

Table 1. Carbapenemases by Consultation Category

Oxacillinases	Multisite (n = 9)	Single Facility (n = 9)	Single Case (n = 11)	Total
OXA-23	5	7	4	16
OXA-24/40-like	3	2	1	6
OXA-235-like	1	0	0	1
NDM	0	0	4	4
KPC	0	0	2	2

Among 11 consultations for single CP-CRAB cases, contact screening was performed in 7 consultations and no additional CP-CRAB was identified. All 4 patients with NDM-producing CRAB reported recent international travel. **Conclusions:** Consultations for clusters of oxacillinase-producing CP-CRAB were most often requested in hospitals and skilled nursing facilities. Healthcare facilities and public health authorities should be vigilant for possible spread of CP-CRAB via shared equipment and the potential for CP-CRAB spread to connected healthcare facilities.

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Presentation Type:

Poster Presentation

Care Bundles for Preventing Device Related Infections: Just Focus on These 6 Things

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Background: Centralizing healthcare associated infection (HAI) data for 21 hospitals across several states facilitates a big picture assessment of monthly enterprise performance along with evaluation of practice, policy, and products. Variation in prevention practices has made it difficult to identify areas of focus and created confusion when attempting to standardize prevention tactics for central-line and urinary catheter care. Lack of consistent practice audits have made it difficult to evaluate actual practice. For these reasons, we performed a gap analysis to understand the current state. **Methods:** Gap assessment tools were developed to assess infection prevention practices for central lines and indwelling urinary catheters. Survey questions were developed with a comment option to collect qualitative data. The 2014 *Compendium of Strategies to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infection in Acute-care Hospitals* was utilized as the reference point. This document facilitates the translation of essential information into clinical practice, thus providing the rationale and level of evidence needed for discussion groups. Completion occurred with various key stakeholders within each hospital. One survey per hospital was compiled. **Results:** All hospitals completed the survey with key themes emerging and supported by observational data. Findings included variation with education, chlorhexidine bathing, types of dressings, and compliance with alcohol port protectors. Gaps identified with urinary catheter care included confusion surrounding catheter care, breaches in seals, and optimizing alternatives to catheterization. Rather than segment solutions for identified gaps, care bundles were developed to provide focus, to facilitate evidence-based practice, and to create standard work-around clinical audits that consisted of going to the patient rather than the electronic health record. Care bundles provided the 6 items to focus on and for which to create policy and standardize products. **Conclusions:** Care-bundle implementation initially created resistance from clinicians and many

questions regarding actual practice. The design of the tool was deliberate in that audit language, the metric, and the “why” were included and served as a medium to discuss the evidence and immediate feedback for practice. Pareto charts were posted on unit performance boards. It became evident that compliance with prevention tactics was not consistent. Although number of infections or outcome data did not appreciably decrease, standardized utilization ratio was reduced by 11% for each device after 3 quarters. Process measures from bundle audits continue to improve, as do observational data, and these are part of focused discussions at quality forums. A culture change has occurred as process measures and evidence-based practice has become a priority.

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Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection Reduction in the Solutions for Patient Safety Pediatric Safety Engagement Network

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Background: Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) are a leading cause of healthcare-associated infection. Catheter insertion and maintenance bundles have been developed to prevent CAUTIs, but they have not been extensively validated for use in pediatric populations. We report the CAUTI prevention efforts of a large network of children’s hospitals. **Methods:** Children’s hospitals joined the Solution for Patient Safety (SPS) safety engagement network from 2011 through 2017 and elected to participate in CAUTI prevention efforts, with 26 hospitals submitting data initially and 128 participating by the end. CAUTI prevention recommendations were first released in May 2012, and insertion and maintenance bundles were released in May 2014 (Table 1). Hospitals reported on CAUTIs, patient days, urinary catheter line days (CLD), and they tracked reliability to each bundle. For the network, control charts were used to plot CAUTI rates, urinary catheter utilization, and reliability to each bundle component. **Results:** Following the introduction of the pediatric CAUTI insertion and maintenance bundles, CAUTI rates across the network decreased 61.6%, from 2.55 to 0.98 infections per 1,000 CLD (Fig. 1). Centerline shifts occurred both before and after the 2015 CDC CAUTI definition change, which may also have contributed to a centerline shift. Urinary catheter utilization rates did not decline during the intervention period. Network reliability to the insertion and maintenance bundles increased to 95.4% and 86.9%, respectively. **Conclusions:** Insertion and maintenance bundles aimed at preventing CAUTIs were introduced across a large network of children’s hospitals. Across the network, the rate of urinary tract infections among hospitalized children with indwelling urinary catheters decreased 61.6%.

