



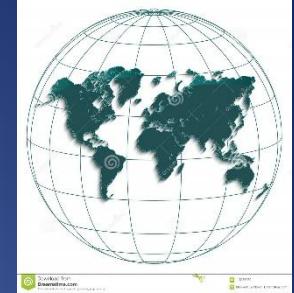
Opća bolnica Pula

Prevencija širenja gastrointestinalnih infekcija u domovima za starije osobe

Martina Močenić, mag.med.techn.

Pula, lipanj 2019.go.

Uvod



- U cijelom svijetu godišnje od proljeva umire 1,7 milijuna osoba
- Epidemijski potencijal
- Velik broj oboljelih unutar zdravstvenih i socijalnih ustanova



Simptom: proljev – diarea

- $3 \geq$ mekane/ vodenaste stolice koje poprimaju oblik posude tijekom 24 h
- bol (grčevi)
- AKUTNI (AIP) < 3 tjedna
- KRONIČNI (KIP): > 3 tjedna (mjesecima, godinama)



Epidemiologija AIP

- Po učestalosti drugi najčešći uzrok zaraznih bolesti – iza akutnih respiratornih bolesti
- Niski socioekonomski i higijenski standard
- Industrijske zemlje – salmoneloze i kampilobakterioze
- Toplo godišnje doba (svibanj-listopad) – učestalost najveća
- Hladno godišnje doba – *Yersinia enterocolitica*, rotavirus, dr. virusi

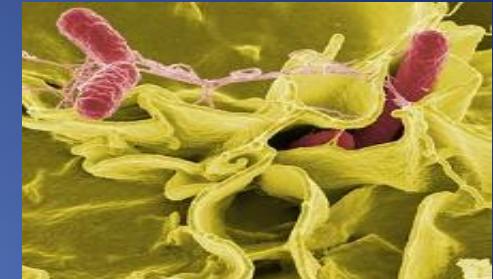
Izvor

- Bolesnici (osobito lakše oboljeli)
- Kliconoše – prolazni, dugotrajni > 3 mjeseca , rekonvalescenti, kontakti
- Životinje – Salmonellaspp. – Campylobacter jejuni/coli – Yersinia enterocolitica – Cryptosporidium

Uzročnici proljeva

➤ Bakterije

- *Salmonella* spp, *Shigella*,
- *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Yersinia*....
- *Clostridium difficile*



➤ Virusi

- Rotavirus, Adenovirus
- Norwalk virus
- Astrovirus



➤ Paraziti

- *Giardia lamblia*, Criptosporidium



Klinička slika

- Inkubacija- kratka(12-48 h)
- Opći simptomi: TT, zimica, tresavica, bolovi u mišićima i zgobovima, glavobolja, pospanost
- Specifični simptomi: proljev, povraćanje, abdominalne kolike, tenezmi, osjetljivost trbuha

Dijagnostika- uzorak stolice

- Bakteriološka obrada- uzorak stolice na bakteriološku analizu(*salmonelle, shigelle, clostridium difficile*)
- Virološka obrada- uzorak stolice na virološku analizu (rota virus, adeno virus, noro virus)
- Parazitološka obrada- uzorak stolice na parazite
- ❖ Po uzimanju uzorka isti je potrebno pohraniti u hladanjak na temp +4°C

Gastroenteritisi uzrokovani Salmonellom

- Prijenos- feko-oralni
- Može izazvati 3 različita tipa bolesti
 - 1. Gastroenteritis- inkubacija 1-2 dana, mučnina, povraćanje, febrilitet, traje nekoliko dana
 - 2. Crijevna groznica- inkubacija 5-14 dana, najteži oblik Trbušni tifus (*Salmonella typhi*)
 - 3. Septički sindrom- prodor bakterije iz tankog crijeva u krvotok, vrućice septičkog tipa

