

Research Compact

Tags

Octenidine, MDRO

Title

Multidrug Resistant Bacteria – challenge accepted!

Authors

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Source

Hygiene & Medizin 2019; 44(1/2): D8-D10

Aim of the study

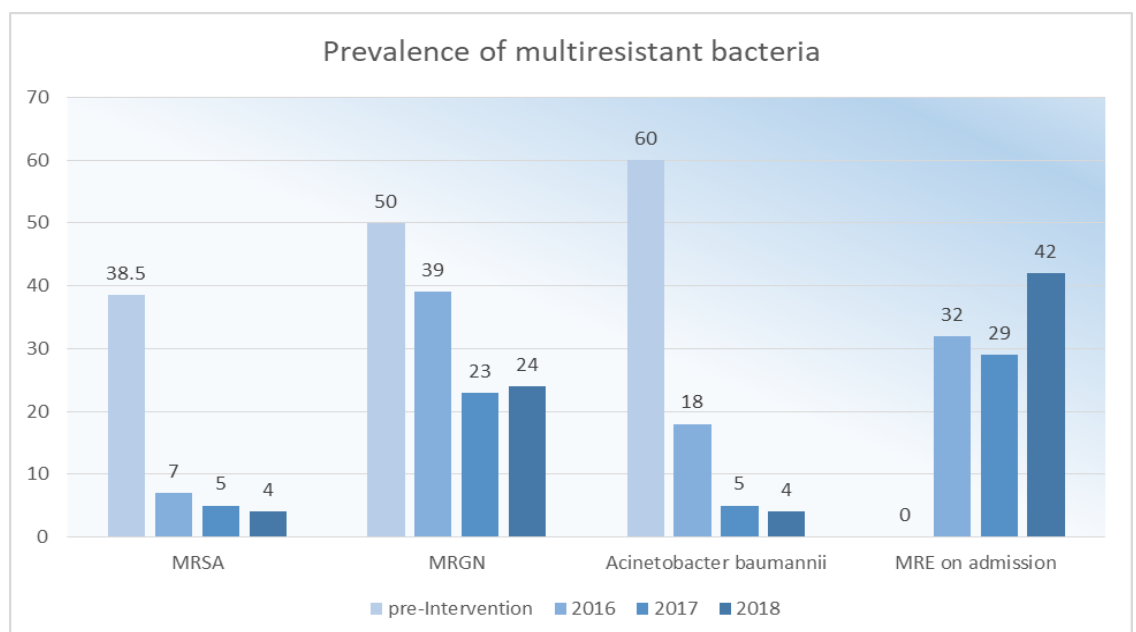
Multidrug Resistant Organisms (MDRO) are a major challenge to modern healthcare. They are in particular a problem for patients in a persistent vegetative state. The point prevalence study was carried out in two apallic care units of the Albert Schweitzer Clinic in Graz, where prevalence of MDRO was successfully reduced by introduction of some basic measures.

Methods

A bundle of interventional measures was introduced to the apallic care units. These included MDRO screening on admission, as well as decontamination of colonized patients with octenidine-based products and an enhancement of basic hygiene of staff and patients (hand and surface disinfection).

Results

The prevalence of MDRO decreased substantially after the establishment of interventional measures. The prevalence of MRSA was lowered from 38.5 % to 4 % in the course of two years. Simultaneously, the prevalence of MDRGN decreased from 50 % to 24 %. The prevalence of the problematic multi-drug resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* decreased particularly strong (2015: 60%, 2018: 4%). These results were obtained despite the fact that during the same period the prevalence of MRE on admission to the ward was increased (2016: 32%, 2018: 42%).



Conclusion

Through introduction and strict compliance of systematic measures, such as disinfection, decolonization and basic hygiene the spread of MDRO can be minimized.