

# Ist Zero bei VAP möglich?

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...ence of VAP ha...  
... two intensive care units (ICU) with on...  
... Medical Center (UVRMC) with 25 ICU be...  
... facilities are under the...  
... ICUs have similar nursing...  
... program for reduction...  
... VAP rate of...  
... Main Res...  
... til...

Journal of  
Critical Care

# The United States approach to strategies in the battle against healthcare-associated infections, 2006: transitioning from benchmarking to zero tolerance and clinician accountability<sup>1</sup>

William R. Jarvis\*

Service researchers,

## Is Zero VAP Truly

Maureen Seckel

### Content Description

Ventilator Associated Pneumonia is the most common hospital acquired infection. Evidence based reduction strategies are in payment for hospital acquired infections for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Financial implications. Are you doing all you can do in your unit to eradicate VAP? What is the latest word on VAP? What really constitutes a VAP? The purpose of this session is to review the definitions and...

## ...associated pneumonia (VAP) rates ... of a zero VAP rate ☆

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WHITE PAPER

# Moving toward Elimination of Healthcare-Associated Infections: A Call to Action

Denise Cardo, MD; Penelope H. Dennehy, MD; Paul Halverson, DrPH, MHSA, FACHE; Neil Fishman, MD; Mel Kohn, MD, MPH; Cathryn L. Murphy, RN, PhD, CIC; Richard J. Whitley, MD, FIDSA  
HAI Elimination White Paper Writing Group  
Care. 2007, 10...  
Canadian Critical Care Trials C...

# Warum zero VAP ?

- VAP ist prinzipiell vermeidbar
- VAP ist die Haupttodesursache in der Intensivmedizin<sup>1</sup>
- Das VAP-Risiko steigt jeden Beatmungstag um 1-3 %<sup>2</sup>
- Ein VAP-Fall verursacht € 9.000 - € 31.000 zusätzliche Kosten<sup>1, 3, 4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Safdar N et al. Crit Care Med 2005;33:2184-93

<sup>2</sup> Edwards JR et al. Am J Infect Control 2008;36:609-26

<sup>3</sup> Rello J et al. Chest 2002;122:2115-21

<sup>4</sup> Muscedere JG et al. J Crit Care 2008;23:5-10

# NI-Surveillance in Krankenhaus X

NI-Fälle auf den Stationen



Registrierung durch den  
hygienebeauftragten Arzt



Meldung an die  
Hygienefachkraft



Aufzeichnung durch die  
Hygienefachkraft

Inzidenz der zwischen  
1992 und 1998  
aufgezeichneten NI:

**= 0 (Null)**

**= Passive Surveillance**

**Valide Daten  
nur durch aktive Surveillance !**

## Referenzdaten - Device-Anwendungsdaten und Device-assoziierte Infektionsraten

Art der Station:	ALLE		
Anzahl Stationen:	635		
Anzahl Beobachtungsmonate:	22.735	Anzahl Patiententage:	6.464.496
Anzahl Patienten:	1.792.335	Mittlere Liegedauer:	3,61