BAKTERIJSKE INFEKCIJE GI TRAKTA

SIMPTOMI	SALMONELLA	SHIGELLA	YERSINIA	STAPHYLOCOCCUS	CAMPYLOBACTER	CLOSTRIDIUM	
INKUBACIJA (SATI)	12-24	24-38	24	2.5-3	12	9-23	
POVRAĆANJE	+/++	-	+	+++	+	+/-	
PROLJEV	+++	+++ KRV, SLUZ	+/-	+	+ KRV,SLUZ	++	
VRTOGLAVICA							
MUČNINA		0	0	+/-	+	+/-	+

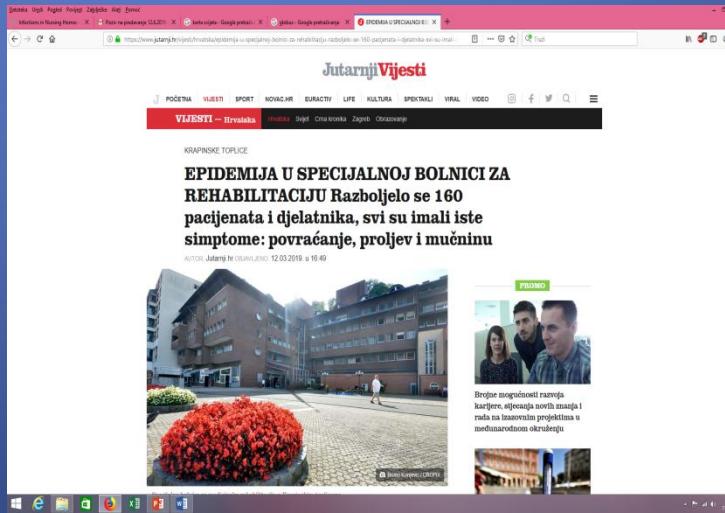
Virusni gastroenteritisi

- Uzrokuju 3/4 svih infektivnih proljeva
- U nerazvijenim zemljama virusni gastroenteritis glavni uzrok smrti u djece
- Rotavirusi- uzrokuju smrt oko 500 tisuća ljudi u svijetu godišnje

SIMPTOM	NAJČEŠĆI UZROK	RIJEDAK UZROK
PROLJEV DJECA	ROTA VIRUS, ADENO	ENTEROVIRUS, NORO
PROLJEV ODRASLI	NORO VIRUS	ROTA, ADENO,ENTERO

Virusne infekcije GI trakta- Noro virus

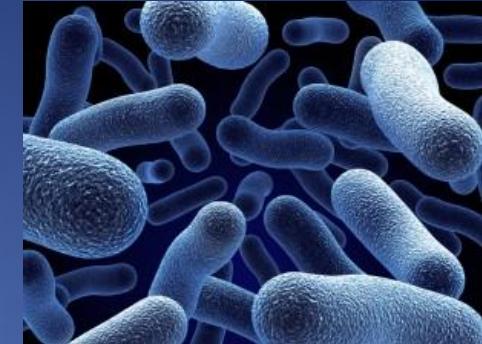
- Noro virus- Norwalk virus- oboljevaju odrasli
- Povezan je s konzumacijom školjki i druge kontaminirane hrane
- Put prijenosa- aerosol-fekooralni put
- Glavni simptom- povraćanje, blagi proljev



Mjere prevencije i kontrole norovirusnog gastroenteritisa

- Smještaj bolesnika
- Premještaj bolesnika- izbjegavati u druge djelove ustanove
- Posjetioci
- Osoblje- oboljelo ne smije raditi(48 h po prestanku simptoma povratak na posao)
- Zatvaranje odjela
- Uklanjanje nepotrebnih predmeta
- Higijena ruku
- Osobna zaštitna sredstva
- Mehaničko čišćenje okoline i dezinfekcija
- Rublje
- Otvaranje odjela- 48-72 sata po smirivanju simptoma

