



SSI Intervention

**swissnoso** \*

Nationales Zentrum  
für Infektionsprävention

# Von der SSI Surveillance zur SSI Intervention

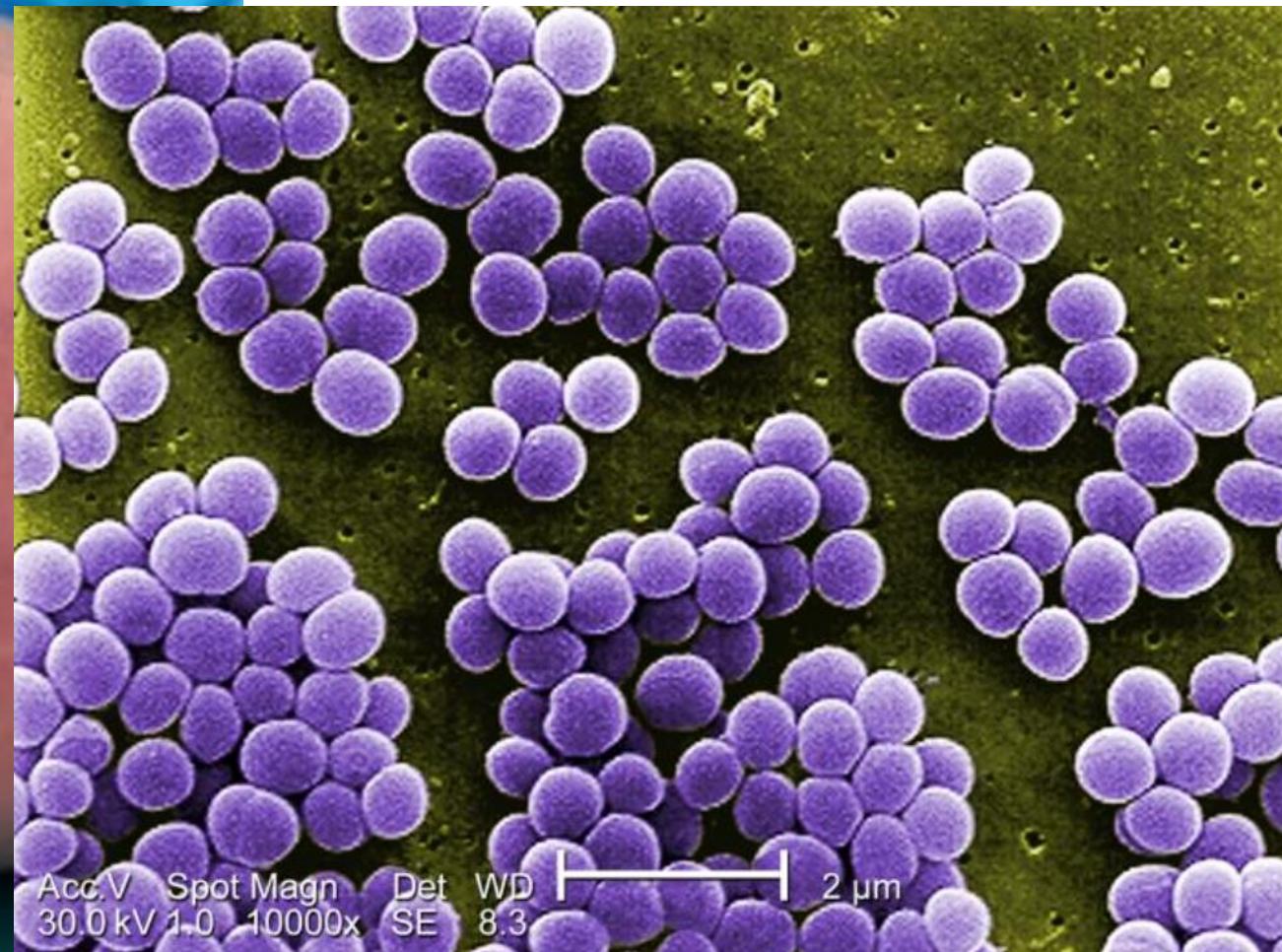
HIPOP

25. Januar 2024

Prof. Dr. R. Sommerstein  
Leiter Forschung und Entwicklung Swissnoso  
Universität Luzern und Bern  
Hirslanden Zentralschweiz

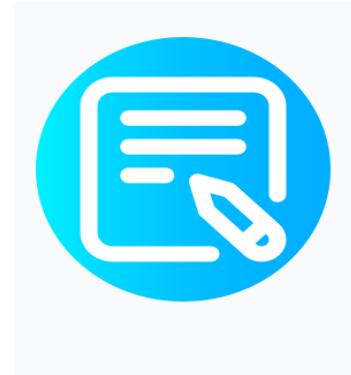
- Ca. 75-80-jährige Patientin
- hochnormaler BMI, KG 75kg
- DM II, diätetisch eingestellt
- Raucht 3 Zig /d
- St. n. Infekt nach Varizen-OP

D16 postop



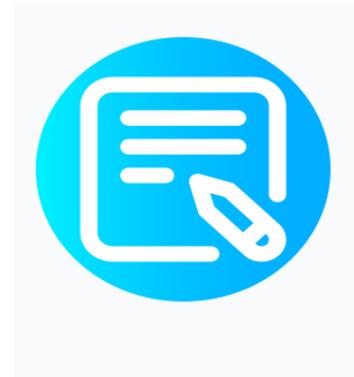
<https://hipknee.aahks.org/infection-and-your-joint-replacement/>  
<https://phil.cdc.gov/details.aspx?pid=11155>

# Inhalt



- **Surgical Site Infection (SSI) – ein Problem ?**
- **Ist die SSI Surveillance alleine ausreichend ?**
- **Von der Surveillance zur Intervention**
- **Konklusionen, Fragen**

# Inhalt



**swissnosc**

Nationales Zentrum  
für Infektionsprävention

- **Surgical Site Infection (SSI) – ein Problem ?**

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Burden of Six Healthcare-Associated Infections on European Population Health: Estimating Incidence-Based Disability-Adjusted Life Years through a Population Prevalence-Based Modelling Study

