

Today's Topics

- > Organisms associated with outbreaks in hotels
- > Importance of fomites in spread of pathogens
- Norovirus outbreaks in hotels: case examples involving fomites
- > Bacterial hotspots in hotels
- Movement of virus in a hotel
- > Impact of interventions on virus spread

Results

- > Virus detected
 - · Next four rooms cleaned by the maid
 - On surfaces (table tops) in the conference room
 - On 1/3 of the conference attendees hands
 - On the coffee pot handle of the breakfast area





Why Hotels?

- Large number of persons in one place
- > Number of persons change daily
- Persons come from different regions all over the world
- > Exposure occurs over days/weeks
- Major cost to hotels (closure, clean-up, lost business)
- > Challenging in terms of infection control

Vehicles of Exposure (Hotel Outbreaks)

- > Food
- > Food Handlers
- > Water (aerosols)
- ▶ Fomites
- > Swimming pools
- > Hot tubs
- Lobby Water Fountains
- > Air conditioning systems

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The Curse of the Cruise Ships



- Floating hotels (have to report outbreaks of norovirus)
- > >50 outbreaks of norovirus
- One documented outbreak of influenza on a long cruise

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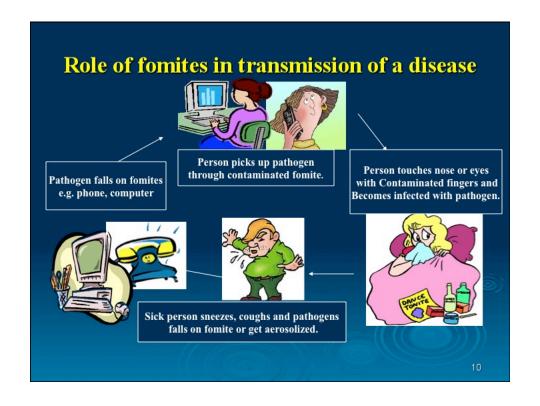
The Gamblers Grunts

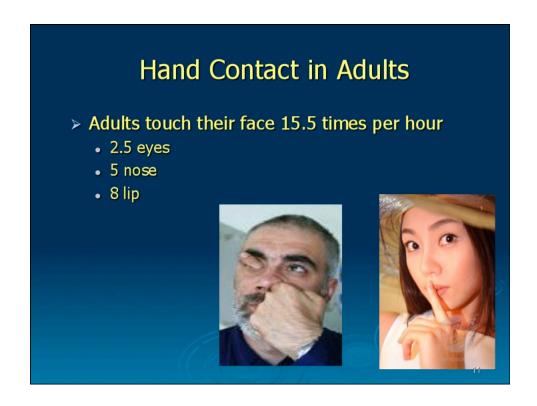
- > Channel 10 News, Ashville
- > Jan. 20, 2010

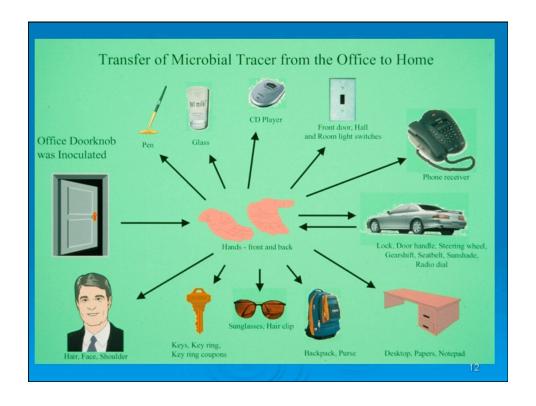


- Workers at Harrah's Casino in Cherokee are battling a virus that's sickened nearly 250 people.
- A cleaning crew is wiping down more than 3,000 slot machines with a bleach and water mix. Door knobs, escalator handrails and restrooms are also sanitized hourly.







