Identification and control of nosocomial adenovirus keratoconjunctivitis in an ophthalmic department

J K G Dart,2 A N El-Amir,1 T Maddison,2 P Desai,2 S Verma,1 A Hughes,2 E MacMahon3

ABSTRACT

Aims: To identify the extent of nosocomial adenovirus keratoconjunctivitis (AKC) and assess the effect of a new infection-control policy.

Methods: Nosocomial AKC was defined as AKC in patients attending the hospital within 3 weeks of a previous visit for an unrelated non-infective condition. An audit of culture-proven nosocomial AKC was carried out from October 1998 to September 1999 to establish its extent in our outpatient department. A new infection-control policy for AKC was introduced in June 2001 that differed from the previous policy by segregating suspected AKC cases in a separate waiting area and examination room, and by expediting their examination, to reduce their exposure to both staff and patients in the common waiting areas. In October 2002, AKC was made an index infection and subjected to continual quarterly audit; the figures for this until December 2005 are reported.

Results: In the 1998–9 audit, before the introduction of the new infection-control measures, 48.4% (75/155) AKC infections were nosocomial. In the 12 months following the introduction of the quarterly audit in October 2002, 22.7% (5/22) were nosocomial, but thereafter the new infection-control measures, 48.4% (75/155) AKC was made an index infection and subjected to continual quarterly audit; the figures for this until December 2005 are reported.

Conclusion: Introduction of audit of nosocomial AKC infection identified that there was chronic cross-infection in the Moorfields Eye Hospital Accident and Emergency Department. This was controlled by the introduction of patient segregation, as an additional infection-control measure, which has almost eliminated nosocomial AKC transmission in the hospital.
condition. The incubation period is 7–10 days, and the virus may then replicate on the surface of the eye for 14 days. The period of 3 weeks was chosen to take into account both the incubation period and the period of infection with actively replicating virus. These cases were identified using the Hospital’s computerised patient administration system and the notes retrieved for analysis. Following the introduction of the new AKC infection-control policy in June 2001, quarterly reporting of AKC isolates, and identification of nosocomial cases using the same methodology, was introduced in October 2002 when AKC was included in list of index nosocomial infections by the Hospital Control of Infection Committee. Data are reported for the audit period to October 2002 to December 2005.

Alterations to the infection-control policy for suspected AKC cases

Table 1 summarises the infection-control policies before and after the audit. The principal change in the new policy was to segregate suspected AKC cases in a separate waiting area and examination room (the Red Room), and to expedite their examination, to reduce their exposure to uninfected staff and patients in the common waiting areas.

RESULTS

Audit results

The audit results are shown in fig 1. In the 12-month audit before the introduction of the patient-segregation policy, 48.4% of AKC cases (75/155) were nosocomial and had occurred in our Accident and Emergency Department where all acute cases are seen. Following patient segregation, the first 12-month audit of the policy showed that the nosocomial infection rate was still 22.7% (5/22), although the monthly rate was reduced (1.8 per month vs 12.9 per month). In the subsequent 27 months, only 3.4% (8/235) of cases were nosocomial with a monthly case rate of 8.7.

DISCUSSION

Nosocomial adenoviral conjunctivitis is common in eye units. Prevention of epidemics is an important public health issue. Handwashing, single-dose droppers, and disinfection of tonometers and contact lenses are widely used cross-infection-control measures. However, these measures alone may have only a limited effect, and segregation of potential cases is necessary to achieve optimal control of nosocomial disease. Unfortunately, segregation of potentially infected patients in outpatient clinics is harder to implement. This paper highlights how infection-control measures, designed to reduce nosocomial AKC transmission, can be further improved by the use of separate waiting room and examination rooms as described by Gottsch. Our rate of nosocomial infections, before implementing this policy, was 75/155 (48.4%) in the first 12-month period, which was audited after several staff acquired the infection in the A&E Department. Before this audit, our hospital had depended on anecdotal reporting of an increased number of AKC cases to identify an epidemic. This audit showed that there had been a chronic epidemic of nosocomial AKC that had gone undetected by anecdotal reporting. After implementation of the patient-segregation policy, and the introduction of continuous auditing of the policy, there was a reduction in the proportion of nosocomial cases (22.7% (5/22)), although the total number of cases per month had also fallen, presumably due to a reduction in the prevalence of the disease in the community during this period. However, this nosocomial rate was still unacceptably high, probably reflecting incomplete implementation of the policy. In the subsequent 27-month audit period, the nosocomial rate fell to 8.4% (8/235), even though the monthly rate increased overall, reflecting a rise in the incidence in the community. This improvement probably resulted from the appointment of a dedicated infection-control nurse, who worked with the A&E staff, to increase awareness of the new