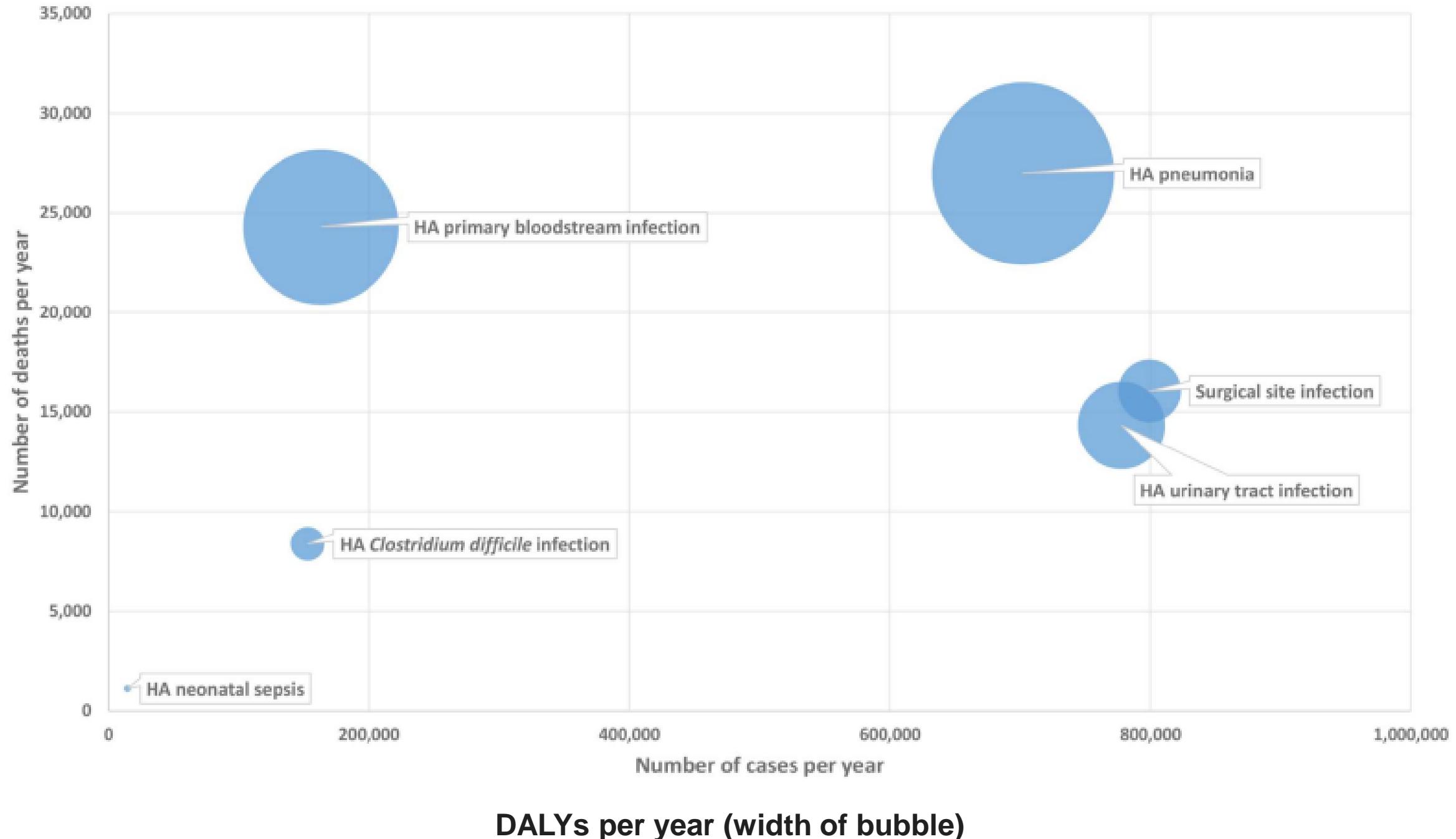


CrossMark  
click for updates

Alessandro Cassini<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Diamantis Plachouras<sup>1\*</sup>, Tim Eckmanns<sup>3</sup>, Muna Abu Sin<sup>3</sup>, Hans-Peter Blank<sup>3</sup>, Tanja Ducomble<sup>3</sup>, Sebastian Haller<sup>3</sup>, Thomas Harder<sup>3</sup>, Anja Klingeberg<sup>3</sup>, Madlen Sixtensson<sup>3</sup>, Edward Velasco<sup>3</sup>, Bettina Weiβ<sup>3</sup>, Piotr Kramarz<sup>1</sup>, Dominique L. Monnet<sup>1</sup>, Mirjam E. Kretzschmar<sup>2,4</sup>, Carl Suetens<sup>1</sup>

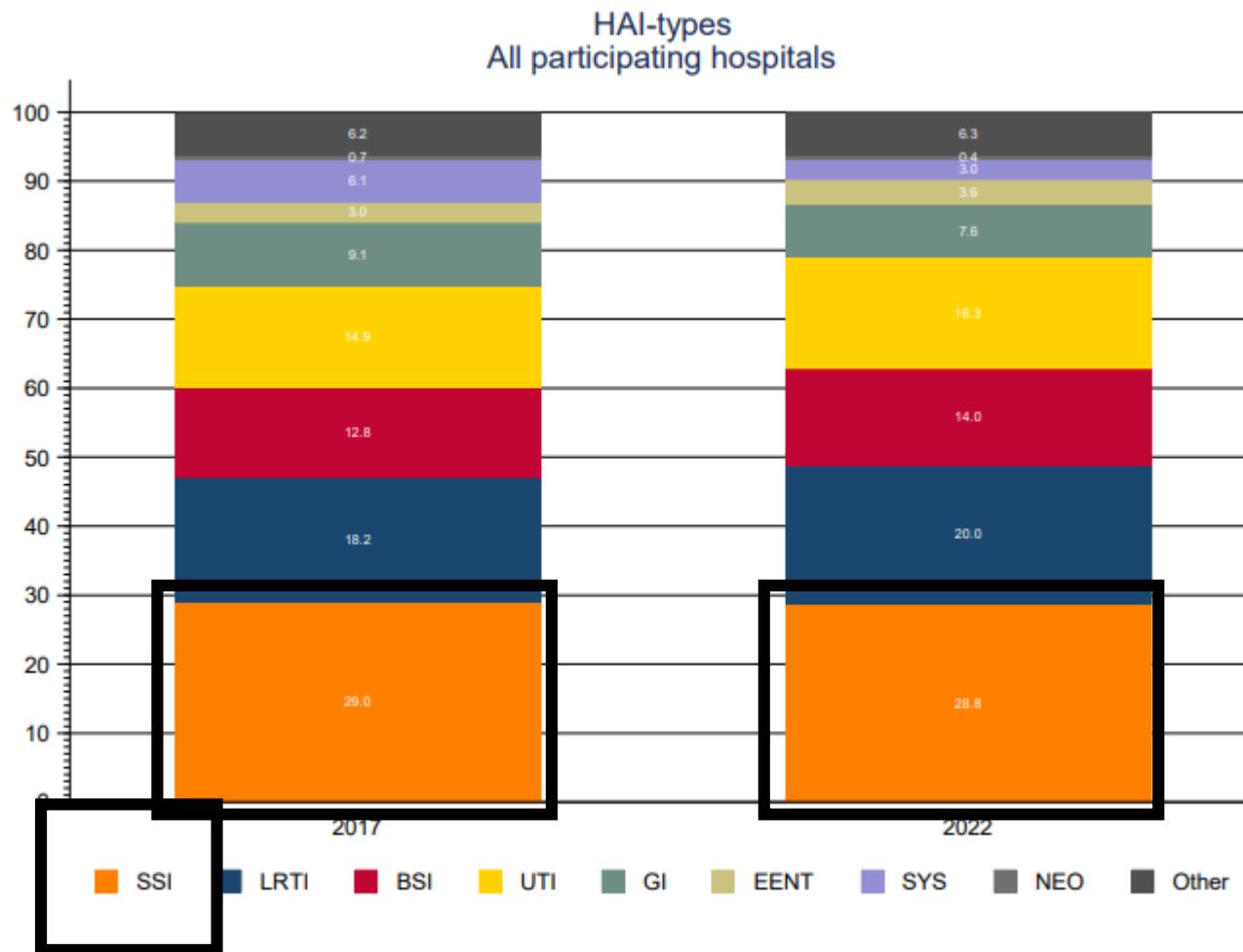
1 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, Stockholm, Sweden, 2 Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands, 3 Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Germany, 4 Centre for Infectious Disease Control, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment, Bilthoven, The Netherlands

Published: October 18, 2016





# Second national point prevalence survey of healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial use in Swiss acute care hospitals (2022)



**SWISSNOSO**

Nationales Zentrum für Infektionsprävention  
Centre national de prévention des infections  
Centro nazionale per la prevenzione delle infezioni  
National Center for Infection Control

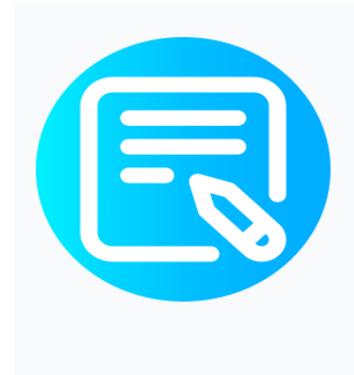
All hospitals

Cases in CH 2017	1'319'187
Prevalence	1.87 (1.64-2.11)
Incidence	1.2 (0.95-1.44)
Cases in 2017	15'830
	(12'532-18'996)
Costs per patient-day	1'985.86
Attributable LOS	7.1 (5.2-9.0)
Costs per HAI	14'100 (10'326-17'873)
Total costs, Mio CHF	223.20 (129.41-339.52)

# Konklusionen Teil 1

- **SSI sind ein relevantes Problem**
- **Häufigste HAI in der Schweiz**
- **Assoziiert mit hoher Morbidität, Mortalität, sowie hohen Kosten**

