes     419
	<ul> <li>Agency staff</li> </ul>	31%		Lack of skilled staff     399
	Financial constrain		39%	
	Nursing/elderly horizontal	me admissions	37%	Shown at CMO Annua
	<ul> <li>Differences in Man on importance of M</li> </ul>	ager's opinions IRSA	37%	Conference: no intere
	Frequent introduction	ons of MRSA	35%	PULS Pusiness Plan:
	Laboratory overloa	d	34%	PHLS Business Plan.
	Staff spread MRSA		27%	HAI not included!
	(Munitorin resistan	(ce)	120/	



2000s: "The Decade of Reactivity"

What interventions were important in reducing England's MRSA Bacteraemia ?

(Note orthopaedic MRSA SSIs and MRSA HAI Prevalence also decreased)









Possible TRIGGERS?				
April 2001	Mandatory Acute Hospital MRSA bacteraemia surveillance			
July 2003	Director Infection Prevention and Control (DIPHIC) reports to Chief Executive			
July 2004	Target for reduction of MRSA bacteraemia: 2003-04 halved by 07-08			
Sept 2004	clean <b>your</b> hands national campaign			
June 2005	Saving Lives published: Seven Bundles followed			
Oct 2005	Enhanced MRSA bacteraemia surveillance: CE Responsible			

Trigger Factors?						
	Oct 2006	Code of Practice to prevent HCAI published as part of the Health Act : The STICK				
	2006 - 08	Improvement Teams: varied why went in and what done: The CARROT Used Healthcare Commission and other approaches				
	May 2007	Healthcare Commission inspection programme: against Code				

















The World's First National Hand Hygiene Improvement Campaign Preceding the WHO Global Patient Challenge

- 4 year campaign: Dec 2004 to June 2005
- Rolled out to all 187 acute NHS hospitals

Conclusions NOSEC Study Stone et al, BMJ 2012;344:e3005 • Trebling of usage of soap and alcoholic hand rub (AHR) • Strong independent associations with ~halving of MRSA bacteraemia and *C difficile* infections • Higher procurement of soap and AHR • Health Act • DOH improvement visits • Relative contributions unclear • Other national interventions or hospital variations were not significant

 National infection control interventions, including a hand hygiene campaign, in context of a high profile political drive, can successfully reduce these infections.

#### NAO Report 2008 Improvement Comments

- Leadership from CEs, Good Performance Management
- Increase in ICT resourcing & isolation capacities (HTA MRSA Review shown to be vital)
- Threat of CQC fines/shaming
- Stoke Mandeville/Maidstone Reports a wake-up call
- Quoted DH report: Staff/Patient ratios/Bed Occupancy no longer related to higher MRSABs
   NOTE: It showed that they WERE significant when I was complaining about these!

The Future

*Five decades of MRSA: controversy and uncertainty continues.* Cookson, Lancet 2011; 378: 1291-92.

"It is vital that policy makers and governments realise that they must continue to spend money to save money."

"MRSA and other hospital infection pathogens will continue to pose threats to patient safety in the foreseeable future.

One thing is certain: the response to these challenges will determine the next decade of research and reaction to MRSA."

- "Prediction is very difficult, especially about the future" Niels Bohr *Danish physicist (1885 - 1962)*
- "The future will be exactly like the past only far more expensive" Jim Bishop, *Author*, 1959

#### Issues Still to Be Addressed!

- Need for better (CONSORT/ORION compliant) studies on isolation, disinfectant "suppression," type and methods of screening (i.e what exactly was done when!)
- Context of studies needs to be considered e.g. country and type of unit e.g. case-mix of the ICUs, CA-MRSA, LA-MRSA are considerable threats
- Consider local applicability of interventions?
- Monitor what you can e.g. periodic discharge screening
- MRSA is lower now: consider all MDROs and have an economic strategy e.g. look DH NOW study (Cost/QALYs)
- Ensure a wide engagement in policy making e.g. informed and unbiased patient advocates





