

Sanificazione e disinfezione nelle strutture sanitarie

**Da un sistema basato sui probiotici un contributo
per contrastare AMR e ICA**

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BACKGROUND



ICA problema globale (5-15% pazienti ospedalizzati): ~ **4 milioni** pazienti in EU ogni anno, **>33000 decessi** come diretta conseguenza, **> 1.1 miliardi €** costi sanitari.



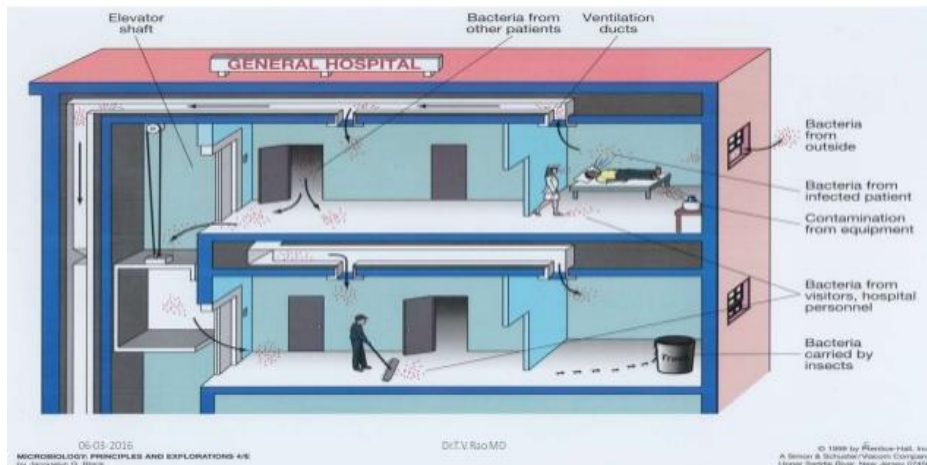
Maggior cause:

- **Persistente contaminazione microbica** superfici ospedaliere
- **Drug resistance (AMR):** patogeni ICA-associati MDR o panDR (MRSA, ESBL, KPC, CoR...)

WHO «**dirty dozen**»: priorità critica, alta & media in base a AMR



EXOGENOUS SOURCES OF INFECTION



Controllo della contaminazione: finora **sanificazione convenzionale** (prodotti chimici)

- Non previene **ricontaminazione**
- Alto **impatto ambientale**
- Può favorire comparsa di **resistenti** (es: clorexidina induce CoR in KPC)

Metodi innovativi efficaci:

- Abbattimento **STABILE** della contaminazione
- Privi di «**side effects**» (AMR, impatto ambientale)

PCHS: Probiotic Cleaning Hygiene System



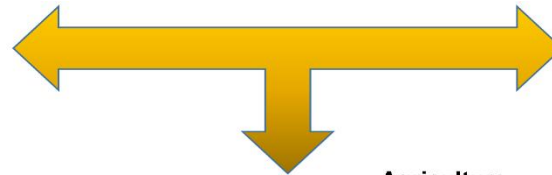
HUMAN
MICROBIOME
PROJECT

MICROBIOMA: l'uomo è un super-organismo, dove i microbi «buoni» preservano la salute, combattendo e rimpiazzando quelli «cattivi» → **ANTAGONISMO COMPETITIVO**



PCHS: detergenti eco-sostenibili contenenti **spore** di 3 specie di batteri probiotici del genere *Bacillus* (*B. Subtilis*, *B. Pumilus*, *B. megaterium*).

Bacillus spores uses



Traditional food preparation
Natto, Doenjang



Gut therapy
Enterogermina,
Bactisubtil, Biocult,
Biosporin, Bispan,
Fora-balance, etc.



