


Groupe Immunité Muqueuses et Agents Pathogènes

Prévention des infections sur matériel endovasculaire

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Conflit D'intérêts

- Participation aux congrès: Pfizer, MSD
- Orateur journées scientifiques: Novartis, Janssen

Décolonisation du portage de *Staphylococcus aureus*

- Dans quelles indications doit-on proposer une décolonisation de *S. aureus* ?
 - A. Pose de prothèse valvulaire
 - B. Pose de pacemaker
 - C. Pose de défibrillateur
 - D. Pose de prothèse vasculaire
 - E. Pose d'endoprothèse vasculaire

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Décolonisation portage de *S. aureus*?

- Prothèse valvulaire: chirurgie cardiaque**
 - Portage nasal de *S. aureus*: augmentation des ISO de chirurgie cardiothoracique X 9
augmentation des infections post op à SA X 3


Kluytmans JA et al., J Infect Dis. 1995
Munoz et al., J Hosp Infect 2008
Allen KB et al., Open Forum Infect Dis. 2014

	Mupirocin and Chlorhexidine	Placebo	RR (95% CI)
Cardiothoracic surgery (n=992)	3/20 (1.4%)	15/21 (8.8%)	0.14 (0.04-0.53)
Cephalosporin	3/22	20/217	
Cephalosporin + Aminoglycoside	0/40	5/48	
Cephalosporin + Penicillin + clavulanate acid	0/1	0/1	
Cephalosporin + Penicillin + clavulanate acid + Aminoglycoside	0/0	0/1	
Cephalosporin + Vancomycin	0/1	0/0	
Cephalosporin + Aminoglycoside + Vancomycin	0/0	0/2	
Vancomycin	0/1	0/1	
Aminoglycoside	0/1	0/0	
Aminoglycoside + Vancomycin	0/2	0/1	
No prophylaxis	0/2	0/0	

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE
Preventing Surgical-Site Infections in Nasal Carriers of *Staphylococcus aureus*

- Etude randomisée, multicentrique, placebo
- Détection des porteurs de *S. aureus* au niveau nasal
- Mupirocine 2%+ Chlorhexidine 1/1
- Infections à *S. aureus*

Décolonisation portage de *S. aureus*



R1 Il est recommandé de réaliser une décolonisation du portage de *Staphylococcus aureus* chez les patients bénéficiant d'une chirurgie cardiaque pour réduire le taux d'infection du site opératoire à *S. aureus*. (A2)

R5 Aucune recommandation ne peut être émise sur la nécessité d'un dépistage nasal de *Staphylococcus aureus* préalable avant la mise en route d'une stratégie de décolonisation, pour la réduction des infections du site opératoire à *S. aureus*. (C3)

R8

a Il est recommandé d'utiliser la mupirocine en application nasale pour la décolonisation temporaire du portage nasal de *Staphylococcus aureus* en période péri-opératoire. (B2)

R9 Il est recommandé d'associer à la décolonisation nasale péri-opératoire de *Staphylococcus aureus* par mupirocine, une décolonisation corporelle et oropharyngée par un produit antiseptique efficace contre *S. aureus*. (B3)

Cependant...

- Conférence de Consensus 2004 « Gestion préopératoire du risque infectieux »

« Le dépistage nasal du SARM est recommandé chez les patients devant bénéficier d'une chirurgie cardiaque ou orthopédique programmée, et venant de réanimation, de structure de long et moyen séjour ou en cas de lésions cutanées chroniques. (B-2) »

Décolonisation portage de *S. aureus*?

- **Chirurgie de prothèse vasculaire**
 - Portage nasal de *S. aureus*: augmentation des ISO x 10 (chirurgie de reconstruction centrale)

Donner JMW, Plus-ONE 2012; 7: e38127

	Mupirocin and Chlorhexidine	0/0	0/0 (95% CI)
Vascular surgery (n=95)*	7/53	0/0	0/0 (0,96)
Cephalosporin			
Cephalosporin + Metronidazole			
Cephalosporin + Metronidazole			
Penicillin + claud...			
Cephalosporin		0/1	
Cephalosporin		0/0	
Cephalosporin		0/1	
Cephalosporin		0/1	
Cephalosporin		0/1	
Cephalosporin		0/1	
Cephalosporin	2/11	1/14	

PAS de PREUVE, PAS de RECOMMANDATIONS

Décolonisation portage de *S. aureus*?