Tabelle 1: Device-Anwendungsdaten über alle Stationen dieser Art

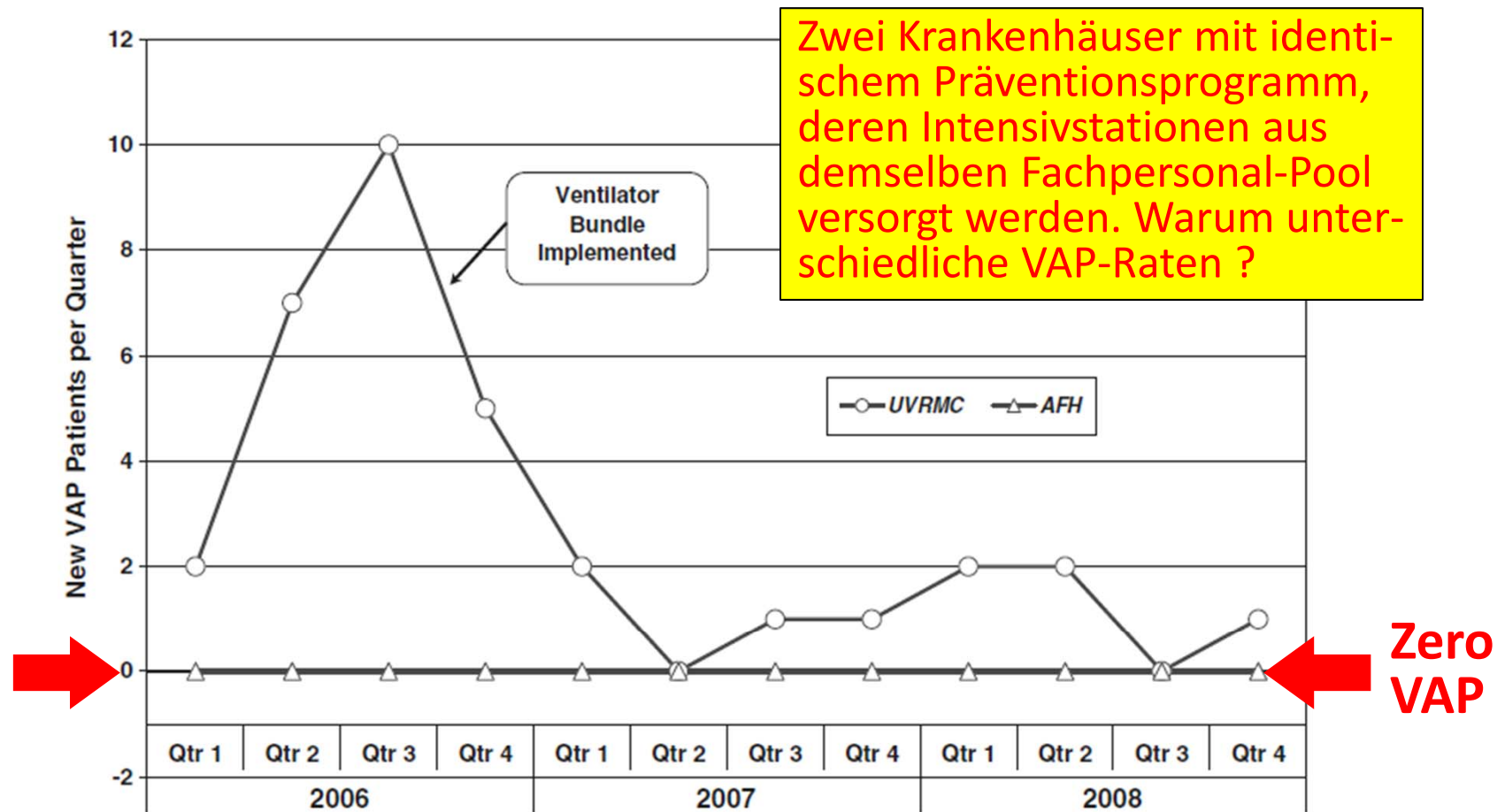
Device	Anzahl Stationen	Anzahl Patiententage	Anzahl Devicetage	Device-Anwendungsrate			
				gepoolter arithm. Mittelwert	25%-Quantil	Median	75%-Quantil
HWK	635	6.464.496	5.251.752	81,24	71,29	83,78	91,97
ZVK (bis Dez. 2007)	450	2.246.931	1.532.064	68,18	49,13	65,99	82,26
ZVK (ab Jan. 08)	593	4.217.565	2.865.140	67,93	48,55	66,83	81,92
Beatmung INV	635	6.464.496	2.639.365	40,83	23,90	35,72	51,79
Beatmung NIV (a)	254	1.457.219	84.554	5,80	1,55	4,25	7,41
Ventrikeldrainage (a)	174	922.189	50.653	5,49	0,00	0,00	1,32

Tabelle 2: Device-assoziierte Infektionsraten über alle Stationen dieser Art

Art der Infektion	Anzahl Stationen	Anzahl Device-ass. Infektionen	Device-assoziierte Infektionsrate			
			gepoolter arithm. Mittelwert	25%-Quantil	Median	75%-Quantil
HWK-assoziierte Harnwegsinfektion	629	10.014	1,91	0,25	0,96	2,34
-Symptomatische Harnwegsinfektion	629	3.545	0,68	0,00	0,30	0,81
-Asymptomatische Bakteriurie	629	6.349	1,21	0,00	0,41	1,30
ZVK-assoziierte Sepsis (bis Dez. 2007)	448	2.179	1,42	0,00	0,98	2,02
ZVK-assoziierte Sepsis (ab Jan. 08)	591	3.570	1,25	0,23	0,79	1,68
INV-assoz. Atemwegsinfektion	632	16.092	6,10	2,40	4,69	7,75
<b>INV-assoz. Pneumonie</b>	632	12.568	4,76	1,81	<b>3,69</b>	6,35
INV-assoz. Bronchitis	632	3.524	1,34	0,00	0,28	1,33
NIV-assoz. Atemwegsinfektion (a)	226	123	1,45	0,00	0,00	0,50
NIV-assoz. Pneumonie (a)	226	97	1,15	0,00	0,00	0,00
NIV-assoz. Bronchitis (a)	226	26	0,31	0,00	0,00	0,00
Ventrikeldrainage-assoziierte Meningitis (a)	63	244	4,82	0,00	1,41	5,51

(a) - als optionale Surveillancekomponente

# Zero VAP bei aktiver Surveillance



Graph 1 Ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) rates between Utah Valley Regional Medical Center (UVRMC) and American Fork Hospital (AFH).