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy for all AKC cases before the introduction of patient segregation (until May 2001)</th>
<th>Policy for non-epidemic status following the introduction of patient segregation in June 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient examination measures</td>
<td>Single use of multidose diagnostic solutions, eg, saline for fluorescein application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoidance of both tonometry and the use of diagnostic lenses</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection of tonometer heads with hypochlorite 0.1%</td>
<td>Use of disposable tonometer heads and disinfection of non contact diagnostic lenses by washing under tap water before soaking in hypochlorite 0.1% for 5 min; contact diagnostic lenses are sterilised in gas plasma (ethylene oxide before 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handwashing with soap and water following clinical examination</td>
<td>Handwashing with soap and water, hibiscrub or betadine, before and after contact with every patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning slit-lamp surfaces after clinical examination with 70% isopropyl alcohol</td>
<td>Cleaning slit-lamp surfaces before and after clinical examination with 70% isopropyl alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient-segregation measures</td>
<td>Patients with acute conjunctivitis identified at triage in A&amp;E and their clinical notes marked to identify patients to staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified patients sent to a separate waiting area outside a designated examination cubicle (the Red Room)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients examined in designated cubicle and sent home as soon as a clinician is free, to reduce exposure time of the patient to common waiting and examination areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient advice sheet</td>
<td>Patient given advice sheet about AKC and methods of avoiding cross-infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures for infected doctors</td>
<td>Policy for epidemic status* following the introduction of patient segregation in June 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspended from patient contact until 2 weeks after the onset of symptoms in the second eye</td>
<td>Unchanged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Defined as increasing numbers of cases of nosocomial infection uncontrolled by non-epidemic measures.
policy and enhance its operation. Another possible effect of the segregation policy, that cannot be measured, is that it may have resulted in better implementation of the basic hygiene measures that had constituted the previous policy, by the association of infected patients with a separate examination room. The value of the patient segregation policy is shown by the sustained improvement in the proportion of nosocomial cases throughout the last 27 months of the audit.

The implementation of this patient segregation policy for acute conjunctivitis cases has reduced nosocomial infections by more than 10-fold at our hospital. The use of the separate waiting area and examination room has been incorporated into our practice at Moorfields with education of new staff as they join the department. The inclusion of AKC as an infection-control index infection, demanding ongoing quarterly audit, has ensured that the policy is implemented and remains effective.

Substantial resources were invested in providing space for the separate waiting area and examination rooms, and this may not be practical in all eye units. However, in our own unit, at times when the separate waiting area and examination room were not available (due to closure over some holiday periods), the same principles were followed with segregation of these patients and the use of a dedicated microscope and surrounding clinical area; these measures could be implemented by all eye units. Nosocomial infection is unacceptable in the current environment of healthcare provision, and strategies to curtail the rates are good practice relevant to all specialities. This paper shows how simple measures can be effective in achieving this goal.

Acknowledgements: Our gratitude to all members of staff in the Accident and Emergency Department, Audit Department and Giash Ahmed (Clinical Information Analyst); also S Palmer of the Infection and Immunology Delivery Unit (Virology Section) at Guy’s and St Thomas’ NHS Foundation Trust.

Funding: Moorfields Eye Hospital NHS R&D.

Competing interests: None.

REFERENCES

Figure 1 Audit of nosocomial and community-acquired adenovirus keratoconjunctivitis cases throughout the study period.
Identification and control of nosocomial adenovirus keratoconjunctivitis in an ophthalmic department


Br J Ophthalmol 2009 93: 18-20 originally published online August 12, 2008
doi: 10.1136/bjo.2007.130112

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://bjo.bmj.com/content/93/1/18

These include:

References
This article cites 6 articles, 4 of which you can access for free at:
http://bjo.bmj.com/content/93/1/18#BIBL

Email alerting service
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Topic Collections
Articles on similar topics can be found in the following collections
Conjunctiva (216)
Cornea (524)
Ocular surface (618)

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/