

Device Infection Surveillance

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CNS in Surveillance

Royal Brompton & Harefield NHS Foundation Trust

Overview

- Local definitions & classification
- Inclusion/exclusion
- Local trends in device infection
- Root cause analysis/ duty of candour
- Measures to reduce device infection
- Summary



Royal Brompton & Harefield **NHS**
NHS Foundation Trust



Background

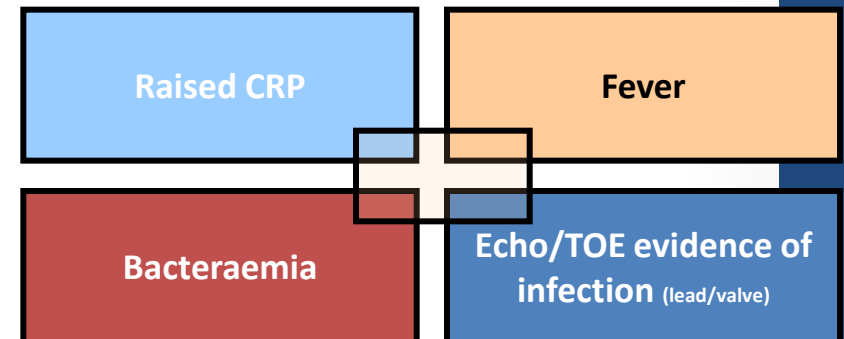
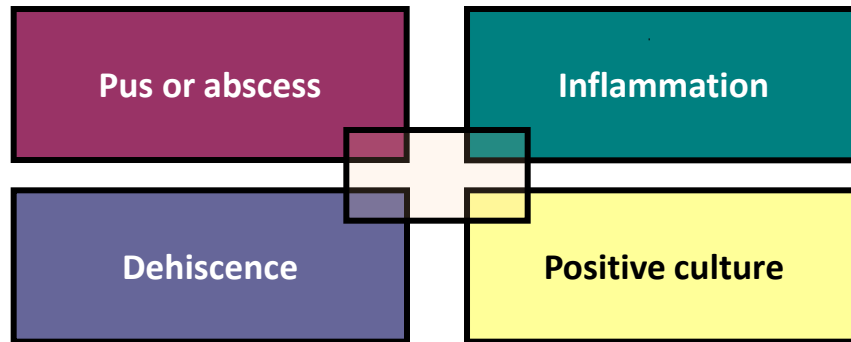
- Shift towards more new implants, fewer revisions
- ICDs – approximately 650 (Trust 2015/16 FY data)
- Pacemaker – approximately 900(Trust 2015/16 FY data)
- In 2010 complications were MDT reviewed, including device infections

Steep learning curve

- **New patient group** – predominantly post-discharge surveillance (Systematic Review: 60% post-discharge Woelberg *et al.* 2016– ? >90% for implant device infection)
- **Active Surveillance:** ward checks, microbiology reports, ‘Wound Book’ in Pacing Clinic, MDT complications list
- **‘Light surveillance’** – prospective, detailed data collected on infected cases
- **Risk of over-reporting**

Local and Systemic Criteria

Skin or Pocket Infection



Systemic Illness

Mr XXX XXXXX
XXXXXXXXXX

DOB: Age: , M

Previous medical history

IHD, CABG & MV repair 20XX

Multiple PCI

Poor LV – EF 23%

LV thrombus on warfarin

ICD implant 3/2/2012 Lab 5 at HH (transferred from Lister for device).

Operator: Dr X

Left subpectoral pocket cephalic vein routine closure Dermabond. Reaction to ABx: rash, itching, urticaria

At HH discharge: no issues with wound and rash gone.

Post Discharge: patient reported ongoing bleed and pain following implant for which he went to local hospital for analgesia and dressing.

Transfer Details: A&E East & North Hertfordshire NHS Trust: patient presented 4/3/2012 erythema and swelling overlying ICD. L anterior chest wall from ICD incision line blood and pus expressed approx. 40 mls appearance of 10cm abscess. Patient admitted with fever, dizziness and nausea. Microbiology: Lactose penetrating coliform. B/C negative to date on transfer

Harefield Admission 6/3/2012 – 30/4/2012: WBC 16.8, CRP 57, Temp 36.8

Invasive Management/ Treatment

Extraction (7/3/2012) Procedure Notes: incision through old scar. Pus +++ upon breach of the capsule. The silk securing the ventricular ICD lead had been eroded with infection. Device explanted. Leads unscrewed as stylet inserted and removed easily with gentle traction.