# Zero VAP bei aktiver Surveillance

**Table 2** Comparisons of patient characteristics and outcomes at Utah Valley Regional Medical Center (UVRMC) and American Fork Hospital (AFH)

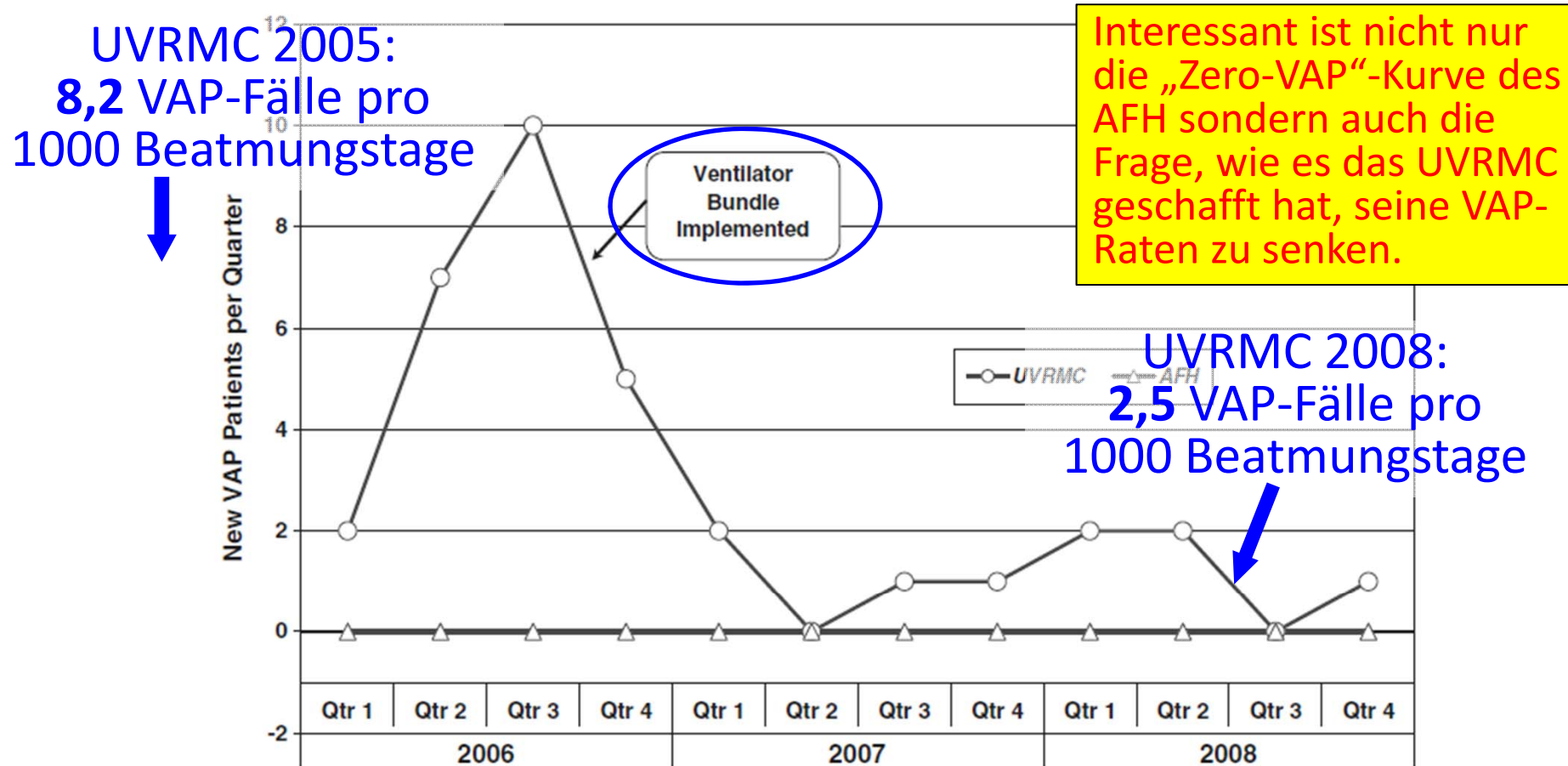
	AFH n = 47 (95% CI )	UVRMC n = 334 (95% CI )	P value
Age [mean]	53.3 (47.1-59.5 )	53.3 (52.1-54.5 )	.87
Gender [M:F]	22:25	187:147	.81
APACHE II Score [mean]	24.2 (21.6-26.8 )	22.7 (21.9-23.5 )	.39
Mortality [%]	16.7	17.5	.85
Total days of ventilation	119	3734	.031
Days of ventilation [mean]	2.5 (1.9-3.1 )	11.3 (10.2-12.4 )	<.001
Days in ICU [mean]	4.3 (3.2-5.4)	15.2 (14.1-16.3 )	<.001
Days in ICU [mean]	0	9	.87

Bei einer durchschnittlichen Beatmungsdauer von 2,5 Tagen besteht kaum genügend Zeit, eine VAP zu entwickeln. Außerdem sind bei den AFH-Patienten wahrscheinlich auch andere VAP-Risiken geringer ausgeprägt als im UVRMC.

Beatmungsdauer der Patienten mit VAP im UVRMC:  
Median: 13 d  
Mittelwert: 19 d



# Zero VAP bei aktiver Surveillance



Graph 1 Ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) rates between Utah Valley Regional Medical Center (UVRMC) and American Fork Hospital (AFH).

