

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Patients colonization and infection in wards after discharge from a polyvalent intensive care unit with selective digestive decontamination: preliminary results

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Objectives

To analyze the colonization and infection rate of patients after discharge from an the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) with Selective Digestive Decontamination (SDD).

Methods

In a polyvalent ICU of 30 beds, from October 7th to December 30th 2014, SDD was applied to all patients requiring endotracheal intubation for more than 48 hours. We administered during the first four days intravenous cefotaxime plus enteral solution and a paste with colistin, tobramycin, and nystatin every 8 hours. Oropharyngeal, rectal and nasal swabs were obtained on admission, whether or not they received SDD and once weekly. To assess in the wards, after ICU discharge, colonization and development of hospital infections with germs originated in the ICU, pharyngeal and rectal swabs on the 3th and 10th day after ICU discharge were obtained and analyzed. Categorical variables were summarized as frequencies and percentages and number in means and standard deviations (SD) or median with interquartile ranges (IQR).

Results

Forty one patients were analyzed, 26 of them received SDD (63.4%) and 24 of them (92.3%) received standard SDD. Demographic data, and admission types are shown in Figure 1.

Isolates with germs at ICU discharge and at hospital ward are shown in Figure 2.

The most frequent findings were negative isolates. Those who were positive at ICU discharge remained positive, and the negative ones remained negative except in 2 patients (one patient with a yeast at discharge changed to *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and the other one changed from normal flora to *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). There was only 1 patient who developed an infection in the ward originated in the UCI independently of receiving or not SDD. The patient was colonized by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in the ICU and later developed a *Klebsiella pneumoniae* urinary infection in the hospital ward. The most frequent isolated germs at discharge and in the ward were *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (9%).

Conclusions

All but two of patients the investigated patients receiving SDD in ICU did not have any change in the etiology of colonization after ICU discharge. Only another patient developed an attributable multi-resistant ICU infection.

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N	41
Age, years	61.6 ± 12.1
Male/Female, n	32 / 9
SDD, n	26
Standard, n, %	24 (92.3)
Mixed, n, %	2 (7.7)
Apache II	18.3 ± 6.3
Glasgow Coma Score	11.5 ± 4.3
Trauma patient, n (%)	1 (2.4)
Coronary patient, n (%)	11 (26.8)
Patients, n (%)	
Medical	23 (56.1)
Emergency surgery	5 (12.2)
Scheduled surgery	12 (29.3)
ICU stay, days	15.6 (9.5;17.2)
Hospital stay, days	35.5 (17;54)
Ward stay in ICU discharged patients, days	16.4 (7;23)
ICU Mortality	0
Hospital mortality, n (%)	1 (2.4)
Previous surgery, n (%)	16 (39)
Urgent surgery n (%)	6 (14.6)
Diabetes mellitus n (%)	14 (34.1)
Cirrhosis n (%)	2 (4.9)
COPD n (%)	3 (7.3)
Renal failure n (%)	8 (3.8)
Neoplasia n (%)	1 (2.4)
Renal replacement therapy n (%)	7 (17.1)
Parenteral nutrition n (%)	4 (9.8)
Immunosuppression n (%)	2 (4.9)
Neutropenia n (%)	0
Malnutrition n (%)	3 (7.3)

N: number; SDD: Selective Digestive Decontamination; COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Figure 1 Patients data.

Type of germs	Rectal swab at ICU discharge		Pharyngeal swab at ICU discharge		Rectal swab day 3 hospital ward		Pharyngeal swab day 3 hospital ward		Rectal swab day 10 hospital ward		Pharyngeal swab day 10 hospital ward	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
At hospital discharge	0	0	0	0	3	7.3	7	17	14	34.1	14	34.1
Normal Flora	26	63.5	32	78.1	26	63.4	29	70.7	19	46	27	65.8
Enterococcus Faecalis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	0	0
Acinetobacter Baumannii	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klebsiella pneumoniae ESBL	4	9.8	0	0	5	12	0	0	3	7.3	0	0
Oxacillin Resistant Streptococcus ESBL	2	4.9	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escherichia coli ESBL	2	4.9	1	2.4	2	4.9	0	0	4	9.8	0	0
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	2	4.9	0	0	3	7.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multidrug resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	0	0
Achromobacter xylosoxidans	1	2.4	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
MRSA	0	0	1	2.4	0	0	2	4.9	0	0	0	0
Yeasts	4	9.8	3	7.3	0	0	1	2.4	1	2.4	0	0
Oxacillin Resistant Streptococcus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total patients with isolates	41	100	41	100	41	0	41	100	41	100	41	100

ESBL: Extended Spectrum Beta-lactamase; MRSA, Meticillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

Figure 2 Germs.

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