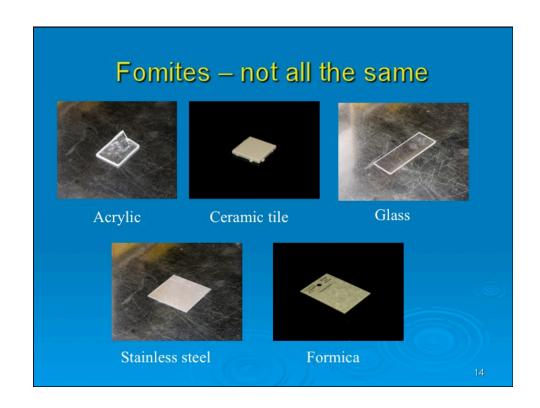


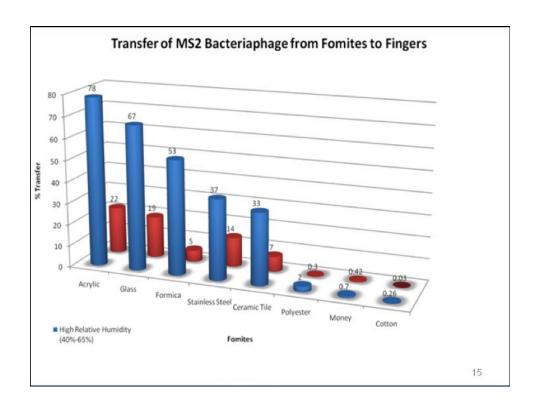
How Efficient is Transfer?

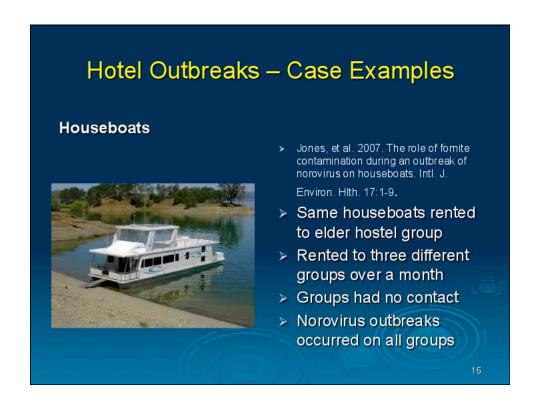
(Lopez et al, 2009)

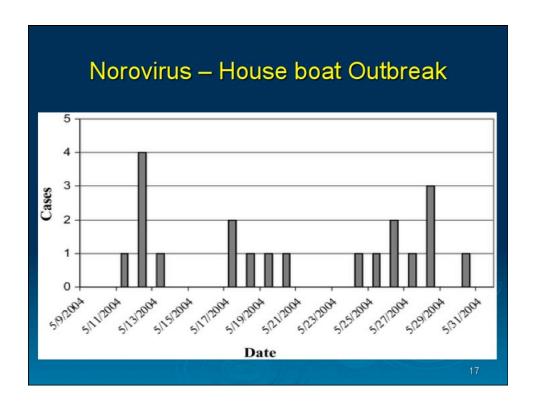
- Type of suspending media
 - Greater transfer when suspended in feces than phosphate buffered saline
- Hand/object contact
 - Type of interaction with object (i.e. doorknob vs. push button)
 - Finger vs. hand

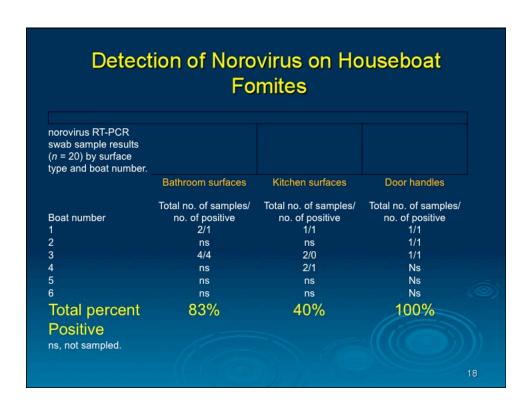












Prolonged Outbreak of Norovirus in a Hotel

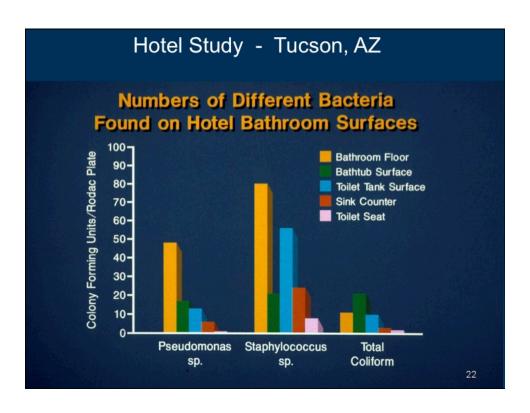
- Cheeseburgh et al 2000. epidemiol. Infect. 125:93-98
- Outbreak of norovirus over a six month period
- Fomites positive for norovirus
 - Carpet (recent vomit) -62%
 - Carpet (no vomit) -75%
 - Toilet hands ,taps, basins 39%
 - Phones, door handles,-24%
 - Cushions, curtains 20%