Wound debrided lavage H₂O₂ closed. Dr X

Microbiology

- Wound swabs: 7/3/2012 and 24/4/2012 MRSA negative; 12/3/2012 and 2/4/2012 culture negative
- Pus sample: 8/3/2012 moderate growth of coliform
- Tissue sample: N/A
- Lead: Pacing wire tip: 8/3/2012 Not tested as not received in sterile container
- Blood culture: 7/3/2012 venous blood negative

Echo 23/3/2012: No clear evidence of thrombus or vegetation on this scan

New implant dual chamber ICD right sided 26/4/2012 by Dr X

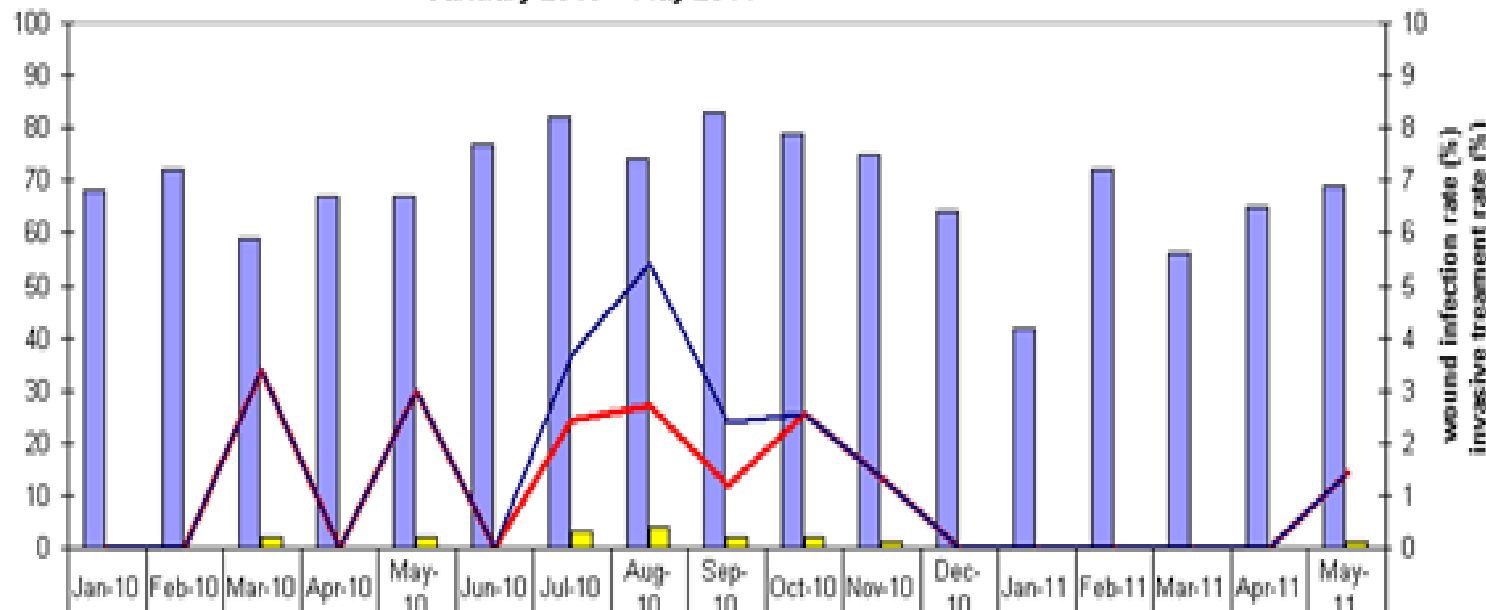
Surgical review 23/5/2012 noted both sites healing

Next OPA: 31/05/2012 Dr X

30/5/2012 confirmed infection

Record Infection in Month Procedure

HH Implant Device Wound Infections
Complex and Simple Devices, New and Revision Procedures
January 2010 - May 2011



HH Total Number of Procedures	68	72	59	67	67	77	82	74	83	79	75	64	42	72	56	65	69
Incidence of wound infection (n)	0	0	2	0	2	0	3	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Invasive Treatment Rate (%)	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.4	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Wound Infection Rate (%)	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.7	5.4	2.4	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4

Considerations

- ◆ MDT adjudication
- ◆ Classification vs invasive treatment
- ◆ <> 1 year of procedure
- ◆ 'Homegrown' vs Other Institution



Rates vs ward level activity



The 'ward burden' higher than infection rates

- Month of procedure is usually different from month when infection presents
- Patients from other hospitals
- Device infections can arise in our patients >1 year
- Protrusion/erosion