# Inhalt



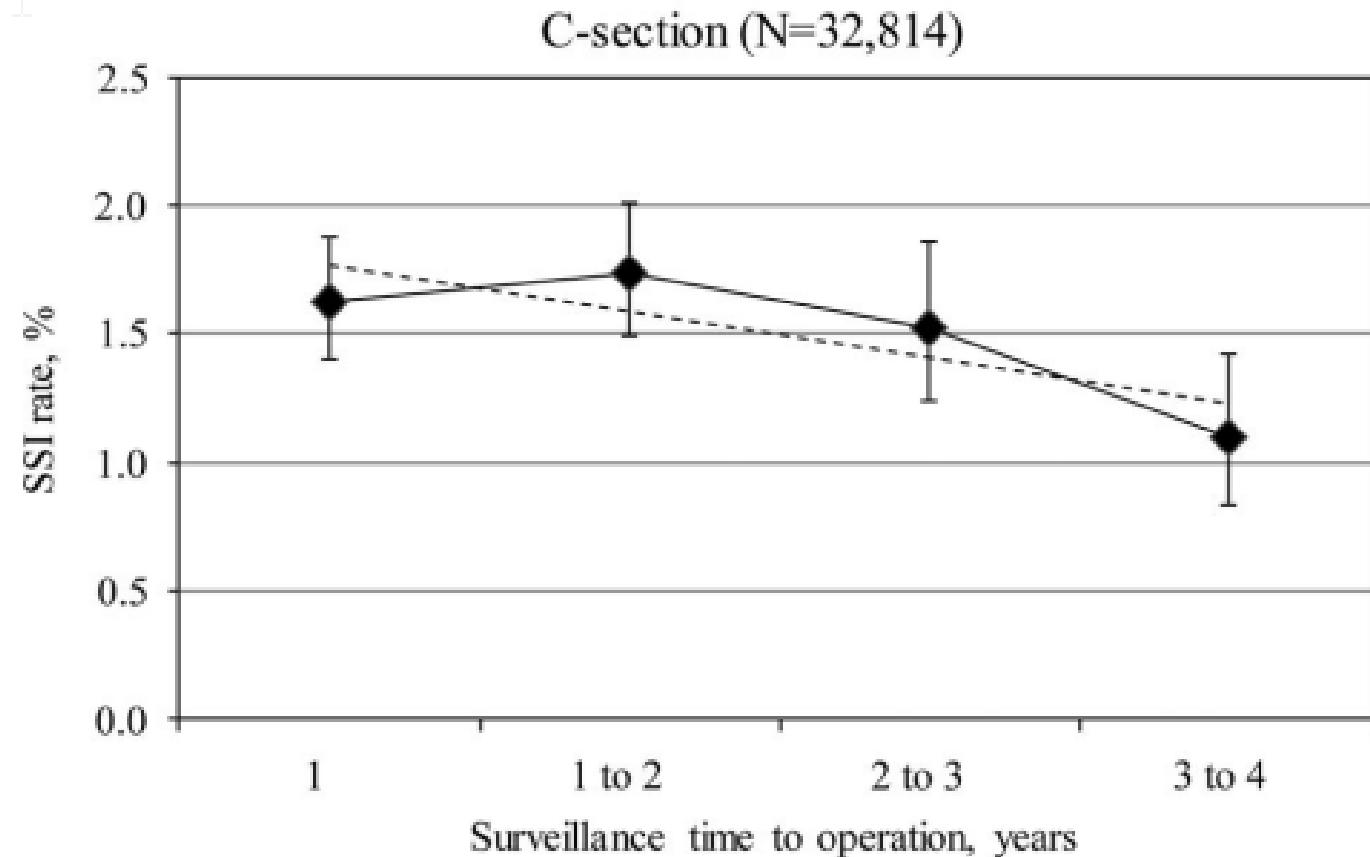
- **Surgical Site Infection (SSI) – ein Problem ?**
- **Ist die SSI Surveillance alleine ausreichend ?**

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# First Results of the Swiss National Surgical Site Infection Surveillance Program: Who Seeks Shall Find

Nicolas Troillet, MD, MSc;<sup>1,2,3</sup> Emin Aghayev, MD;<sup>4</sup> Marie-Christine Eisenring, CNS, ICP;<sup>1,2</sup>  
Andreas F. Widmer, MD, MSc;<sup>1,5</sup> Swissnoso

October 2011 to  
September 2015  
187,501 operations



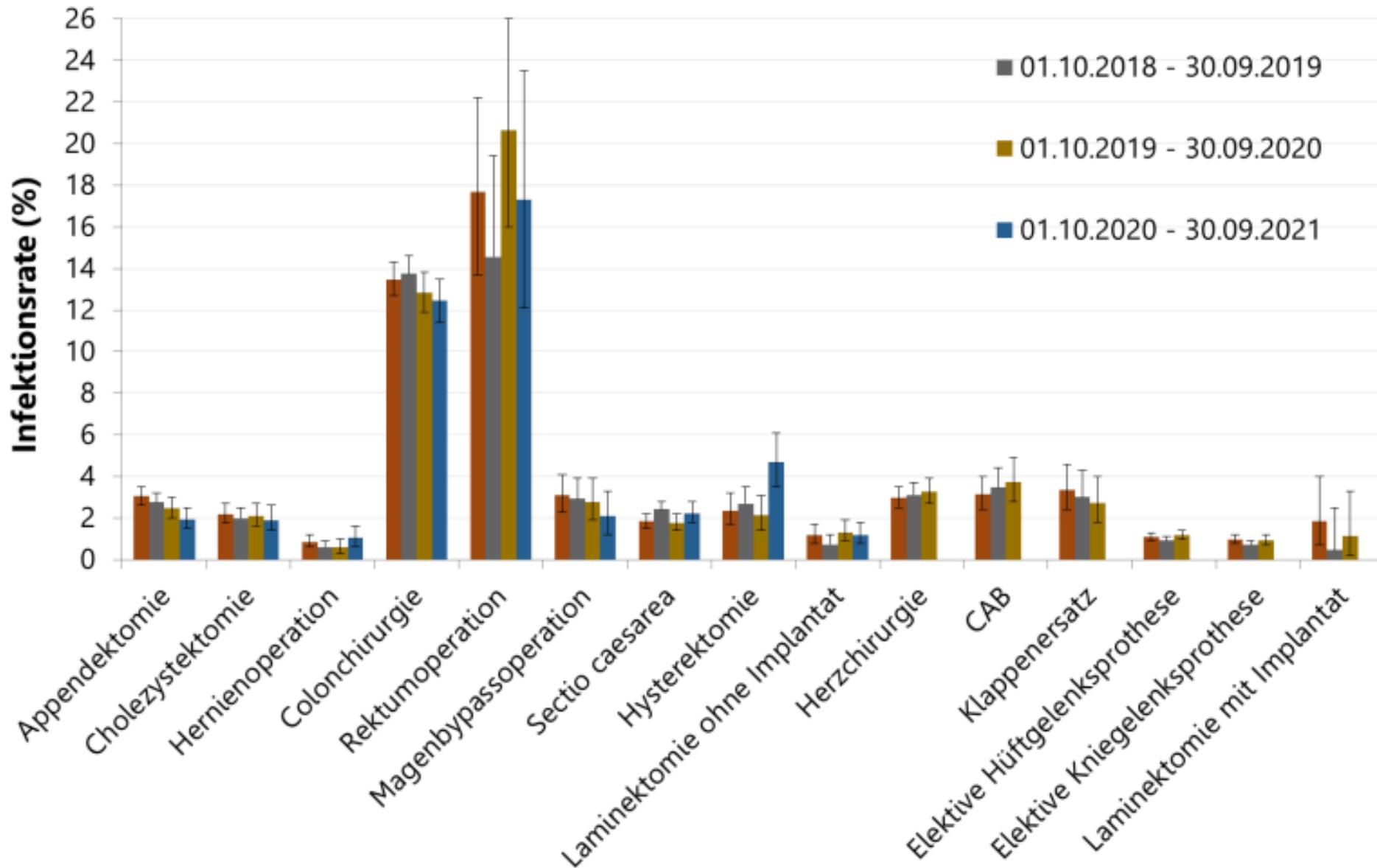
**Die Überwachung an sich, ohne strukturierte und obligatorische Qualitätsverbesserungsmaßnahmen, kann nicht den erwarteten Rückgang der SSI-Raten bewirken**

