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# "Overview" sulle infezioni da cateteri e "medical devices"

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# Infezioni protesiche: un paradiso per i batteri opportunisti

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- ✓ l'impianto di dispositivi medici è oggi una pratica comune e spesso salvavita.
- ✓ ogni anno nel mondo si stima vengano impiantate 2 milioni di protesi d'anca e circa 250.000 protesi di ginocchio;
- ✓ oltre il 30% dei soggetti ospedalizzati è portatore di uno o più cateteri vascolari;
- ✓ oltre il 10% dei soggetti ospedalizzati è portatore di catetere vescicale;
- ✓ alcuni pazienti richiedono multiple sostituzioni articolari protesiche.

# Dispositivi medicali impiantabili

- lenti a contatto
- cateteri vascolari
- connettori senza aghi
- tubi endotracheali
- dispositivi intrauterini
- valvole cardiache meccaniche
- pacemakers, defibrillatori
- cateteri per dialisi peritoneali
- protesi articolari
- tubi per timpanostomia
- cateteri urinari
- protesi vocali



# IMPORTANCE OF DEVICES

- 80,000 on market
- 20 new devices daily
- £10 billion annually
- £5 million maintenance
- 1/25 implant

# 1976: Device amendments to FD&C Act

- Three classes of devices:
  - Class I:
    - Pose least risk to patient
    - Not life sustaining
    - GMP, proper record keeping required
    - 30% of devices
    - X-ray film, tongue depressors, stethoscopes
  - Class II:
    - Not life sustaining, but must meet performance standards
    - Blood pressure monitors, Catheter guide wires
    - 60% of devices
  - Class III:
    - Pose greatest risk to patient
    - For use in supporting or sustaining human life
    - 10% of devices
    - Stents, heart valves, LVADs
    - Require GMP, failure modes analysis, animal tests, human clinical studies under IDE

# Quali problemi comportano?

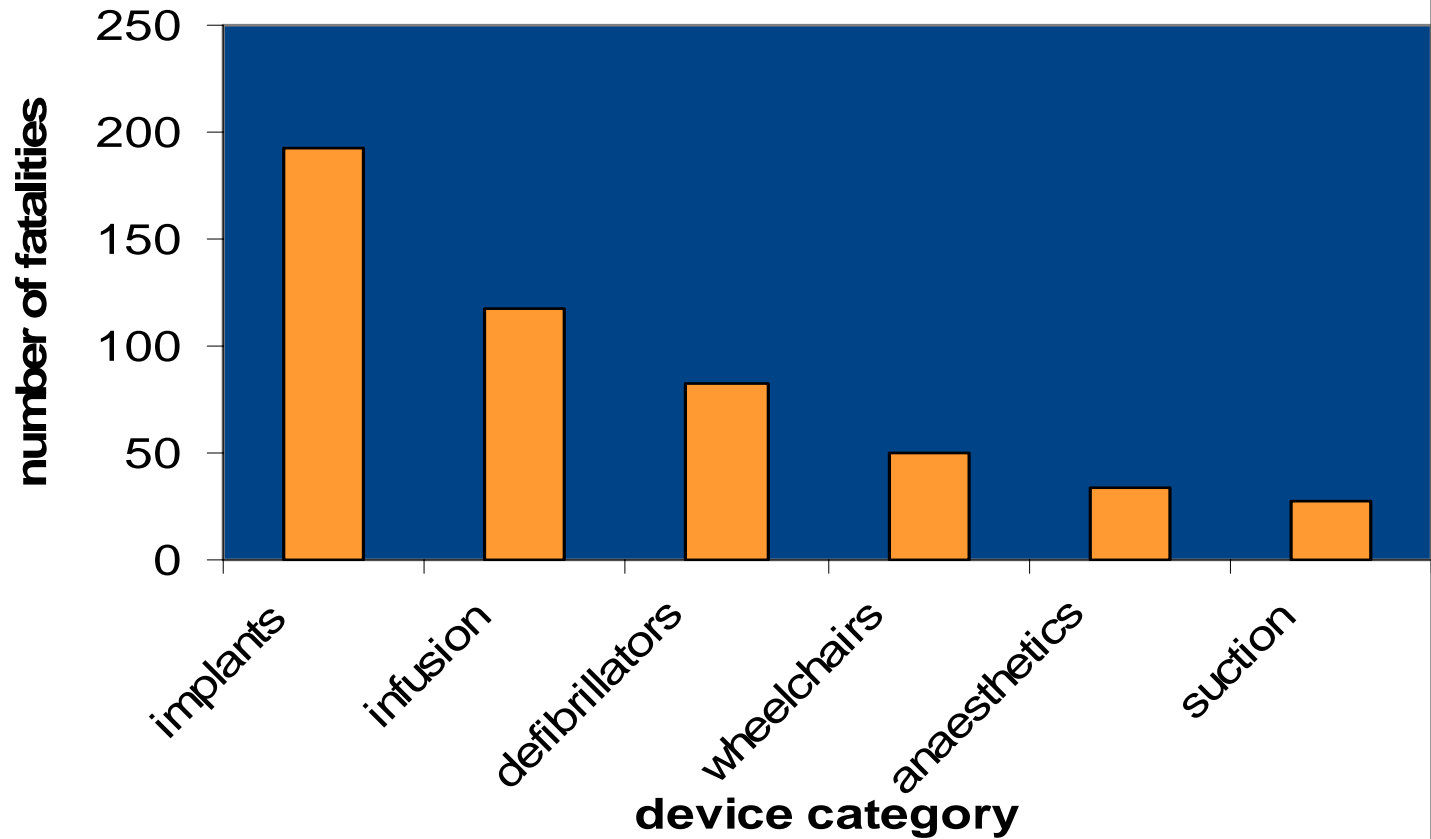
- Sicurezza del paziente
- Sicurezza di impiego
- Responsabilità

# ADVERSE EVENTS IN HOSPITALS

- > 10% patients adverse events
- 850,000 per year
- approx 10% device related
- 50% preventable
- > 30% death, moderate or severe disability