Agriculture
Biofungicides



Farm animals
Food additives



PCHS

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graph TD; PCHS[PCHS] --> InVitro[EFFICACIA in vitro]; PCHS --> OnField[EFFICACIA on field]; PCHS --> Sicurezza[SICUREZZA d'uso]; PCHS --> ICA[EFFICACIA su incidenza ICA];
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EFFICACIA
in vitro

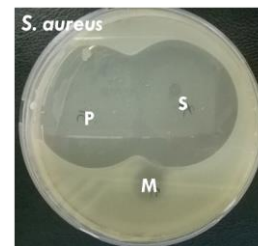
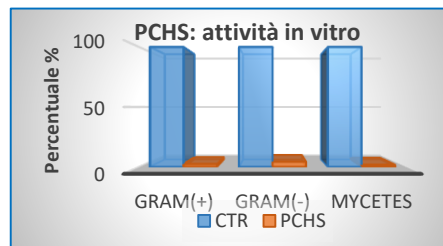
EFFICACIA
on field

SICUREZZA
d'uso

EFFICACIA
su incidenza
ICA

PCHS

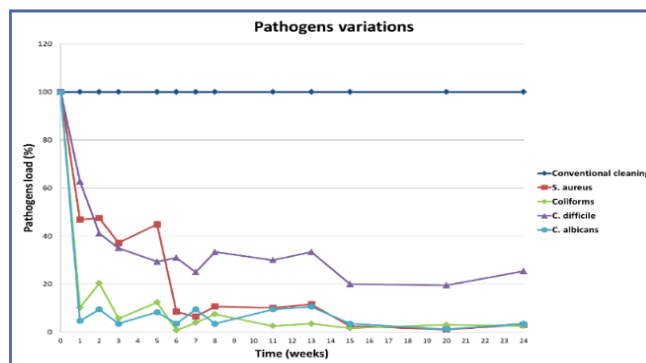
1. DECREMENTO STABILE dei patogeni sulle superfici (*in vitro* & on field)



Adv Exp Med Biol - Advances in Microbiology, Infectious Diseases and Public Health
https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-5554-2_1919_399
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An Innovative Strategy for the Effective Reduction of MDR Pathogens from the Nosocomial Environment

Caselli Elisabetta, Maria D'Accolti, Soffritti Irene, Lanzoni Luca, Matteo Bisi, Volta Antonella, Berlolo Filippo, and Mazzacane Sante



OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

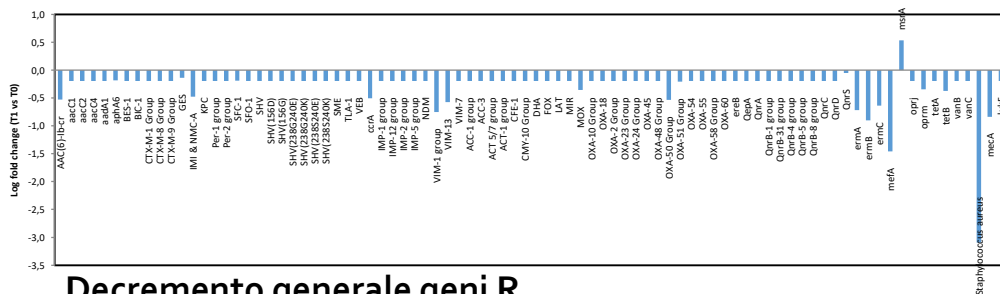
PLOS ONE

Hard Surface Biocontrol in Hospitals Using Microbial-Based Cleaning Products

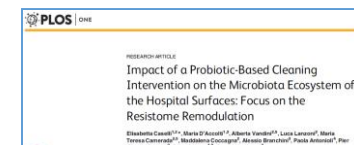
Alberta Vandini¹, Robin Temmerman^{2,3}, Alessia Frabetti¹, Elisabetta Caselli⁴, Paola Antonioni⁵, Pier Giorgio Balboni⁶, Daniela Platano⁶, Alessio Branchini⁷, Sante Mazzacane^{1*}

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2. NO selezione AMR



Decremento generale geni R.



