

INFECTION CONTROL AND HOSPITAL EPIDEMIOLOGY[™]

EDITORIAL

Not Just Another Guideline

JAMES T. LEE, MD, PhD

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(Accompanied by CME/CEU/CNE study package)

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Texarkana, TX
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APIC-1997⁴

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48%
reduction in NUTI
SHEA-1998⁶

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Fort Collins, CO
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APIC-1998³

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Madison, WI
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ICAAC-1998⁵

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APIC-1996²

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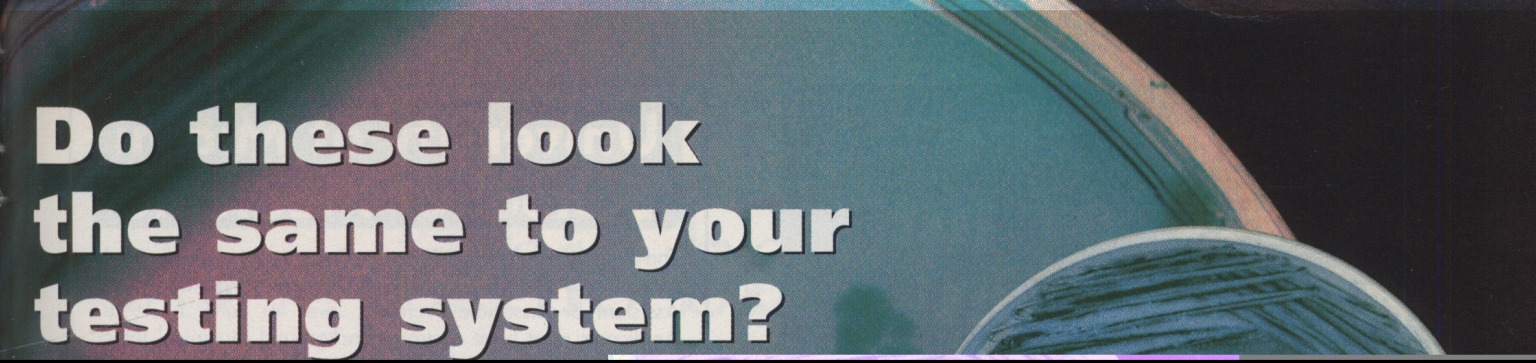
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2. Elliot TSJ. Intravascular-device infections. *J Med Microbiol.* 1988;27:161-167.
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4. Maki DG. Infections due to infusion therapy. In: Bennett JV, Brachman PS, eds. *Hospital Infections.* Boston, Mass: Little, Brown and Co; 1992:849-898.

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1999 SHEA/CDC Training Course in Hospital Epidemiology

Program

The program will be held May 1-4, 1999 at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Timothy W. Lane, M.D., Gina Pugliese, R.N., and Julie Gerberding, M.D. will chair the program.

Purpose

This program, developed by the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), is intended for infectious disease fellows and new hospital epidemiologists. It emphasizes hands-on exercises in which participants work in small groups to detect, investigate, and control epidemiological problems encountered in the hospital setting. These work sessions are supplemented with lectures and seminars covering fundamental aspects of hospital epidemiology and surveillance, epidemic investigation, transmission and control of nosocomial infections, disinfection and sterilization, employee health, isolation systems, regulatory compliance, and quality improvement.

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You should attend if you are a hospital epidemiologist or an infection control practitioner or if you are looking for a course that will provide you the most current information concerning infection control practices and epidemiological methods in health care. This fundamental program will provide you with the opportunities to find solutions to real situations that will occur in the hospital setting. Intensive problem solving sessions are supplemented with lectures and seminars presented by leading authorities.

Scholarships

Scholarships in the amount of \$1,000 will be awarded to infectious disease fellows for the program to defray the special course fee for fellows of \$350 and expenses incurred in attending the training program.

Interested fellows must submit a letter of no more than one page describing why they would like to have additional training in hospital epidemiology. A letter from the fellow's program director outlining the applicant's qualifications and suitability for the course also is required. The deadline for receipt of scholarship applications for the course is March 26, 1999.

The SHEA Educational Activities Committee will select the scholarship recipients based on review of these letters. Winners will be notified in April.