# DEVICE FATALITIES

**most common device/fatality associations to date**



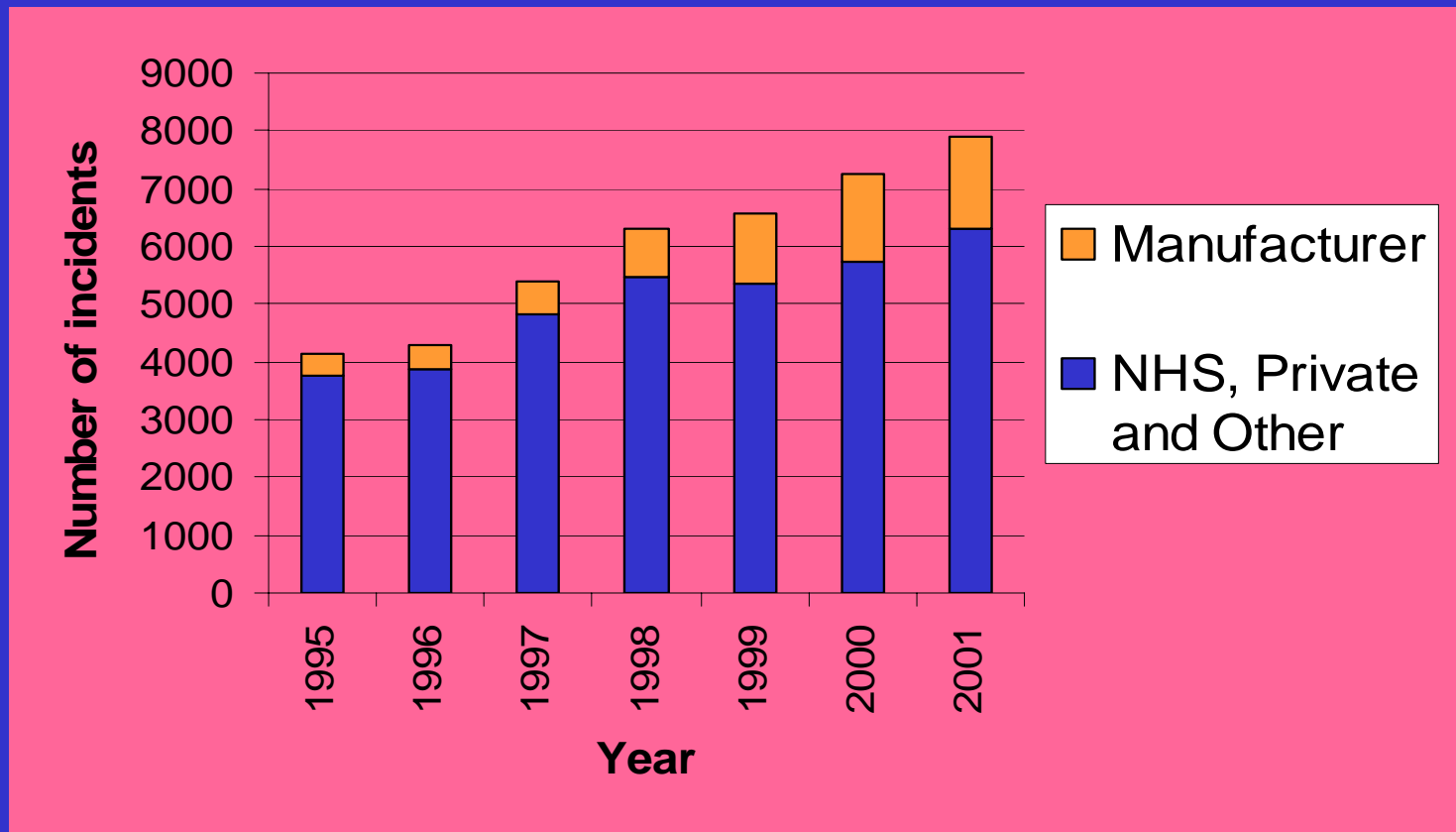


# CLINICAL EXAMPLE

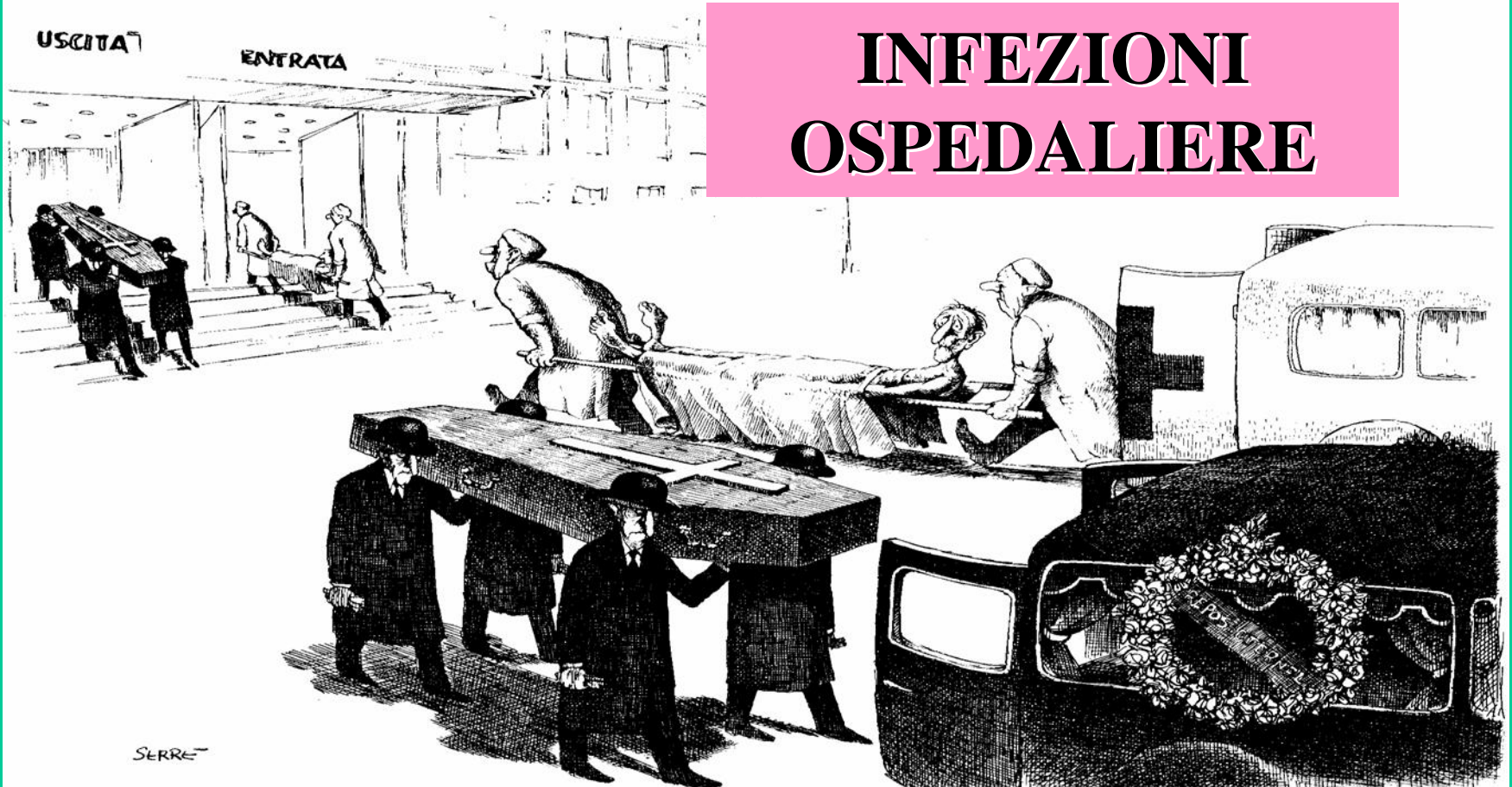
## *tongue depressor:*

- used as neonatal limb splint
- fungal infections of limb
- 2 deaths
- 1 partial limb amputation

# ADVERSE EVENTS: SOURCE



# INFEZIONI OSPEDALIERE



**ITALIA > 500.000 casi / 9.500.000 ricoveri (> 5 %)**

**~ 15.000 † / anno (3 %)**

**Costo presuntivo: > 2.000 miliardi**

**L'impianto di dispositivi medici rappresenta  
il più importante fattore di rischio (>50%)**

## The magnitude of the problem of device-associated infections.

Device	Estimated no. inserted in the United States per year	Rate of infection, %	Attributable mortality <sup>a</sup>
Bladder catheters <sup>b</sup>	>30,000,000	10–30	Low
Central venous catheters <sup>b,c</sup>	5,000,000	3–8	Moderate