# Wie implementiert man ein „Bündel“?

1. Schritt:  
Allgemeiner Wunsch,  
die Patientensicherheit  
zu erhöhen.

# Evidenzbasierte Leitlinien



S31 INFECTION CONTROL AND HOSPITAL EPIDEMIOLOGY OCTOBER 2008, VOL. 29, SUPPLEMENT 1  
SUPPLEMENT ARTICLE: SHEA/IDSA PRACTICE RECOMMENDATION

## Strategies to Prevent Ventilator-Associated in Acute Care Hospitals

E. Coffin, MD, MPH; Michael Klompas, MD; ...  
Torney, RN, MS, CPHQ; Deverick J. Anderson,  
berke, MD; Victoria Fraser, MD; ...  
Caye, MD; Evelyn Lo, MD; ...  
David A. Pegues, MD; ...  
Robert

Journal of  
Critical Care

2. Schritt:  
Studium evidenz-  
basierter Leitlinien

Comprehensive evidence-based clinical practice guidelines  
for ventilator-associated pneumonia: Prevention ☆  
... MD, MHSc<sup>b</sup>, Sean Keenan MD, MSc<sup>b</sup>,  
... MD, MSc<sup>d</sup>, Daren Heyland MD, MSc<sup>a,\*</sup>  
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... Epidemiology

for Preventing Health-Care  
Pneumonia, 2003  
... of CDC and the Healthcare  
... Advisory Commi

## American Thoracic Society Documents

### Guidelines for the Management of Adults with Hospital-acquired, Ventilator-associated, and Healthcare-associated Pneumonia

... OF THE AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY AND THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES SOCIETY OF AMERICA  
... IDSA GUIDELINE COMMITTEE, OCTOBER 2004

# Evidenzbasierte Leitlinien

infection; children who have chronic disease, including chronic cardiac or pulmonary disease [except asthma], diabetes mellitus, or CSF leak; and children with immunocompromising conditions including malignancies, chronic renal failure or nephrotic syndrome, receipt of immunosuppressive chemotherapy, including long-term corticosteroids, and receipt of solid organ transplant). Consider administering the vaccine to children aged 24–59 months, with priority to children aged 24–35 months, children who are American Indians/Alaska Native or black, and children who attend group child care centers (IB) (104).

- c. In nursing homes and other long-term-care facilities, establish a standing order program (SOP) for the administration of 23-valent vaccine to persons at high risk for acquiring severe pneumococcal infections, including pneumococcal pneumonia (IA) (105,110,111).
2. No recommendation can be made for the routine administration of preparations of granulocyte-colony stimulating factor (G-CSF) or intravenous gamma globulin for prophylaxis against health-care-associated pneumonia (Unresolved issue) (112–117).
3. No recommendation can be made for the routine enteral administration of glutamine for prevention of health-care-associated pneumonia (Unresolved issue) (118,119).

## Precautions for prevention of aspiration

As soon as the clinical indications for their use are resolved, remove devices such as endotracheal, tracheostomy, and/or enteral (i.e., oro- or nasogastric or jejunal) tubes from patients (IB) (120–125).

1. Prevention of aspiration associated with endotracheal intubation
  - a. Use of noninvasive ventilation (NIV) to reduce the need for and duration of endotracheal intubation
    - 1) When feasible and not medically contraindicated, use noninvasive positive-pressure ventilation delivered continuously by face

to acute exacerbation of COPD or cardiogenic pulmonary edema) (II) (126–9).

- 2) When feasible and not medically contraindicated, use NIV as part of the weaning process (from mechanically assisted venti-

**3. Schritt:  
Identifizierung von Präventionsmaßnahmen mit hohem Evidenzgrad (möglichst IA), die von möglichst vielen Akteuren akzeptiert werden und als Bündelkomponenten umgesetzt werden können.**

that accumulate in the patient's subglottic area (II) (44,134–137).

- e. Before deflating the cuff of an endotracheal tube in preparation for tube removal, or before moving the tube, ensure that secretions are cleared from above the tube cuff (II).
2. Prevention of aspiration associated with enteral feeding
  - a. In the absence of medical contraindication(s), elevate at an angle of 30–45 degrees of the head of the bed of a patient at high risk for aspiration (e.g., a person receiving mechanically assisted ventilation and/or who has an enteral tube in place) (II) (138–140).
  - b. Routinely verify appropriate placement of the feeding tube (IB) (141–143).
  - c. No recommendation can be made for the preferential use of small-bore tubes for enteral feeding (Unresolved issue) (144).
  - d. No recommendation can be made for preferentially administering enteral feedings continuously or intermittently (Unresolved issue) (145–148).
  - e. No recommendation can be made for preferentially placing the feeding tubes, (e.g., jejunal tubes) distal to the pylorus (Unresolved

ment a comprehensive oral-hygiene program (that might include the use of an antiseptic agent) for patients in acute-care settings or residents in long-term-care facilities who are at high risk for health-care-associated pneumo-

nic pneumonia (II) (158).

- c. Oral decontamination with topical antimicrobial agents.
  - 1) No recommendation can be made for the routine use of topical antimicrobial agents for oral decontamination to prevent VAP (Unresolved issue) (159).
4. Prevention of gastric colonization
  - a. No recommendation can be made for the preferential use of sucralfate, H<sub>2</sub>-antagonists, and/or antacids for stress-bleeding prophylaxis in patients receiving mechanically assisted ventilation (Unresolved issue) (160–167).
  - b. No recommendation can be made for the routine selective decontamination of the digestive tract (SDD) of all critically ill, mechanically ventilated, or ICU patients (Unresolved issue) (168–200).
  - c. No recommendation can be made for routinely acidifying gastric feeding (Unresolved issue) (201,202).