Nominations

Please send scholarship applications to:

Timothy W. Lane, M.D.
c/o The Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America
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Mt. Royal, NJ 08061

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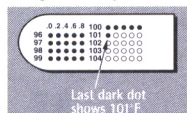
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² I. Raad, R. Darouiche, J. Dupuis, D. Abi-Said, A. Gabrielli, R. Hachem, M. Wall, R. Harris, J. Jones, A. Buzaid, C. Robertson, S. Shenaq, P. Curling, T. Burke, C. Ericsson, Texas Medical Center Catheter Study Group: "Central Venous Catheters Coated with Minocycline and Rifampin for the Prevention of Catheter-Related Colonization

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SHEA/ESGNI

Training Course in Hospital Epidemiology

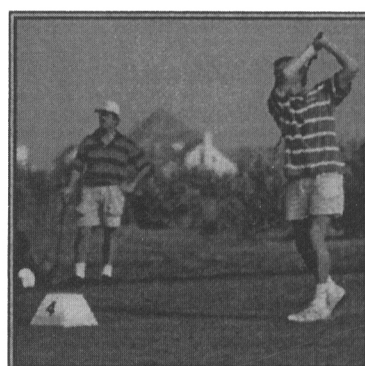
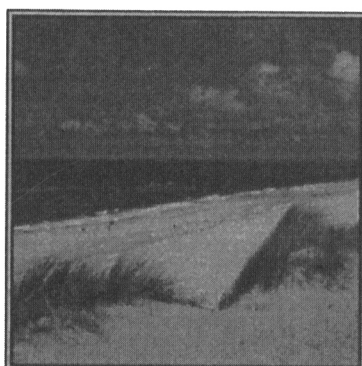
October 29-November 2, 1999

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This intensive training program is designed for those who have responsibility for hospital epidemiology and infection control programs. It is sponsored by the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America and the European Study Group of Nosocomial Infections (ESGNI) of the European Society for Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID). The course is taught by renowned experts from the United States and Europe who are dedicated to continuous quality improvement in infection control and the application of epidemiology within the hospital setting. Topics to be addressed include, but are not limited to, patterns of transmission of nosoco-

mial infections; risk factors for nosocomial infections; approach to epidemic investigation; molecular typing; disinfection and sterilization; epidemic in the OR; introduction to surveillance; use of computerized data in outbreak investigations: MRSA; isolation systems and TB; investigation of excess mortality in the NICU; employee safety and control of bloodborne pathogens; control of antibiotic resistance and antibiotic policies.

For more information, contact University Hospital Nijmegen, 440 MMB, c/o A. Voss, MD, PhD, PO Box 9101, 6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands; fax: 31-24-354-0216; e-mail: y.beeuwkes@mmb.



Are You Doing All You Can to Stop Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* Outbreaks Where They Originate...

The Nares

- *Bactroban* Nasal is indicated for eradication of nasal colonization with methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) in adult patients and healthcare workers as part of a comprehensive infection control program to reduce the risk of infection among high-risk patients during MRSA outbreaks.¹

Single-use tube
(actual size)



- In a hospital study, *Bactroban* Nasal contributed to a dramatic reduction in MRSA infections and vancomycin costs during an outbreak.²
- Excellent safety profile¹

Please see brief summary of prescribing information on adjacent page.

References: 1. Bactroban® Nasal prescribing information, 1995. 2. Reagan DR, Dula RT, Palmer BH, et al. Control of MRSA in a VAMC with limited resources. Prog Abstr 31st Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, Chicago, U.S.A., Sept. 29-Oct. 2, 1991, p 104.

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Pharmaceuticals

Bactroban[®]
Nasal mupirocin
calcium

2% ointment for intranasal use

BACTROBAN® NASAL (mupirocin calcium ointment), 2%
Brief summary. For complete prescribing information, see package insert.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE

Bactroban Nasal is indicated for eradication of nasal colonization with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in adult patients and health care workers as part of a comprehensive infection control program to reduce the risk of infection among patients at high risk of methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* infection during institutional outbreaks of infections with this pathogen.