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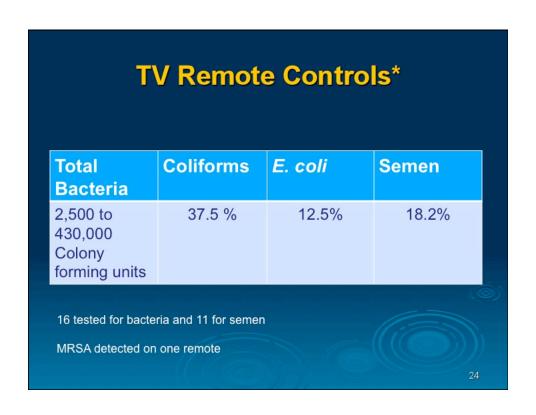
Outbreak of Norovirus Associated with Environmental Contamination in a Hotel

- ➤ Kimura et al 2011. Epidemiol. Infection . 139:317-325.
- Outbreak began on two widely spread floors after vomiting incidences
- The infection among guests spread widely on the two floors after cleaning by staff.

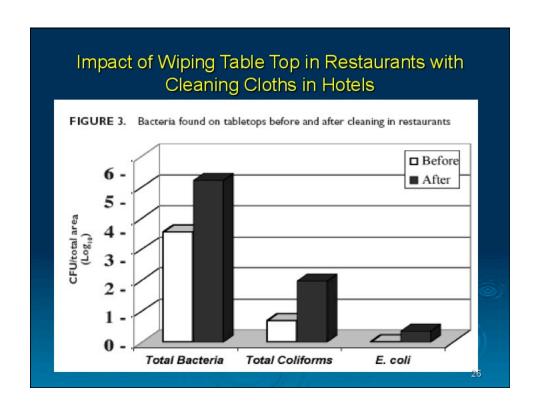












What's on Your Coffee Cup Lid?

	Total Bacteria/ lid	Coliform Identifications		Total Bacteria/ lid	Coliform Identifications
Sample			Sample		
1	820		16	810	
2	550	Enterobacter cloacae	17	1.90E+03	
3	<10		18	20	
4	430		19	10	
5	10		20	140	
6	<10		21	10	
7	20		22	30	
8	330		23	50	
9	6.70E+05	Serratia spp	24	60	
10	<10		25	1.20E+04	
11	650		26	210	Enterobacter sakazakii
12	2.60E+03	Serratia spp	27	3.10E+04	Serratia spp
13	2.50E+03	E. coli	28	110	
14	<10		29	2.60E+03	
15	1.80E+03		30	450	27

Hotel Intervention Study



- -How does a virus spread in a hotel
- -what is the role of cleaning in the spread of viruses
- -Do disinfectants and hand hygiene make a difference in the spread of virus?

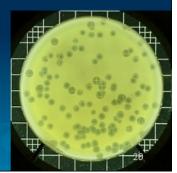
Sifuentes et al. 2014. Use of hygiene protocols to control the spread of viruses in a hotel

The Virus

Bacteriophage MS-2

- -~23 nm in diameter
- -single stranded RNA
- -no lipid layer
- -inactivated by 99.99% by hand sanitizer
- -similar in shape and size to the cold virus (rhinovirus)
- -commonly used as a model for disinfectant testing





