




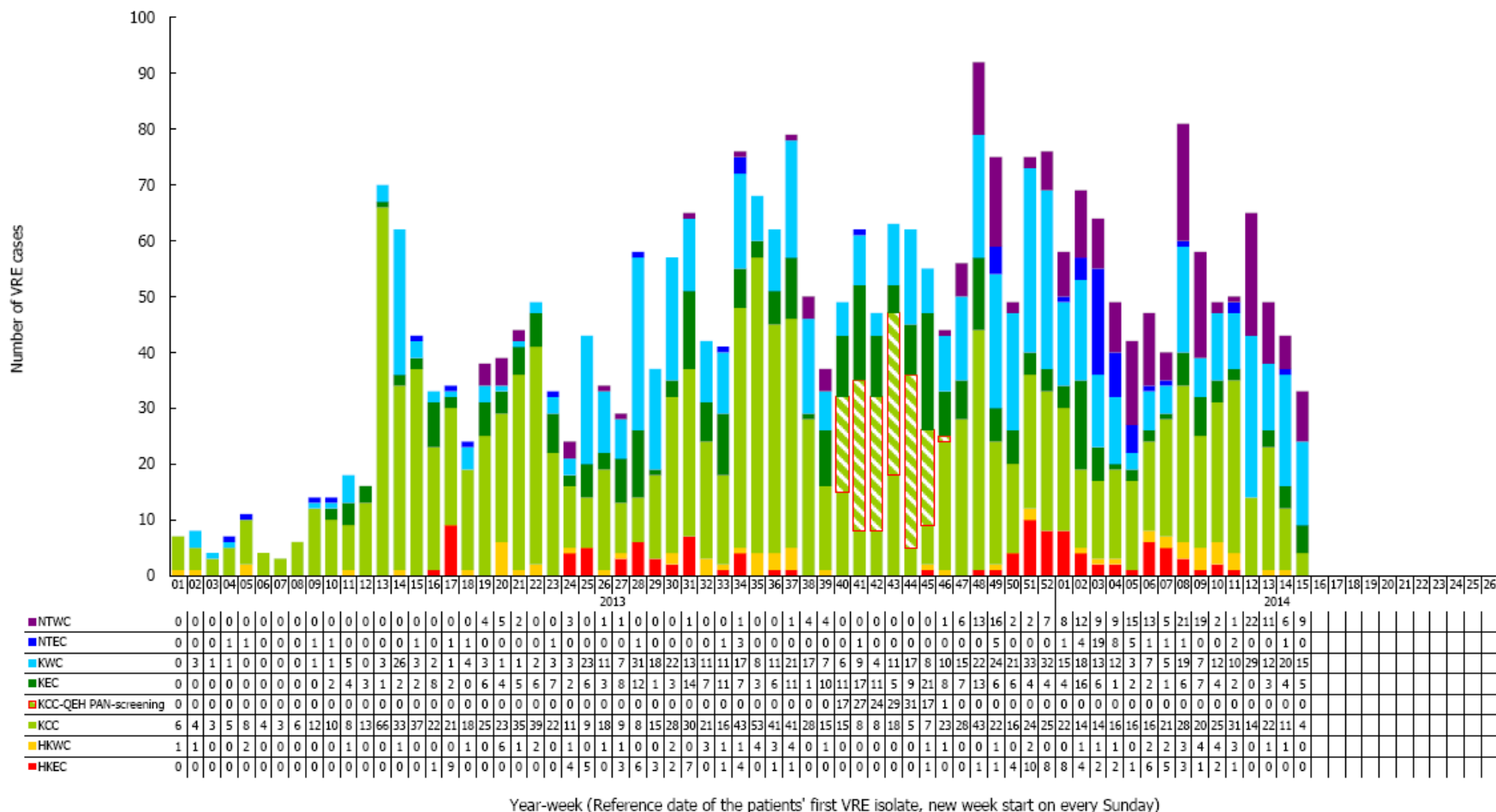
Controlling Environmental Contamination of VRE in HA hospitals



Dr. Dominic N C Tsang
Chief Infection Control Officer
Hospital Authority

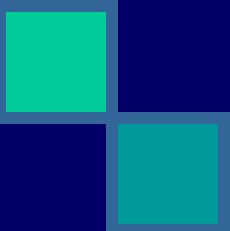



New VRE cases in HA hospitals





Control Bundle for MDROs

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- Cases detection-“Find”
 - Case Isolation-“Confine”
 - Hand Hygiene
 - Environmental Hygiene
 - Prudent antibiotic use
- 

MDRO survival in the Environment

MDRO	Duration
Acinetobacter	3 days to 11 months
MRSA	7 days to 12 months
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	6 hours to 16 months
VRE	5 days to 46 months

Kramer A, Schwebke I, Kampf G. How long do nosocomial pathogens persist on inanimate surfaces? A systematic review. BMC Infect Dis 2006;6:130.

