Carbapenemase-Producing Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE): Guidance for Local Public Health October 24, 2019

Webinar

Tisha Mitsunaga, DrPH, ScM Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program Center for Health Care Quality California Department of Public Health



Objectives

- 1. Provide background information on CRE and CP-CRE
- 2. Review the new CP-CRE reporting requirements
- Describe facility-based surveillance, investigation, and infection control activities
- 4. Present thresholds and actions for public health response to CRE reports



Background



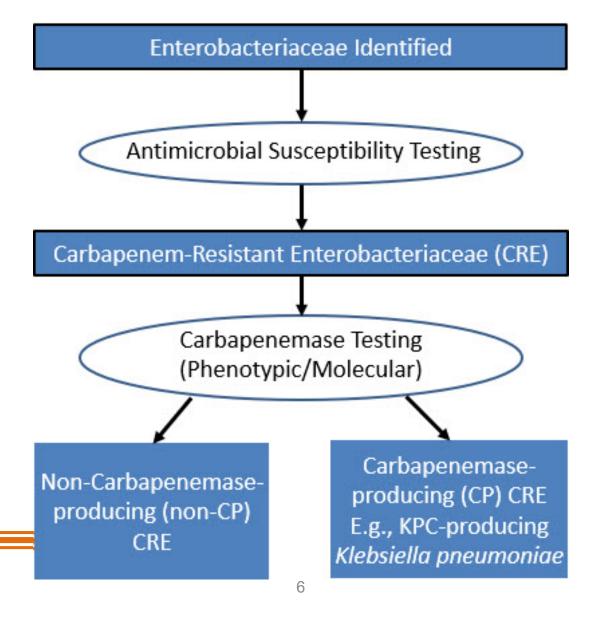
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)

- Gram-negative bacteria
- Enterobacteriaceae family
 - E.g., Klebsiella pneumoniae, E. coli, Enterobacter cloacae
- Normally inhabit the gut
- Resistant to carbapenem antibiotics
 - Doripenem, ertapenem, imipenem, and meropenem

Carbapenemase-producing CRE (CP-CRE)

- Carbapenemases are beta-lactamase enzymes
 - Inactivate carbapenems, other beta-lactam antibiotics (e.g., penicillins, cephalosporins)
 - On mobile genetic elements (plasmids), enabling transfer across bacterial species
 - Examples include: KPC (most common in U.S.), NDM, IMP, VIM, OXA-48
- 2 types of carbapenemase testing
 - Phenotypic detects presence of carbapenemase (yes/no)
 - Molecular identifies specific carbapenemase (e.g., KPC)

CRE Identification Algorithm





Reporting Requirements



CP-CRE Reporting Requirements

- Title 17, Section 2505, Subsection (e)(2) laboratory reportable conditions list, effective October 1, 2019
- <u>CDC case definition</u>
 (https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/conditions/carbapenemase-producing-carbapenem-resistant-enterobacteriaceae/)
- No clinical criteria, no submission requirements
- Electronic laboratory reporting (ELR)
 - Currently "Locally Reportable CRE"
 - Will be "Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae, carbapenemase-producing"
- Local reporting requirements do not change

CP-CRE Reporting Requirements

1. Laboratories that perform carbapenemase testing, or use a public health or reference laboratory to obtain carbapenemase testing, will report the following:

Any *Enterobacter* spp., *E. coli*, or *Klebsiella* spp. where the isolate is:

Positive for carbapenemase production by a phenotypic method

-OR-

 Positive for a known carbapenemase resistance mechanism (KPC, NDM, IMP, VIM, OXA-48, novel carbapenemase) by a recognized molecular test

