

## Buone pratiche cliniche SIAARTI

# Buone Pratiche cliniche perioperatorie & prevenzione delle infezioni del sito chirurgico

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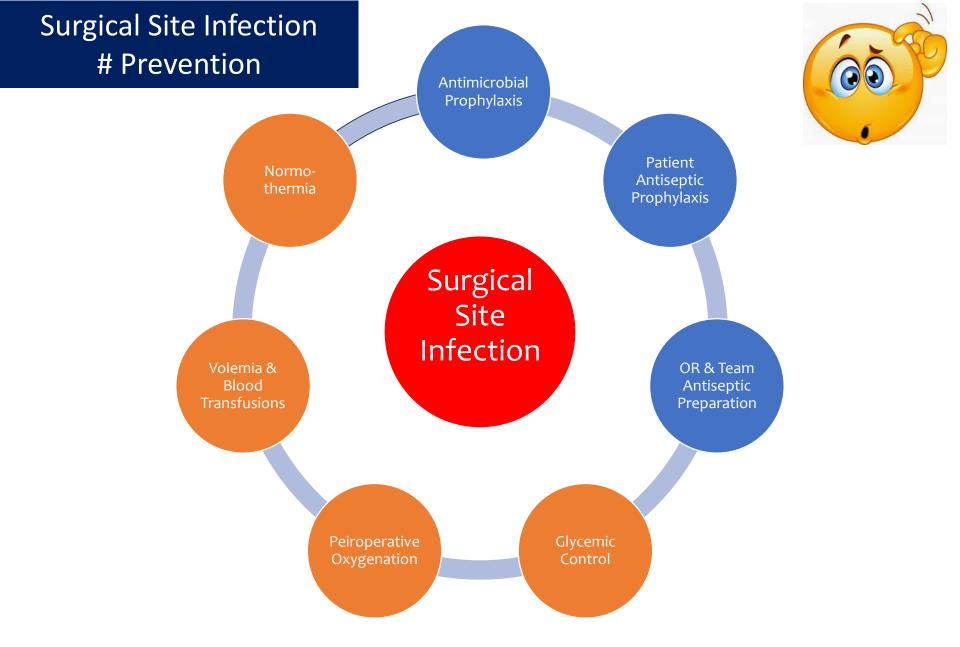
FOCUS
SULLA PREVENZIONE
DELLE INFEZIONI OSPEDALIERE

# Surgical Site Infection # dimension of the problem

- @ The second most frequent type of HAI in Europe and USA. In some European countries it is the most frequent HAI.
- @ ECDC data on SSI surveillance (2016, 1574 Hospitals, 630 K intervention), ITALY: project on SSI surveillance (2016, no orthopaedics, 400 units, 75K intervention):

	ECDC (2010-2011)	ITALY (2016)
colon surgery	9,0 %	5.8%
coronary artery bypass graft	2,8%	5,3%
caesarean section	1,0 %	0,7%
cholecystectomy	1,5%	1,0%

- @ In Europe around 20-40% of SSIs are caused by multidrug resistant bacteria
- @ SSIs increase hospital stay (7-11 days), mortality (2-11 times) and healthcare costs
- @ It is estimated that around 50% are preventable by application of evidence-based strategies.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guideline for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection, 2017, JAMA Surg. 2017;152(8):784-791.

American College of Surgeons and Surgical Infection Society. Surgical Site Infection Guidelines, 2016 Update. J Am Coll Surg. 2017 Jan; 224(1): 59-74.

## Surgical Site Infection # Prevention Guidelines

**Clinical Review & Education** 

JAMA Surgery | Special Communication

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Guideline for the Prevention of Surgical Site Infection, 2017

IAMA Surg. 2017;152(8):784-791. doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2017.0904Published online May 3, 2017. Corrected on June 21, 2017.

## GLOBAL GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION OF SURGICAL SITE INFECTION

ISBN 978 92 4 154988 2

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Subject headings are available from WHO institutional repository



Strategies to Prevent Surgical Site Infections in Acute Care Hospitals: 2014 Update