Fracture fixation devices <sup>b</sup>	2,000,000	5–10	Low
Dental implants <sup>d</sup>	1,000,000	5–10	Low
Joint prostheses <sup>b</sup>	600,000	1–3	Low
Vascular grafts <sup>b</sup>	450,000	1–5	Moderate
Cardiac pacemakers <sup>b,d</sup>	300,000	1–7	Moderate
Mammary implants, in pairs <sup>e</sup>	130,000	1–2	Low
Mechanical heart valves <sup>d</sup>	85,000	1–3	High
Penile implants <sup>b,d</sup>	15,000	1–3	Low
Heart assist devices <sup>d</sup>	700	25–50	High

<sup>a</sup> Semiquantitative scale for attributable mortality: low, <5%; moderate, 5%–25%; high, >25%.

<sup>b</sup> Numbers estimated by analysis of market reports.

<sup>c</sup> Numbers estimated by review of the medical literature.

<sup>d</sup> Numbers estimated by personal communication with personnel from device manufacturing companies.

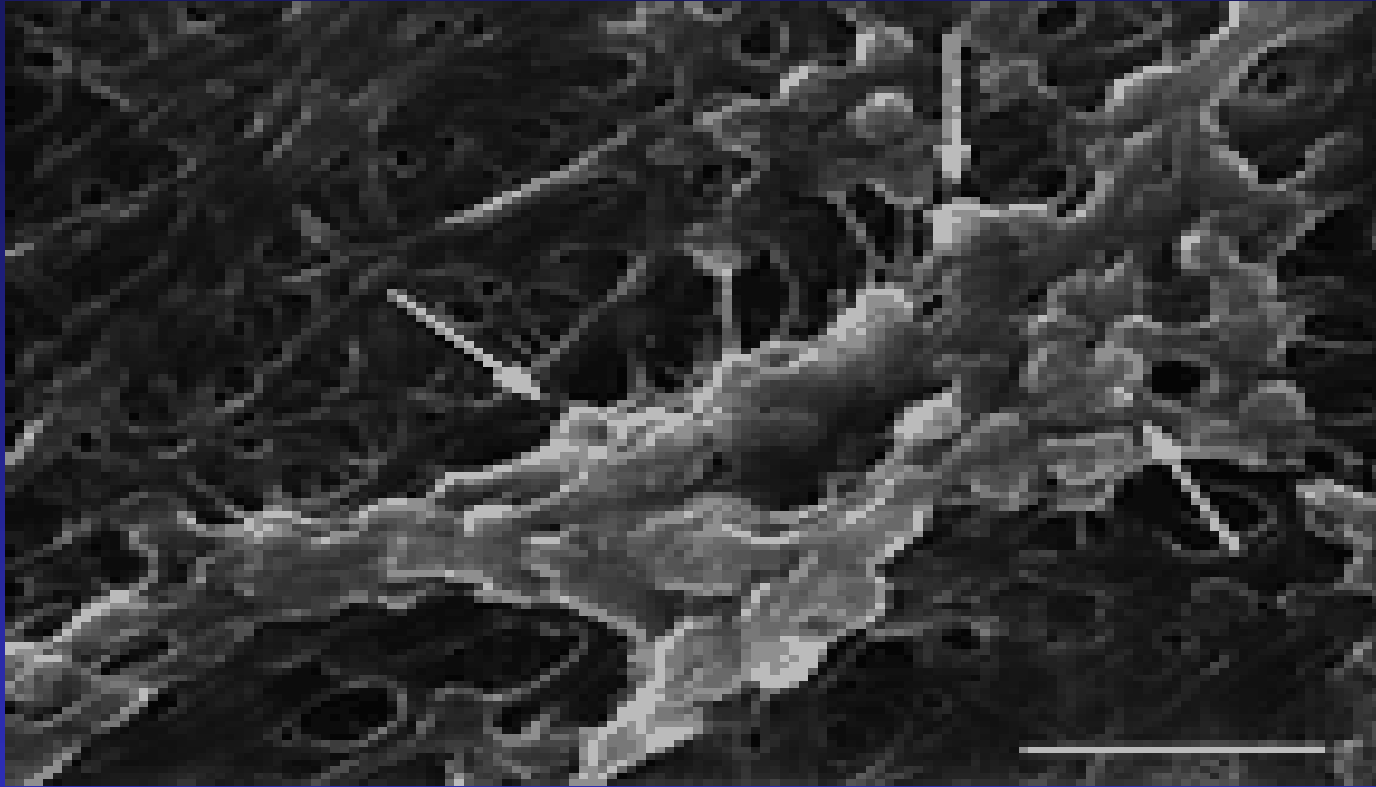
<sup>e</sup> Numbers estimated by review of data provided by medical associations.