Ward Burden

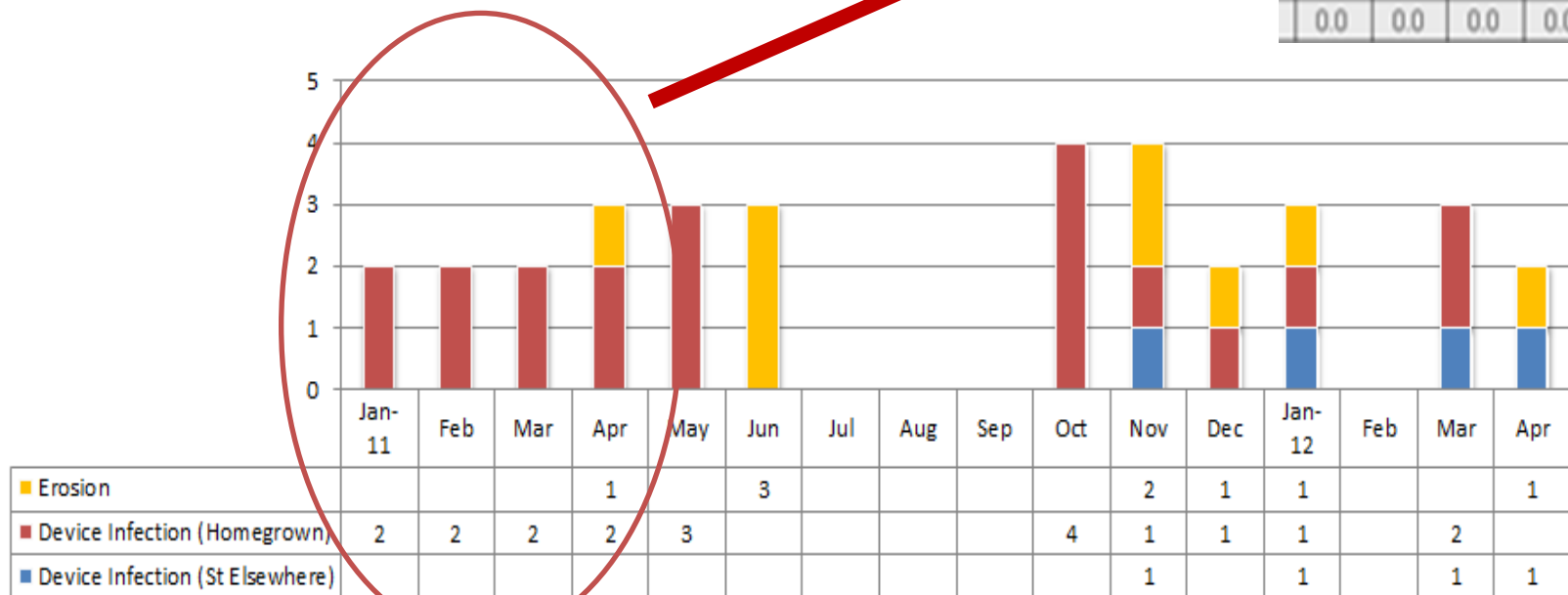
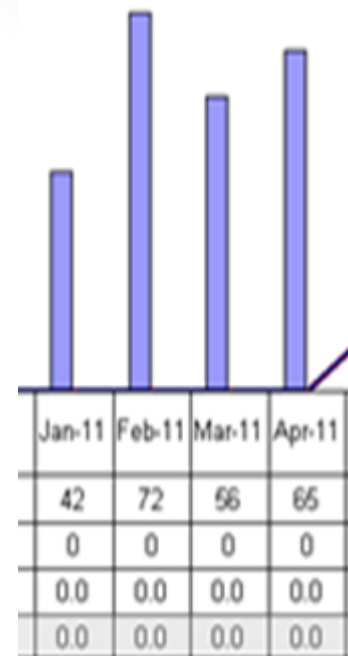
Inpatient Data

Number (n) Patients of Device Infection Management at Ward Level

Max one episode inpatient stay per patient

January 2011 - April 2012

(data as at 30/5/2012)