## Prevention of Postoperative Pneumonia

1. Instruct preoperative patients, especially those at high risk for contracting pneumonia, about taking deep breaths and ambulating as soon as medi-

cal status allows (II) (203–206). Encourage all postoperative patients to take deep breaths, move about the bed, and ambulate unless medically contraindicated (IB) (205–207).

Use incentive spirometry on postoperative patients at high risk for pneumonia (IB) (205–207).

No recommendation can be made about the routine use of chest physiotherapy on all postoperative patients at high risk for pneumonia (Unresolved issue) (205–207).

## Other Prophylactic Procedures for Pneumonia

1. Administration of antimicrobial agents other than in SDD
  - a. Systemic antimicrobial prophylaxis. No recommendation can be made about the routine administration of systemic antimicrobial agent(s) to prevent pneumonia in critically ill patients or in those receiving mechanically-assisted ventilation (Unresolved issue) (200, 208).
  - b. Scheduled changes in the class of antimicrobial agents used for empiric therapy. No recommendation can be made for scheduled changes in the class of antimicrobial agents used routinely for empiric treatment of suspected infections in a particular group of patients (Unresolved issue) (209,210).
2. Turning or rotational therapy. No recommendation can be made for the routine use of turning or rotational therapy, either by “kinetic” therapy or by continuous lateral rotational therapy (i.e., placing patients on beds that turn on their longitudinal axes intermittently or

# Beatmungsbündel („ventilator bundle“) des UVRMC, 2006-2008

Ab 2006 Umsetzung folgender Präventionsmaßnahmen mit hoher Evidenz:

1. Oberkörperhochlagerung
2. Mundhöhlen-Antisepsis mit Chlorhexidin alle 12 Stunden
3. Tägliche Unterbrechung der Sedierung
4. Kontinuierliche subglottische Absaugung
5. Aktive Befeuchtung statt HME
6. Tiefe Beinvenenthrombose-Prophylaxe
7. Stressulcusprophylaxe



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# Getting Started Kit: Prevent Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

## How-to Guide

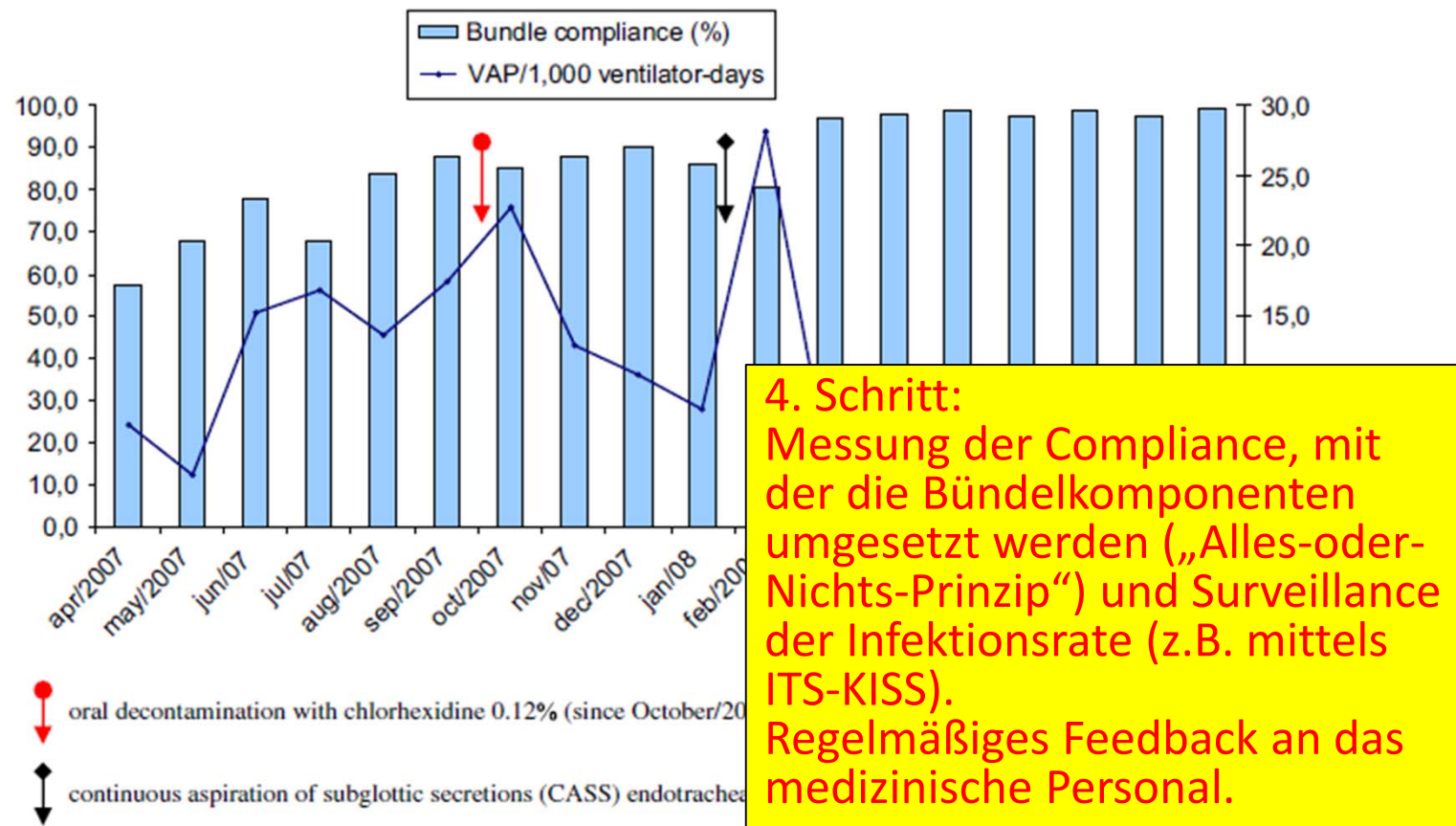
# Ventilator Bundle des IHI (2010)