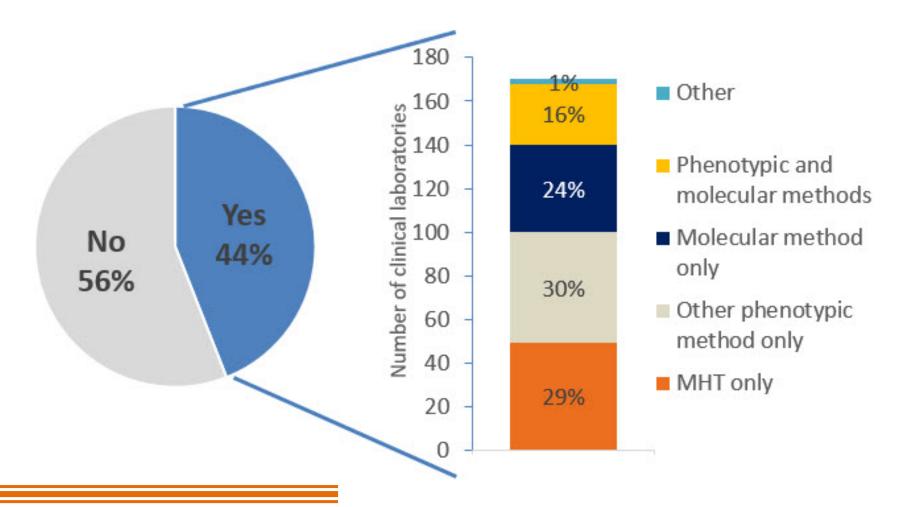
Carbapenemase Testing Methods

Phenotypic tests for carbapenemase production	Molecular tests for type of carbapenemase (resistance mechanism)
Carba NP	BioFire
Carbapenem inactivation method (CIM)	Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
Metallo-β-lactamase test (e.g., E-test)	Verigene
Modified carbapenem inactivation method (mCIM)	Whole-genome sequencing (WGS)
Modified Hodge test (MHT)*	Xpert Carba-R

^{*}A positive MHT can be used to confirm CP-CRE for *Klebsiella* spp and *E. coli* but **not** *Enterobacter* spp. An isolate that tests positive on MHT but negative by PCR for KPC, NDM, OXA-48, VIM, and IMP should have additional characterization performed with another phenotypic test for carbapenemase such as mCIM.



Carbapenemase Testing Capacity among Hospital Labs in California (N=386)



Source: National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) 2018 Annual Hospital Survey

CP-CRE Reporting Requirements

2. Laboratories that do <u>not</u> perform or obtain carbapenemase testing, will report the following:

Enterobacter spp., E. coli, or Klebsiella spp. from any site, resistant to any carbapenem (doripenem, ertapenem, imipenem, meropenem)

 Contact local health department for access to public health laboratory resources

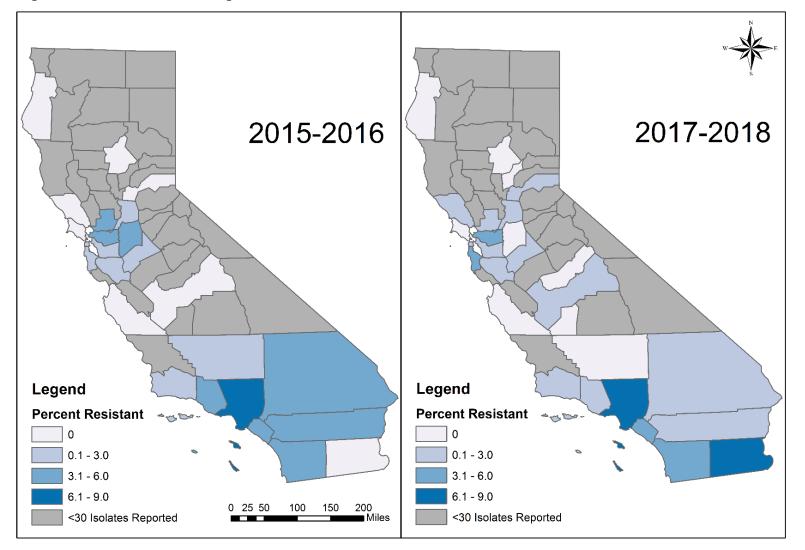
Other Reporting Requirements

- Unusual infectious disease occurrence
 - Other carbapenemase-producing organisms
 - Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 - Acinetobacter baumanii
 - Other Enterobacteriaceae (e.g., Citrobacter freundii)
 - No organism identified (e.g., rectal swab)
- Outbreaks

CRE Epidemiology



CRE among isolates reported to NHSN* (2015-2018)



^{*}SSI, CAUTI, CLABSI for Klebsiella and Enterobacter spp., E. coli in hospitals

Regional CRE Prevalence Definitions

Prevalence	Definition
High or endemic	CRE are routinely identified; e.g., hospitals have >1 case a month
Lower prevalence	CRE identified with regularity; e.g., hospitals have 3-12 cases a year
Very low prevalence	CRE rarely identified; e.g., hospitals have 1 or 2 cases a year

 Highest prevalence facilities: Long-term acute care hospitals (LTACH), ventilator-equipped skilled nursing facilities (vSNF)

Sources: CORHA Proposed Definitions: https://corha.org/resources-and-products/

McKinnell JA, Singh RD, Miller LG, et al. The SHIELD Orange County Project: Multidrug-resistant Organism Prevalence in 21 Nursing Homes and Long-term Acute Care Facilities in Southern California, Clin Infect Dis 2019.