Quality standard

Published: 31 October 2013

www.nice.org.uk/guidance/qs49

## Surgical Site Infection # Normothermia

TABELLA 1: FLOW CHART

#### NORMOTERMIA PERIOPERATORIA



#### OBIETTIVO: CORE ≥ 36°C

Per interventi superiori a 30 Min\*\*



- MANTENERE / RIPRISTINARE LA NORMOTERMIA PRIMA DEL TRASFERIMENTO DEL PAZIENTE NEL BLOCCO OPERATORIO
- 2. INCORAGGIARE IL PAZIENTE A CAMMINARE PER RAGGIUNGERE IL BO (QUANDO OPPORTUNO E SE POSSIBILE)
- 3. RISCALDARE PAZIENTE E FLUIDI, APPENA POSSIBILE, DOPO L'INGRESSO NEL BLOCCO OPERATORIO \*
- 4. CONSIDERARE IL PRERISCALDAMENTO (MIN. 10-30 MINUTI) PER EVITARE IPOTER-MIA DA RIDISTRIBUZIONE
- 5. MONITORARE LA TC DURANTE L'INTERVENTO (OGNI 30 MINUTI) E PER TUTTA LA DURATA DELL'ANESTESIA E REGISTRARE SEMPRE IL DATO IN CARTELLA
- REGISTRARE SEMPRE LA TC IN RR/PACU (OGNI 15 MIN) E ALLA DIMISSIONE DAL BLOCCO OPERATORIO, FORNENDO INDICAZIONI/ALERT AL PERSONALE IN CON-SEGNA.

#### \*CONSIDERARE SEMPRE:

- TEMPERATURA AMBIENTALE BLOCCO OPERATORIO (NEI LIMITI PREVISTI)
- RISCALDAMENTO ATTIVO DEL PAZIENTE
- RISCALDAMENTO DEI FLUIDI DA INFONDERE E DI QUELLI DI IRRIGAZIONE



- \*\*PAZIENTE PEDIATRICO:
- 1. RISCALDARE SEMPRE ANCHE PER INTERVENTI <30 MIN.
- 2. NON SVESTIRE IL PAZIENTE ALL'INGRESSO NEL BO
- 3. RISCALDARE IMMEDIATAMENTE, CON MEZZI DEDICATI

#### T° CORE IN ANESTESIA GENERALE

- Esofagea
- Sensore servo controllato riscaldato
- Timpanica a contatto
- Vescicale\*
- PAC/Catetere art. PiCCO o EV1000 o analoghi\*
- \*se indicati

#### T° CORE IN ANESTESIA LOCO-REGIONALE

- Timpanica a contatto
- Sensore servo controllato riscaldato
- Vescicale\*
- \*se indicati

#### **SE T°C < 36:**

1. VALUTARE IMPLEMENTAZIONE DEI MEZZI DI RISCALDAMENTO (AD ARIA CALDA FORZATA SE POSSIBILE, MATERASSINI E COPERTE TERMICHE IN BASE A VALUTAZIONE RISCHI/BENEFICI)

2. NON DIMETTERE IL PAZIENTE DAL BLOCCO OPERATORIO FINO AL RAGGIUNGIMENTO DEI 36°C (ESCLUSI I PAZIENTI DA TRASFERIRE IN TERAPIA INTENSIVA)

**NECESSARIO** 

**AUSPICABILE** 

WARNING



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#### 2. DESTINATARI

Il documento è destinato a tutto il personale coinvolto nel percorso chirurgico che ha il compito di gestire il paziente, nel reparto, nel blocco operatorio (BO), in PS/DEA in RR e PACU:

- OSS
- · Infermiere di reparto-PS/DEA
- Medico in formazione specialistica chirurgica
- · Specialista di Chirurgia
- · Infermiere di sala operatoria (SO)-assistente all'anestesia
- · Medico in formazione specialistica anestesiologica
- Specialista di Anestesia e Rianimazione

L'informazione ai pazienti e ai care-givers sul rischio e sulle misure utili a prevenire l'ipotermia perioperatoria è importante per adottare precauzioni fin dal reparto o in PS/DEA.

#### 4. COMPETENZE

In PS/DEA: Infermiere di reparto Medico specialista / medico in formazione chirurgica

Prima dell'invio del paziente nel reparto operatorio o DEA ed al suo rientro in reparto

Infermiere di SO - Assistente anestesia OSS Dall'arrivo del paziente nel BO alla consegna al personale di SO A fine intervento dall'uscita dalla SO alla consegna ad altro personale

Specialista / Medico in formazione anestesiologica (ARTIeD) Infermiere di SO - Assistente anestesia

Durante la permanenza del paziente in pre-SO in SO e nell'area recupero (RR/PACU)