Clostridium difficile

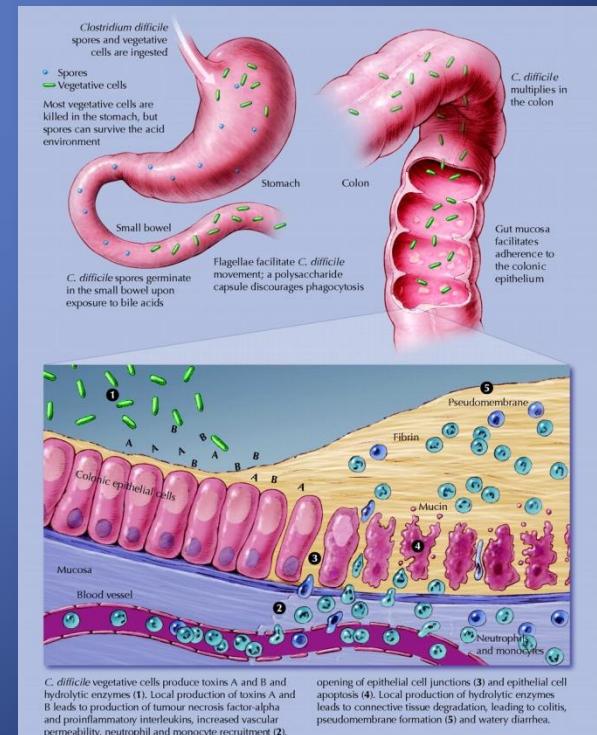


- Anaerobna, gram + sporocidna bakterija
- Identificirana 1935.god; 1978.god.
- Povezuje se s pseudomembranoznim kolitisom
- Difficile (lat. težak) = otežana kultivacija
- Najčešći uzročnik proljeva stečenih u zdravstvenoj ustanovi
- 2003.god opisane epidemije u SAD
- ECDC- provedena studija prevalencije infekcija povezanih s zdravstvenom skrbi i potrošnji antičića 2011-2012.god. Unutar zemalja EU Clostridium difficile osmi po učestalosti među uzročnicima infekcija.



Clostridium difficile- faktori rizika

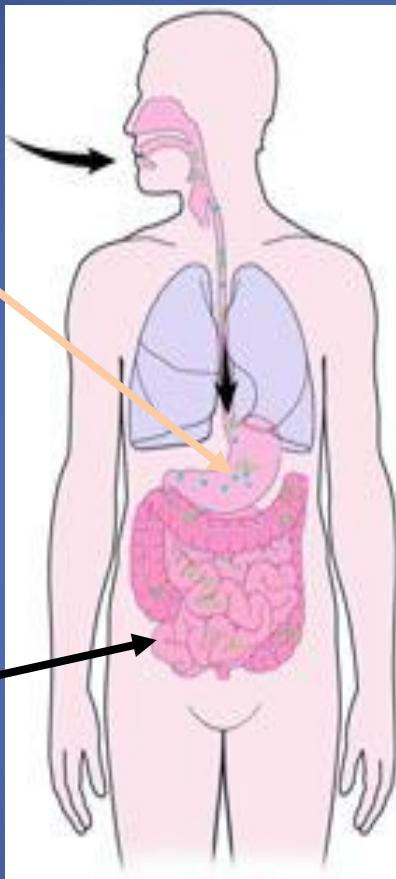
- Antibiotkska terapija- kinoloni, cefalosporini...
- Visoka životna dob > 65 god.
- Premještaj iz ustanova za starije i nemoćne, drugih bolnica
- Produljen boravak u bolnici
- Malignost
- Imunosupresija
- Upalna bolest crijeva