1. Oberkörperhochlagerung (30-45°)
2. Tägliche Unterbrechung der Sedierung und Überprüfung, ob Extubierung möglich
3. Stressulcusprophylaxe
4. Tiefe Beinvenenthrombose-Prophylaxe
5. Tägliche Mundhöhlen-Antisepsis mit Chlorhexidin

[www.ihl.org](http://www.ihl.org)

# VAP-Reduktion durch VAP-Bündel



**Fig 1.** Bundle compliance and ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) rate per 1000 ventilator-days from April 2007 to September 2008.



# VAP-Reduktion durch VAP-Bündel

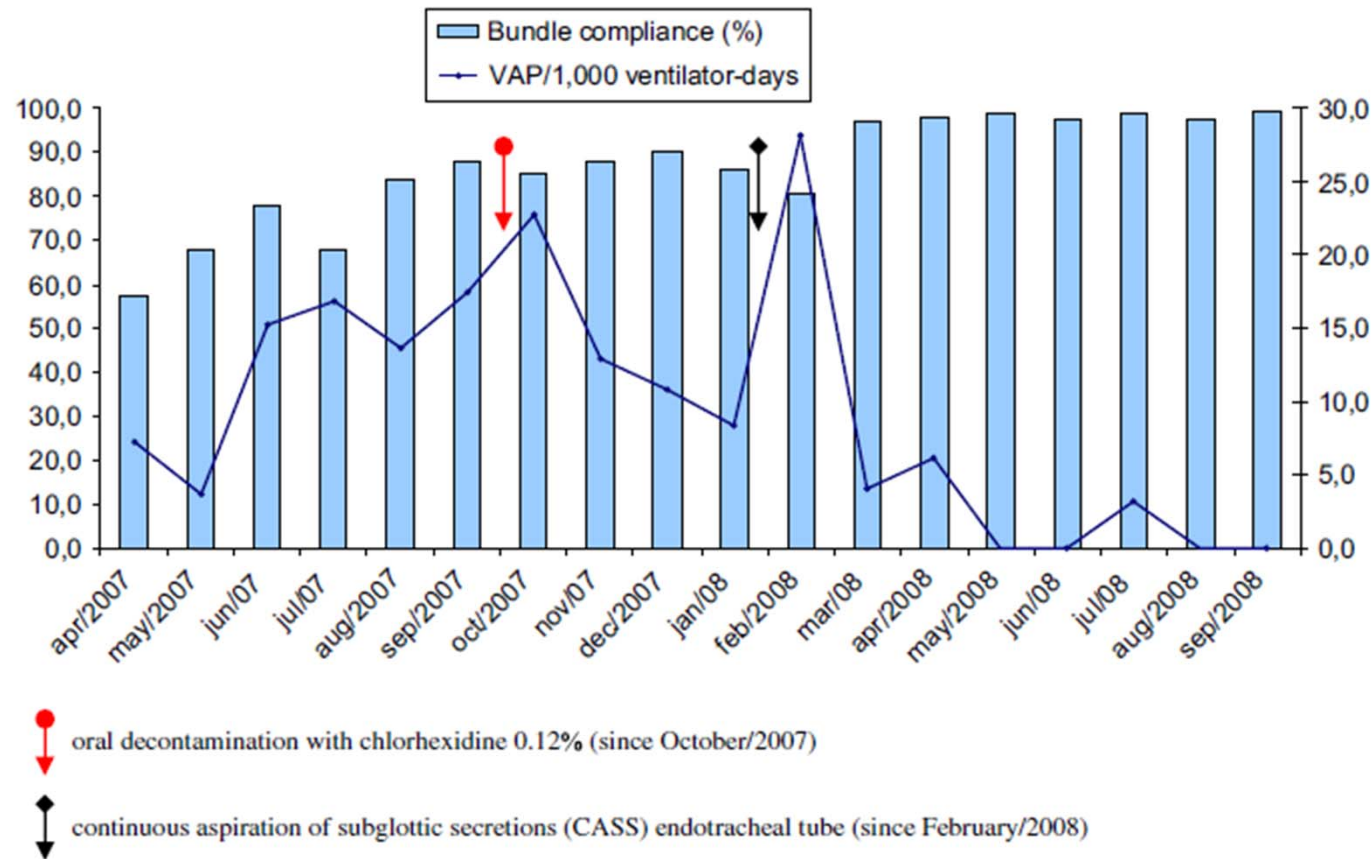
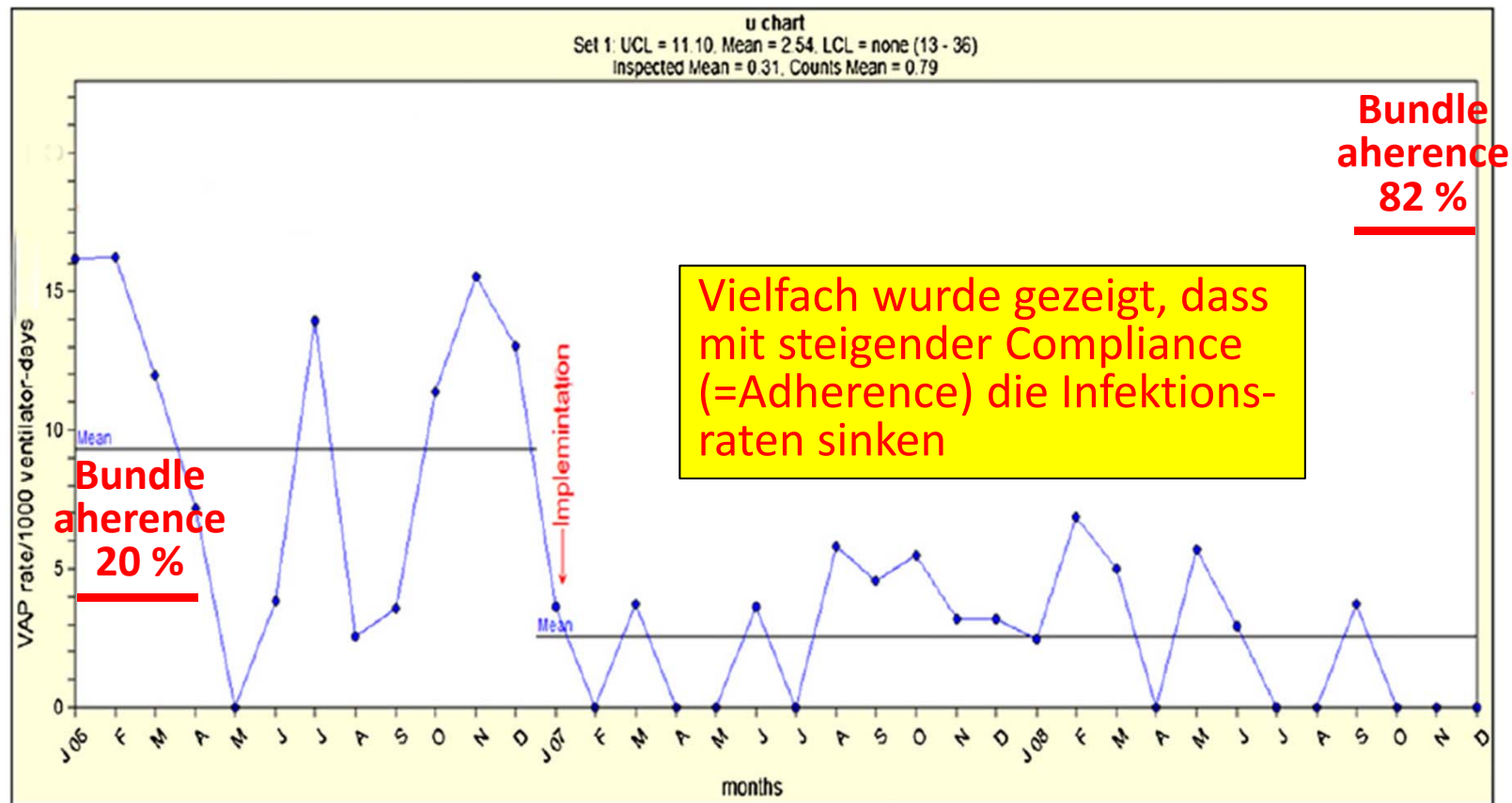


Fig 1. Bundle compliance and ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) rate per 1000 ventilator-days from April 2007 to September 2008.

