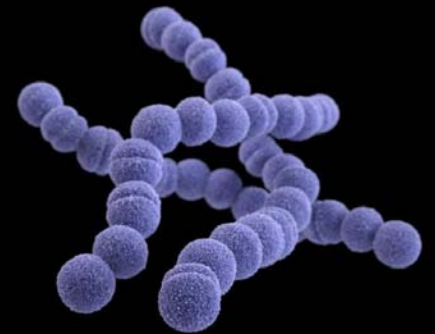


MDRO

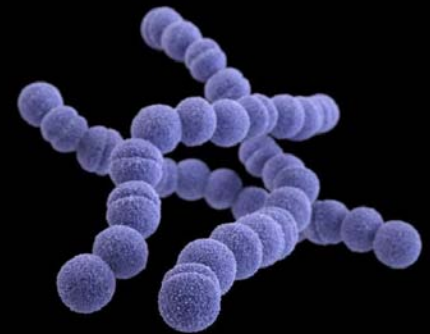
(what you can't see, can hurt you...)

Ed Racht MD
Chief Medical Officer
AMR Medicine



How was your trip?

- Bathroom stall locks - 70 CFU/sq. in.
- Seatbelt buckle - 230 CFU/sq. in.
- Lavatory flush button - 265 CFU/sq. in.
- Overhead air vent - 285 CFU/sq. in.
- Drinking fountain buttons - 1,240 CFU/sq. in.
- Tray table - 2,155 CFU/sq. in.

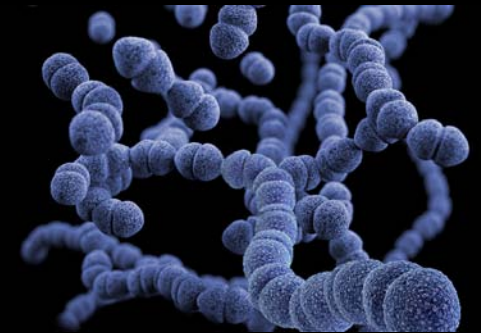




BREAKING NEWS

CDC: FIRST EBOLA CASE DIAGNOSED IN U.S.

“Ebola, shmebola– We can’t even see it”
Paul Pepe MD



Infectious diseases in the OOH setting

Understanding AIDS

A Message From The Surgeon General

This brochure has been sent to you by the Government of the United States. In preparing it, we have consulted with the top health experts in the country.

I feel it is important that you have the best information now available for fighting the AIDS virus, a health problem that the President has called "Public Enemy Number One."

Stopping AIDS is up to you, your family and your loved ones.

Some of the issues involved in this brochure may not be things you are used to discussing openly. I can easily understand that. But now you must discuss them. We all must know about AIDS. Read this brochure and talk about it with those you love. Get involved. Many schools, churches, synagogues, and community groups offer AIDS education activities.

I encourage you to practice responsible behavior based on understanding and strong personal values. This is what you can do to stop AIDS.



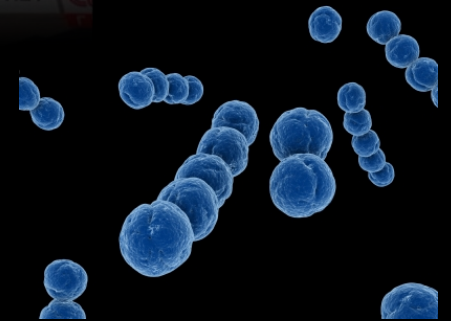
C. Everett Koop
C. Everett Koop, M.D., Sc.D.
Surgeon General

Este folleto sobre el SIDA se publica en Español.
Para solicitar una copia, llame al 1-800-344-SIDA.

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Infectious diseases in the OOH setting



Comparative mortality of sepsis

Care Priorities	U.S. Incidence	# of Deaths	Mortality Rate
AMI (1)	900,000	225,000	25%
Stroke (2)	700,000	163,500	23%
Trauma (3) (Motor Vehicle)	2.9 million (injuries)	42,643	1.5%
Severe Sepsis (4)	751,000	215,000	29%

Source: (1) Ryan TJ, et al. ACC/AHA Guidelines for management of patients with AMI. *JACC*. 1996; 28: 1328-1428. (2) American Heart Association. Heart Disease and Stroke Statistics – 2005 Update. Available at: www.americanheart.org. (3) National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic Safety Facts 2003: A Compilation of Motor Vehicle Crash Data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System and the General Estimates System. Available at <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/>. (4) Angus DC et al. *Crit Care Med* 2001;29(7): 1303-1310.

