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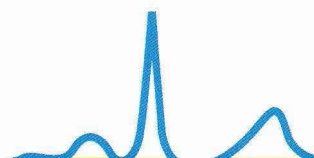
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Of Patient Profiles From Central Venous Catheter Tip Culture

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Objective: Use of Central Venous Catheter (CVC) is a common medical treatment in most institutes. It became a routine for most institutes to monitor the tip culture as an indicator for hospital infection. As CVC comes in different sizes and types, this study aimed to analysis the patient profiles from tip cultures so as to provide information for clinicians before they decide the type of CVC to be inserted.

Methods: We collected 3,486 cases of CVC inserted in our hospital during the period of January to April, 2005. Patient profiles including age, sex, diagnosis, days of hospitalization, use of antibiotics, use of Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN), type of CVC inserted and results of CVC tip cultures were obtained from the hospital computer center. CVC tip cultures were divided into infected or non-infected groups (group A and B) as revealed by their bacterial culture. Patient profiles were compared between

the infected and non-infected groups.

Results: No significant differences in culture rates were found with respect to patient's age and sex. Tip culture rates increases with days of hospitalization (1 – 29%) ($p < 0.001$). Patients receiving antibiotic treatments had a higher incidence of positive tip culture (1 vs. 8%) ($p < 0.001$). Tip culture rates increase in patients receiving TPN treatment (7 vs 23%) ($p < 0.001$). There were no significant differences in tip culture rate with respect to the type of CVC inserted. (Antibiotic coated or not).

Conclusions: Our results showed that CVC infection rate had no correlation between patients' age, sex or types of CVC inserted. However, infection rate increases with TPN treatment, days of hospitalization and patients who were already receiving antibiotic treatments.

Key word: patient profile; central venous catheter; tip culture

G-20-O

Efficiency of Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia Prevention Protocol in a mixed Tertiary Intensive Care Unit in Pahang, Malaysia

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Objective: Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) rate in adult ICU varies between 8.0 and 46.3 episodes/1000 ventilator days. A National Audit of Adult Intensive Care Units (NAICU) in 2003 reported a high incidence of 26.9/1000 ventilator days. A subsequent multiple one-day prevalence study found a high VAP rate (42.8/1000 ventilator days) in our ICU in Kuantan. We developed an ICU guidelines called Ventilator Associated Pneumonia Prevention Protocol (VAPP) and conducted a study to asses the efficiency of VAPP in our ICU setup.

Methods: This comparative study was done in Hospital Tengku Ampuan Afzan (HTAA). The following data were collected pre (from 1st April to 31st March 2004) and post (from 1st September 2004 to 31st August 2005) VAPP: patients demographics, medical history, both hospital and ICU admissions and discharges dates, SAPS II scores, admission

categories, organ failures, status on ICU and hospital discharge, duration on mechanical ventilation.

Results: There were a total of 941 patients in pre ($n = 480$) and post ($n = 461$) VAPP periods. Patients' demographics, SAPS II scores and pre-morbid states were similar in both. VAP rate was 21.9/1000 ventilator days (37 episodes over 1689 ventilator days) pre VAPP and 8.35/1000 ventilator days (14 episodes over 1676 ventilator days) post VAPP. The relative risk reduction of VAP post implementation of VAPP was 62% with p value < 0.0001 .

Conclusion: Our study has shown that local evidence-based VAPP guidelines could significantly reduce the rate of VAP in a large state hospital.

Key word: ventilator associated pneumonia; guidelines; implementation

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综合 ICU 病房晚发性呼吸机相关性肺炎细菌学耐药性的调查研究

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有创性机械通气作为重症监护病房(ICU)抢救危重患者的重要措施,已得到广泛应用,但由于机械通气所致的并发症也引起临床广泛关注。呼吸机相关性肺炎(VAP)是有创性机械通气患者最主要的并发症之一,也是ICU中院内感染的主要原因之一,其发病率高达18-60%,病死率高达30-50%。有研究提示,一旦发生VAP,特别是发生晚发性VAP,会大大延长患者机械通气时间,

易造成患者呼吸机依赖,住院费用亦显著增加,甚至机械通气失败,同时病死率也明显增高。为防治VAP特别是晚发性VAP提高管理策略,对我科2002年1月至2005年12月综合性ICU病房收治的67名机械通气时间超过5d患者的临床资料和微生物学资料进行回顾分析。其中创伤性湿肺18例,心肺复苏术后综合征16例,急性药物中毒10例,多发伤6例,脑干出血5例,格林—

已有才用建精M... 20... 利用培感保革珠而管炎VA... 性疗而巴械感VA... 由VA... 采指... 是例出... G-2... 威... 高... 广... e-m... 曲... 染... 发... 经... 细... 日... 差... 节... 日... 出... 中... 室... 外... 真... 菌... mg/k... 日... 月... 2... 天... 后...