# Patogenesi

## Biofilms e infezioni dei dispositivi medicali

- i microorganismi normalmente aderiscono alle superfici vitali e non, compresi i dispositivi impiantabili medicali, e formano biofilms costituiti da polimeri extracellulari;
- i biofilms si formano quando l'adesione microbica a superfici vitali o inerti è irreversibile (non planctonici o liberamente sospesi):
  - creano una matrice strutturale
  - facilitano l'adesione
  - in questa situazione i microrganismi sono:
    - tenacemente legati alle superfici
    - altamente resistenti agli antibiotici

## Biofilm glycocalyx with *Staphylococcus epidermidis*



La maggior parte del biofilm è composta da materiale polimerico extracellulare disposto in uno strato basale amorfo o in forma di tralci di connessione a elementi cellulari.

Questa matrice agisce come filtro intrappolando minerali o componenti serici dell'ospite

# Caratteristiche dei biofilms su dispositivi medicali impiantabili

Batteri Gram positivi	Batteri Gram negativi	Lieviti
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> <i>Streptococcus viridans</i>	<i>Echerichia coli</i> <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	<i>Candida</i>

Specie singole o diverse possono comporre il biofilm in ragione del tipo di dispositivo impiantato e della durata di impiego

# Device-related factors that may favor bacterial adherence

## Type of device material

Polyvinyl chloride favors bacterial adherence more than does teflon

Polyethylene favors bacterial adherence more than does polyurethane

Latex favors bacterial adherence more than does silicone

Silicone favors bacterial adherence more than does polytetrafluoroethylene

Stainless steel favors bacterial adherence more than does titanium

Source of device material: synthetic favors bacterial adherence more than does biomaterial

## Surface of device

Irregular favors bacterial adherence more than does regular

Textured favors bacterial adherence more than does smooth

Hydrophobic favors bacterial adherence more than does hydrophilic

Shape of device: polymeric tubing favors bacterial adherence more than does wire mesh



# Biofilms e infezioni dei dispositivi medicali

Resistenza agli antibiotici (Anwar et al. AAC,1992, 36, 1208-14)

Biofilms di *P.aeruginosa*

*P. aeruginosa* in sospensione

Tobramicina a concentrazioni  $\gg \gg$  MIC

Riduzione della  
conta batterica di  
2 Logs

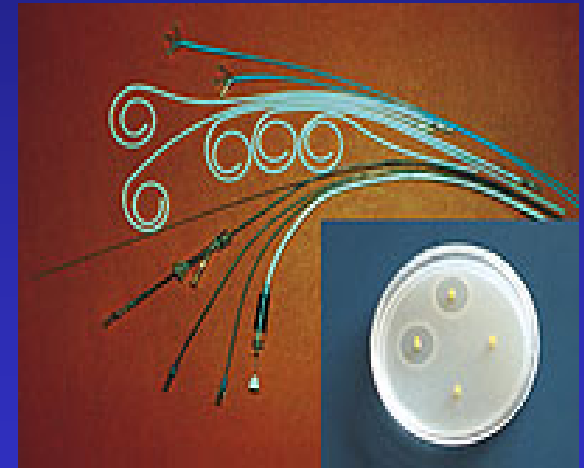
Riduzione della  
conta batterica  $< 8$   
Logs

# Intravenous Therapy Infections in the United States

- >150 million vascular devices sold
- >5 million central venous lines
- 200,000 cases of bloodstream infections
  - Central lines most frequent cause of nosocomial bacteremia
  - 15% mortality

# Organisms Associated with CVC Infection

- *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (non-aureus)
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Candida albicans*
- *Enterococcus faecalis*
- Some Gram-negative rods
  - *P. aeruginosa*
  - *K. pneumoniae*
  - *Enterobacter* spp
  - *Serratia* spp



# Biofilms su dispositivi medicali impiantabili

## Origine della contaminazione microbica

- cute dei pazienti
- cute degli operatori sanitari
- acqua di rubinetti cui sono esposti i dispositivi
- altre fonti ambientali

# Bacterial Colonization

<u>SITE</u>	<u>CONCENTRATION</u>	<u>PATHOGEN</u>
Jugular	3.8 log CFU	32%
Femoral	2.9	26%
Subclavian	2.5	22%
Forearm	2.0	14%

Maki D. ICAAC abstract #826, 1992

# Formazione di biofilms su CVC

(Raad et al., J Infect Dis, 1993; 168:400-7)

Universale, ma estensione e localizzazione dipendono dalla durata della cateterizzazione

CVC a breve termine  
< 10 gg

> superficie esterna

CVC a lungo termine  
30 gg

> lume interno

Crescita batterica  
fluidi somministrati (<  $10^7$ )

> **Gram – acquatici:**  
*P. aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella* spp,  
*Enterobacter* spp, *Serratia* spp,  
*Pantoea* sp.