CP-CRE Epidemiology

- Highly-transmissible in healthcare settings
- Colonized and infected patients can serve as sources of transmission
- Risk factors:
 - International healthcare exposure
 - Antimicrobial treatment
 - Presence of indwelling devices (e.g., urinary catheters, endotracheal tubes)
 - Mechanical ventilation
- Difficult-to-treat infections → high mortality rates

CP-CRE is a public health priority



Thresholds for Facility Action and Reporting, and Public Health Investigation



Thresholds: Higher or Endemic

Prevalence	Definition	Threshold level	Investigate / Notify
Higher or endemic	CRE are routinely identified (> 1 case/month)	 1 non-KPC CP-CRE Same organism within 4 weeks: 2 KPC-CRE -OR- 2 CP-CRE (unknown mechanism) -OR- 2 CRE (non-CP or CP testing not performed) 	√ √ same unit/ epi-linked
Lower	CRE identified with regularity (3-12 cases/year)	1 CP-CRE 2 CRE (non-CP or CP testing not performed), same organism within 4 weeks	√ √ same unit/ epi-linked
Very low	CRE rarely identified (1-2 cases/year)	1 CRE	V

20

Thresholds: Lower Prevalence

Prevalence	Definition	linresnoid level	Investigate / Notify
0	CRE are routinely identified (> 1 case/month)	 1 non-KPC CP-CRE Same organism within 4 weeks: 2 KPC-CRE -OR- 2 CP-CRE (unknown mechanism) -OR- 2 CRE (non-CP or CP testing not performed) 	√ v same unit/ epi-linked
Lower	CRE identified with regularity (3-12 cases/year)	1 CP-CRE 2 CRE (non-CP or CP testing not performed), same organism within 4 weeks	√ √ same unit/ epi-linked
Very low	CRE rarely identified (1-2 cases/year)	1 CRE	V

Thresholds: Low Prevalence

Prevalence	Definition	Hinreshold level	Investigate / Notify
0	CRE are routinely identified (> 1 case/month)	 1 non-KPC CP-CRE Same organism within 4 weeks: 2 KPC-CRE -OR- 2 CP-CRE (unknown mechanism) -OR- 2 CRE (non-CP or CP testing not performed) 	√ √ same unit/ epi-linked
	CRE identified with regularity (3-12 cases/year)	1 CP-CRE 2 CRE (non-CP or CP testing not performed), same organism within 4 weeks	√ √ same unit/ epi-linked
Very low	CRE rarely identified (1-2 cases/year)	1 CRE	٧

22

Facility Actions

- Routine surveillance
 - Detect CRE and notify clinical and IP staff
 - Perform or obtain carbapenemase testing
- Active surveillance
 - Screen for CP-CRE, pre-emptive Contact precautions
 - Admitted from LTACH or facility with transmission
 - Epi-linked to new case
 - History of international healthcare exposure in last year
- Investigation
 - Establish baseline
 - Investigate and notify using thresholds

Public Health Response



CDC Containment Strategy

Interim Guidance for a Public Health

Response to Contain
Novel or Targeted
Multidrug-resistant
Organisms (MDROs)

(https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/guidelines.html)

Interim Guidance for a Public Health Response to Contain Novel or Targeted Multidrug-resistant Organisms (MDROs)





Updated January 2019 https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/guidelines.html



1. Initial Response and Recommendations

- Recommend patient placement in single-bed room on Contact precautions
- Ensure communication of patient CP-CRE status at time of transfer
- Gather information put on your epi hat!