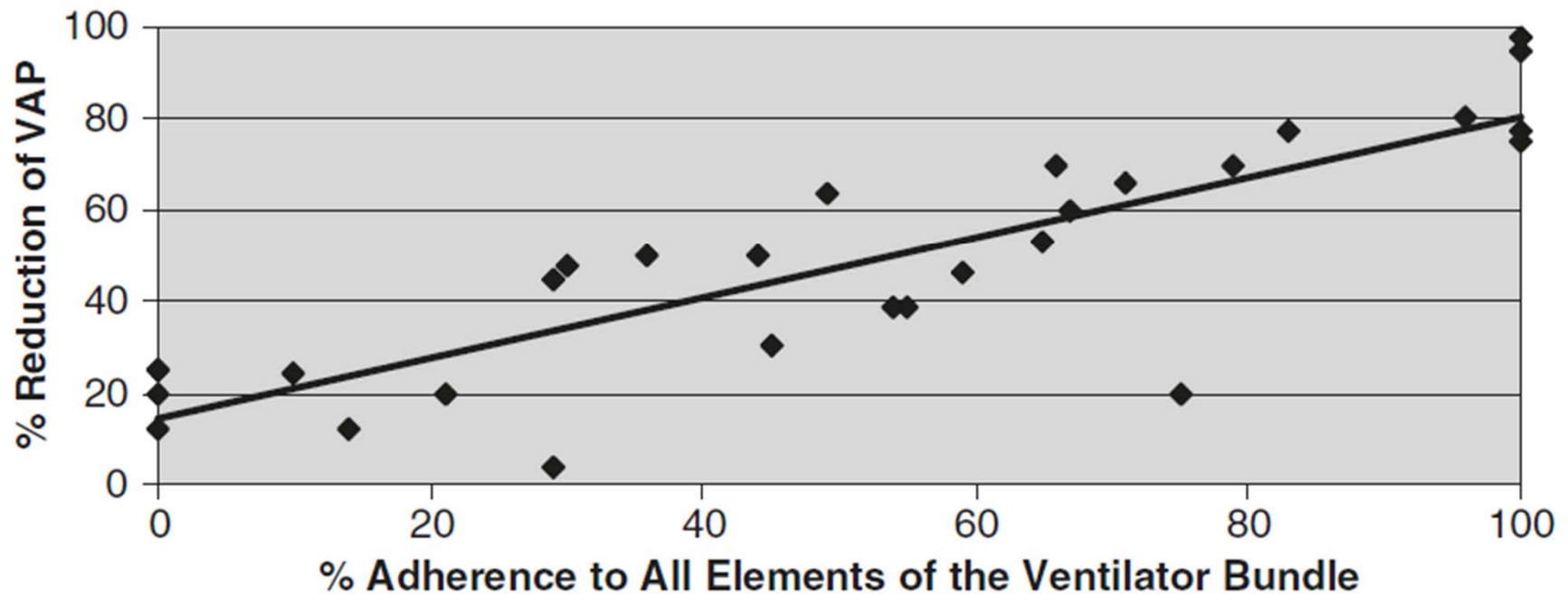
# VAP-Reduktion durch VAP-Bündel



**Fig 2.** A run chart showing the monthly rate of VAP before and after the implementation of the VAP bundle. Dotted lines indicate the upper control limits, and the solid straight lines indicate the annual mean rate per 1000 ventilator-days. The x-axis shows the months from January 2006 to December 2009.

# VAP-Reduktion durch VAP-Bündel

Figure 3: Association of adherence to ventilator bundle and reduction of VAP



# Implementierung von Bündeln

1. Identifizierung von 3–5 evidenzbasierten Präventionsmaßnahmen, die umgesetzt werden sollen und können (nicht zu viele Maßnahmen, lieber weniger aber möglichst vollständig umsetzen)
2. Entwicklung des Willens unter dem zuständigen medizinischen Personal, diese Maßnahmen umzusetzen
3. Messung der Compliance, mit der das Maßnahmenbündel umgesetzt wird, nach dem „Alles-oder-Nichts-Prinzip“ (**Prozessqualität**)
4. Veränderung der Arbeitsabläufe in einer Art, die die Umsetzung der Maßnahmen erleichtert (z.B. durch Anschaffung eines ZVK-Wagens mit allen für das ZVK-Legen nötigen Utensilien)
5. Messung der Infektionsrate, die mit dem Bündel gesenkt werden soll (z.B. beatmungsassoziierte VAP-Rate mittels ITS-KISS) (**Ergebnisqualität**)

# Implementierung von Bündeln

6. Kontinuierliche, prospektive Messung von Infektionsraten und Umsetzungs-Compliance
7. Regelmäßiges Feedback der Daten an das medizinische Personal (z.B. graphisch)
8. Versuch, Umsetzungs-Compliance auf >90 % anzuheben

Literatur: R. Schulze-Röbbecke. Bündel zur Prävention nosokomialer Infektionen. Krankenhaushygiene up2date 2011; 6: 9-23

**If you cannot measure it,  
you cannot improve it**

Lord Kelvin

# Ist Zero bei VAP möglich?

Ja, wenn die VAP-Surveillance nicht richtig durchgeführt wird (z.B. passive Surveillance)

Ja, in Intensivstationen mit kurzen Liege- und Beatmungsdauern

Ja, in Intensivstationen, deren Patienten selten über VAP-Risikofaktoren verfügen

In den meisten ITS gelingt es nicht, die VAP-Rate dauerhaft auf Null zu senken

Oft gibt es jedoch ungenutzte Präventions-Potenziale (Unterbrechung der VAP-Pathomechanismen)

Oft gelingt es mit der „Bündel-Strategie“, die VAP-Raten signifikant und dauerhaft zu senken

**Vielen Dank  
für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit**