The impact of vancomycinresistant Enterococci (VRE) policy and practice changes in BC

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Disclosure

- Surveillance epidemiologist at Provincial Infection Control Network of BC (PICNet)
- No conflict of interest to declare

Background

 VRE control policy was developed by each health authority

 Common practices included active screening, contact precautions, and isolation

- Four health authorities modified VRE control policy from 2010
 - Ended targeted or admission screening for VRE
 - Discontinued contact precautions with VRE patient
 - Isolated VRE patient with risk assessment





Plus: Provincial Health Services Authority provide specialized health services throughout the province

Objectives

- Identify changes in VRE prevention and control policy
- Evaluate impact of the changes on incidence rate of VRE infection and colonization

Methods

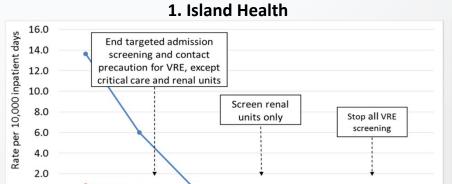
- Setting: all acute care facilities in BC
- Policy review: VRE screening and isolation policy in each health authority from 2010 to 2015
- Data collection: VRE infection and colonization for periods of three years before and after changes, or from 2008/09 to 2014/15
- Data analysis:
 - Overall trend of VRE rate
 - Comparison of VRE rates before and after changes

Changes in VRE screening, contact precautions and isolation

Health authority		VRE screening	Contact precautions and isolation	Date
Island Health		End targeted admission screening	Discontinued unless infected and have risk factors for transmission.	2010
		End screening in critical care units	Electronic VRE alerts on patient removed	2012
		End screening in renal units		2014
Fraser Health		End targeted admission screening	Discontinued unless infected and have risk factors for transmission	Nov 2012
Vancouver Coastal	High-risk units	Continue admission and weekly VRE screening	Continue isolation	Mar 2013
Health*	Other units	End admission screening	Discontinued. VRE was removed from electronic flagging system	Mar 2013
Interior Health		End admission and presurgical screening	Discontinued isolation	Dec 2013
NHA, PHSA and PHC		Continue active screening, contact precautions and isolation		

^{*} Excludes PHC. High-risk units include wards for intensive care, burn-trauma, and bone marrow and solid organ transplant

Rate of VRE infection and colonization in health authorities that made changes



2011/12

2012/13

-Infection

2013/14

2014/15

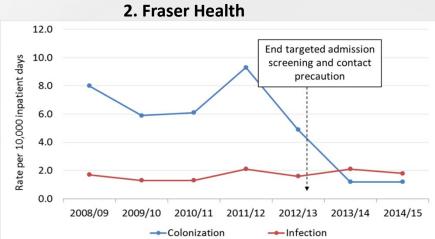
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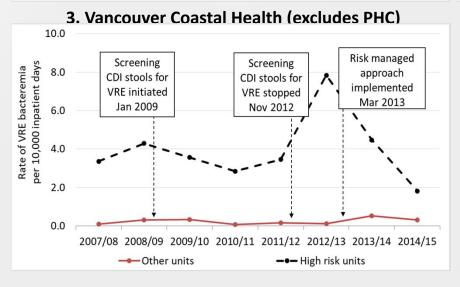
2008/09

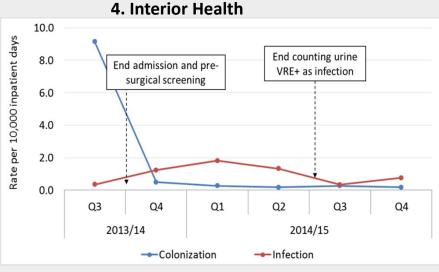
2009/10

2010/11

--- Colonization



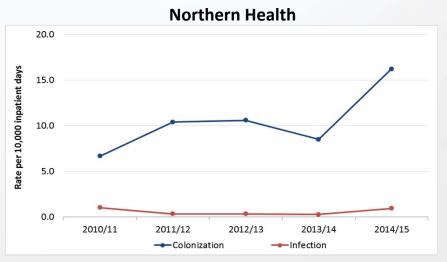


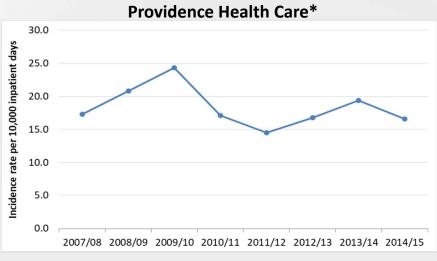


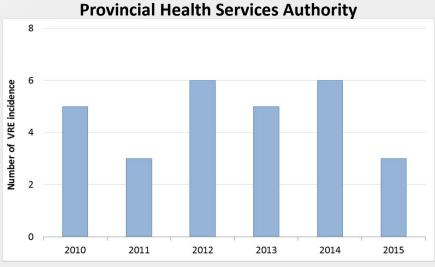
Other impacts of VRE policy changes

- Focus more on syndromic management
- Cost avoidance from VRE screening and testing
- Free-up resources for other IPAC programs
- Improve patient flow

Rate of VRE infection and colonization in health authorities that made NO changes







* Part of Vancouver Coastal Health

Discussion

- No known negative impacts were observed following changes in four health authorities
- Concerns over potential transmission within facilities and unexpected impacts on other facilities
- Debate continued among BC health authorities over the value of VRE screening, contact precautions and Isolation and its impacts on patient safety

Discussion

Limitations

- Variations in VRE control policy, surveillance method, and case definition
- Small number of VRE infections
- Changes made at different times
- Other potential impacts were not evaluated

Conclusion

- No known negative impacts were observed after discontinuing VRE screening and isolation
- VRE continues to be closely monitored
- Further evaluations are needed



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