Information Gathering: Person, Place, Time

Person

- Brief medical history
- Indwelling devices
- Invasive procedures
- Other transmission risk factors

Place

- Current/Previous/Subsequent healthcare exposures
 - Locations (e.g., units, wings)
 - Contacts
- International travel, healthcare exposure in prior 12 months

Time

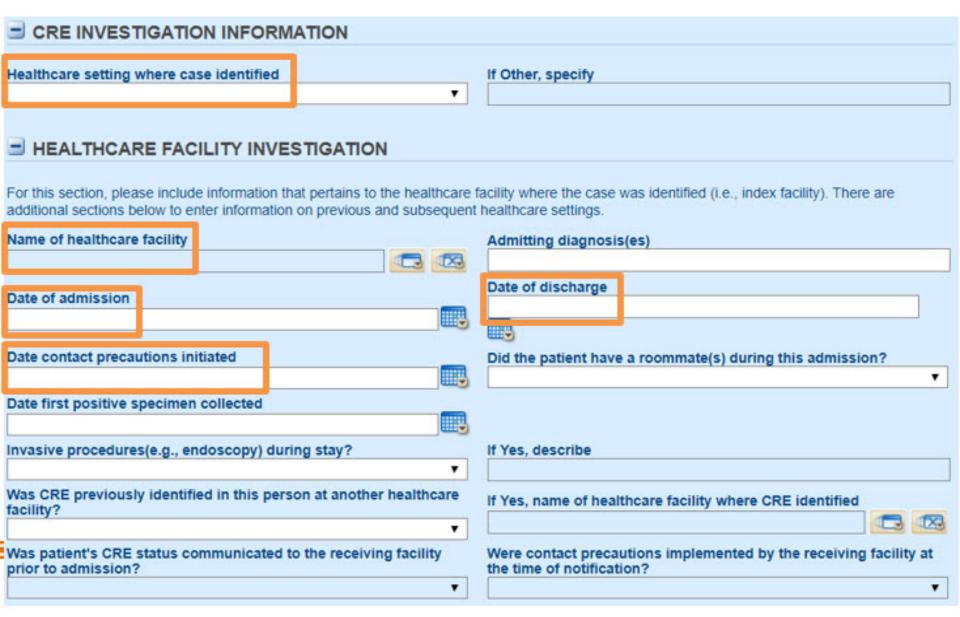
Admission/Discharge dates

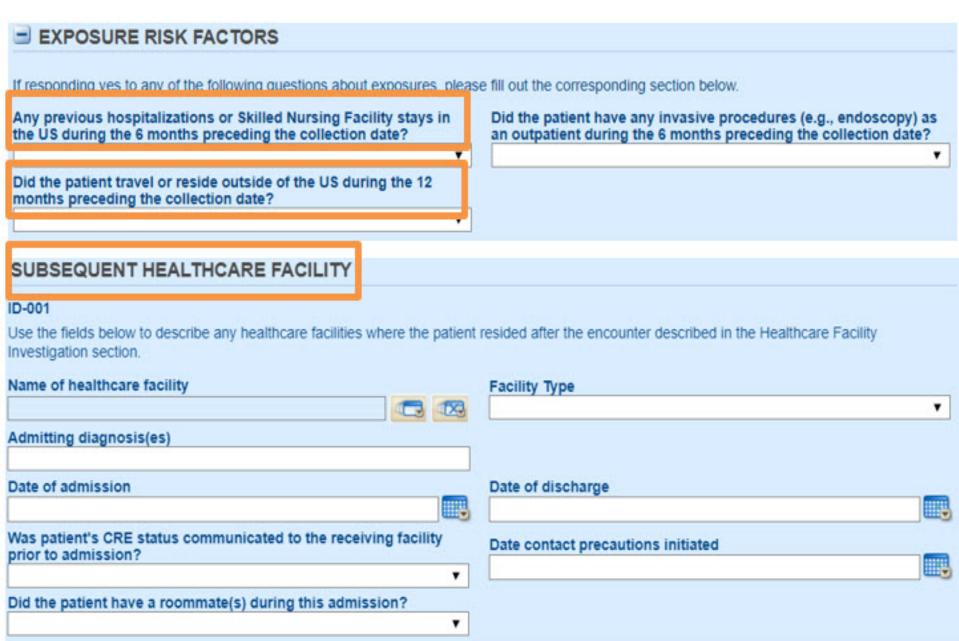
Person

TRANSMISSIO	ON RISK FACTORS	S	
The following risk facto receiving facility at time		guide public health recomm	nendations; for example, when recommending infection control measures to
Functional status			Link to Functional Status Assessment definitions here.
		•	Elik to Functional Status Assessment definitions here.
Can comply with inst	ructions for hand hygic		Requires physical or occupational therapy?
Incontinence of urine	?		Incontinence of stool?
		•	·
Ventilator-dependent	?	-	
	Tracheostomy tube Gastrostomy tube	Earl	If Other, specify
Central venous catheter	Wound VAC	Other	
Wounds present?			If Yes, describe
		▼.	
Other risk factors Hemodialysis Other	Peritoneal dialysis	Respiratory therapy treatments	If Other, specify