Crescita su punta CVC

critica per batteriemia da  
rilascio

# Fattori di rischio per le infezioni correlate a catetere

- Caratteristiche del paziente
- Terapia
- Catetere
- Dispositivo di infusione
- Protocolli di gestione
- Esperienza e formazione degli operatori

# Risk of Bloodstream infection by Catheter Type

- Steel needle <2/1000 days
- Peripheral catheter <2/1000
- Non-tunneled catheter 20/1000
- Tunneled catheter 3/1000
- PICC line 2/1000
- PORT 1/1000



# CVC-associated Bloodstream Infections

- Pediatric ICU
  - Medical ICU
  - Surgical ICU
  - Coronary ICU
  - Home Infusion
- 7.9/1000 days
  - 6.1
  - 5.6
  - 4.8
  - 1.0

# Sostituzioni valvolari cardiache in Italia

12.000-15.000/anno

in

80 Centri Cardiochirurgici



# ATTIVITA' CARDIOCHIRURGICA A PAVIA

ogni anno  $\approx$  950 interventi  
 $\approx$  260 sostituzioni valvolari

meccaniche, "monoleaflet" o  
monodisco,  
"bileaflet" o a emidisco



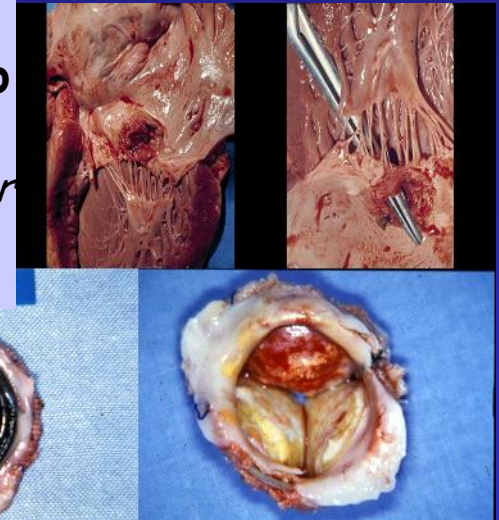
Biologiche, "stented", "stentless"  
(xenograft, autograft)  
da cadavere (homograft)



# Principali microrganismi responsabili di PVE

- *Staphylococcus epidermidis*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Streptococcus* spp.
- Bacilli gram negativi
- Difteroidi
- Enterococchi
- *Candida* spp.
- *etc..... etc*

Cateterismo  
cardiaco  
*Acinetobacter*



# Nosocomial Endocarditis Caused by Corynebacterium amycolatum and Other Nondiphtheriae Corynebacteria

Karen L. Knox, St. George's Hospital, London, United Kingdom; Alison H. Holmes, Imperial College School of Medicine, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom

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# Prosthetic Valve Endocarditis Caused by Pasteurella dagmatis

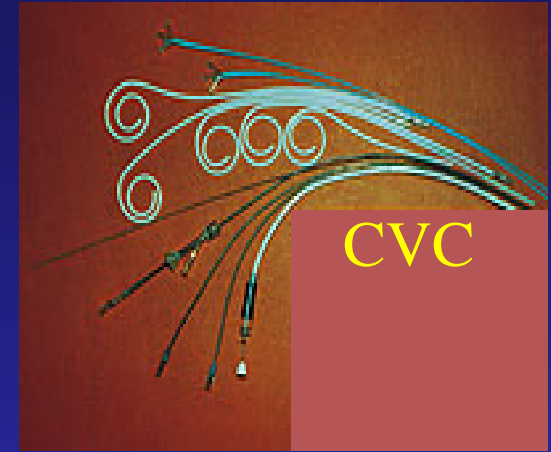
Keith A. Rosenbach, MD, PhD, Jay Poblete, MD, Julie Larkin, MD, Division of Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine, University of South Florida, Tampa

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# Prosthetic Valve Endocarditis Caused by Bartonella quintana

John L. Klein, Sukumaran K. Nair, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom; Tim G. Harrison, PHLS Central Public Health Laboratory, London, United Kingdom; Ian Hunt, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom; Norman K. Fry, PHLS Central Public Health Laboratory, London, United Kingdom; Jon S. Friedland, Hammersmith Hospital, London, United Kingdom and Imperial College, London, United Kingdom

# Le porte di entrata precoci e tardive da curare



# Infezione su protesi valvolare cardiaca

## Diagnosi microbiologica



**Terreni liquidi: BHI\*, TSB\*\*, Todd-Hewitt**

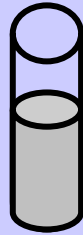
**Incubazione per 48h a 37°C**

**Semina in piastre: agar-cioccolato, Mc Conkey, agar-sangue, mannitolo, terreni selettivi per Gram –**

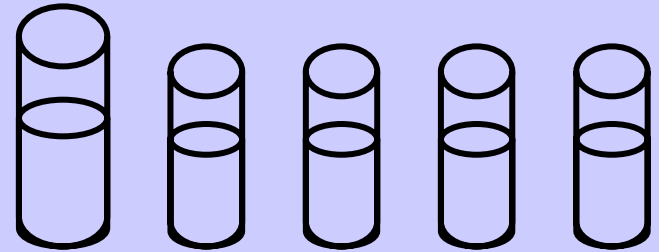
**lettura dopo 24-48h → identificazione**

# Test di batteriocidia (sinergia) degli antibiotici

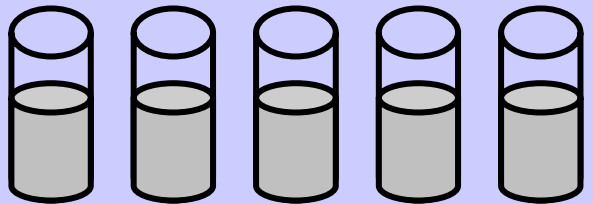
Brodocoltura  
18h



Diluizione



100 % 10 % 1 % 0.1 % 0.01 %



A B C A+B A+C

18h a 37°C.

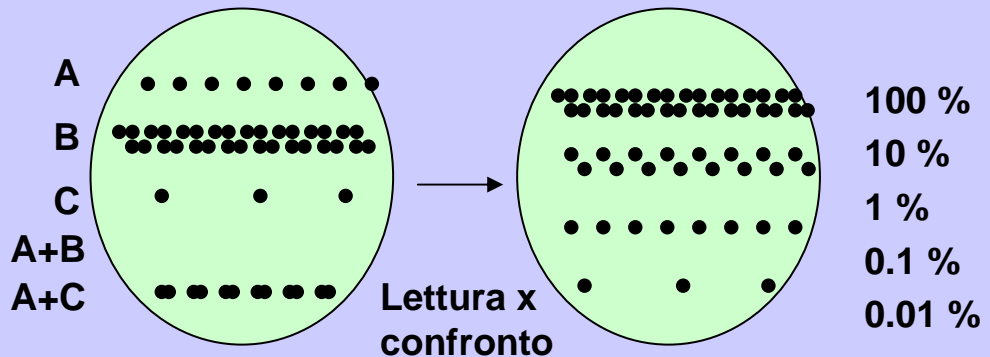
18h a 37°C.