3. SICUREZZA d'uso

3a. Stabilità genetica: no modificazioni genetiche (2011-oggi: analisi molecolari)

3b. Assenza rischio infettivo: no infezioni in pz ospedalizzati (2011-oggi: > 100000 pz); no presenza *Bacillus* nei campioni biologici da pz ospedalizzato (2011-oggi: > 55000 cp)

Journal of Hospital Infection 94 (2016) 193–208
 Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
 Journal of Hospital Infection
[journal homepage: www.elsevierhealth.com/journals/jhin](http://www.elsevierhealth.com/journals/jhin)

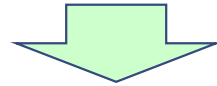
Letters to the Editor
 Safety of probiotics used for hospital environmental sanitation

E. Caselli^{1,2,3,4*}
 P. Antonioni⁵
 S. Mazzacane⁶

days, a quota of samples was also specific real-time quantitative PCR as previously described. The number from each institution, as well as the

4. EFFICACIA su incidenza ICA

Rimodulazione microbiota ambientale ospedaliero → ICA?



Studio multicentrico SAN-ICA

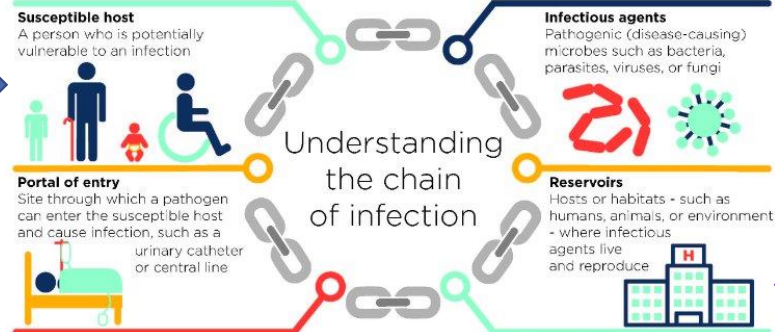
Studio pre-post interventional
18 mesi

6 Ospedali & 5 Università in Italia

The Inanimate Environment Can Facilitate Transmission



Infection Prevention and Control



SAN-ICA: 6 ospedali pubblici Italiani e 5 Università



Ospedale Roma
Filippo Berloco
Francesca Trozzi



Ospedale Ferrara
Paola Antonioli
Silvano Nola



Ospedale Tolmezzo
Nelso Trua



Ospedale Foggia
Giovanni Villone
Ermelinda Del Buono



Ospedali Pavia-Vigevano
Antonella Mastretti
Francesca Campanella



Ospedale Feltre
Lorenzo Tognon
Paolo Grotto



CIAS
Ferrara: Sante Mazzacane
Elisabetta Caselli



UDINE: Silvio Brusaferrò
Luca Arnoldo



Pavia: Gabriele Pelissero



Messina: Vincenza La Fauci



Università Commerciale
Luigi Bocconi
CERGAS
Centro di ricerche sulla
Gestione dell'Assistenza
Sanitaria e Sociale

Università Bocconi-CERGAS
Rosanna Tarricone
Carla Rognoni

Analisi simultanea e continua:

- 1. Bioburden superficie (analisi microbiologiche e molecolari)**
- 2. Incidenza ICA (in continuum)**