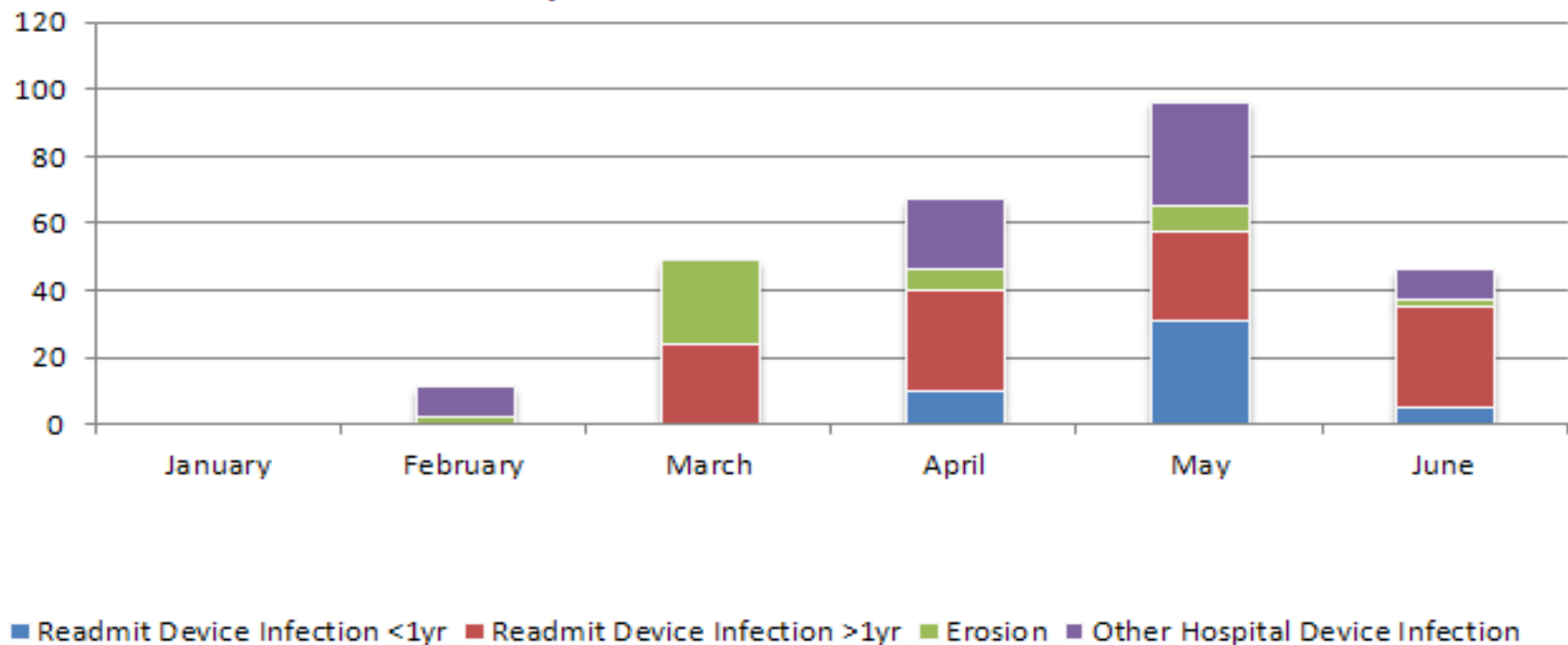


Six Month Audit of Bed Days

Total 269 bed days for device wound management, mean stay 30 days

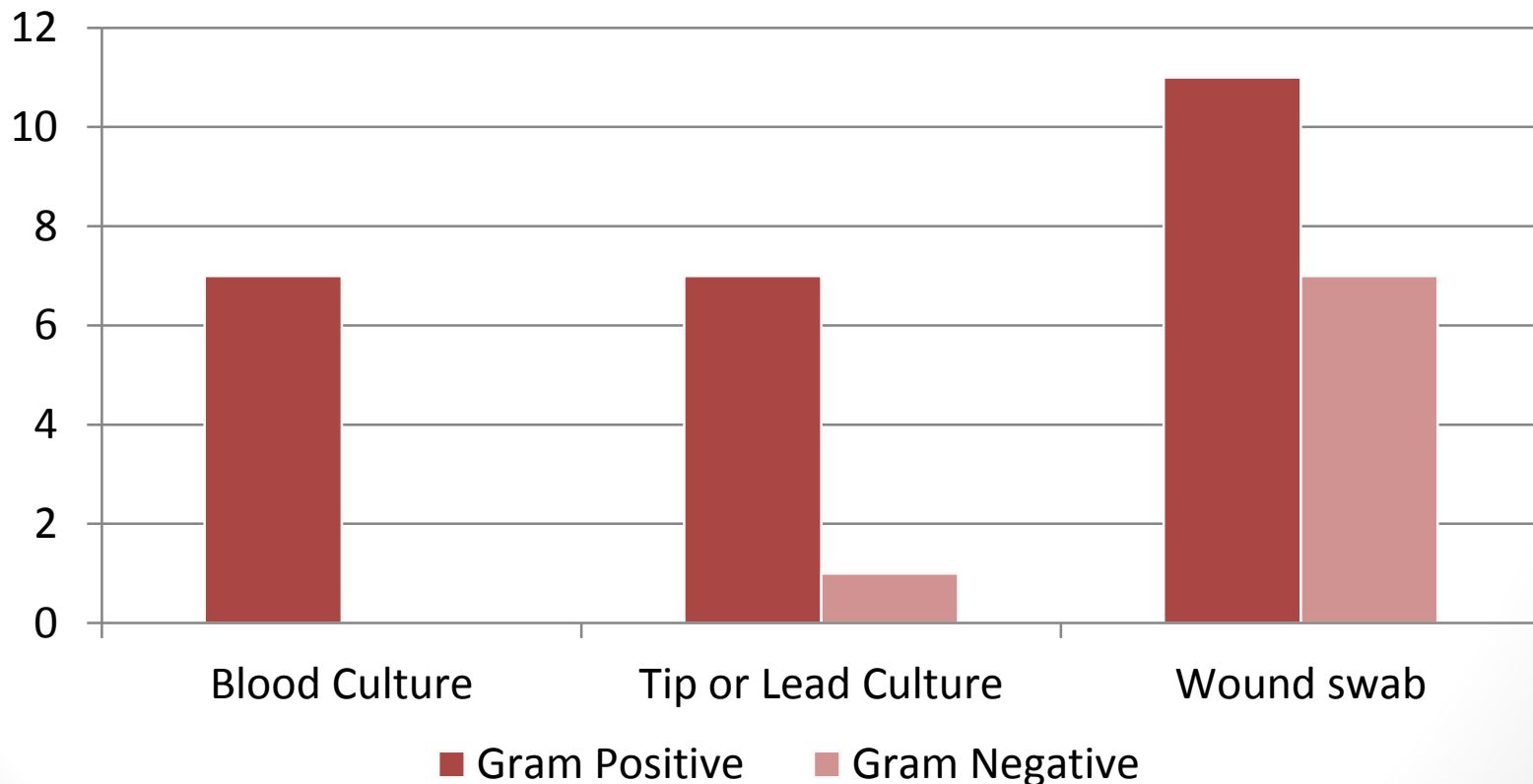
Device infections with onset >1 yr procedure represent **41% of the bed days**

HH Bed Days: Readmission for Device Infection (including >1 yr onset, and device infections implanted at other hospital) or Device Erosion
January - June 2013 (Data as at 7/11/2013)



Most Common Microbial Cause

**Culture +ve Device Infections < 1 year of Procedure,
HH 2010-14 data**