Place and Time







2. Retrospective and Prospective Lab Surveillance

- During previous 6 months: identify additional cases
- For at least 3 months: retain clinical isolates for further testing
 - Inform public health
 - Obtain carbapenemase testing
 - Submit isolates to public health

3. Contact Investigation

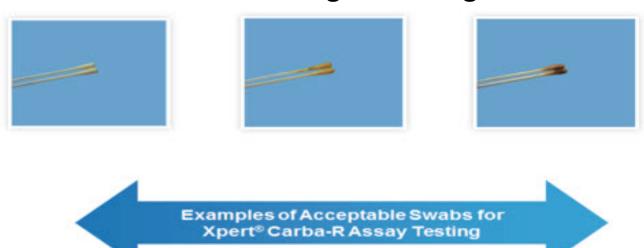
- Epi-linked patient contacts
 - Roommate
 - Shared bathroom
 - Common device (e.g., duodenoscope)
 - Shared clinical services (e.g., wound care, respiratory therapy)
 - Shared primary healthcare personnel (e.g., nursing staff)

3. Contact Investigation

- Point prevalence survey (PPS)
 - Patients not previously identified with CP-CRE on same unit where transmission suspected
 - If 1+ patient identified with CP-CRE, conduct serial PPS at 2-week intervals until 2 consecutive negative PPS

Colonization Testing Resources

- Available at West Regional AR Lab in Washington free of charge
 - Rectal swab kits with instructions
 - Requisition form
 - Secure fax authorization (transitioning to electronic system)
 - Verbal assent script
- Request and coordinate through HAI Program



4. Infection Control Assessment and Recommendations for Facilities

HAI Program resources available:

- Epi assistance to focus infection control assessment and recommendations, support screening strategies
- Infection preventionists (IP) can assist with on-site infection control assessments
- Adherence monitoring and assessment tools
- <u>CRE website resources</u>
 (https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/CRE_InfectionPreventionSt rategies.aspx)

Room Placement

- Single-bed room when possible, with Contact precautions
- If multi-bed rooms:
 - Like with like (same carbapenemase, e.g., KPC)
 - Treat each bed space like separate room
 - HCP change gloves/gowns + hand hygiene between patient contacts

Transmission-based Precautions

Contact precautions

- Perform hand hygiene, don gown/gloves before entering patient room
- Remove gown/gloves, perform hand hygiene before exiting patient room
- Patients leave room only when medically necessary
- Continue for entire admission in hospital

Transmission-based Precautions

Enhanced standard precautions (skilled nursing facilities)

- If no transmission suspected
- For residents with transmission risk factors
- Perform hand hygiene, don gown/gloves at point of care for high-contact activity
- CDPH Enhanced Standard Precautions for SNF Guidance (PDF)

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/LCP/CDPH%20Document%20Library/Enhanced-Standard-Precautions.pdf)

Repeat cultures **not** necessary for "clearance" – patients remain colonized

Dedicated Staff and Equipment

Equipment

- Dedicate daily care equipment (e.g., blood pressure cuffs)
- Consider using single-use, disposable, non-critical devices (e.g., temperature probe)

Patient and staff cohorting (if > 1 patient)

- Place patients in same geographic area
- Dedicate HCP to care for CP-CRE patients only
 - If dedicated HCP not feasible, care for CP-CRE patients
 after non-CP-CRE patients

Environmental Cleaning

Clean and disinfect with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved healthcare grade disinfectant at regular intervals:

- Non-dedicated equipment after use
- High-touch surfaces (e.g., bed rails, overbed table, light switch)
- According to manufacturer directions (e.g., contact time)

Adherence Monitoring

- Evaluate implementation of infection control measures with tools
- Provide feedback to HCP
- Adherence monitoring tools
 (http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/hai/Pages/AdherenceMonitoringTools.aspx)



Healthcare-Associated Infections Program Adherence Monitoring

Hand Hygiene

Assessment completed by:	
Date:	
Unit:	

Regular monitoring with feedback of results to staff can improve hand hygiene adherence. Use this tool to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. Monitoring may be performed in any type of patient care location.

Instructions: Observe at least 10 hand hygiene (HH) opportunities per unit. Observe a staff member and record his/her discipline. Check the type of hand hygiene opportunity you are observing. Indicate if HH was performed. Record the total number of successful HH opportunities and calculate adherence.