## Surgical Site Infection # Volemia

FIGURA 1

## FLUIDI ED EMODINAMICA PERIOPERATORIA NEL PAZIENTE AD ALTO RISCHIO

1 mL/Kg/h DI CRISTALLOIDI + MONITORAGGIO DELLA CO

SELECT

**SELEZIONARE** IL PAZIENTE AD ALTO RISCHIO

MONITOR

**MONITORAGGIO** DELLA GITTATA CARDIACA

ACTIVE

PROTOCOLLO PRO-ATTIVO O RE-ATTIVO

CORRECT

CORREGGERE I TARGET EMODINAMICI INTRAOPERATORI

KEEP

**MANTIENI I TARGET NEL POSTOPERATORIO** 

IN CASO DI DUBBIO CONSIDERA SEMPRE TTE/TEE SE DISPONIBILE

**NECESSARIO** 

**WARNING** 



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#### 1. SCOPO E CAMPO DI APPLICAZIONE

L'obiettivo di tale protocollo è migliorare l'outcome dei pazienti attraverso una gestione fluidica ed emodinamica intra e postoperatoria mirata ad aumentare la disponibilità di ossigeno (DO2) in pazienti ad alto rischio sottoposti a interventi chirurgici. Il monitoraggio e l'applicazione del protocollo devono essere avviati sin dall'inizio dell'intervento chirurgico e proseguire possibilmente per le prime 6-8 ore postoperatorie.

Il problema non è di poco conto se consideriamo che un eccesso di somministrazione di fluidi nell'intra e postoperatorio può comportare acidosi, alterazioni nella coagulazione, edema dei tessuti periferici e, raramente, edema polmonare (7,8), laddove una eccessiva restrizione nella somministrazione degli stessi può portare ad ipovolemia con ipoperfusione, ipossia tissutale e debito d'ossigeno.

A conferma di ciò recente letteratura ha mostrato in una numerosa popolazione chirurgica una associazione significativa fra regimi liberali o restrittivi di somministrazione di fluidi ed incremento della degenza e dei costi ospedalieri) concludendo come una ottimizzazione fluidica possa portare ad un miglioramento dell'outcome (9).

## Surgical Site Infection # Hyperoxia

## GLOBAL GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION OF SURGICAL SITE INFECTION

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4.12 Perioperative oxygenation

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### Recommendation

The panel recommends that adult patients undergoing general anaesthesia with endotracheal intubation for surgical procedures should receive an 80% fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO<sub>2</sub>) intraoperatively and, if feasible, in the immediate postoperative period for 2-6 hours to reduce the risk of SSI.

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(Strong recommendation, moderate quality of evidence)

### Rationale for the recommendation

- A moderate quality of evidence shows that providing high FiO<sub>2</sub> (80%) is beneficial in patients
  undergoing procedures under general anaesthesia with endotracheal intubation and results in a
  significant decrease of the risk of SSI compared to 30-35% FiO<sub>2</sub>. As a result, the GDG unanimously
  agreed to recommend that patients undergoing surgical procedures under general anaesthesia
  should receive 80% FiO<sub>2</sub> intraoperatively and in the immediate postoperative period for 2-6 hours,
  if feasible, and that the strength of this recommendation should be strong.
- FiO<sub>2</sub> was chosen as the unit of measurement because it was used in the studies retrieved, which led to
  the recommendation. The key point recognized by initial investigations is that O<sub>2</sub> saturation is
  reflective of oxygen bound to haemoglobin. Various studies have demonstrated that as a consequence
  of passive diffusion of oxygen from blood exposed to FiO<sub>2</sub> = 80%, tissue concentrations far exceed
  those attributable to haemoglobin release.

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6B. For patients with normal pulmonary function undergoing general anesthesia with endotracheal intubation, administer increased FIO2 during surgery and after extubation in the immediate postoperative period. To optimize tissue oxygen delivery, maintain perioperative normothermia and adequate volume replacement. (Category IA-strong recommendation; moderate-quality evidence)

7. The search did not identify RCTs or SRs that evaluated both the optimal FiO2 and how and when it should be administered, and included SSI as an outcome. All studies evaluating the use of supplemental increased oxygenation both intraoperatively and postoperatively used 80% FiO2 as the target level.

# GLOBAL GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION OF SURGICAL SITE INFECTION

**Clinical Review & Education** 

JAMA Surgery | Special Communication

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Hedenstierna et al, Anesthesiology 2017 Myles et al, Br J Anaesth 2017 Ball et al, Br J Anaesth 2017

## **BUT....**

- @ Significant biases in trial inclusion and interpretation by WHO group, with conclusions non supported by evidences
- @ Trials included by WHO (and also CDC) with significant confounding factors: type ventilation, fluids, heterogeneous postoperative care
- @ Adverse events related to hyperoxia, for instance postoperative pulmonary complications reported in many observational studies, not considered in the analysis.
- @ One size fits all: evidence (moderate) only in colorectal surgery and in low ASA patients, why recommended in other populations? (Cesarean Sections no evidences)

comes. More evidence is still needed to provide final recommendations, and these must balance both the advantages and the detrimental effects of Fi<sub>O2</sub> during surgery, especially in patients at high risk of PPCs.