Sample type, by specimen

Blood Cultures: 41% culture positive

- Within 24 hours. 5/15 culture positive
- 8/23 patients did not have BC on admission. Later samples:
- MRSA culture BC positive, 12 days after admission
 - CNS culture BC positive, 7 days after admission

Lead Tip: 100% culture positive

6/6 were culture positive

Pus *: 100% culture positive

2/23 patients had samples of pus sent. 2/2 were positive micro (Staph A and coliform)

Tissue: 0% culture positive

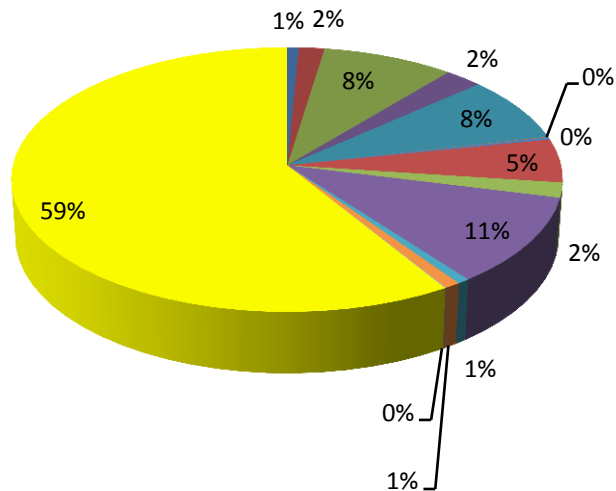
3/23 patients had tissue samples sent.