- **Pacemaker-ICD**

10.5 Should patients having ICED insertion or manipulation be screened for staphylococcal carriage or decolonized?

Summary:

- There are no studies specifically investigating the impact of pre-procedure screening for *S. aureus* or decolonization therapy on ICED infection rates.
- There are no studies on the benefits of pre-procedural screening of ICED patients for carriage of MRSA or MSSA. Screening methods for MRSA and target patient groups vary from country to country and are in a state of flux. The Working Party therefore recommends adherence to national guidelines. If a patient is known to be colonized with MRSA (or MSSA) before a proposed ICED procedure, topical agents should be used to suppress carriage pre-procedure (e.g. nasal mupirocin and topical chlorhexidine washes¹⁻³). Where high-level mupirocin resistance exists, other alternative regimens to which the microorganism is sensitive should be used, e.g. nasal neomycin/chlorhexidine (Naseptin or Prontoderm).

Harrison JL, et al., Heart 2015

Antibioprophylaxie

- Quels pathogènes sont ciblés par l'ATBprophylaxie en chirurgie cardiaque, vasculaire?

A. *Staphylococcus aureus*

B. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

C. Entérobactéries

D. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*

E. *Candida albicans*

- Quels pathogènes sont ciblés par l'ATB prophylaxie en chirurgie cardiaque, vasculaire?

A. *Staphylococcus aureus*

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C. Entérobactéries

D. *Staphylococcus epidermidis*

E. *Candida albicans*

Antibioprophylaxie

- **Prothèse valvulaire: chirurgie cardiaque**

Acte chirurgical	Produit	Dose initiale	Ré-injection et durée
Chirurgie cardiaque	Céfazoline	2 g IV lente + 1g au priming	1 g à la 4 ^{ème} heure per-opératoire.
	Céfamandole ou céfuroxime	1,5 g IV lente + 0,75g au priming	1 réinjection de 0,75g toutes les 2h en per-opératoire
	Allergie : vancomycine*	15mg/kg/60 min	Dose unique
Alternative en cas de ré-intervention**	Vancomycine*	15 mg/kg /60 min	Dose unique
Geste endocavitaire	Voir ci-dessus chirurgie cardiaque	voir ci-dessus chirurgie cardiaque	Dose unique

* Indications de la vancomycine :
 - allergie aux bêta-lactamines,
 - colonisation suspectée ou prouvée par du staphylocoque métilcilline-résistant, et/ou mention chez un malade hospitalisé dans une unité avec une écologie à staphylocoque métilcilline résistant, antibiogramme antérieur...
 L'injection dure 60 minutes et doit se terminer au plus tard lors du début de l'intervention.
**** Ré-intervention : alternative à proposer en cas de ré-intervention précocée jusqu'à 1 an ; l'évoquer aussi en cas de portage certain de staphylocoque métilcilline-résistant.**

Recommandations SFAR 2010

Antibioprophylaxie

- **Chirurgie de prothèse vasculaire**

Acte chirurgical	Produit	Dose initiale	Réinjections et Durée
Chirurgie de l'aorte, des artères des membres inférieurs, des troncs supra-aortiques.	Céfazoline	2 g IV lente	Dose unique (si durée > 4 h, réinjecter 1g)
	Céfamandole ou céfuroxime	1,5 g IV lente	Dose unique (si durée > 2h, réinjecter 0,75g)
Endoprothèse artérielle	Allergie : vancomycine*	15mg/kg /60 min	Dose unique
Alternative en cas de ré-intervention**	Vancomycine*	15mg/kg /60 min	Dose unique

* Indications de la vancomycine :
 - allergie aux bêta-lactamines,
 - colonisation suspectée ou prouvée par du staphylocoque métilcilline-résistant, et/ou mention chez un malade hospitalisé dans une unité avec une écologie à staphylocoque métilcilline résistant, antibiogramme antérieur...
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Recommandations SFAR 2010