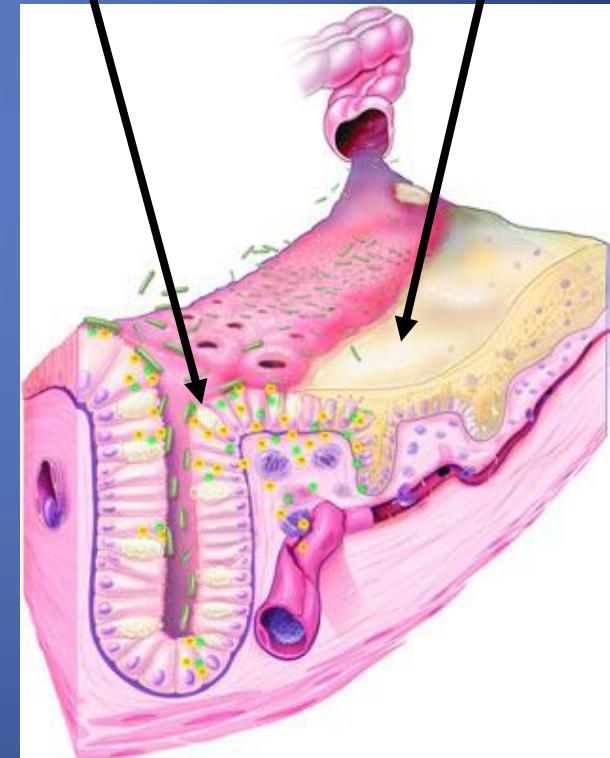
PATOGENEZA CDI

- FEKOORALNI PUT PRIJENOSA
- SPORE PREŽIVLJAVAJU I PROLAZE KROZ ŽELUDAC

PROLAZE
KROZ TANKO
CRIJEVO I
KLIAJU U
VEGETATIVNI
OBLIK



RAZMNOŽAVA SE U CRIJEVNIM KRIPTAMA OTPUŠTAJUĆI TOKSINE A I B.



TOKSINI UNIŠTAVAJU EPITELNE STANICE KOLONA – KOLITIS- STVARANJE PSUEDOMEMBRANA I VODENASTOG PROLJEVA

Klinička slika i lab. Dg.

- Proljev koji počne nakon 5-10 dana od početka antimikrobne terapije
- Blagi do teški proljev, krv, sluz, neugodan miris- (konjska staja)
- Febrilitet, leukocitoza, bolovi u trbuhu
- Vodenaste i neformirane stolice slati na analizu i testirati na Clostridium difficile toksin.
Tijekom transporta držatina temperature 2-8 °c.

Snop skrbi za Clostridium difficile

- Higijena ruku- pranje ruku vodom i tekućim losionom
- Propisivanje antibiotika- prekid/promjena
- Rana dijagnoza
- Brza izolacija
- Primjena mjera prevencije infekcija
- Čišćenje i dezinfekcija okoline
- Dekontaminacija predmeta i opreme za njegu bolesnika