Wound swabs: 76% culture positive

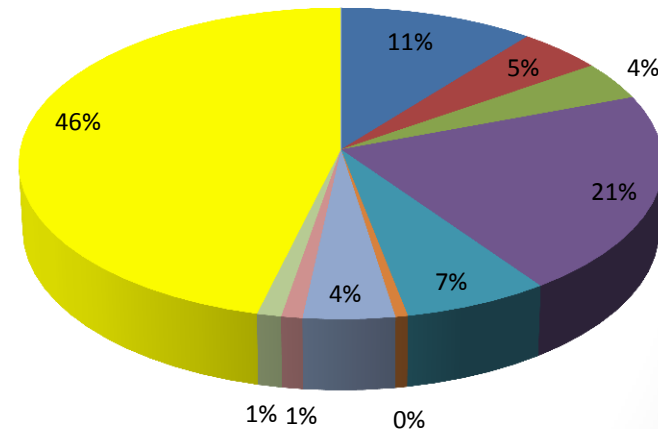
16/21 had positive swab

Cost HCAI, device infection/SSI

**2011/12 Financial Year
Implant Device
Readmission for Infection**



**2011/12 Financial Year
Cardiac Surgery
Readmission for Infection**



Data




Dimensions of Data

Quality – accurate, valid, reliable, timely, relevant, complete

MDT adjudication –
increased confidence in
dataset

Point	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ABx		Clarification: Re-dosing for prolonged procedures; timing (within one hour KTS) re-administration, revision devices and transfer patients	New antibiotic guidelines. Integrated Care Pathway (ICP) adapted	Guidelines for Empirical Antimicrobial Therapy for Cardiac Implantable Electronic Device (CIED) Infection	National trends in prophylaxis, decolonisation protocol (mupiricin?)
Cath Lab			Cath Lab 7: larger space, 15 air changes	Cath Lab 6: refurbishment & improvement of infrastructure (more storage, better scrub facility etc)	Cath Lab 4: planned work includes theatre standard - 25 air changes
New Practices	Chloraprep	Clarification on MRSA +ve management	Collatamp trialled. All treat-and-returns to be washed onsite	Sterillum HibiScrub+	Replace monitor dots daily (at wash) for all pts moving forward for implants

Care Bundle to Reduce SSI

MRSA screen	Normothermia	Blood glucose control	ABx within 1 hr KTS	Wash
Yes	36, -, 36	N/A	ABx 12:10 Proxy 12:15	Yes
Yes	35.7, 36 (36.9), 35.7	N/A	ABx 15:00 Proxy 15:00	Yes
Yes	36, -, 35.1	N/A	couldn't loc	No
Yes	35.2, -, 35.2			No
Yes	35.6, -, 36.8			No
Yes	35.8, -, 35.8			Yes
Yes	36.5, -, 36.5			No
Yes	35.7, -, 35.7	N/A	ABx 16:00 Proxy 16:05	No
Yes	35.9, -, -	N/A	ABx 17:26 Proxy 17:35	Yes

Example: Patient Preparation

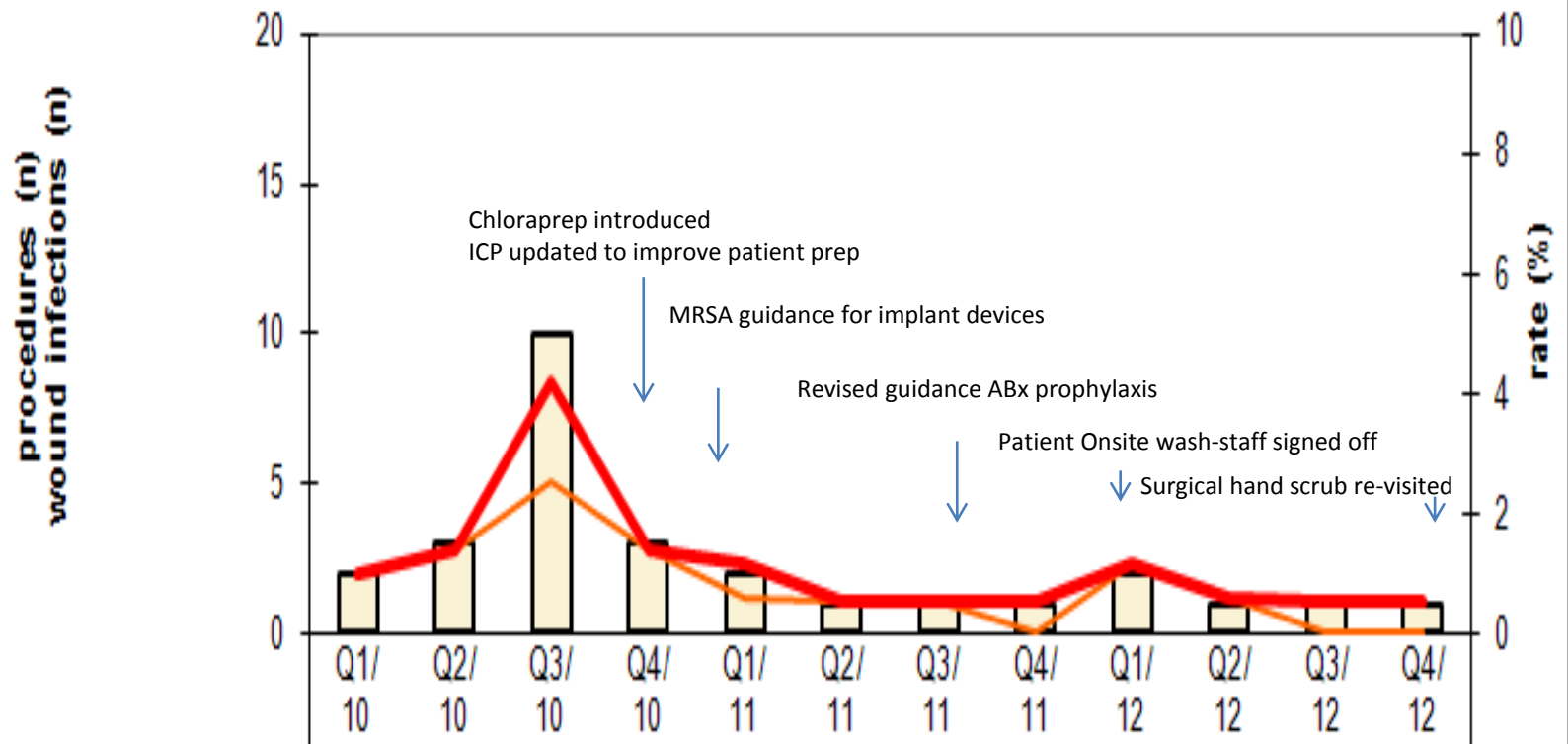
- Wash x 2 with antimicrobial solution
 - Treat-and-return
- Adhesive removal (i.e. electrodes)
- Hair removal – reduces skin prep solution dry time



Harefield Cardiology Implantation Device Infection and Interventions

Calendar Quarter (Q), January 2010 - December 2012

Data as at 6/3/2013



Wound Infections (n)	2	3	10	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Exploration/Removal for Infection (%)	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
Wound Infection Rate (%)	1.0	1.4	4.2	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5

RCAs & Duty of Candour

Review case as well as environment (building works/cleaning scores etc), practices (hand hygiene etc) and processes (instrument sterile services, other incidents)

Findings from root cause analysis to go to patients, 'closes the loop'

New Initiative – Pacing Clinic

Wound Photo:

1) Prior to discharge

2) 6 week follow up

3) Wound issues

 Royal Brompton & Harefield NHS Foundation Trust

A lifetime of specialist care

PCW Report

Name:

Date of assessment: 13 July 2016

Reason for Assessment: Pre-Discharge Check;


HCW proving assessment:

Responsible Consultant:

Exudate: Dry/ no exudate;

Wound description: Suture material

Action: Consent for Photo Obtained and No Action Required

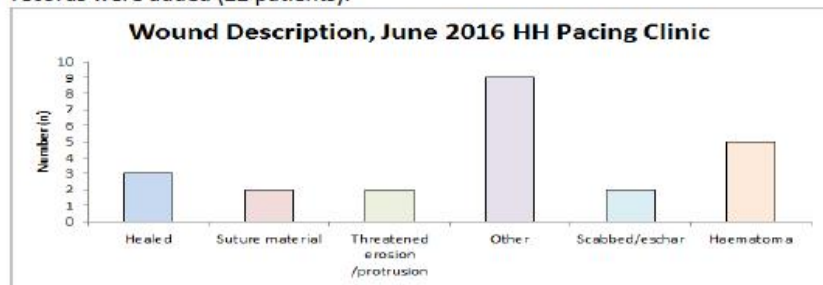


Wound care environment: Pacing Clinic

Dressing selected: None Required;

Pacing Clinic- June 2016 Photo Feedback

The new PCW Registry on Dendrite tracks the progress of wounds (Figures 1 & 2) and facilitates MDT review and documentation. From 7th June -30th June, 24 records were added (22 patients).



Data Completeness: HCW and Consent

- HCW field completed 22/24 (two entries without name of person completing form/photo)
- Consent for photo completed on 50% forms (12/24)

Data Capture: Actions (not all will apply!)

'Bloods taken' documented on two records

'Medic informed' recorded on five records

No swabs taken and no wounds listed with exudate

Dressing provided (Mepore) for one patient

Good practice noted

✓Picture taken at right angle (straight on) and comparison angle (if applicable)

✓Ruler provides overview of size (if applicable)

✓Patient face not shown

✓Form completed with all applicable fields (inc patient consent for photo)

✓Photo clear /brightness well set



Figure 1: pre discharge check

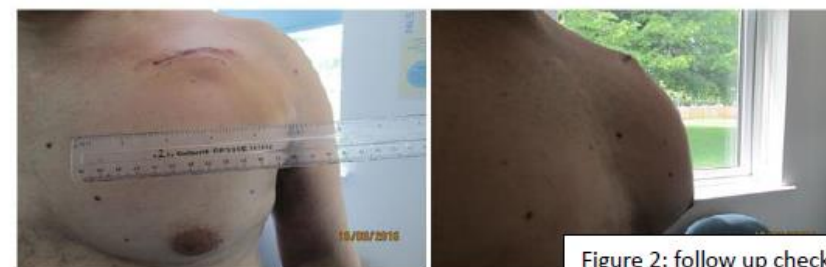


Figure 2: follow up check



June 2016 Cases Examples: erosion/ protrusion



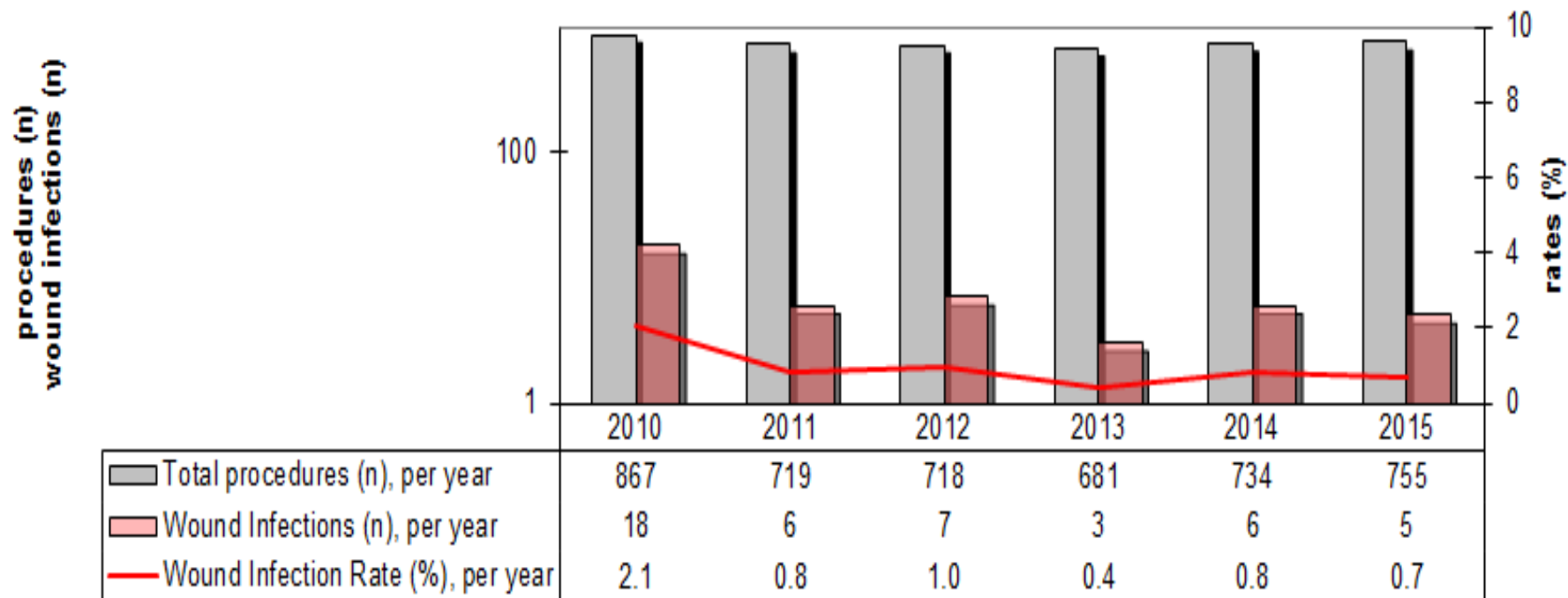
Advantages

- Remote MDT review
- Better documentation /standard upload (not on mobiles)
- Assessment overtime
- Paper light
- Data analysis
- Existing database (Dendrite)

Surveillance Data Collection

- Onset (<> 1 year)
- Homegrown/St Elsewhere
- Classification Superficial/Pocket/Systemic vs invasive treatment
- Microbiology
 - Sample: Wound Swab, Tissue, Lead or Tip, Blood Culture

Harefield Hospital: Cardiac Implantable Electronic Device Infection
January 2010 - December 2015
Data as at 4/10/2016



Summary

Future for device infection surveillance

- Important outcome measure
 - Benchmarking
 - Improving patient outcome measures

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