18h a 4°C.

A - B - C = antibiotici singoli  
A + B - A + C = associazioni

A = 1% B = 100% C = 0.1%

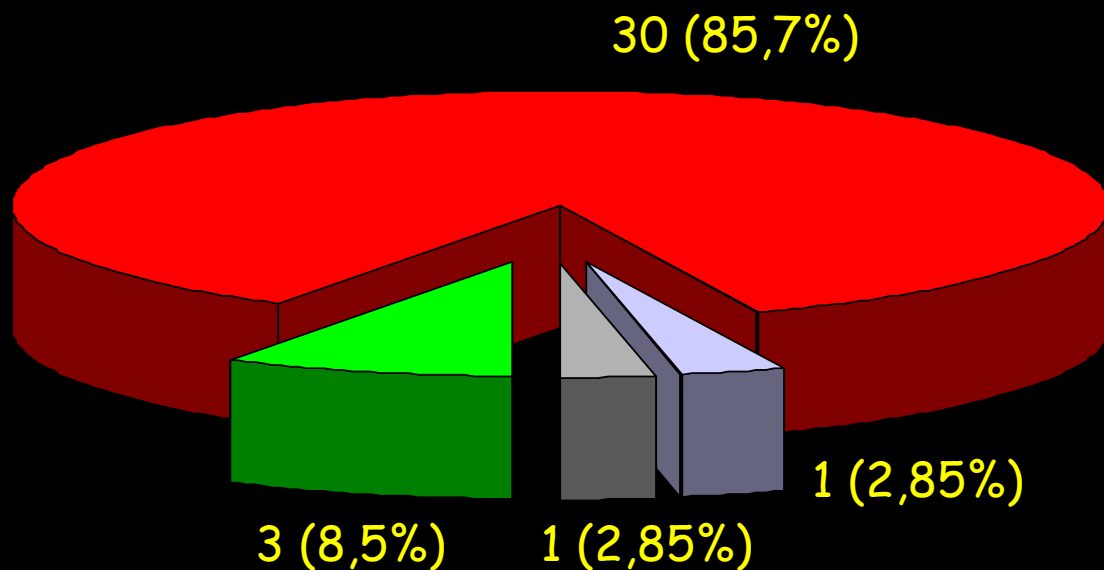
A + B = <0.01% A + C = 10%





# ENDOCARDITI INFETTIVE SU VALVOLE PROTESICHE

## Outcome



■ *Guarigione +chirurgia\**

■ *Morte + chirurgia*

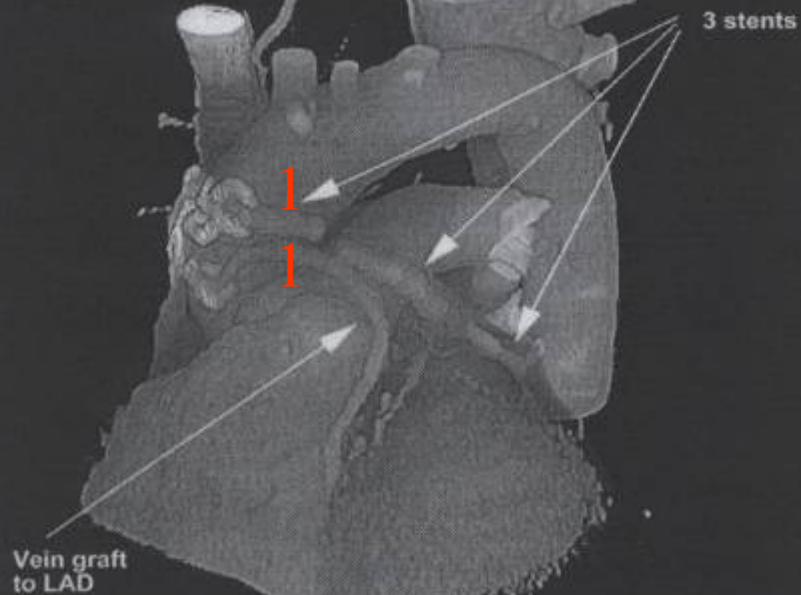
■ *Morte*

■ *Guarigione*

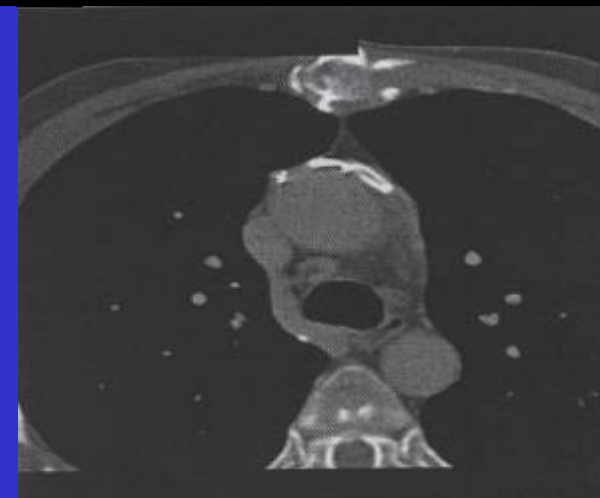
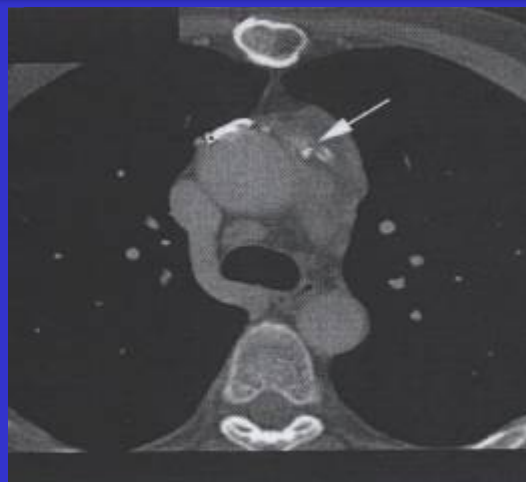
\* 1 trapianto cardiaco