Antibioprophylaxie

• Pacemaker-ICD

GRADE • RISK OF BIASES • GRADE OF RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF UNDESIRABLE EFFECTS

Year	Author	Design ^a	Total no. (n/N) (control)	Antibiotics prior	Antibiotics post	Follow-up	Infection rate		
							Active	Control	P value
1981	Moran ¹⁰	Open-randomized	431 (234/197)	Rufloxacin 1 g plus Ben-Pen 600 mg IV 1 hour pre-procedure	Rufloxacin 1 g plus Ben-Pen 600 mg IV for 2 and 8 hours	23 (9-40) months	1.40%	2.50%	.15
1984	Bilman ¹¹	Open-randomized	100 (50/50)	Cloxacillin 2 g IV 1 hour pre-procedure	Cloxacillin 1 g IV bid for 2 days and 1 g PO bid for 8 days	1-43 months	2%	14%	<.05
1984	Ramstad ¹²	Open-randomized	500 (250/250)	Nil	Nil	1 year	3.20%	5.20%	.37
1986	Bilman ¹¹	Double-blind placebo-controlled RCT	106 (52/54)	Rufloxacin 2 g IV	Rufloxacin 1 g IV for 5 days	14 (7-25) months	0%	0%	N/A
1987	Clara ¹³	Open-randomized	200	Nil	Cefazolin 1 g IV bid for 5 days	1 week	0%	12%	<.05
1993	Lüdtgahl ¹⁴	Open-randomized	213	Cefazolin 2 g IV	Nil	10-48 months	—	—	>.05
1994	Mouray ¹⁵	Open-randomized	473	Rufloxacin or clindamycin IV for 2 days	Nil	19 (9-29) months	0%	3.6%	.003
1996	de Groot ¹⁶	Meta-analysis	2622 (1012/1610)	Variable	Variable	1-4 years	0.50%	3.70%	.006
2009	de Oliveira ¹⁷	Double-blind placebo-controlled RCT	649 (314/335)	Cefazolin 1 g IV 1 hour pre-procedure	Nil	6 months	0.94%	3.28%	.016

IV = intravenous; RCT = randomized controlled trial; bid = twice daily; bid = twice daily; qid = four times daily.

^aControl group received no antibiotic.

^bControl group received placebo tablets and radioactive seeds.

Active pharmaceutical ingredients	Product	Dose initially available	RD injection or duration
Cefazolin sodium	Cefazolin	2 g IV, 1000 mg oral	1 g IV, 500 mg oral
Ceftriaxone sodium	Ceftriaxone	1 g IV, 1000 mg oral	1 g IV, 500 mg oral
Cefuroxime sodium	Cefuroxime sodium	1.5 g IV, 750 mg oral	1 g IV, 500 mg oral
Chlorhexidine gluconate	Chlorhexidine gluconate	1 mg/kg IV, 0.05 mg/kg oral	0.5 mg/kg IV, 0.025 mg/kg oral
Clindamycin hydrochloride	Clindamycin hydrochloride	1 mg/kg IV, 100 mg oral	0.5 mg/kg IV, 50 mg oral
Vancomycin hydrochloride	Vancomycin hydrochloride	15 mg/kg IV, 100 mg oral	10 mg/kg IV, 50 mg oral
Vancomycin liposome emulsion	Vancomycin liposome emulsion	15 mg/kg IV, 100 mg oral	10 mg/kg IV, 50 mg oral

Antibioprophylaxie prévention de l'EI

2015 ESC Guidelines for the management of infective endocarditis

Table 3 Cardiac conditions at highest risk of infective endocarditis for which prophylaxis should be considered when a high-risk procedure is performed

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Antibiotic prophylaxis should be considered for patients at highest risk for IE:		
(1) Patients with any prosthetic valve, including a transcatheter valve, or those in whom any prosthetic material was used for cardiac valve repair.	IIa	C
(2) Patients with a previous episode of IE.		
(3) Patients with CHD.		
(4) Any type of cyanotic CHD.	III	C
(5) Any type of CHD repaired with a prosthetic material, whether placed surgically or by percutaneous techniques, up to 6 months after the procedure or lifelong if residual shunt or valvular regurgitation remains.		
Antibiotic prophylaxis is not recommended in other forms of valvular or CHD.		

