

  
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



Preventing Surgical-Site Infections in Nasal Carriers of *Staphylococcus aureus*

Journal of the American Medical Association. 2014;311(12):1253-1261.

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

| | 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 | |

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

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 washes^{14,24}). 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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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 EVIDENCE FOR THE PREVENTION OF UNDESIRABLE OUTCOMES

| 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 2 g IV 1 hour pre-procedure | 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 ¹³ | Double-blind placebo-controlled RCT | 106 (52/54) | Rufloxacin 2 g IV | Rufloxacin 2 g IV for 5 days | 14 (7-25) months | 0% | 0% | N/A |
| 1987 | Clauw ¹⁴ | Open-randomized | 200 | Nil | Cefazolin 1 g IV for 5 days | 1 week | 0% | 12% | <.05 |
| 1993 | Lüdtgah ¹⁵ | Open-randomized | 213 | Cefazolin 2 g IV | Cefazolin 2 g IV for 2 days | 10-48 months | — | — | >.05 |
| 1994 | Mouray ¹⁶ | Open-randomized | 473 | Rufloxacin or clindamycin IV for 2 days | Nil | 19 (9-29) months | 0% | 3.6% | .003 |
| 1998 | de Groot ¹⁷ | Meta-analysis | 2622 (1012/1610) | Variable | Variable | 1-4 years | 0.50% | 3.70% | .006 |
| 2009 | de Oliveira ¹⁸ | 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; nil = none daily; bid = twice daily; tid = three daily; qid = four times daily.

^aControl group received no antibiotic.

^bControl group received placebo tablets and radioactive seeds.

| Actes chirurgicaux | Produit | Dose initiale | Ré-injection et durée |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Chirurgie cardiaque | Cefazolin | 2 g IV, bolus + 1 g en perfusion | 1 à 6 semaines |
| | Cefuroxime ou ceftriaxone | 1,5 g IV bolus + 0,75 g en perfusion | 1 à 6 semaines de 0,75 g bolus les 2h en per-odontologie |
| Actes cardiovasculaires* | Vancomycine* | 1 mg/kg/60 min | Dose unique |
| Actes vasculaires** | Vancomycine* | 15 mg/kg/60 min | Dose unique |
| Actes en dentaire | Vancomycine | voir ci-dessus | voir ci-dessus |
| Actes de flux stimulateur cardiaque | Chirurgie cardiaque | voir ci-dessus | voir ci-dessus |

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 pericardial 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 |

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

Matériaux

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, Manton, MD; Karpis, N, BS; Lando, MD; D'Amico, BS; Ciarlino, S, MD, MPH; and Moore, M, PhD. MD, Stencop, Co. 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 showered (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?**