Bacteria in EMS

(How was your trip)

- 5% of EMS Providers and EMT students tested in Indiana tested positive for the presence of MRSA (Miramonti 2013). Five times the prevalence found among the general public (Kuehnert et al 2006).
- 50% of 21 swabbed ambulances in an urban EMS fleet Researchers tested positive for the presence of MRSA (Roline, Crumpecker, & Dunn, 2007).
- 32 % of stethoscopes tested in an urban EMS system tested positive for MRSA (Merlin et al., 2009). *One-third of the EMS personnel could not pinpoint the time when someone last cleaned their stethoscopes.*



The spectrum of resistant bacteria

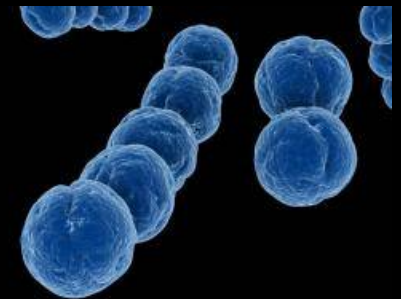
MRSA - Methicillin/oxacillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

VRE - Vancomycin-resistant enterococci

ESBLs - Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (which are resistant to cephalosporins and monobactams)

PRSP - Penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis (MDR) TB



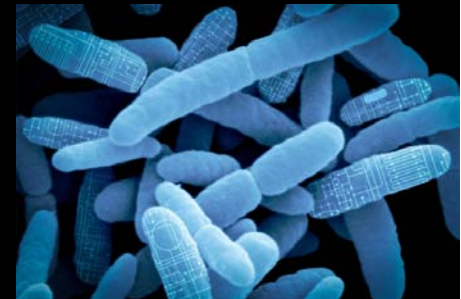
Congressional hearing on measles outbreak highlighted by anger, disruptions

CDC director concedes that the pro-vaccine movements to counter misinformation campaigns have not been robust enough.



EID (MDRO) principles...

- MDRO mainly linked to nosocomial infections
- Hands of healthcare providers most common transmission
- Patient room / compartment surfaces infrequently cleaned a close second
- Frequently hospitalized / Long Term Care patients highest risk
- Increasing healthcare regulation for surveillance / disinfection
- Readiness
- Provider vaccination
- Emerging infectious diseases



Resources...



Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease)

CDC • Ebola (Ebola Virus Disease) • For Clinicians • Emergency Services • Interfacility Transport Guidance

Interfacility Transport Guidance

Format: Select One

- Patient Handoff SOP
- Air-to-Ground Patient Handoff SOP
- Ambulance Decontamination

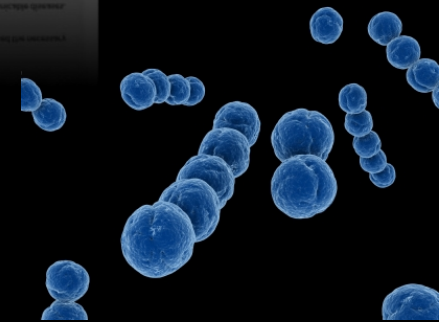
Example: Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Decontamination of an Ambulance that has Transported a Person under Investigation or Patient with Confirmed Ebola

Purpose

This SOP can serve as a model for emergency medical services (EMS) transport agencies to standardize the procedures and responsibilities for the decontamination and disinfection of an ambulance that has transported a person under investigation (PUI) for Ebola or a patient with confirmed Ebola. It is highly recommended that procedures and responsibilities for decontamination and disinfection of the ambulance be clearly defined before transporting a PUI. All personnel should be trained in donning and doffing (putting on and taking off) techniques for personnel protective equipment (PPE).

The following key assumptions are being made:

- All healthcare workers (hospital and out-of-hospital) who are involved will have received education and training and demonstrated the necessary competencies for management of patients with serious communicable diseases.
- Healthcare facilities and transporting ambulance agencies have procedures for the management of patients with serious communicable diseases.
- Facilities and transporting ambulance agencies are conducting tabletop and operational exercises that test and refine procedures for the transfer of patients.
- This guidance complements other CDC guidance for management of patients with serious communicable diseases.



Thanks.

Enjoy your dinner...

- Booth Seats
- Table Chairs
- Booster seats
- Cleaning dishcloths*