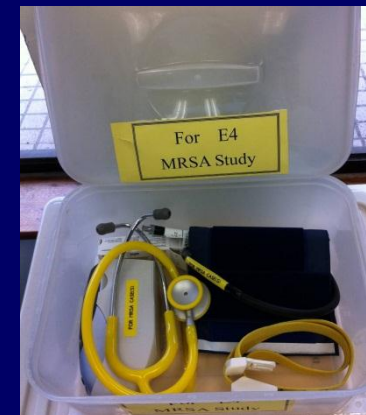
Cleansing of the Environment

HA guideline	CDC	WHO	AUS	NHS	Canada
when the environment is visibly soiled or contaminated;	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
General housekeeping surfaces - according to housekeeping cleaning schedule			✓	✓	✓
HTA in General clinical area - cleaned with detergent and water at least once daily	more frequent schedule	✓	✓	✓	✓
HTA in Contact Precautions - cleaned and disinfected at least twice daily.	more frequent schedule	At least daily	(Base on Risk level, e.g. Outbreak)	(Base on Risk level, e.g. ICU, AED)	(Base on Risk level, e.g. VRE, C. diff)

Manual Cleaning :

- Standardize cleaning protocols in clinical areas
- Designated team for EH
- Training
- Onsite coaching and return demonstration
- regular monitoring of cleanliness
- Use of dedicated equipment
- Disposable wipe
- 2:1 disinfectants

Bathrooms, washrooms, showers, toilets, basins and bathroom floors	General areas including wards, departments, offices and basins in public areas
Catering departments, ward kitchen areas and patient food service at ward level	Isolation areas



Monitoring on Effectiveness of Cleaning

- Visual assessment (UV aided)
- Total aerobic Colony count (ACC)
- Indicator organisms (e.g. MRSA)
- Bioburden e.g. ATP