# STENTOCARDITE

Rensing BJ, Circulation; 2000:101



Basale



Ascesso \*

2 stents nell'ascesso

dopo 4 mesi: risoluzione

# Infezione dispositivi di assistenza ventricolare sinistra (LVAD)

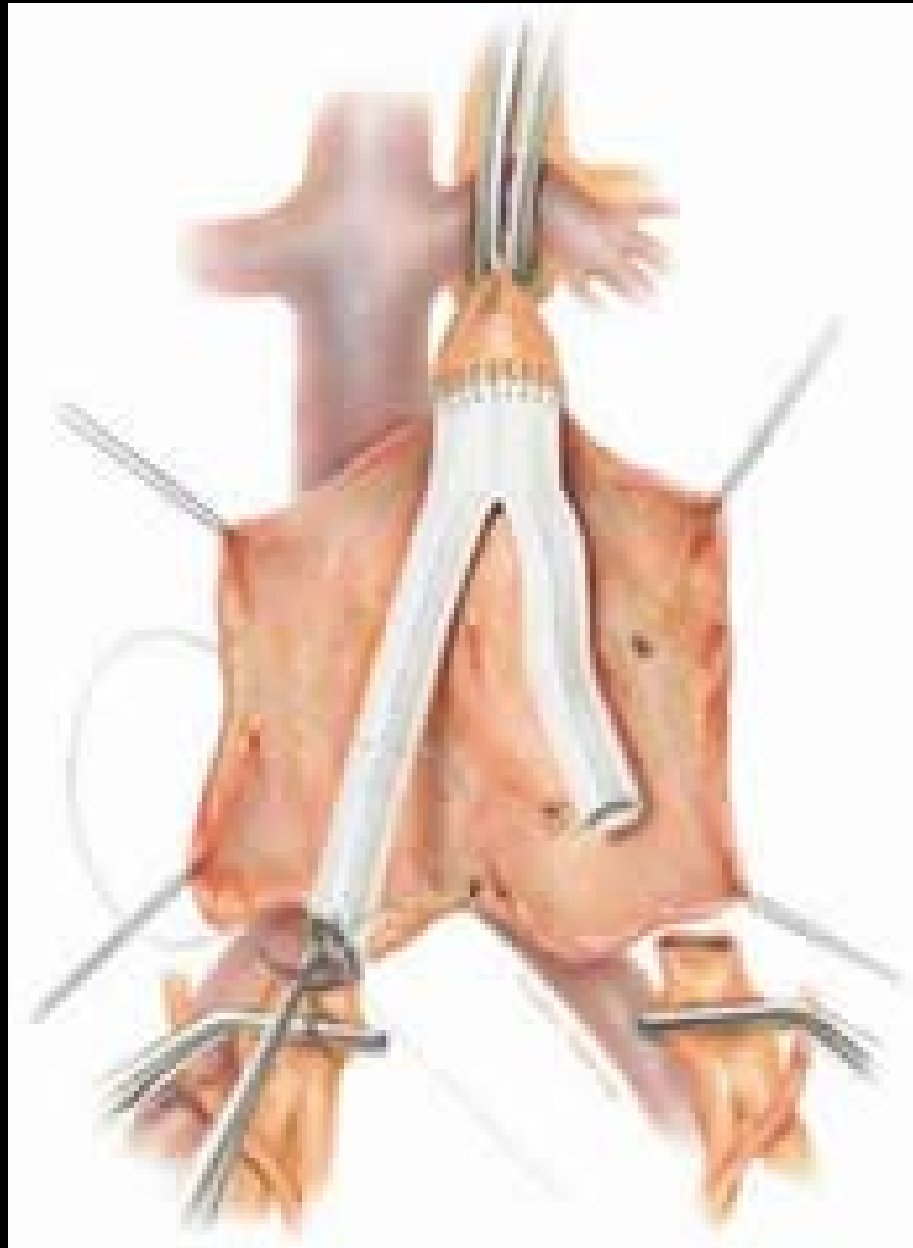
- dispositivi per migliorare la perfusione in insufficienza terminale d'organo (ponte al trapianto)
- infezioni nel 25-55% dei riceventi di LVAD
- **sede infezione:** tasca LVAD, drive line, spazio sternale o substernale, pompa
- **microrganismi nosocomiali:** MRSA, CNS, enterococchi, *E. coli*, *Serratia marcescens*, *Candida spp.*
- **diagnosi:** ultrasuoni, TC
- **controllo batteriemia:** minimo 6 settimane terapia battericida

*Corynebacterium spp., JK*



**NOVACOR**





## Catheter issues



- Urinary catheterisation is frequently employed in clinical and domiciliary care of patients. Catheterisation may be short or long-term (indwelling, Foley-type) or intermittent (Nelaton-type)
- Catheter blockage due to encrustation with complex inorganic salts, resulting in device failure due to obstruction of flow, remains a major problem in longer-term use, as does device-related infection
- Tissue trauma due to insertion, and also upon removal, is a further problem with most types of catheterisation
- Surface formation of microbial biofilm, leading to UTI

# *Aetiology*

## Early infection

Contamination of the graft by skin commensals at the time of surgery

*Staphylococcus aureus* (most common pathogen)

Coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* spp.

$\alpha$ -haemolytic *Streptococcus* spp.

*Enterococcus* spp.