■ 01.10.2017 - 30.09.2018

■ 01.10.2018 - 30.09.2019

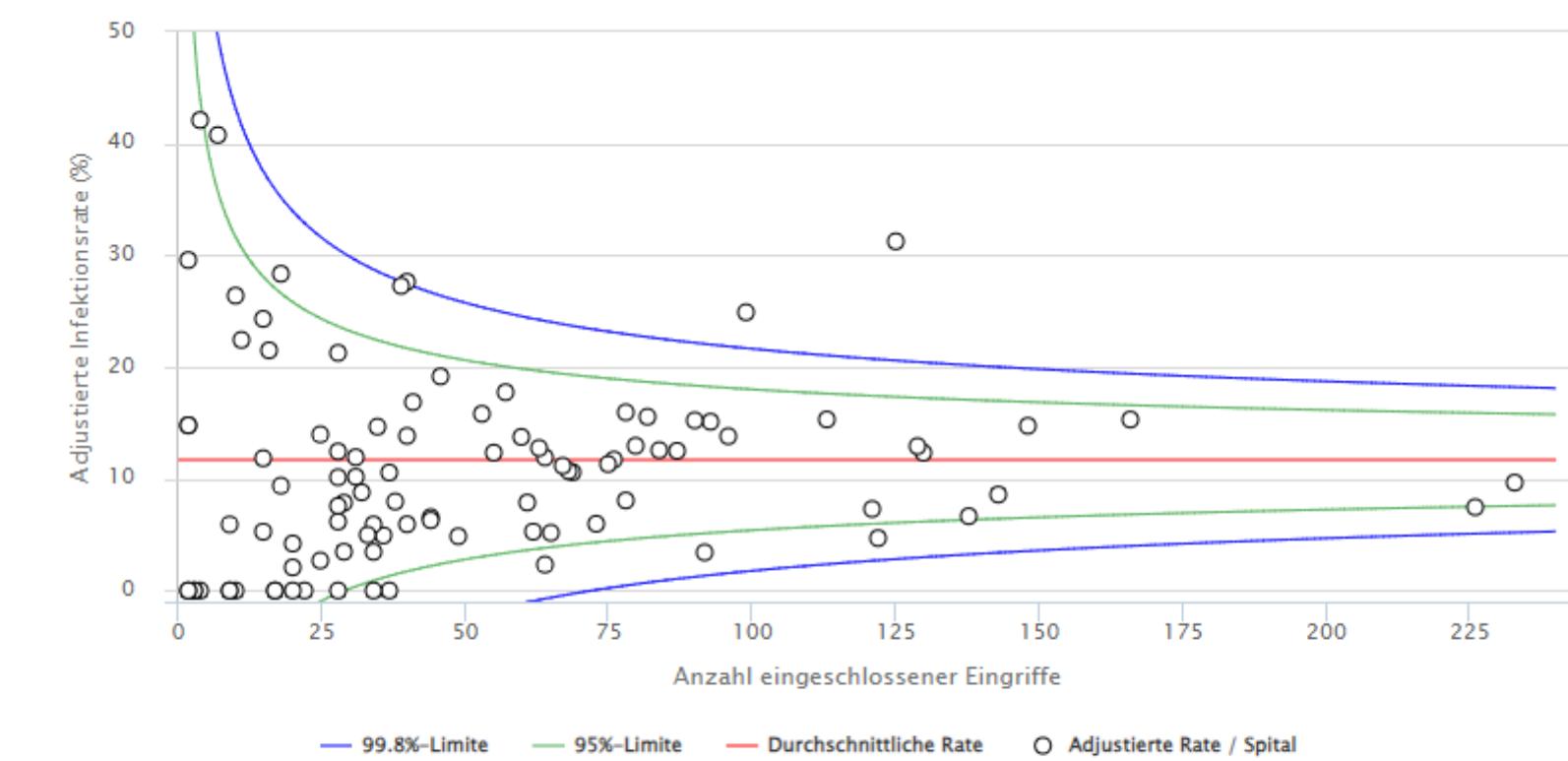
■ 01.10.2019 - 30.09.2020

■ 01.10.2020 - 30.09.2021



#### Grafik 4: NNIS-adjustierte Infektionsrate für Colonchirurgie

VOLLBILD ANZEIGEN PDF



Legende

#### ANQ-Kommentar zum dargestellten Vergleich (Grafik 4)

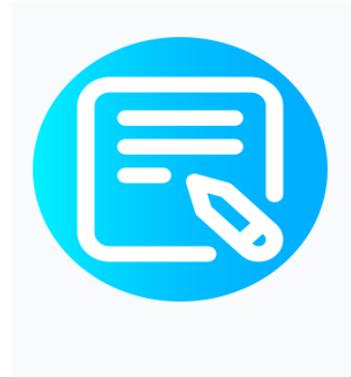
Diese Grafik zeigt die NNIS-adjustierten Infektionsraten für Dickdarmchirurgie vom 1.10.2021 – 30.09.2022: 5'158 Patient/innen wurden in 98 teilnehmenden Spitälern operiert. Die Infektionsrate lag durchschnittlich bei 11.7%.

SCHLIESSEN

# Konklusionen Teil 2

- **SSI Surveillance alleine whs. nicht ausreichend um die SSI Rate nachhaltig zu senken**
- **Benchmark Berichte können dazu führen, dass wir «mittelmässig» sein möchten und nicht alle potentiell verhinderbaren SSI tangieren wollen**

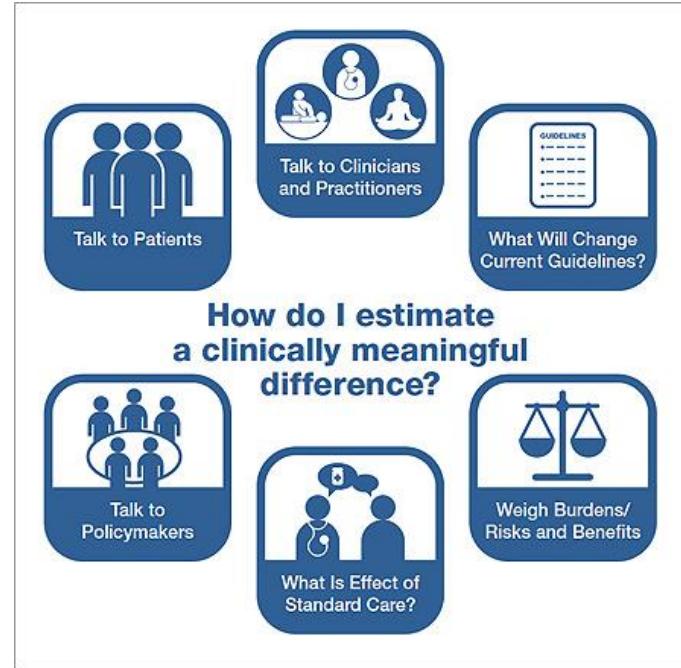
# Inhalt



- **Surgical Site Infection (SSI) – ein Problem ?**
- **Ist die SSI Surveillance alleine ausreichend ?**
- **Von der Surveillance zur Intervention**

# SSI Intervention Pilot Study

1. Präoperative Haarentfernung
2. Präoperative Hautdesinfektion
3. Präoperative Antibiotikaprophylaxe



## Ziel der SSI Intervention, Phase 1

- Compliance with process parameter >90%
  - SSI Incidence rate reduction of >10%



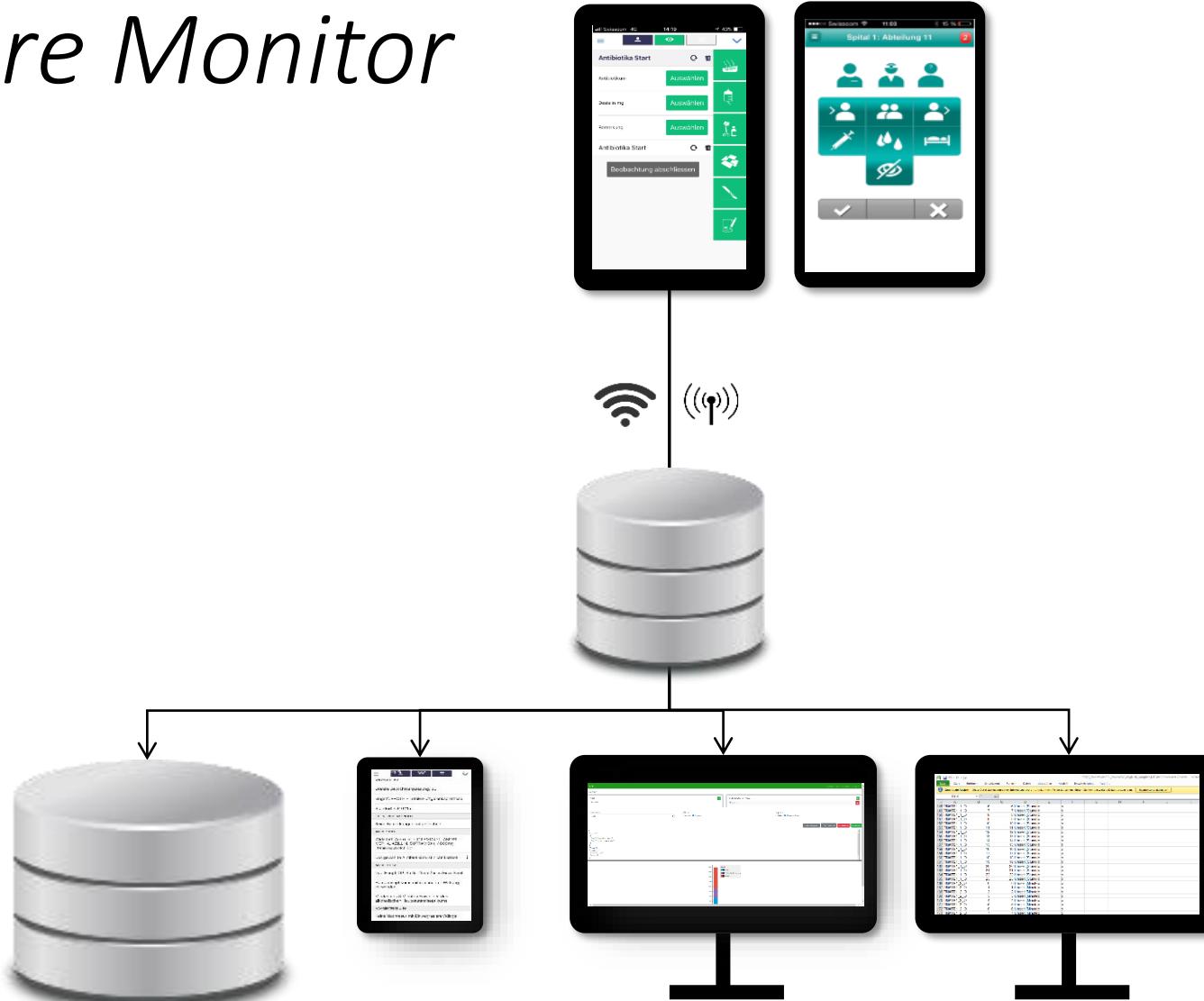
# Results of the SSI Intervention Pilot Study



- 8 Pilot Hospitals
- Study period: 2014-2020
- Pre intervention: 5489 patients
- Post intervention: 4662 patients



# Clean Care Monitor



Slide courtesy Matthias Schlegel

RESEARCH

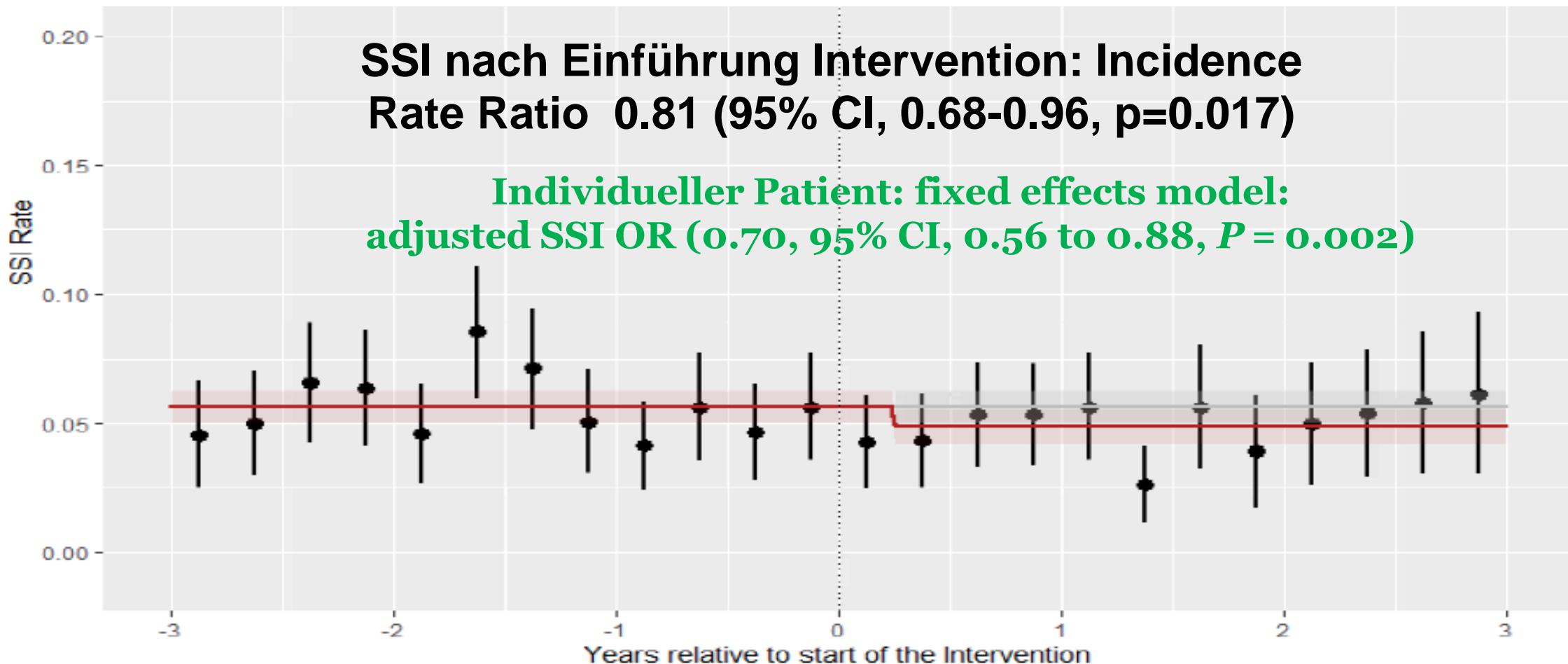
Open Access



# Association between the introduction of a national targeted intervention program and the incidence of surgical site infections in Swiss acute care hospitals

Marcus Eder<sup>1†</sup>, Rami Sommerstein<sup>1,2,3\*†</sup>, Arlette Szelecsenyi<sup>1</sup>, Alexander Schweiger<sup>1,4</sup>, Matthias Schlegel<sup>1,5</sup>, Andrew Atkinson<sup>6</sup>, Stefan P. Kuster<sup>5</sup>, Danielle Vuichard-Gysin<sup>1,7</sup>, Nicolas Troillet<sup>1,8</sup>, Andreas F. Widmer<sup>1,9</sup> and for Swissnosos

## Surgical Site Intervention: Added Value to the Swiss National SSI Surveillance System





Original Investigation | Infectious Diseases

## Association Between Antimicrobial Prophylaxis With Double-Dose Cefuroxime and Surgical Site Infections in Patients Weighing 80 kg or More

Rami Sommerstein, MD; Andrew Atkinson, PhD; Stefan P. Kuster, MD, MSc; Danielle Vuichard-Gysin, MD, MSc; Stephan Harbarth, MD, MS; Nicolas Troillet, MD, MSc; Andreas F. Widmer, MD, MSc; for the Swissnos Network

Crude Rate of SSIs, by  
Surgical Procedure and  
Cefuroxime  
Antimicrobial  
Prophylaxis Dosing  
n=37 640

Procedure type	Patients, No.		Patients with SSI		P value	
			Overall			
			No. (%)			
Hernia repair	1.5 g	3.0 g	1.5 g	3.0 g	>.99	
Total hip prosthesis	6222	2751	118 (1.9)	56 (2.0)	.72	
Total knee prosthesis	6606	2112	80 (1.2)	27 (1.3)	.90	
Cesarean delivery	2818	220	86 (3.1)	5 (2.3)	.65	
Cardiac surgery	1045	2484	59 (5.6)	153 (6.2)	.61	
Cholecystectomy	1574	839	22 (1.4)	15 (1.8)	.57	
Laminectomy	872	968	13 (1.5)	10 (1.0)	.50	
Colon surgery	2226	1040	319 (14.3)	140 (13.5)	.54	
Gastric bypass surgery	1152	1959	35 (3.0)	49 (2.5)	.44	

## Timing of Cefuroxime Surgical Antimicrobial Prophylaxis and Its Association With Surgical Site Infections

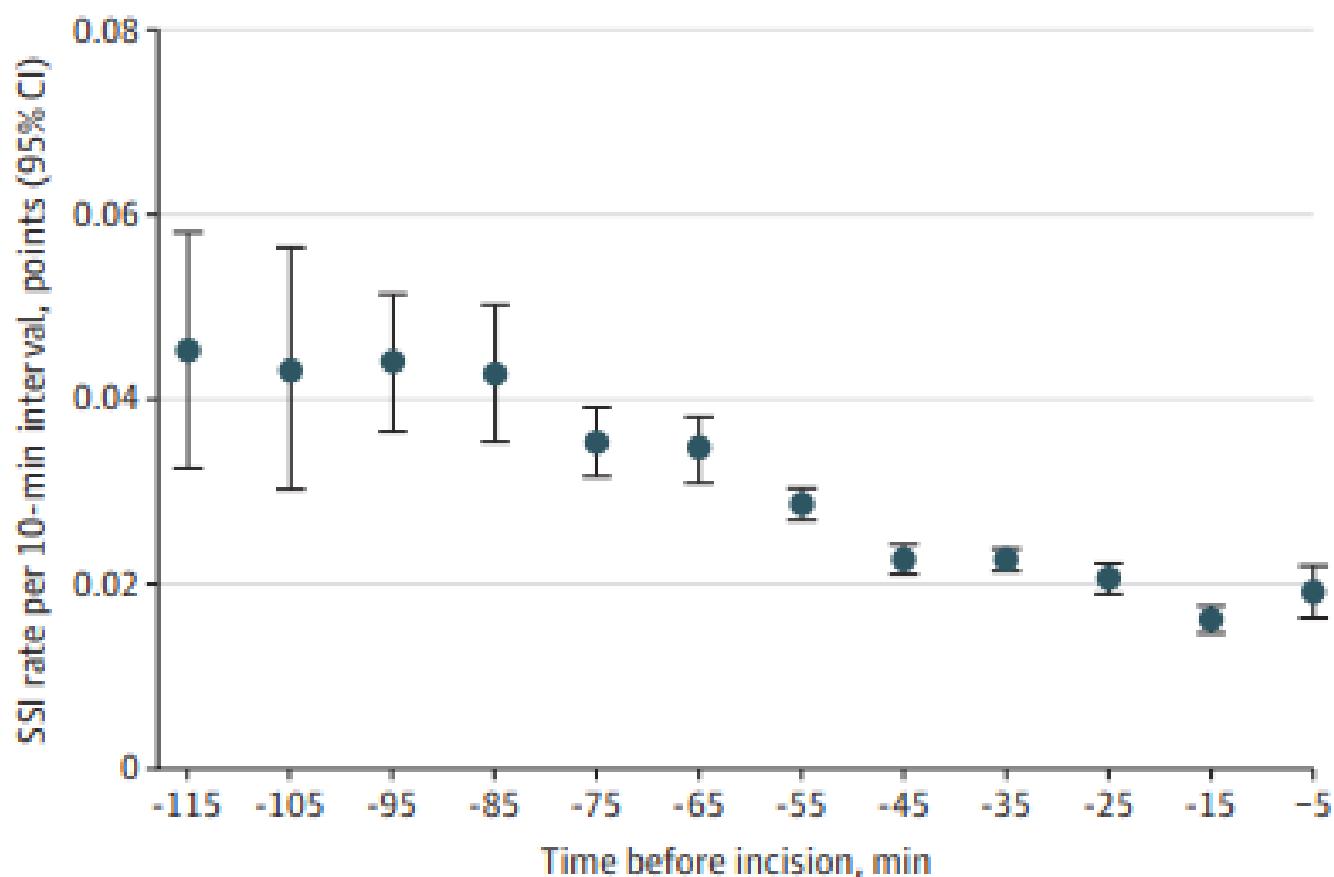
Rami Sommerstein, MD; Nicolas Troillet, MD, MSc; Stephan Harbarth, MD, MSc; Marlieke E.A. de Kraker, PhD; Danielle Vuichard-Gysin, MD, MSc; Stefan P. Kuster, MD, MSc; Andreas F. Widmer, MD, MSc; for the Swissnoso group

### Key Points

**Question** What is the optimal timing of cefuroxime surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis?

**Findings** In this cohort study of 222 439 patients who underwent 1 of 11 major surgical procedures,

**Figure 2. Crude Surgical Site Infection (SSI) Rate Relative to Timing of Surgical Antimicrobial Prophylaxis (SAP)**



**Table 3. Fully Adjusted Mixed Effects Logistic Regression Models With Surgical Site Infection as the Dependent Variable<sup>a</sup>**

Variable	aOR (95% CI)	P value
Timing of cefuroxime surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis administration prior to incision		
0-30 min	0.85 (0.78-0.93)	<.001
31-60 min	0.91 (0.84-0.98)	.01
61-120 min	1 [Reference]	NA

**Administration 10 to 25 minutes vs administration within 30 to 55 minutes**

**aOR, 0.89; 95% CI, 0.82-0.97; P= .009**

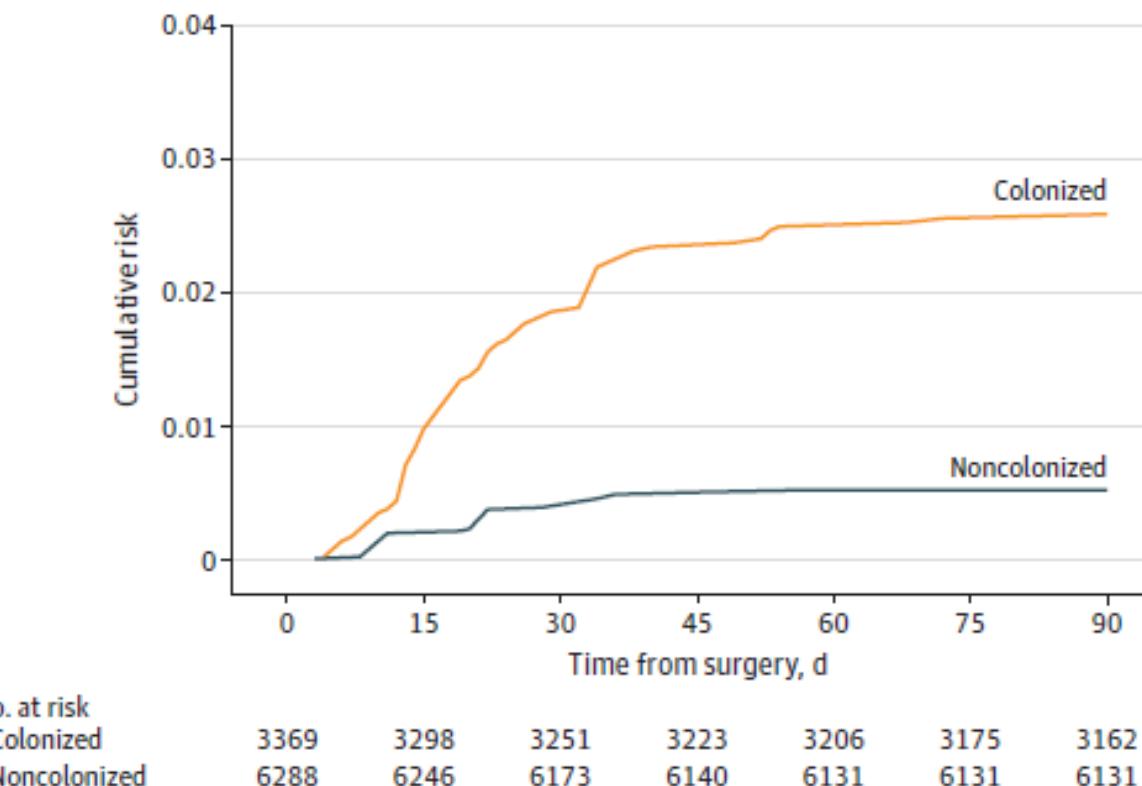
## NATIONALER VERGLEICHSBERICHT 2022

<b>Elektive Hüftgelenksprothese</b>	125
Mikrobiologie durchgeführt	108/125 (86.4%)
Mikrobiologie positiv	99/108 (91.7%)
Häufigster Keim	<b>S. aureus 40</b> (MRSA 3, 7.5%)
Zweithäufigster Keim	<b>CoNS 32</b>
Dritthäufigster Keim	<b>Enterococcus spp. 9</b> (VRE 0, 0%)
<b>Elektive Kniegelenksprothese</b>	77
Mikrobiologie durchgeführt	65/77 (84.4%)
Mikrobiologie positiv	60/65 (92.3%)
Häufigster Keim	<b>S. aureus 33</b> (MRSA 2, 6.1%)
Zweithäufigster Keim	<b>CoNS 13</b>
Dritthäufigster Keim	<b>Streptococcus spp. 7</b>

## Postoperative *Staphylococcus aureus* Infections in Patients With and Without Preoperative Colonization

Darren P. R. Troeman, MD; Derek Hazard, MSc; Leen Timbermont, MSc, PhD; Surbhi Malhotra-Kumar, MSc, PhD; Cornelis H. van Werkhoven, PhD; Martin Wolkeowitz, MSc, PhD; Alexey Ruzin, PhD; Herman Goossens, MD, PhD; Marc J. M. Bonten, MD, PhD; Stephan Harbarth, MD, MS; Frangiscos Sifakis, PhD, MPH, MBA; Jan A. J. W. Kluytmans, MD, PhD; and the ASPIRE-SSI Study Team

**Figure 2. Cumulative Incidence Function for *Staphylococcus aureus* Surgical Site Infections (SSIs) and Bloodstream Infections (BSIs) in *S aureus* Colonized vs Noncolonized Patients**

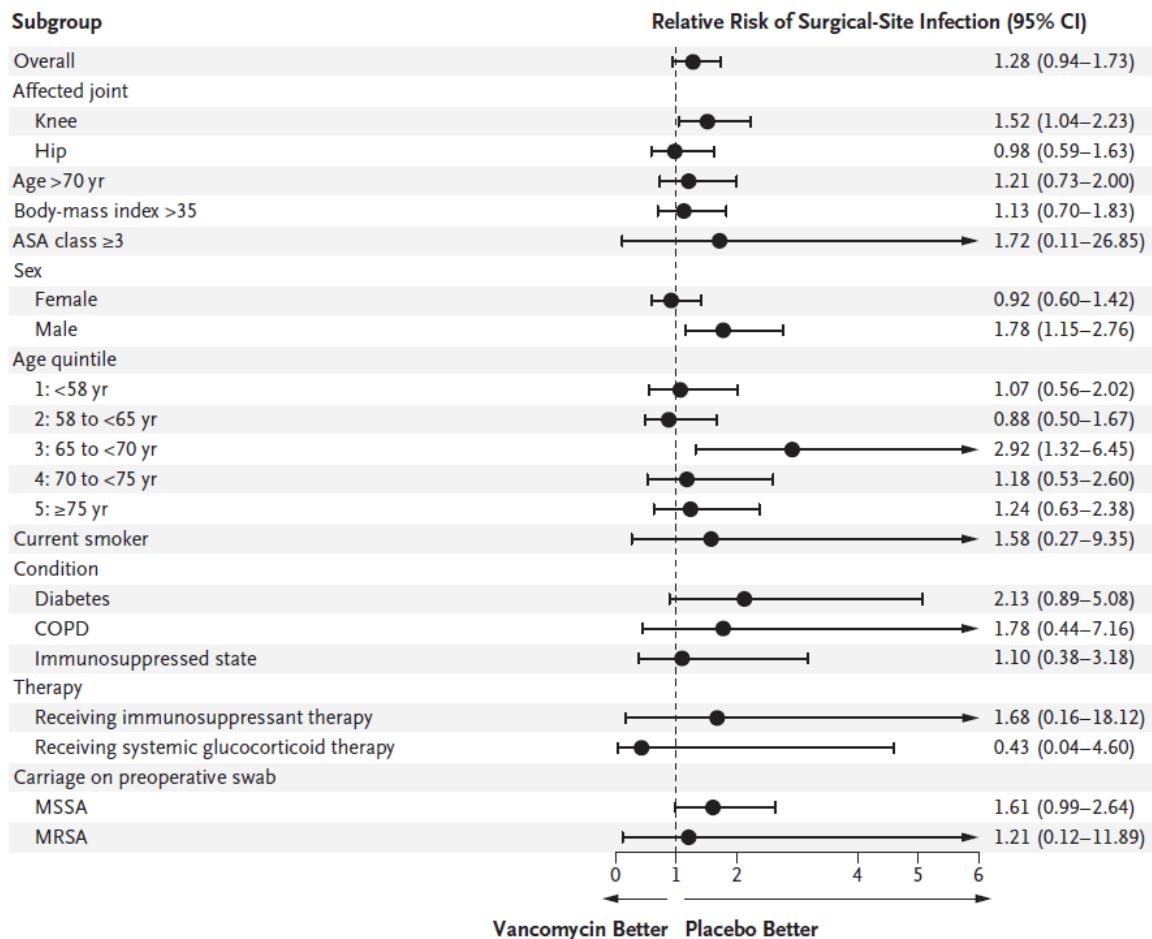


Association with *S aureus* SSIs/BSIs: Colonization aHR 4.38 (2.19-8.76)

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Trial of Vancomycin and Cefazolin as Surgical Prophylaxis in Arthroplasty

4239 patients without known MRSA colonization underwent randomization



Surgical site infections occurred in 91 of 2044 patients (4.5%) in the vancomycin group and in 72 of 2069 patients (3.5%) in the placebo group

# The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

JANUARY 7, 2010

VOL. 362 NO. 1

## Preventing Surgical-Site Infections in Nasal Carriers of *Staphylococcus aureus*

Lonneke G.M. Bode, M.D., Jan A.J.W. Kluytmans, M.D., Ph.D., Heiman F.L. Wertheim, M.D., Ph.D.,  
Diana Bogaers, I.C.P., Christina M.J.E. Vandenbroucke-Grauls, M.D., Ph.D., Robert Roosendaal, Ph.D.,  
Annet Troelstra, M.D., Ph.D., Adrienne T.A. Box, B.A.Sc., Andreas Voss, M.D., Ph.D., Ingeborg van der Tweel, Ph.D.,  
Alex van Belkum, Ph.D., Henri A. Verbrugh, M.D., Ph.D., and Margreet C. Vos, M.D., Ph.D.

**Table 2. Relative Risk of Hospital-Acquired *Staphylococcus aureus* Infection  
and Characteristics of Infections (Intention-to-Treat Analysis).**

Variable	Mupirocin–Chlorhexidine (N = 504)	Placebo (N = 413)	Relative Risk (95% CI)* <i>no.</i> (%)
<b>Localization of infection</b>			
Deep surgical site†	4 (0.9)	16 (4.4)	0.21 (0.07–0.62)
Superficial surgical site†	7 (1.6)	13 (3.5)	0.45 (0.18–1.11)

# Cost-Effectiveness of Preoperative Screening and Eradication of *Staphylococcus aureus* Carriage

Marjan W. M. Wassenberg<sup>1,2</sup>, G. Ardine de Wit<sup>3,4</sup>, Marc J. M. Bonten<sup>1,3\*</sup>

- Effizienteste und ökonomischste Strategie zur Verhinderung von SSI + Folgen ist die universelle Dekolonisation
- Einsparungen: Euro 178 pro Patient

Rennert-May et al. *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control* (2019) 8:113  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-019-0568-5>

Antimicrobial Resistance  
and Infection Control

RESEARCH

Open Access

A cost-effectiveness analysis of mupirocin and chlorhexidine gluconate for *Staphylococcus aureus* decolonization prior to hip and knee arthroplasty in Alberta, Canada compared to standard of care



Einsparungen:  
US \$153 pro Patient

Elissa Rennert-May<sup>1</sup> , John Conly<sup>2</sup>, Stephanie Smith<sup>3</sup>, Shannon Puloski<sup>4</sup>, Elizabeth Henderson<sup>5</sup>, Flora Au<sup>6</sup> and Braden Manns<sup>7\*</sup>

2019



Nationaler Verein für Qualitätsentwicklung in Spitäler und Kliniken  
Association nationale pour le développement de la qualité dans les hôpitaux et les cliniques.  
Associazione nazionale per lo sviluppo della qualità in ospedali e cliniche



Nationales Zentrum für Infektionsprävention  
Centre national de prévention des infections  
Centro nazionale per la prevenzione delle infezioni  
National Center for Infection Control

Nationaler Vergleichsbericht  
Programm zur Überwachung  
postoperativer Wundinfektionen  
Swissnoso

Nationaler Vergleichsbericht über die Erfassungsperiode vom 1. Oktober 2019 bis 30. September 2020 (Eingriffe ohne Implantat) bzw. 1. Oktober 2018 bis 30. September 2019 (Eingriffe mit Implantat).

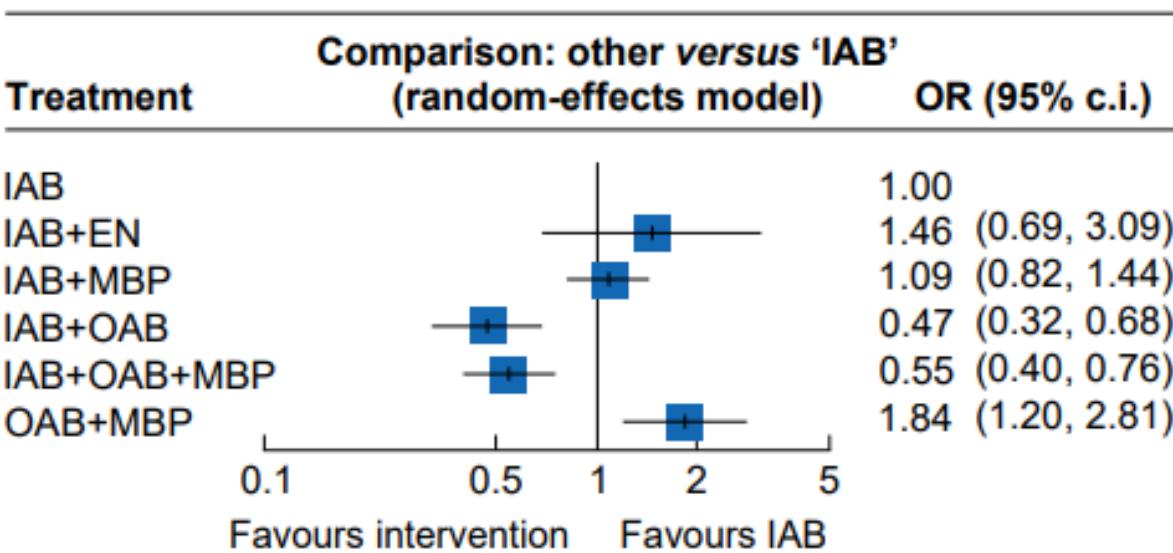
Eingriffsart	Anzahl Spitäler	Anzahl Eingriffe	Anzahl Infektionen	Infektionsrate <sup>1</sup> (95% CI)
<b>Überwachungsperiode vom 1.10.2019 bis 30.09.2020<sup>2</sup></b>				
Appendektomie	86	3746	92	2.5 (2.0-3.0)
Cholezystektomie	34	3077	65	2.1 (1.6-2.7)
Hernienoperation	44	2643	16	0.6 (0.3-1.0)
Colonchirurgie	104	5137	659	12.8 (11.9-13.8)
Rektumoperation	15	271	56	20.7 (16.0-26.0)
Magenbypassope- ration	14	1115	31	2.8 (1.9-3.9)
Sectio caesarea	33	4766	84	1.8 (1.4-2.2)
Hysterektomie	16	1311	28	2.1 (1.4-3.1)
Laminektomie ohne Implantat	21	2418	32	1.3 (0.9-1.9)