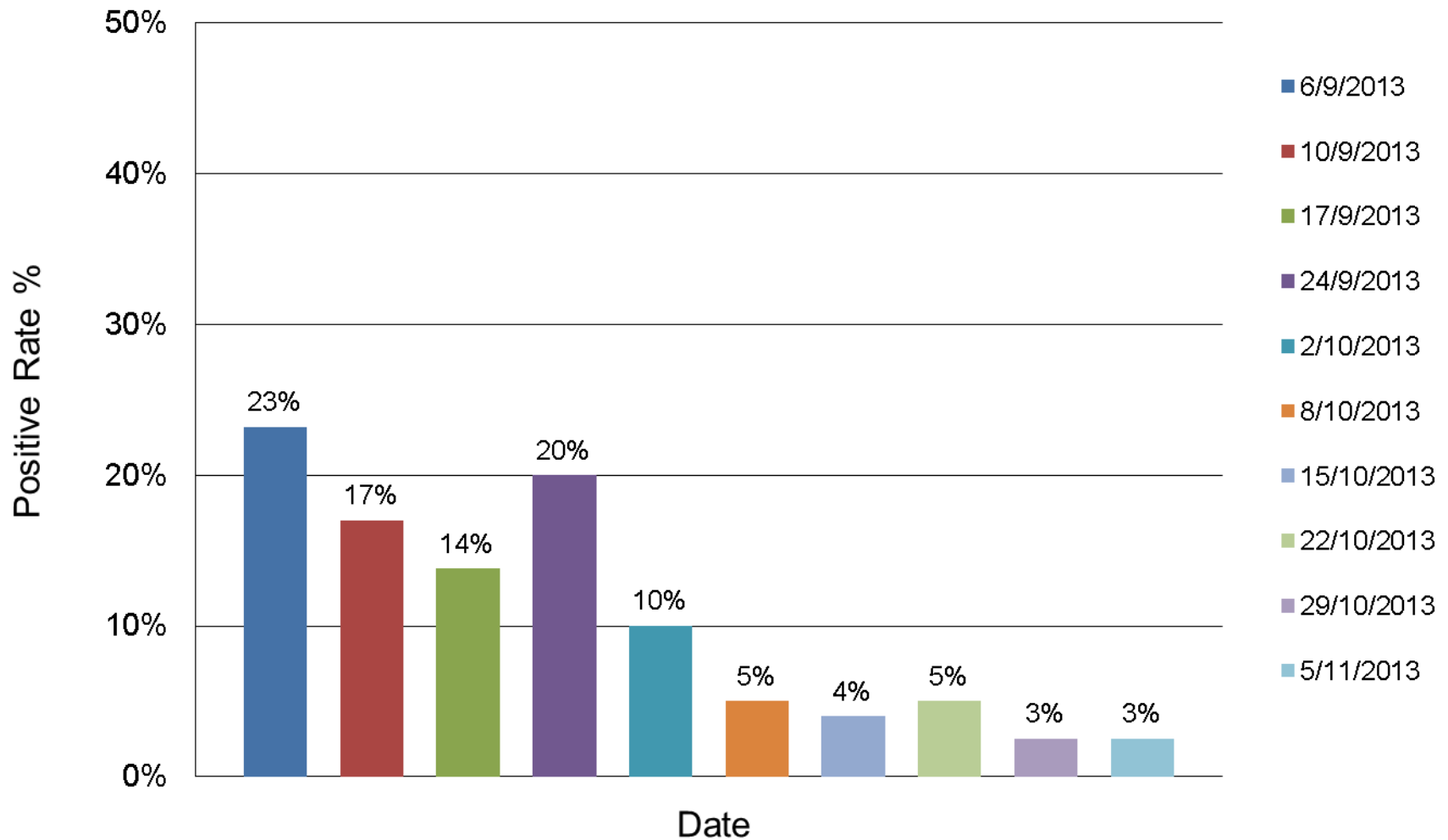


Top Ten VRE Positive Sites (HTA)

1. Curtain
2. Bedside rails, table & locker
3. High chair
4. Commode
5. Napkin trolley
6. Blood taking trolley
7. Nurse station (keyboard, mouse, fax and telephone)
8. BP machine/ ventilator
9. Injection trolley
10. Water bottle in the corridor



Weekly environmental sampling for VRE



New technology for environmental decontamination

- “Non-touch Disinfection”
 - Hydrogen peroxide
 - Ultraviolet-C
- “Self-disinfecting surface/coating”
 - Silver, copper
 - Triclosan, QACs
 - Chlorine dioxide