NOTE:

- (1) There are insufficient data at this time to establish that this product is safe and effective as part of an intervention program to prevent autoinfection of high-risk patients from their own nasal colonization with *S. aureus*.
- (2) There are insufficient data at this time to recommend use of *Bactroban* Nasal for general prophylaxis of any infection in any patient population.
- (3) Greater than 90% of subjects/patients in clinical trials had eradication of nasal colonization 2 to 4 days after therapy was completed. Approximately 30% recolonization was reported in one domestic study within 4 weeks after completion of therapy. These eradication rates were clinically and statistically superior to those reported in subjects/patients in the vehicle-treated arms of the adequate and well-controlled studies. Those treated with vehicle had eradication rates of 5% to 30% at 2 to 4 days post-therapy with 85% to 100% recolonization within 4 weeks.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Bactroban Nasal is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the constituents of the product.

WARNINGS

AVOID CONTACT WITH THE EYES. Application of *Bactroban* Nasal to the eye under testing conditions has caused severe symptoms such as burning and tearing. These symptoms resolved within days to weeks after discontinuation of the ointment.

In the event of a sensitization or severe local irritation from *Bactroban* Nasal, usage should be discontinued.

PRECAUTIONS

General: As with other antibacterial products, prolonged use may result in overgrowth of nonsusceptible microorganisms, including fungi. (See DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION in complete prescribing information.)

Information for Patients: Patients should: apply approximately one-half of the ointment from the single-use tube directly into one nostril and the other half into the other nostril; avoid contact of the medication with the eyes; discard the tube after using; press the sides of the nose together and gently massage after application to spread the ointment throughout the inside of the nostrils; and discontinue using *Bactroban* Nasal and call a health care practitioner if sensitization or severe local irritation occurs.

Drug Interactions: The effect of the concurrent application of intranasal mupirocin calcium and other intranasal products has not been studied. Do not apply mupirocin calcium ointment, 2% concurrently with any other intranasal products.

Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility: Long-term studies in animals to evaluate carcinogenic potential of mupirocin calcium have not been conducted. Results of the following studies performed with mupirocin calcium or mupirocin sodium *in vitro* and *in vivo* did not indicate a potential for mutagenicity: rat primary hepatocyte unscheduled DNA synthesis, sediment analysis for DNA strand breaks, *Salmonella* reversion test (Ames), *Escherichia coli* mutation assay, metaphase analysis of human lymphocytes, mouse lymphoma assay, and bone marrow micronuclei assay in mice. Reproduction studies were performed in rats with mupirocin administered subcutaneously at doses up to 40 times the human intranasal dose (approximately 20 mg mupirocin per day) on a mg/m² basis and revealed no evidence of impaired fertility from mupirocin sodium.

Pregnancy: Teratogenic Effects. Pregnancy Category B. Reproduction studies have been performed in rats and rabbits with mupirocin administered subcutaneously at doses up to 65 and 130 times, respectively, the human intranasal dose (approximately 20 mg mupirocin per day) on a mg/m² basis and revealed no evidence of harm to the fetus due to mupirocin. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Nursing Mothers: It is not known whether this drug is excreted in human milk. Because many drugs are excreted in human milk, exercise caution when *Bactroban* Nasal is administered to a nursing woman.

Pediatric Use: Safety in children under the age of 12 years has not been established. (See CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY in complete prescribing information.)

ADVERSE REACTIONS

Clinical Trials: In clinical trials, 210 domestic and 2,130 foreign adult subjects/patients received *Bactroban* Nasal ointment. Less than 1% of domestic or foreign subjects and patients in clinical trials were withdrawn due to adverse events. In domestic clinical trials, 17% (36/210) of adults treated with *Bactroban* Nasal ointment reported adverse events thought to be at least possibly drug-related. The incidence of adverse events thought to be at least possibly drug-related that were reported in at least 1% of adults enrolled in domestic clinical trials were as follows: headache, 9%; rhinitis, 6%; respiratory disorder, including upper respiratory tract congestion, 5%; pharyngitis, 4%; taste perversion, 3%; burning/stinging, 2%; cough, 2%; and pruritus, 1%.

The following events thought possibly drug-related were reported in less than 1% of adults enrolled in domestic clinical trials: blepharitis, diarrhea, dry mouth, ear pain, epistaxis, nausea and rash. All adequate and well-controlled clinical trials have been performed using *Bactroban* Nasal ointment, 2% in one arm and the vehicle ointment in the other arm of the study.

OVERDOSAGE

Following single or repeated intranasal applications of *Bactroban* Nasal to adults, no evidence for systemic absorption of mupirocin was obtained.

Manufactured by **DPT Laboratories, Inc.**, San Antonio, TX 78215

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BN:L1

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