▼  
Studies included in  
quantitative synthesis  
(meta-analysis)  
*n* = 60

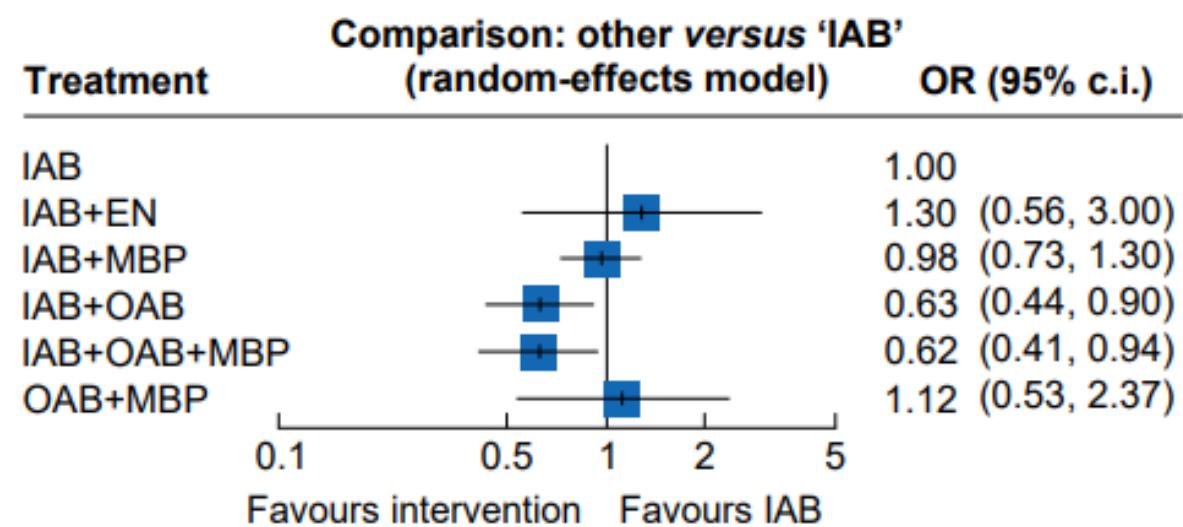
# Mechanical bowel preparation and antibiotics in elective colorectal surgery: network meta-analysis

Jonavan Tan<sup>1</sup>, Éanna J. Ryan<sup>1,\*</sup> , Matthew G. Davey<sup>2</sup>, Fiachra T. McHugh<sup>1</sup>, Ben Creavin<sup>1</sup> , Maria C. Whelan<sup>1</sup>, Michael E. Kelly<sup>1</sup> , Paul C. Neary<sup>1,3</sup>, Dara O. Kavanagh<sup>1,4</sup> and James M. O'Riordan<sup>1,3</sup>

**16 314 patients**



**Total surgical site infection**



**Anastomosen Insuffizienz**

## Surgical site infections 2



# New WHO recommendations on intraoperative and postoperative measures for surgical site infection prevention: an evidence-based global perspective

Benedetta Allegranzi, Bassim Zayed, Peter Bischoff, N Zeynep Kibilay, Stijn de Jonge, Fleur de Vries, Stacey M Gomes, Sarah Gans, Elon D Wallert, Xiuwen Wu, Mohamed Abbas, Marja A Boermeester, E Patchen Dellinger, Matthias Egger, Petra Gastmeier, Xavier Guirao, Jianan Ren, Didier Pittet, Joseph S Solomkin, and the WHO Guidelines Development Group

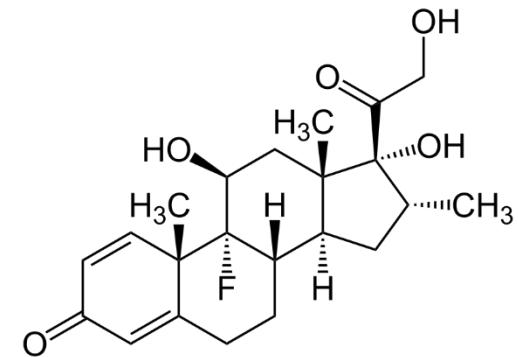
- 15 RCTs bei Erwachsenen
- Strikte Blutzuckerkontrolle vs. Standard:
- SSI Inzidenz: OR 0.43; 95% CI 0.29–0.64



## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

N ENGL J MED 384;18 NEJM.ORG MAY 6, 2021

## Dexamethasone and Surgical-Site Infection

**Table 2.** Outcomes in the Modified Intention-to-Treat Population.\*

Outcome	Dexamethasone (N=4372)	Placebo (N=4353)	Risk Difference, Risk Ratio, or Median Difference (95% CI)
<b>Primary</b>			
Surgical-site infection at 30 days — no./total no. (%)†	354/4350 (8.1)	394/4328 (9.1)	
Risk difference			-0.89 (-2.11 to 0.29)‡
Risk ratio			0.89 (0.77 to 1.03)§

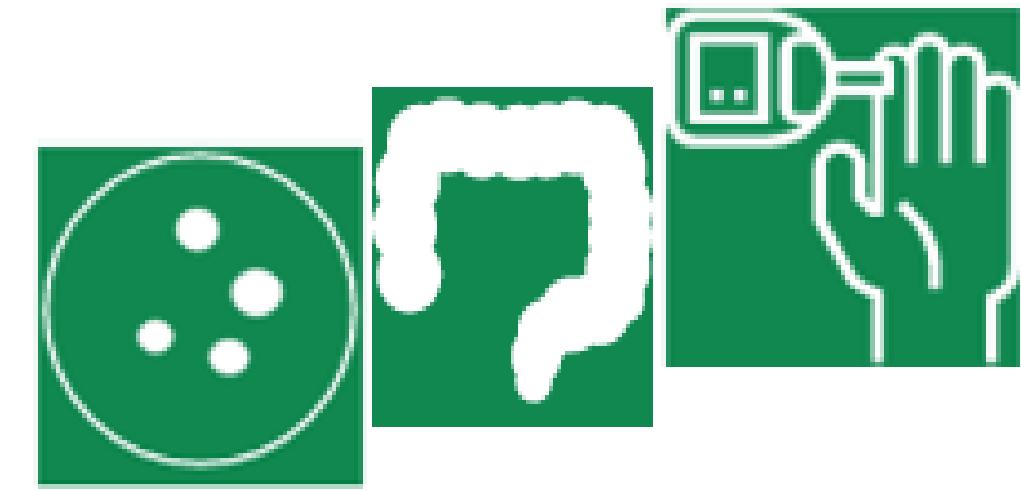
Hyperglykämie	22 of 3787 (0.6%)	6 of 3776 (0.2%)
Medianer BZ Anstieg 48h	3.6mmol	2.5mmol
Insulinbehandlung	19 (0.5%)	4 (0.1%)

# SSI Intervention -> neue Interventionsprozesse

- ✓ Präoperative Haar Entfernung
- ✓ Präoperative Hautdesinfektion
- ✓ Perioperative Antibiotika Prophylaxe



- 4. Präoperative Staphylococcus aureus Dekolonisation
- 5. Präoperative orale Darmdekolonisation
- 6. Perioperative Blutzuckerkontrolle



# Folgende Zielsetzungen können innerhalb von zwei Jahren erreicht werden:

- Reduktion der ***Staphylococcus aureus* Infektrate** bei der Implantatchirurgie um **50%**
- Reduktion der tiefen und Hohlraum-**Wundinfekte nach Darmchirurgie** um **25%**
- Reduktion der spitalweiten **SSI-Rate** bei Swissnoso-Indexeingriffen mit  $BZ > 8\text{mmol/l}$  um weitere **10%**

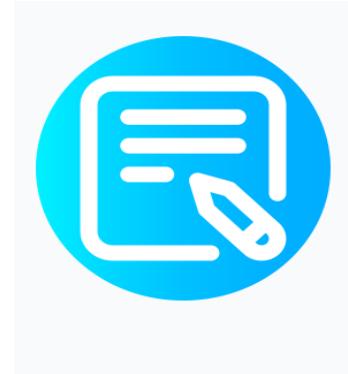
# Zurück zu unserer Patientin..



«potentially preventable  
infection»

- > Staph. aureus Decol
- > perioperatives BZ-  
Management  
(-> Rauchstopp)

# Inhalt



- **Surgical Site Infection (SSI) – ein Problem ?**
- **SSI Prävention – prä-, intra-, postoperative Faktoren**
- **Swissnoso SSI Module: von der Surveillance zur Intervention**
- **Konklusionen, Fragen**

# Zusammenfassung

- SSI sind ein relevantes Problem, sowohl in der CH wie auch weltweit
- SSI Surveillance als Basismodul notwendig, aber whs. nicht ausreichen  
SSI Interventionen erforderlich
- Wir sollten uns nicht mit einer durchschnittlichen SSI Rate zufrieden geben
- Ziel ist, die «preventable SSIs» so weit wie möglich zu eliminieren

# Danke

- Teilnehmende Spitäler SSI Intervention
- Prof. Andreas Widmer: Präsident Swissnoso
- Dr. Andrea Büchler, Operative Leitung SSI Int
- Dr. Matthias Schlegel: Leitung CCM-SSI App
- Prof. E. Pat Dellinger, UW Seattle: Input perioperatives Glucose Management
- Swissnoso Member und R/D Team: Zahlreiche kritischen Diskussionen und Inputs
- Prof. Guido Beldi, Inselspital Bern: Input Chirurgie

# Thank you for your attention