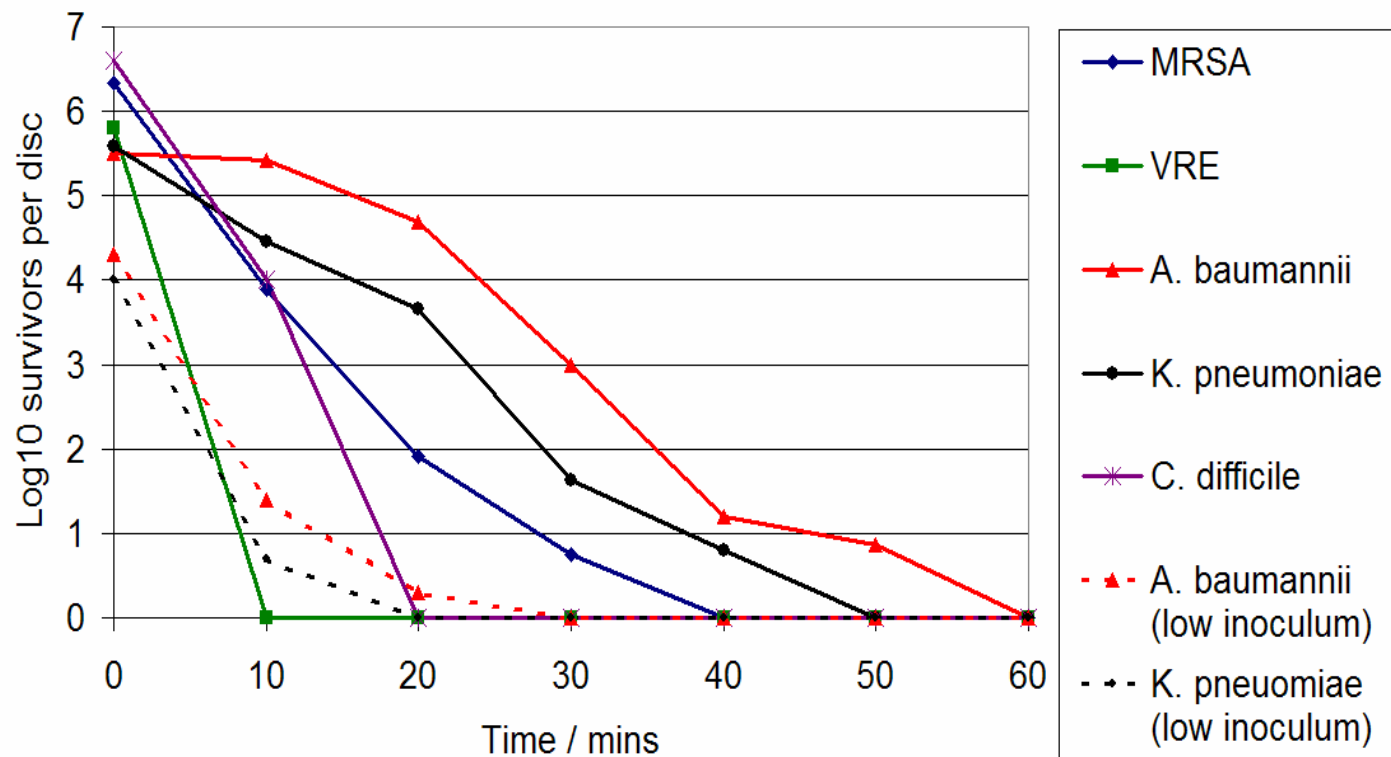




New technology for environmental decontamination

- 
- Efficacy,
 - **Safety,**
 - Costs,
 - Practicability
- 


Efficacy of H₂O₂ against common bacteria



Otter and French. *J Clin Microbiol* 2009;47:205-207.




Efficacy Considerations

- **Reduction of Bioburden**
 - 45% reduction in environmental VRE contamination
 - **Re-contamination**
 - **Reduction of cross transmission**
 - 80% reduction in acquisition of VRE
- 



Safety of H₂O₂ System

- A commonly used as disinfectants for years.
 - Non-mutagenic, Non-carcinogen
 - Bio-degradable (decompose into Oxygen and water) and leave no toxic residues.
 - Design to minimize exposure to operators, e.g. sealed cartridge with no workers present.
 - Automatic operation and monitor to detect H₂O₂ concentration
- 

New technology for the control of MDROs

Kowloon Central Cluster - Queen Elizabeth Hospital		Effective Date	
Document No. : KCC/QE/ICT/ICT/OP/0005		Next Review Date	
Department : Infection Control Team		Version	MAY13
Type of Document: Operating Procedure		Page	1 of 16
Title: Hydrogen Peroxide Vaporization (HPV) Standard Operation Procedure (the Advanced Sterilization Products Glostar™ 400 system)			



Kowloon Central Cluster

Hospital Authority

Queen Elizabeth Hospital

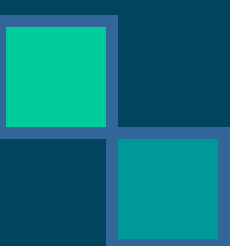

Hydrogen Peroxide Vaporization (HPV) Standard Operation Procedure

Document No.	KCC/QE/ICT/ICT/OP/0005		
Department	Infection Control Team		
Type of document	Operating Procedure	Version	MAY13
First Issue Date		Document Owner: S Y LEE, SNM(ICT)	
Last Review Date		Signature:	
Effective Date		Approval Officer: DR. NC TSANG, CICO, KCC	
		Signature:	





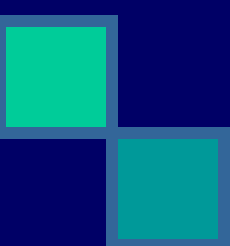

Automated UV device

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- samples of MRSA, vancomycin-resistant *enterococcus*, *Acinetobacter baumannii*, and *Clostridium difficile* were placed behind objects and within line-of-sight of the ultraviolet device.
 - reduced vegetative bacteria counts by more than 99.9% within 15 minutes,
- 



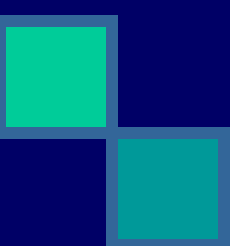

Self-disinfecting surface/coating

Sustained release Chlorine dioxide polymer encapsulated formula

- 
- Polymer encapsulation with nano-particles
 - Achieve continuous and heat/moisture triggered release - sufficient to continuously inhibit bacterial growth
 - The specific polymer is an FDA approved product for contact with the eyes.
 - The ingredients are all USEPA and USFDA approved
- 



Safety of ClO₂

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- Acute exposure of the skin causes irritations and burns.
 - Eye exposure causes irritations, watering eyes and a blurry sight.
 - Chlorine dioxide gas can be absorbed by the skin, where it damages tissue and blood cells.
 - Inhalation causes coughing, a sore throat, severe headaches,
 - Permissible exposure limit (PEL) over 8 hours and 40-hour workweek : 0.1 ppm time-weighted average
 - Short-term exposure limit (STEL) <15 minutes
 - 0.3 ppm
- 




Self-disinfecting surface/coating

Advantages

- Continuous disinfection
- Non worker-dependent

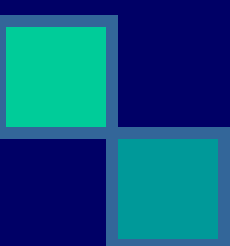

Limitations

- Cost
 - ? Selection of resistance
 - ? Efficacy
 - ? Durability
- 

AJIC 2013;41:S31-35



Conclusions

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- Recognize the importance as 2nd sources
 - Training and supervision on cleaning
 - Monitoring markers
 - Cost-effective use of new technologies
 - Research and field studies
- 



Thank You