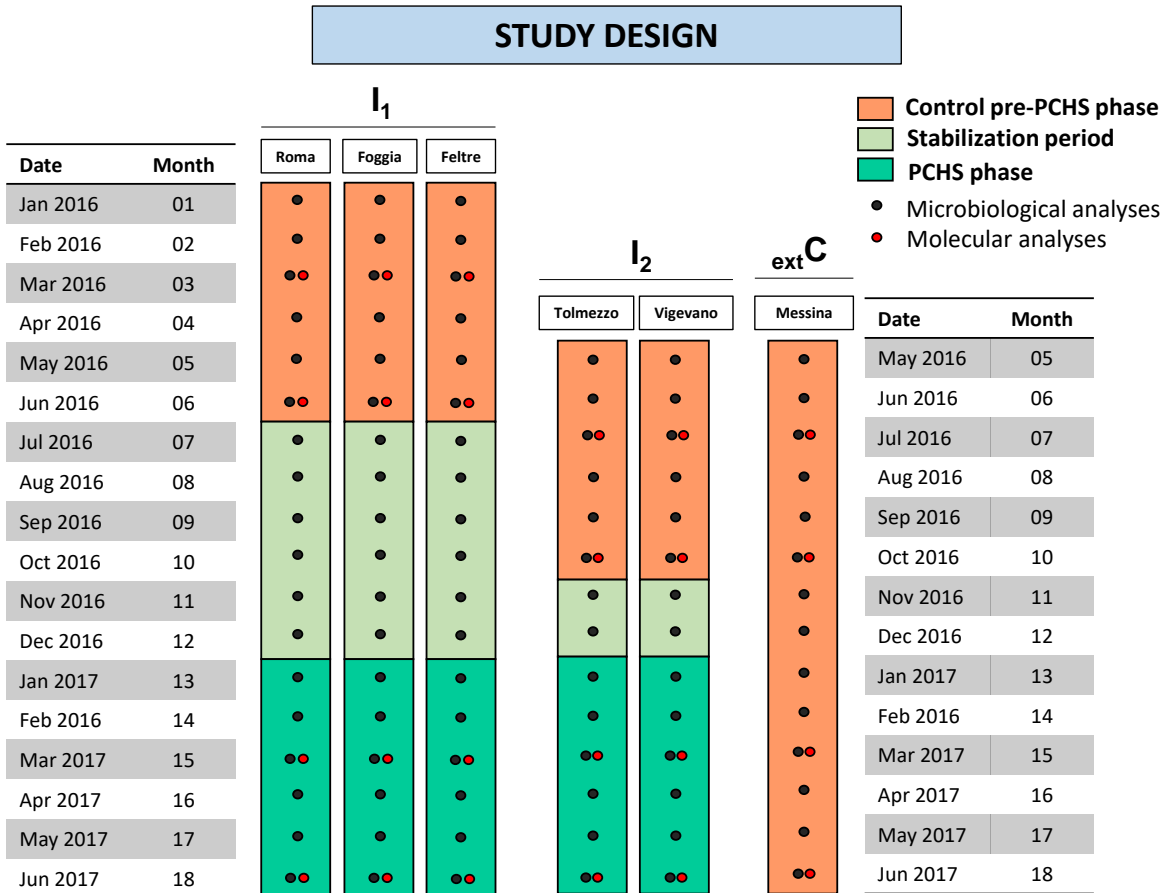
>32,000
campioni
ambientali

>12,000
pazienti



SAN-ICA study design

- Multicentrico
- Pre-post interventional
- 18 mesi
- reparti Medicina Interna



• **Intervention:**
sostituzione sanificazione
convenzionale con PCHS

Introduzione PCHS = UNICO
cambiamento; no altre azioni IPC.

Staff ospedaliero non a
conoscenza dell'intervention
(procedura simile, staff pulizie non
cambiato, ecc.)

Un ospedale non soggetto ad
intervention: effetto Hawthorn

RISULTATI: MICROBIOTA

(Caselli E. et al., PLOS One 2018)

RIMODULAZIONE «STABILE» DEL MICROBIOTA

Tot CFU per i 6 patogeni testati

Mediana (6 campionamenti) delle fasi pre-PCHS e PCHS.

Pre-PCHS = 11,737 CFU/m²

PCHS = 4,632 CFU/m²

Decremento complessivo = **-83.0% (70-96.3%)**

No riduzione nell'ospedale di controllo esterno (non trattato).