MJERE SUZBIJANJA ŠIRENJA EPIDEMIJE

1. Učiniti skrining stolice na Clostridium difficile u pacijenta koji imaju proljev , a do dobivenih rezultata primjeniti mjere kao da je pozitivan nalaz.
2. Kohortirati pozitivne pacijente, grupirati ih u manje izolacijske sobe sa sanitarnim čvorom, a ukoliko nije moguće potrebno je odrediti sanitarni čvor samo za pozitivne pacijente.
3. U pozitivnih pacijenata započeti s primjenom specifične antibiotske terapije, pridržavajući se propisanih smjernica.
4. Ukoliko je pacijent nepokretan, za njega koristiti zasebne posude za obavljanje nužde te odmah po korištenju izvršiti pranje u stroju za pranje noćnih posuda. Pacijent koji koriste pelenu, nakon obavljanja njege pelenu ukloniti i odložiti odmah u infektivni otpad, kako bi se stvaranje aerosola svelo na minimum.
5. Zdravstveno osoblje (liječnici, medicinske sestre, fizioterapeuti) prilikom zdravstvene njege pacijenta, pregleda i dijagnostike **moraju** nositi zaštitnu odjeću- jednokratni mantil, kapu, masku, rukavice koja se nalazi ispred izolacijskog prostora i u njemu se oblači. Po završetku postupka zaštitnu odjeću skidati u izolacijskom prostoru i odložiti u infektivni otpad te higijenski oprati ruke.
6. Osoblje koje radi na poslovima čišćenja prilikom čišćenja izolacijskih soba i sanitarnih čvorova mora nositi osobna zaštitina sredstva i obaviti higijenu ruku prije i po završetku postupka . Za pranje izolacijskog prostora koristiti isključivo jednokratne krpe, a mopove odložiti u crvene vreće. Prostor izolacije potrebno je čistiti 2 puta dnevno, a kvake i prekidače 4 puta dnevno. Za pranje koristiti detergent za mehaničko pranje, a potom otopinu Dezitanu pripremljenu u omjeru 1gr/ 1 litru vode. (kontaktno vrijeme sporocidnosti 15 min).
7. Prilikom svake indikacije za higijenu ruku potrebno ih je oprati vodom i tekućim sapunom. Clostridium difficile je sporogena bakterija , a alkoholni preparati za dezinfekciju ne uništavaju spore.
8. Bolesnicima je potrebno omogućiti pranje ruku, vodom i tekućim sapunom.
9. Osigurati pribor za rad s bolesnikom po mogućnosti za jednokratnu upotrebu, a nakon uporabe odložiti u crvenu vreću koja je pripremljena kraj kreveta bolesnika. Ukoliko pribor nije jednokratan potrebno ga je dezinficirati, te proslijediti na daljnju obradu- sterilizacija.
10. Madrac kreveta zaštiti gumiranom navlakom na patent, a po otpustu pacijenta istu odložiti zajedno sa posteljnim rubljem u crvenu vreću i poslati na pranje.
11. Posuđe i pribor za jelo ne podliježu posebnom postupku jer prolaze proces termičke obrade u bolničkoj kuhinji. **Osoblje kuhinje ne smije ulaziti u prostor izolacije!**
12. Dezinfekcija okoline(sanitarni prostor, sve površine u izolaciji) provodi se detregentom za mehaničko pranje, a potom Dezitanom(omjer otopine 1gr/1l vode) i pri izvođenju postupka koristiti jednokratne brisače.
13. Ograničiti kretanje zdravstvenih i nezdravstvenih djelatnika unutar i izvan odjela.
14. Ograničiti posjete prema rasporedu odjela na jednog posjetitelja uz nadzor odjelne sestre(posjete moraju koristiti osobna zaštitna sredstva i obaviti higijensko pranje ruku).
15. Po otpustu pacijenta potrebno je učiniti generalno čišćenja prostora.
16. Nužna edukacija zdravstevnog i nezdravstevnog osoblja u cilju suzbijanja širenja epidemija po dogovoru s Pročelnicom službe.
17. Nadzor nad provođenjem mjera provoditi će svakodnevno sestre za kontrolu bolničkih infekcija.

Svaki direktni kontakt s bolesnikom donosi rizik od prijenosa Clostridium difficile infekcija. Nakon svakog direktnog kontakta s bolesnikom (fizikalni pregled, mjerjenje krvnog tlaka, pulsa, temperature, podjela terapije, hranjenje, dijagnostičkih pretraga)potrebno je provesti higijenu ruku.
Ruke oprati vodom i tekućim sapunom!

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PMC National Institutes of Health

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Author manuscript; available in PMC 2012 Dec 20.

Published in final edited form as: *Aging Health*. 2011 Dec; 1(6): 889–899.

doi: 10.2217/AHE.11.80

Common infections in nursing homes: a review of current issues and challenges

Anna Montayu¹ and Lorna Mody^{2*}

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Abstract Go to:

Over 1.5 million people live in long-term care facilities, and approximately 2 million infections a year. Infections have been associated with high rates of morbidity and mortality, rehospitalization, extended hospital stay and substantial healthcare expenses. Emerging infections and antibiotic-resistant organisms in an institutional environment where there is substantial antimicrobial use and the population is older, frail and sicker, create unique challenges for infection control. This review discusses the common infections, challenges, and a framework for a practical infection prevention program.

Keywords: antibiotic-resistant organisms, infection, multidrug-resistant organisms, nursing home

Impact of infections in nursing homes

Over 1.5 million people live in 16,000 nursing homes (NHs) in the USA, according to the 2004 National Nursing Home Survey. More than 88% of these people are 65 years of age or older, and 45% are age 85 years and older [1]. It is estimated that the number of people who will require NH care in the USA will reach 5.5 million by 2050 [2]. The acuity of illness in this population has increased substantially in the last

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Antibiotic resistance analysis of polypharmacy antibiotic use in long-term care facilities in Ireland, 2013 and 2015 [Eurosurveillance. 2015]

Emergency Department Visits and Disease Burden Attributable to Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions in [Eurosurveillance. 2010]

Emergency Evaluation of a Care-Associated Urinary Tract Infection in Nursing Homes [Journal of the American Geriatrics Society. 2010]

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What Are the Most Contagious Diseases in Nursing Homes That Cause Diarrhea?