## Surgical Site Infection # Glycemia

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#### Recommendation

The panel suggests the use of protocols for intensive perioperative blood glucose control for both diabetic and non-diabetic adult patients undergoing surgical procedures to reduce the risk of SSI. (Conditional recommendation, low quality of evidence)

- Overall low quality evidence shows that a protocol with more strict blood glucose target levels has a significant benefit compared to a conventional protocol.
- @ Among the intensive protocols, the effect was similar in studies with a target blood glucose level of ≤110 mg/dL (6.1 mmol/L) and an upper limit target level of 110-150 mg/dL (6.1-8.3 mmol/L).
- @ the available evidence did not allow the definition of an optimal target level of blood glucose.

3A.1. Implement perioperative glycemic control and use blood glucose target levels less than 200 mg/dL in patients with and without diabetes. (Category IA-strong recommendation; high to moderate-quality evidence.)

# Why Don't Physicians Follow Clinical Practice Guidelines?

Studies (primary research studies: sound & unsound)

A Framework for Improvement

Myth, opinion,

JAMA. 1999;282:1458-1465.

Michael D. Cabana, MD, MPH Cynthia S. Rand, PhD

Neil R. Powe, MD, MPH, MBA

**Context** Despite wide promulgation, clinical practice guidelines have had limited effect on changing physician behavior. Little is known about the process and factors involved in changing physician practices in response to guidelines.

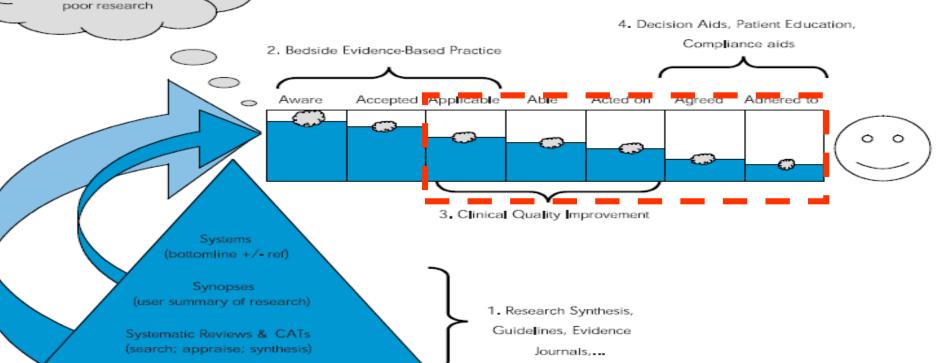
## Eight "A" of the evidence pipeline

- 1. Awareness
- 2. Acceptance
- 3. Applicable
- 4. Available
- 5. Able
- Acted on
- 7. Agreed to

if 80% transfer at every stage... just

21% of pts. usage

Adhered to





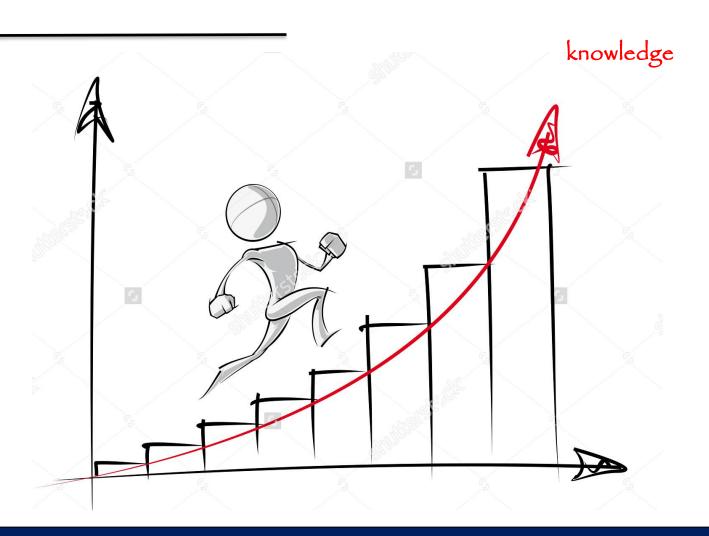


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## Take Home Picture



Professionals adherence to a clinical practice guideline in medical care decreased 1 year after implementation in about half of the cases.