PCHS-*Bacillus* sostituiscono i patogeni

PCHS *Bacillus* %

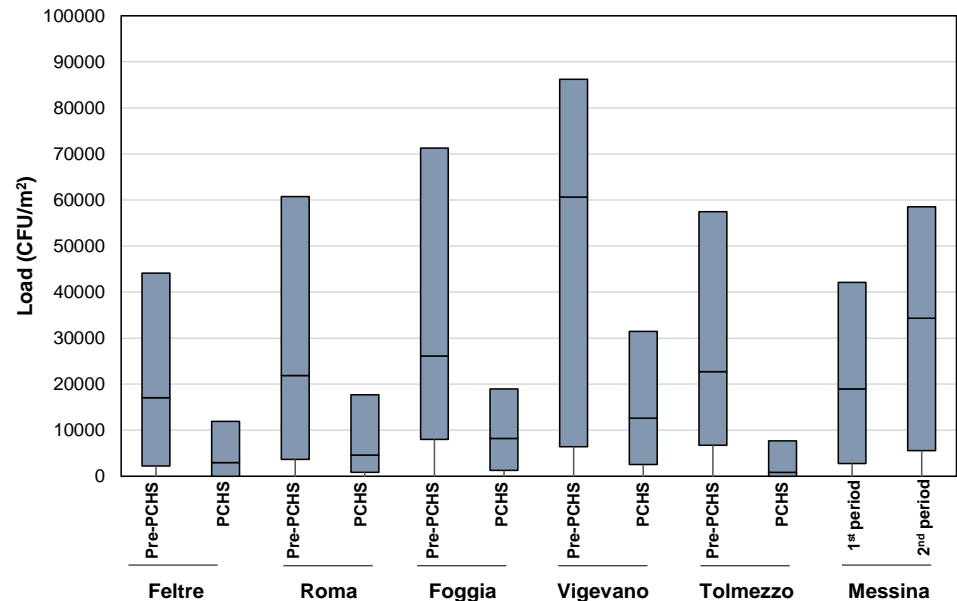
Mediana (6 campionamenti) delle fasi pre-PCHS e PCHS.

Pre-PCHS = 0%

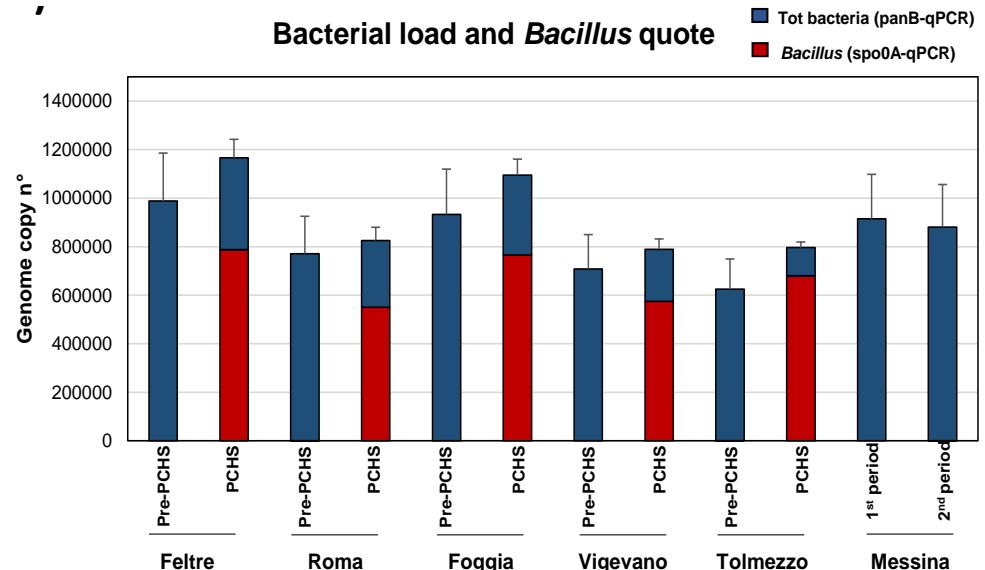
PCHS = **70% (40-87%)**

No variazione nell'ospedale di controllo esterno (non trattato).

Pathogens load on hospital surfaces



Bacterial load and *Bacillus* quote



RISULTATI: AMR

(Caselli E. et al., PLOS One 2018)

DECremento AMR

Analisi RESISTOMA

(microarray per 84 geni R)

RIDUZIONE dei geni R identificati nella fase pre-PCHS fino a **2-3 log** nella fase PCHS.