CAROLINE CLARK

Inflections resulting in diarrhea are common in nursing homes and other long-term care facilities. In the May 2010 "Journal of the American Medical Directors Association," Dr. Laurie Archibald-Penneau and colleagues say, "Long-term care facilities residents have been estimated to have the highest incidence of diarrheal infections in the United States." [1] That means that from patient to patient in long-term care facilities, diarrheal infections, both bacterial and viral-present serious health problems in the elderly and can result in death.

Norovirus

Noroviruses, infectious viral conditions, cause inflammation in the lining of the stomach and intestines, often leading to diarrhea and vomiting. They are the most common type of diarrheal-causing illnesses in the elderly. Diseases for norovirus include stomach flu, viral gastroenteritis, Norwalk-like virus and food poisoning. Norovirus outbreaks occur in areas with close living and eating facilities, including nursing homes and cruise ships. Norovirus spreads through contact with infected persons or contaminated food.

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Diarrheal Diseases

The Dangers of Diarrheal Diseases in Nursing Homes

Diarrheal diseases are a growing problem in nursing homes. Among other causes, one of the most frequent sources of diarrheal diseases is Clostridium difficile. This infection is a type of spore-forming bacteria that is especially harmful for older individuals. Among the elderly, it causes an increase in mortality and morbidity.

A Growing Issue

The Agency for Healthcare Research noted that cases of diarrheal diseases caused by Clostridium difficile (CDI) rose from 85,700 to 149,900 cases from 1993 to 2001 among hospital discharges. In just a four year span from 2001 to 2005, cases more than doubled. Out of these cases, 60 percent were older than 60 years of age. Depending on the state, nursing homes may be required to report to CDI-related cases that they have every year.

Take Our Survey, Get Answers

Diarrheal Diseases in Nursing Homes

In long-term care facilities, the nursing homes with the sickest residents had the highest reported cases of CDI infections. Long term care facilities reported 0 to 62 cases for every 1,000 days of residence at a nursing home. An estimated 10 to 20 percent of individuals are

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Quick Answer

Infections in the nursing home population are associated with increased risks of morbidity and mortality, as well as hospitalizations, extended stays at the hospital and considerable healthcare costs.

More than 1.5 million Americans reside in about 16,000 nursing facilities in the United States, as indicated by the 2004 National Nursing Home Survey.

More than 88 percent of these individuals are over the age of 65 and 45 percent are greater than 85 years of age. This number is expected to reach 5.3 million people by the year 2030.

Patients in this population have become sicker over the years and it is estimated that 2 million infections occur in US nursing facilities each year [1].

Risk factors for infections in the elderly include having indwelling devices, a recent hospital admission, impairments in function and multiple other illnesses. As an example, residents with feeding tubes are at risk for aspiration pneumonia, skin and soft tissue infections and other medical complications.

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Infections

Infections in the Nursing Home

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Zaključak



- Jednak cilj –zadovoljan pacijent
- Pravovremeno prepoznavanje simptoma
- Pridržavanje mjera prevencije svih zaposlenika
- Educiranost svih zaposlenika o važnosti pridržavanja mjera
- Higijena ruku- higijensko pranje vodom i tekućim losionom
- Provjera preporučenih mjera



Opet klostridija, u Užicu zaraženo šest pacijenija

Autor: mondo.rs

U Užičkoj bolnici bakterijom klostridijom zaraženo šest pacijenata, a još dva pacijenta su došla u bolnicu sa infekcijom ovom bakterijom, od kojih jedan iz Kliničkog centra u Beogradu.

22.11.2013. | 11:03 > 19:28 | 3 | Like 2 people like this. Sign Up to see what your friends like.

Na današnjoj konferenciji za novinare rukovodstvo Užičke bolnice istaklo je da je put prenošenja bolničke bakterije kontaminirana bolnička sredina i primena antibiotika.