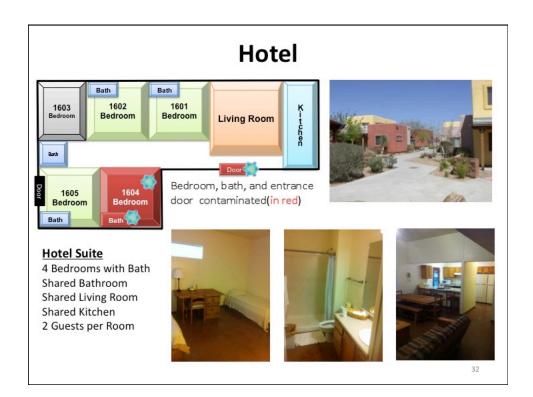
Methods

- · Contamination Sites
 - Guest Room
 - outside door handle, one bedroom, and bathroom faucet
 - Morning while participants were attending a meeting in the conference center



Methods

- Conference Center
 - MS-2 was used to contaminate outside door handle and the kitchen faucet handle
 - Before the start of the morning meetings.
- 8 Guests participated in study per overnight stay
- · All evaluations run on three separate overnight stays





Sampling Sites

Hotel Room	Shared Kitchen in Room	Conference Center
Desk 1 (Wood)	Kitchen Faucet (Chrome)	Chair 1 (Wood)
Chair 1 (Wood)	Kitchen Counter (Laminate)	Conference Table (Wood)
Desk 2 (Wood)	Refrigerator Handle (Plastic)	Top of Coffee Pot (Plastic)
Chair 2 (Wood)	Kitchen Light Switch (Plastic)	Light Switch (Plastic)
Outside Bedroom Door Handle (Stainless Steel)		Downstairs Bathroom Light Switch (Plastic)
Outside Bathroom Door Handle (Stainless Steel)		Downstairs Bathroom Faucet and handle (Chrome)
Bathroom Faucet and Handle (Chrome)		Faucet Handle (Kitchenette) (Chrome)
Bathroom Counter (Laminate)		Refrigerator Handle (Plastic)
Toilet Handle (Chrome)		Upstairs Bathroom Counter (Laminate)
Shower Handle (Chrome)		Upstairs Bathroom Faucet (Chrome)
Bathroom Light Switch (Plastic)		Bathroom Light Switch (Plastic)

Virus Spread between Hotel Rooms

- Add MS-2 virus added to one persons hand or bathroom counter top
- Sample next series of rooms after maids clean and conference room at end of day tested for virus.
- Conference attendees hands



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Effectiveness of Intervention Products Against MS-2 Virus

- > Hand Sanitizer = 74.5% reduction of virus on the hands
- ➤ Disinfecting wipe = 50% reduction of virus on fomites



Interventions

- Sanitizer Stands (alcohol gel hand sanitizer)
 - Placed in the Conference Room, Common Area of Rooms, Café, Lobby.
- Inhale Trays
 - Contained Kleenex Cool Touch tissue, Kleenex Hand and Face moist wipes, and Kleenex sanitizer packets. Two trays were placed in the conference room, 1 in each room, 1 on lobby/check-in desk.

Interventions

- Kleenex Disposable Hand Towels
 - Bathrooms used reusable washcloths to dry hands, replaced with Kleenex Disposable hand towels.
- · Disinfecting wipes
 - Disinfecting wipes provided to cleaning crew and disinfectant spray

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Results

- Reduced virus detected on fomites in guest rooms by 90%
- > Reduced virus on hands of guests by 50%





Findings Summary

Intervention reduced

- •the occurrence of viruses in a hotel
- •the occurrence of viruses in common areas of hotel
- •the occurrence of viruses in guest rooms
- •the amount of viruses on fomites
- •the movement (spread) of viruses throughout a hotel
- •the movement (spread) of viruses from rooms to common areas
- •the movement (spread) of viruses from common areas to rooms
- •the probability of infection from viruses which cause respiratory infection (Rhinovirus and Influenza) and diarrhea (Norovirus)

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Findings Summary

- Viruses can spread in a hotel
- Housekeeping practices can spread viruses between guest rooms
- Hotel guests can spread viruses from their room to common areas (conference center, shared kitchen) of the hotel
- Hotel guests can spread viruses from common areas (conference center, shared kitchen) to guest rooms

Summary

- Hotels are ideal environments for the rapid spread of certain infectious agents
- Fomites and cleaning disinfecting procedures play a role in the transmission of enteric and respiratory viruses
- Better defined cleaning tools and cleaning/ disinfecting protocols are needed

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