No riduzione nell'ospedale di controllo.

Dati confermati antibiogramma convenzionale su isolati *S. aureus*
(**-72.4%** MDR)

-67-99% of main R genes
(**-72%** colR *mcr-1*)

Infection and Drug Resistance

Dovepress

Open Access to scientific and medical research

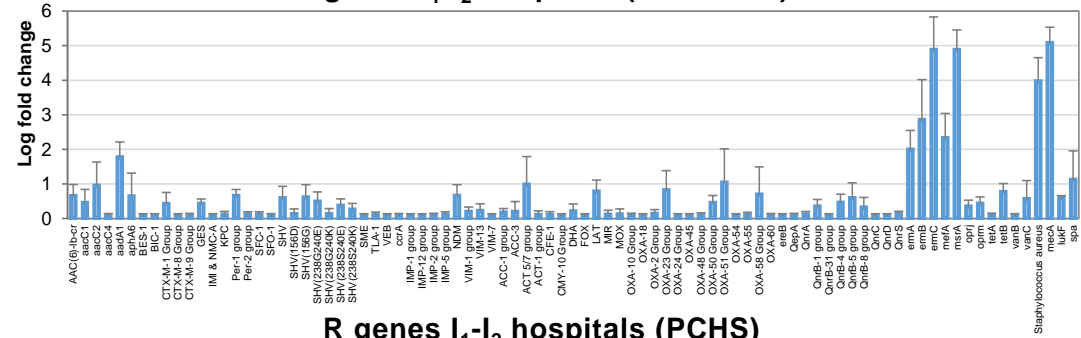
Open Access Full Text Article

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

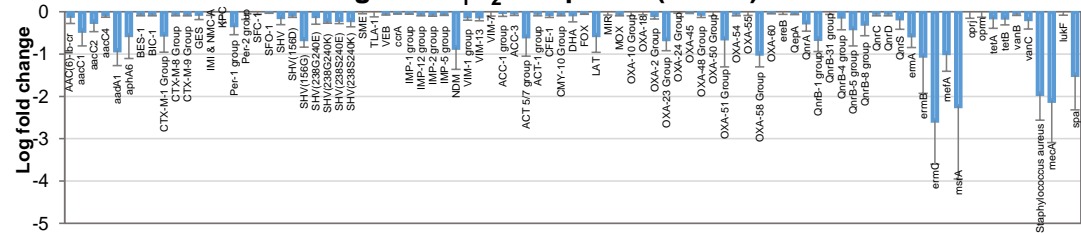
Impact of a probiotic-based hospital sanitation on antimicrobial resistance and HAI-associated antimicrobial consumption and costs: a multicenter study

(Caselli E. et al., IDR 2019)

R genes I₁-I₂ hospitals (Pre-PCHS)

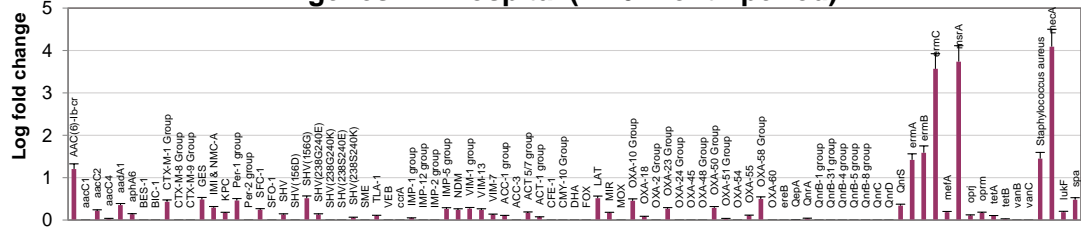


R genes I₁-I₂ hospitals (PCHS)