Table 5 Recommendations for prophylaxis of infective endocarditis in the highest-risk patients according to the type of at-risk procedure

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
A. Dental procedures.		
Antibiotic prophylaxis should only be considered for dental procedures requiring manipulation of the gingival or periodontal region of the teeth or perforation of the oral mucosa.	IIa	C

Table 6 Recommended prophylaxis for high-risk dental procedures in high-risk patients

Situation	Amoxicillin 30-45 minutes before procedure	
	Adults	Children
No allergy to penicillin or ampicillin	2 g orally or iv	50 mg/kg orally or iv
Allergy to penicillin or ampicillin	Clindamycin 600 mg orally or iv	20 mg/kg orally or iv

^aAutomatically cephalosporin 2 g iv for adults or 50 mg/kg iv for children, cefazolin or ceftriaxone 1 g iv for adults or 50 mg/kg iv for children. Cephalosporins should not be used in patients with anaphylaxis, severe asthma, or urticaria after intake of penicillin or ampicillin due to cross-sensitivity.

Matériaux

Biomatériaux

- Pacemaker-ICD**

Pacing Clin Electrophysiol 2013 March; 36(3): 354-361. doi:10.1111/jcep.12063

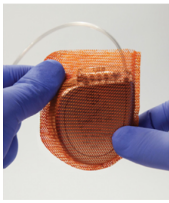
Use of an Antibacterial Envelope is Associated with Reduced Cardiac Implantable Electronic Device Infections in High-Risk Patients

MATTHEW J. KOLEK, M.D., WILLIAM F. DRESEN, M.D., GUNN S. WELLS, M.D., and CHRISTOPHER R. ELLIS, M.D.¹

The Tyx minocycline and rifampicin-eluting antibacterial envelope from Medtronic (NJ, USA) is polypropylene mesh coated with an antibacterial-infiltrated polyacrylate bioresorbable polymer, designed to contain a CIED within the surgical pocket. The envelope has demonstrated efficacy in

Results—A total of 260 antibacterial envelopes were implanted from November 1, 2009 to April 30, 2012. The mean number of CIED infection risk factors was 2.8 ± 1.2 . The control cohort ($N = 639$) was matched for mean number of CIED infection risk factors (2.8 ± 1.2), though individual risk factors differed. After a minimum of 90 days of follow-up, there was one CIED infection among patients who received an antibacterial envelope (0.4%), compared to 19 (3%) in controls (odds ratio [95% confidence interval] 0.13 [0.02-0.95], $P = 0.04$). This difference persisted after adjustment for covariates (0.09 [0.01-0.73], $P = 0.02$) and propensity score matching (0.11 [0.01-0.85], $P = 0.04$).

Pas d'étude randomisée



Biomatériaux

- Chirurgie de prothèse vasculaire**

Prophylactic use of the silver-acetate-coated graft in arterial occlusive disease: A retrospective, comparative study

And Lavoie-Aranda, MD, PhD, Soja Rosman, MD, Martin Fink, MD, and Eric Sebastian Doherty, MD, PhD, Vascular and Heartbeat, Geneva

Table IV. Subsequent bypass in types of the 913 patients who received an alloplastic bypass

Indication/previous bypass	n	Time free (n = 203)	Acute occlusion (n = 166)	Other
Antibiotic	0	1 (2.7%)	0	541
silver	2 (5%)	0	2 (6.2%)	382
control	0	0	0	434
control	1 (14.3%)	0	0	434
Female	7 (6.9%)	0	0	177
silver	6 (4.6%)	2 (2.6%)	0	177
control	8 (6.7%)	1 (1.1%)	2 (23%)	182
silver	5 (8.3%)	1 (5.9%)	2 (20%)	177
Male	14 (9.9%)	3 (21.4%)	1 (6.2%)	182
silver	7 (6.0%)	1 (5.9%)	4 (11.8%)	177
control	2 (2.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0	155
silver	3 (9.1%)	2 (14.3%)	0	155
silver	32/488 (7.4%)	8/136 (5.7%)	3/49 (6.1%)	15/135 (11%)
control	27/483 (5.6%)	9/212 (4.2%)	6/93 (9.2%)	10/148 (6.8%)

Polyester Graft with Silver Acetate and Triclosan ????