HH Opportunity	Discipline	What type of HH opportunity was observed? (select/ ☑ 1 per line)	Was HH performed for opportunity observed? ✓ or Ø
Example	N	□ before care/entering room* □ before task □ after body fluids □ after care* ☑ upon leaving room •Remember: Hand hygiene should be performed before and after glove use	~
HH1.		□ before care/entering room □ before task □ after body fluids □ after care □ upon leaving room	
HH2.		□ before care/entering room □ before task □ after body fluids □ after care □ upon leaving room	

5. Communication

Facility communicates patient's CRE status:

- When transferring patient to another facility, including home healthcare
- During an outbreak
 - Screening
 - Pre-emptive Contact precautions
- Within the facility by flagging the medical record
- To patients, their families and HCP
 - Provide education materials
- Adapt CDPH Infection Control Transfer Form

Infection Control Transfer Form

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Pr ograms/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/Inte rfacilityCommunication.aspx)

HEALTHCARE FACILITY TRANSFER FORM (ABBREVIATED)

Use this form for all transfers to an admitting healthcare facility.

Patient Name (Last, First):				
Date of Birth:	MRN:		Transfer Date:	
Receiving Facility Name:				
Sending Facility Name:				
Contact Name:			Contact Phone:	
ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS				
Patient currently on isolation	precautions?			
☐ Yes ☐ No		Personal Prof	tective equipment	t (PPE) to
		consider at re	eceiving facility:	
If yes, check all that apply:				
☐ Contact precautions		(M_0)	(22)	
☐ Droplet precautions		15.1	19 (8)	الهنتها
☐ Airborne precautions				
		☐ Gloves	□ Gowns	☐ Masks
ORGANISMS				
Patient has multidrug-resistan	t organism (MDR	O) or other		
lab results for which the patie	•	•		
☐ Yes ☐ No				
If yes, specify organism(s) and	include specimen	source and		
collection date.				
	anism		Source	Date
☐ C.difficile				
☐ Carbapenem-resistant Enter	robacteriaceae (CF	RF)		
(e.g., Klebsiella, Enterobacte	•	,		
☐ Extended-spectrum beta lac		BL)		
(e.g., E.coli, Klebsiella)	(,		
☐ MDR gram negatives (e.g., A	Acinetobacter, Pse	udomonas)		
☐ Methicillin-resistant Staphyl	lococcus aureus (N	/IRSA)		
☐ Vancomycin-resistant Entere	ococcus (VRE)	-		
☐ Other, specify:				
(e.g., lice, scabies, dissemina	ated shingles (Her	pes zoster),		
norovirus, influenza, tuberci		•		

Include copy of lab results with organism I.D. and antimicrobial susceptibilities.

Follow-up

- Ongoing surveillance
- HAI Program may assist with follow-up on-site infection control assessment
 - Focus on gaps
 - Ensure implementation of recommendations
- Repeat PPS every 2 weeks until 2 consecutive negative PPS, then consider monthly or less frequently
- Interfacility communication upon transfer
- Periodic phone check-in with facility

Resources

CDPH CRE Website

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/CRE_InfectionPreventionStrate gies.aspx)

CDPH CRE Quicksheet (PDF)

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CRE_QuicksheetOct2019.pdf)

CDPH FAQ for CP-CRE Reporting (PDF)

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CP-CRE_ReportingFAQ_Approved_10.4.19_ADA.pdf)

CDPH MDL Carbapenemase Testing (PDF)

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CA_A R_LabNetwork_CarbapenemaseTestingAtCDPH_%20110817-ADA.pdf)

Resources

CDPH Adherence Monitoring Tools

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/MonitoringAdherenceToHCPracticesThatPreventInfection.aspx)

• <u>CDPH All Facilities Letter for Reporting Outbreaks and Unusual Infectious</u>
<u>Disease Occurrences</u> (PDF)

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/LCP/CDPH%20Document%20Library/AFL-19-18.pdf)

- <u>CORHA Proposed Investigation/Reporting Thresholds for CRE</u> (PDF) (https://corha.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/CORHA-Proposed-CRE-Thresholds-and-Definition-08-19.pdf)
- <u>CDC Containment Strategy Guidelines</u>
 (https://www.cdc.gov/hai/containment/guidelines.html)
- CDC CRE Website

(https://www.cdc.gov/hai/organisms/cre/index.html)

We're here to help!
Contact the HAI Program
at:
HAIProgram@cdph.ca.gov