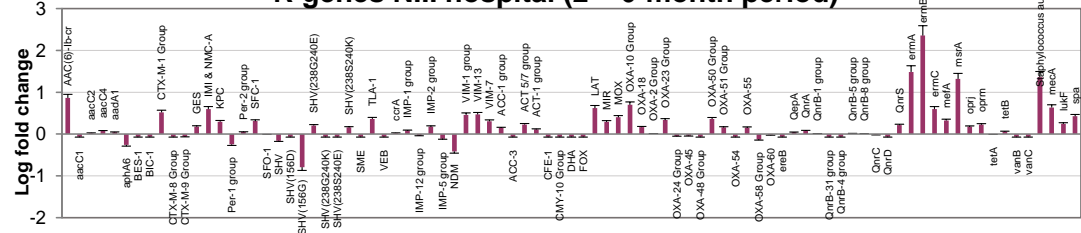


B)

R genes N.I. hospital (1st 6-month period)

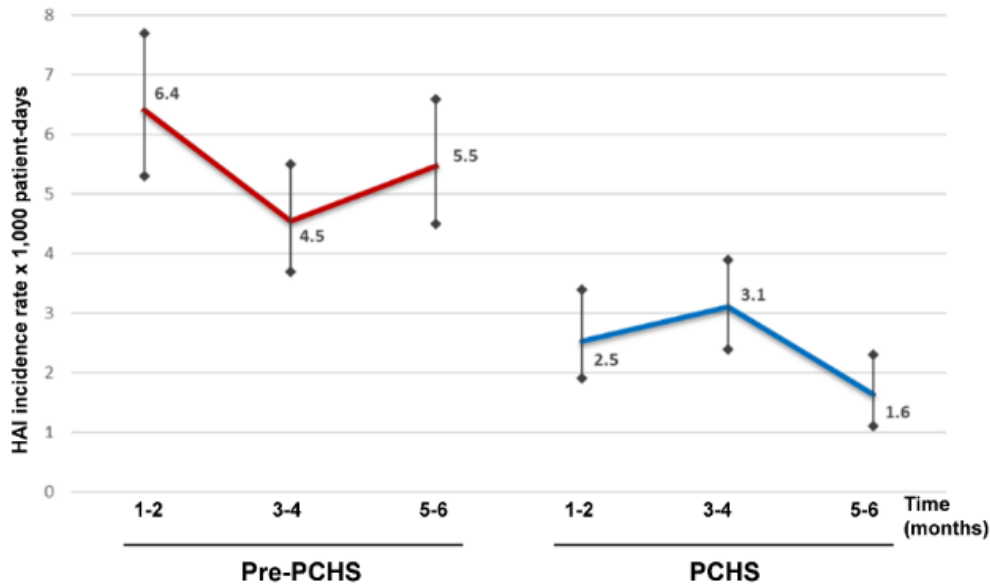


R genes N.I. hospital (2nd 6-month period)



RISULTATI: ICA

(Caselli E. et al., PLOS One 2018)



Incidenza ICA bimestrale:

- 6 mesi pre-PCHS
- 6 mesi PCHS

RIDUZIONE GLOBALE -52.1%

Osservata in tutti i settings, indipendentemente dai valori iniziali.

ICA più frequenti (reparti medicina interna):

- **UTI (57%): -60.9%**
- **BSI & Sepsi (24,2%): -60.1% (42.6-77.3%)**

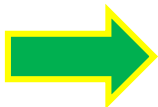
Type of HAI	Pre-PCHS (I ₁ + I ₂) No. (%)	PCHS (I ₁ + I ₂) No. (%)	PCHS vs pre-PCHS
TOTAL	314 (100%)	141 (100%)	-55.0%
Urinary tract infections-UTI	179 (57.0%)	70 (49.6%)	-60.9%
Bloodstream infections-BSI	54 (17.2%)	31 (22.0%)	-42.6%
Systemic-clinical sepsis	22 (7.0%)	5 (3.5%)	-77.3%
Gastrointestinal-GI	17 (5.4%)	6 (4.3%)	-64.7%
Skin and soft tissue	15 (4.8%)	6 (4.3%)	-60.0%
Pneumonia	12 (3.8%)	8 (5.7%)	-33.3%
Lower respiratory tract	10 (3.2%)	6 (4.3%)	-40.0%
Reproductive tract	1 (0.3%)	-	-100%
Eye, ear, nose and throat or mouth EENT	1 (0.3%)	2 (1.4%)	+100%
Bone and joint	-	1 (0.7%)	+100%
Intra-abdominal	-	1 (0.7%)	+100%
Not specified	3 (1.0%)	5 (3.5%)	+66.7%