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Table 1. Pediatric CAUTI Prevention Bundle Elements

CAUTI Prevention Bundle Element—Insertion	Care Description
Standard Element	
Use aseptic technique for insertion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform hand hygiene immediately before and after insertion or any manipulation of the catheter • Use sterile gloves, drape, sponges, appropriate antiseptic or sterile solution for peri-urethral cleaning, and a single packet of lubricant jelly for insertion
Avoid unnecessary catheterization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider having written clinical indications

CAUTI Prevention Bundle Element—Maintenance	Care Description
Standard Elements	
Maintain a closed system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If breaks in aseptic technique, disconnection, or leakage occur, replace the catheter and collecting system using aseptic technique and sterile equipment
Maintain hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform perineal hygiene at minimum daily
Keep bag below level of bladder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not rest bag on floor
Maintain unobstructed flow of urine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the catheter and collecting tube free from kinking
Remove catheter when no longer needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review necessity daily • Document indication daily
Recommended Element	
Secure catheter	

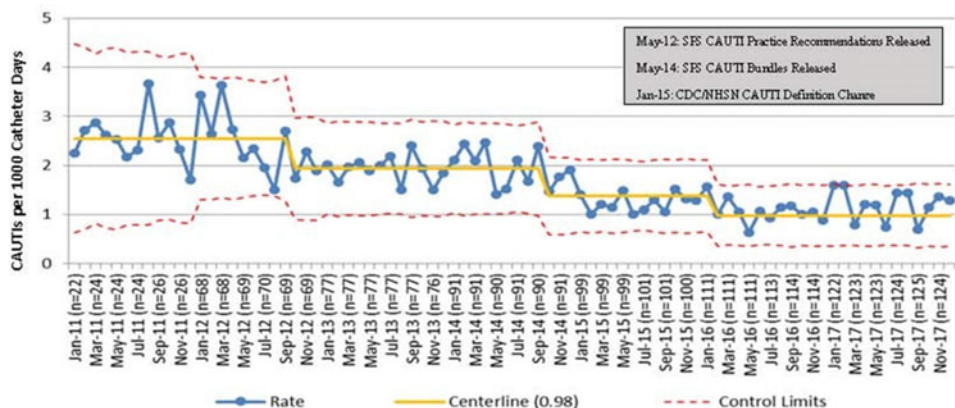


Fig. 1.

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Poster Presentation

Catheter-Associated Symptomatic Urinary Tract Infections in Nursing Homes—National Healthcare Safety Network, 2013–2018

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Background: Catheter-associated symptomatic urinary tract infections (CA-SUTIs) are a common adverse healthcare event in nursing homes and have been the focus of multiple prevention strategies.¹ In

2012, the CDC launched the NHSN Long-Term Care Facility (LTCF) Component, which nursing homes, the CDC, and prevention collaborators can use to monitor nursing home CA-SUTI incidence and prevention progress.² The objective of this analysis was to compare CA-SUTI rates and reporting patterns of nursing homes between 2013–2015 and 2016–2018. **Methods:** We analyzed CA-SUTI data from nursing homes reporting to the NHSN during 2013–2018. Consistent reporters submitted ≥ 6 months of complete data in any calendar year during the period. To potentially confirm patterns in CA-SUTI rates, we defined “consecutive” reporters, as nursing homes that submitted data for ≥ 6 months each year during 2013–2018. CA-SUTI incidence rates were calculated as the number of CA-SUTI events divided by the number of catheter days multiplied by 1,000. Likelihood ratio tests using negative binomial regression were used to compare CA-SUTI rates from