Gram-negative organisms

Tend to present later

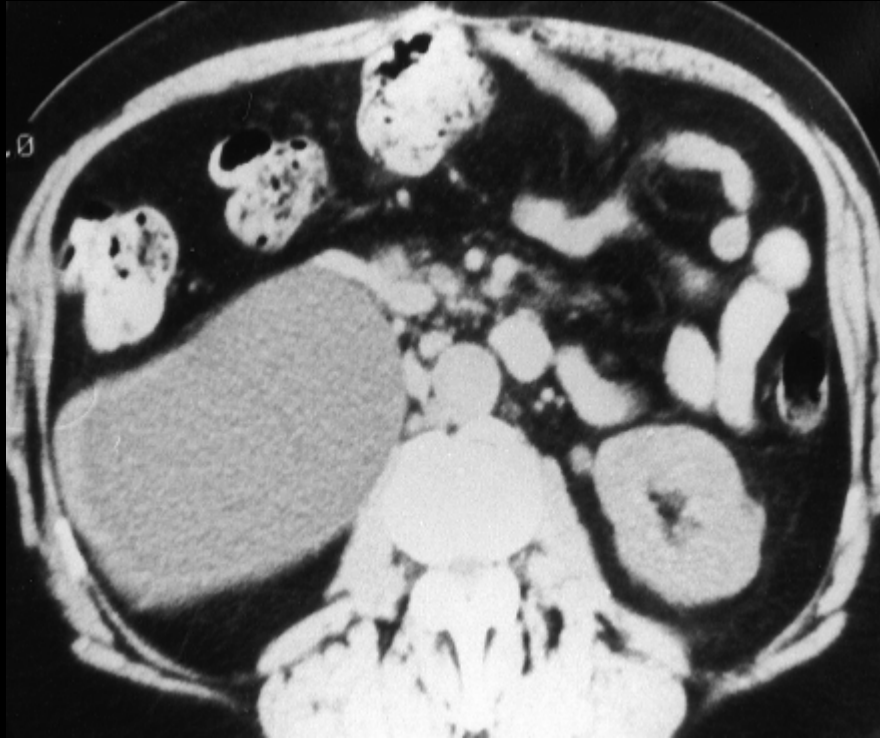


# *Aetiology*

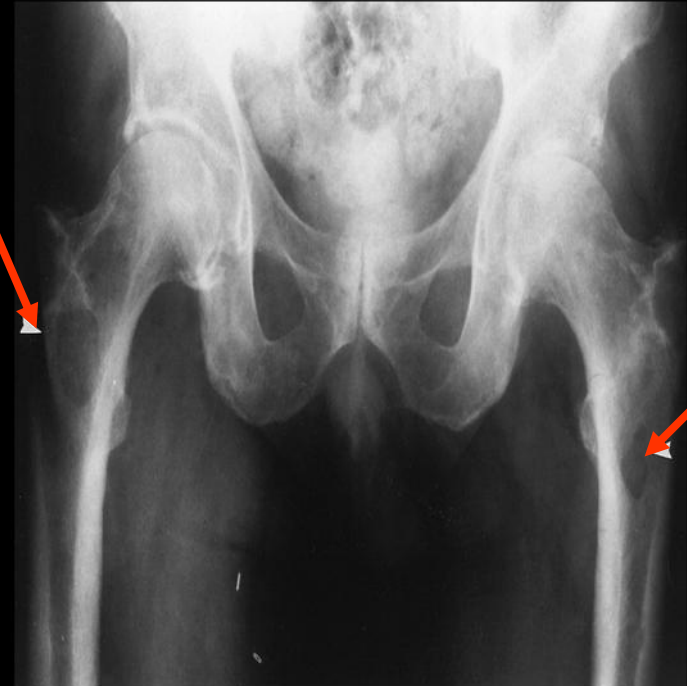
## Late infection

- ➔ Haematogenous spread (from another focus of infection)
- ➔ Acquisition at the time of surgery with relatively indolent bacteria (coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* spp.)
- ➔ Enteric fistula formation arising from grafts in the abdominal cavity (eg. aortic grafts): *Enterococcus* spp., *Enterobacteriaceae*, anaerobes.
- ➔ Lower limb grafts (eg. femoro-popliteal bypass grafts): Gram-negative bacilli (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Enterobacteriaceae*, particularly *Escherichia coli*)

# Complicanze



Hydronephrosis  
secondary to ureteral  
entrapment



Osteomyelitis  
bilateral lytic  
lesions

# Biofilms su cateteri urinari

acquisizione rapida dopo inserzione siano essi in Latex o Silicone  
sia sulla superficie interna che esterna

*S. Epidermidis*

*Proteus mirabilis*

*Enterococcus faecalis*

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

*E. Coli*

*Klebsiella pneumoniae*

correlazione durata cateterismo sviluppo UTI

7 giorni .....10-50%

28 giorni..... 100%

fattori favorenti: pH alcalino, struvite

impregnazione con argento ritarda la batteriuria di 4 gg

risalita attraverso il lume in vescica in 1-3 giorni

# Conclusioni

- Le infezioni dei dispositivi medicali impiantabili rappresentano un problema grave e frequente dentro e fuori dall'ospedale
- Le infezioni possono essere ridotte da:
  - Valutazione iniziale del paziente e dei rischi specifici
  - Scelta dei biomateriali
  - Protocolli operativi di gestione
  - Sorveglianza e profilassi delle batteriemie

# Antibiotici per la profilassi dei pazienti ad alto rischio § portatori di protesi articolari

Route	Antimicrobial	Dosage/Time Administered Before Procedure*	
		Adult	Pediatric
Oral	Clindamycin†	600 mg/1 h	20 mg/kg/1 h
	Amoxicillin-clavulanate	875 mg/1 h	45 mg/kg/1 h
Parenteral (IV)	Clindamycin*	600 mg/ <math>\leq 30\text{ m}</math>	20 mg/kg <math>\leq 30\text{ m}</math>

\*An additional dose may be indicated if the procedure lasts more than 3 hours.

§ immunosoppressi, diabetici, con infezioni protesiche pregresse, con perdita protesica, ri-operati a livello articolare, emofilici, malnutriti, con focolai infettivi a distanza, con artropatie infiammatorie.

# New opportunities in bioactive biomaterials

- ❖ Alteration of surface topologies (nano-engineering)
- ❖ Direct implantation on devices surfaces (polymeric, metallic) of inorganic elements with antimicrobial properties, e.g silver , without the need for coating
- ❖ Surface implantation on preformed devices of organic compounds with antimicrobial activity
- ❖ Nitric oxide-releasing materials which mimics our body's own-self defense mechanisms against foreign cells
- ❖ Laboratory and clinical assessments of efficacy