RISULTATI: ICA

(Caselli E. et al., PLOS One 2018)

Analisi multivariata: tutti i fattori di rischio significativamente associati ad ICA
PCHS = fattore indipendente protettivo: **OR=0.44** → **rischio dimezzato**

Variables	OR	95% CI	P
Male	0.78	0.63-0.96	0.01812
Age 65-74 vs Age <65	1.71	1.18-2.48	0.0047
Age 75-84 vs Age <65	1.88	1.33-2.67	0.0004
Age 85 or more vs Age <65	1.78	1.22-2.58	0.0026
Length of stay	1.08	1.07-1.09	p<0.0001
Incontinence	0.85	0.66-1.10	0.2253
Disorientation	1.37	1.05-1.76	0.0226
Self-sufficiency	0.92	0.69-1.43	0.5600
Pressure sores	0.99	0.69-1.44	0.9757
Ventilation	1.07	0.68-1.67	0.7702
ATB 2 week before	0.97	0.68-1.37	0.8479
MDRO at admission	0.86	0.47-1.57	0.6230
Urinary catheter (any type)	2.68	2.10-3.41	p<0.0001
CVC	1.99	1.40-2.82	0.0001
PCHS	0.44	0.35-0.54	p<0.0001



RISULTATI: ICA

(Caselli E. et al., *Infection & Drug resistance*, in press)

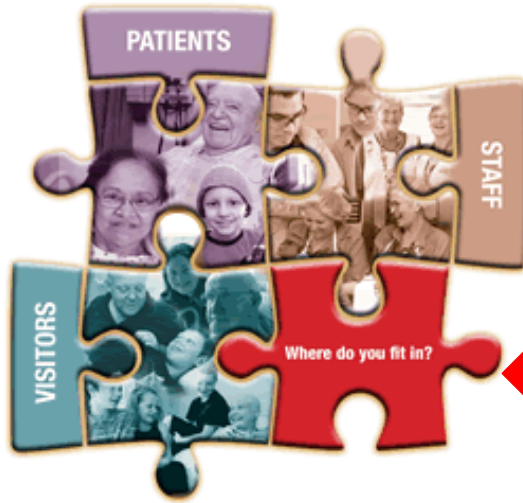
-52% riduzione ICA

Drug types	Molecules (n)	
	Pre-PCHS	PCHS
Beta-lactams*	126	75 (-40.5%)
Fluoroquinolones	111	20 (-82%)
Glycopeptides	43	18 (-58.1%)
Cephalosporins	43	22 (-48.8%)
Antifungals	31	6 (-80.6%)
Acid antibiotics	11	1 (-90.9%)
Polymixins	7	3 (-57.1%)
Sulphamides	6	1 (-83.3%)
Aminoglycosides	5	2 (-60.0%)
Others	16	9 (-43.7%)
Tot	403	160 (-60.3%)

-60%
riduzione consumo di farmaci
ICA-associato

-75%
riduzione globale dei costi associati a
terapia

Risultati confermati anche dopo matching dei pazienti (unpublished results).



E' possibile intervenire a livello ambientale (rimodulazione microbiota) per combattere ICA & AMR

- **Importante riconoscere l'igiene ambientale come parte della soluzione**
- **Considerare tecnologie che possano impattare significativamente su AMR e ICA**
- **Importanza del MONITORAGGIO per determinare livello e tipo di contaminazione nel tempo, qualsiasi sia il tipo di sanificazione scelto**

**ELECTRIC LIGHT DID NOT COME FROM THE
CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT OF CANDLES**
(Oren Harari)



GRAZIE!