Vaccin???

Vaccin anti-*Staphylococcus aureus*

- **Prothèse valvulaire: chirurgie cardiaque**


Effect of an Investigational Vaccine for Preventing *Staphylococcus aureus* Infections After Cardiothoracic Surgery
 A Randomized Trial Fowler VG et al., JAMA 2013; 309(13): 1368-1378

IsdB vaccin (Merck Intercell)
 Endpoint: bactériemies ou ISO profonde sternale à *S. aureus*
 Pas de différence entre bras vaccin et placebo
 Essai stoppé prématurément (sécurité)
 Plus d'effets secondaires dans le groupe vaccin
 Mortalité supérieure si infection à *S. aureus* dans le bras vaccin

Divers

Prévention des infections endovasculaires

- **Chirurgie de prothèse vasculaire**



Experience with a new negative pressure incision management system in prevention of groin wound infection in vascular surgery patients
Tan, Munoz, MD; Karpis, N, BS; Lando, MD; D'Amico, BS; Ciarlari, S, PhD; MD, MPH; and Moore, M, PhD; MD, University of Texas at Dallas

JOURNAL OF VASCULAR SURGERY
 Volume 57, Number 5, 2013

Table III. Incidence and Szilagyi grades of infection based on total number of incisions

	Prevena group	Non-Prevena group	P
Szilagyí grade I	3 (6%)	10 (16%)	
Szilagyí grade II	0	7 (11%)	
Szilagyí grade III	0	3 (5%)	
Overall infection	3 (6%)	19 (30%)	.0011

Fig. Intraoperative application of Prevena negative pressure dressing after femoral femoral bypass.

Prévention des infections endovasculaires

• **Pacemaker-ICD**

10.7 Which infection control measures should be in place before ICD implantation?

Summary:

- Recommendation 10.7.1: ICD insertion out using an aseptic technique, in an environment that meets the standards of an operating theatre discipline, including engineering. [C]
- Recommendation 10.7.2: Bathing or showering is recommended prior to ICD insertion. [C]
- Recommendation 10.7.3: Patients should be prepped and draped in the operating theatre wear (including a hat) that covers the operative site and intravenous cannula for the patient's comfort and dignity. [C]
- Recommendation 10.7.4: All staff should wear specific clothing in all areas where ICD insertion is undertaken. Scrub suits, hats, masks and gloves are essential parts of theatre discipline. [C]
- Recommendation 10.7.5: The operating team should wear sterile gowns in the operating theatre. Consider wearing two pairs of sterile gloves. There is a high risk of glove perforation known to have a chronic blood-borne virus. [C]
- Recommendation 10.7.6: Staff numbers should be kept to a minimum in the operating theatre. [C]
- Recommendation 10.7.7: The operating team should wear hand/wrist jewellery, artificial nails and nail polish. [C]
- Recommendation 10.7.8: The operating team should wash their hands prior to the first operation on the list using an aqueous antiseptic surgical solution, with a single-use brush or pick for the nails, and ensure that hands and nails are completely dry. [C]

New guidelines for prevention and management of implantable cardiac electronic device-related infection

www.thelancet.com Vol 385 June 6, 2015

Prevention is better than cure. The environment in which an ICD is implanted is therefore crucial to prevent infection, because most infections probably originate at the time of device insertion. It is astonishing that, in 2015, operating theatre standards, including rigorous requirements for ventilation, have not been universally adopted in cardiac catheter laboratory or radiology suites where ICD implantation procedures are done. Single-dose antimicrobial prophylaxis

Merci de votre attention

Des questions?
