INFECTION DENSITY AND PATHOGEN ANALYSIS IN A RESPIRATORY CARE WARD IN TAINAN HOSPITAL

Tsaо-Chin Lin 1, 2, a, Li-Chuan Sung 1, a, Liou-Yih Huang 1, b, Yuan-Pin Hung 1, c  
1Department of Laboratory Medicine, Sining Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan; 2Center for Infection Control; 3Department of Internal Medicine, Tainan Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Taiwan; 4Department of Medical Laboratory Science and Biotechnology, Kaohsiung Medical University, Taiwan

Purpose: More and more advanced medical instruments and equipment are available in recent years to prolonged patients life. With the increase in the number of long-term ventilator-dependent patients, ventilator-associated infection is increasing recently. The aim of this study was to investigate the density of infection and the most common pathogens in Respiratory Care Ward (RCW) at a district hospital in southern Taiwan.

Methods: In this study, we retrospectively analyzed clinical isolates in a RCW at a district hospital in southern Taiwan from 2009 to 2013. Antibiogram susceptibility was recorded.

Results: Totally 352 pathogens was isolated in RCW, with average of infection density was 3.65 pathogens/patient-day. The average of infection density in September was decreased year by year from 10.87% to 0%. The most often isolated gram-negative pathogens in RCW were Escherichia coli (18.75%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (14.77%), Klebsiella pneumoniae (14.49%), Proteus mirabilis (9.94%), Acinetobacter spp. (6.82%), Providencia spp. (2.56%) and Enterobacter cloacae (1.99%). The most often isolated gram-positive pathogens in RCW were Staphylococcus aureus (13.35%), Enterococcus spp. (6.53%) and Staphylococcus epidermidis (2.56%). The prevalence of Candida albicans in RCW has increased markedly in the past 5 years, from 0% in year 2009 to 4.8% in year 2013. Particularly the non-albicans Candida species, such as, C. tropicalis, and C. glabrata.

Conclusions: The most often isolated pathogen were: E. coli and P. aeruginosa in GNIs and S. aureus in GPCs. However, the number of Candida spp. isolate was increasing.

AN OUTBREAK OF SCABIES IN A DISTRICT HOSPITAL: LESSONS LEARNED

Hui-Fang Huang a, b, Hui-Ju Hu c, Chi-Wei Wang c, aInfection Control Team, Ben Tang Cheng Chiing Hospital, Taiwan; bInfection Section, Ben Tang Cheng Chiing Hospital, Taiwan

Background: Scabies is a global problem and a significant source of morbidity in long term care residents, especially the elderly, the debilitated, and the demented, because of its contagious nature of spread. Scabies can recur in a long term care unit even after all individuals infected with scabies have been properly treated, because the mites can be recovered from bedding, clothing, furniture and floor. The long term care residents may wear contaminated clothing, or sleep on the contaminated beds. On September 24 2013, fourteen elderly residents and five healthcare workers were infected with this parasite at our Respiratory Care Ward, believed to have come from a new resident from another hospital. The failure of staff to diagnose scabies in this patient on admission might be due to a lack of pruritus in this new resident under incomplete treatment by the previous hospital.

Materials and Methods: Infection Control Team and the Occupational Health teams were informed. Aggressive infection control precautions