VAP Guideline Review



Summer Meeting: Day of Trauma Naila Avery, MD Trauma Medical Director Northside Hospital Gwinnett





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VAP Guideline Review



OBJECTIVES

- •Define Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP)
- Diagnose VAP appropriately
- Identify preventative strategies
- •Provide appropriate treatment
- •Accessing the guideline on the GQIP website



Ventilator Associated Pneumonia Definition

- •VAP is defined as a pneumonia that develops 48 hours after endotracheal intubation
- •It is the most common nosocomial infection encountered in the Intensive Care Unit
- •The incidence can be as high as 27%
- •Annual cost in the United States can vary from \$0.8 billion to 1.5 billion annually



Ventilator Associated Pneumonia Definition

- •The mortality ranges from 20-50%
- •Annual cost in the United States can vary from \$0.8 billion to 1.5 billion annually
- •Given the associated morbidity, mortality, and costs, the utilization of well-defined algorithms to facilitate diagnosis and treatment is being promoted.
- •The CDC has also updated its guideline in recent years to an algorithm to assist with appropriate diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.



Ventilator Associated Pneumonia Definition

- •A state guideline was created by GQIP in 2017
- •This guideline was developed after extensive research to reflect NTDB definitions, CDC guidelines, and NTDB algorithms.
- •Recently, a group of volunteers from the GQIP collaborative have assembled to review the prior guideline and to make revisions reflective of recent recommendations.



Diagnosing VAP

•Patients with impaired gas exchange and 3 out 4 clinical findings

 $_{\odot}$ Abnormal temperature (>38° C or <36° C).

Abnormal WBC (>12,000 cells/mcl or <4,000 cells/mcl) or presence of > 10% bands.

Macroscopically purulent sputum.

oNew or changing infiltrate on chest radiograph.

•A bronchoalveolar lavage should be performed to obtain the specimen which should be sent for a quantitative culture

•VAP diagnosis is confirmed with BAL with > 105 cfu/mL (> 104 cfu/mL for mini-BAL





Prevention guidelines now include the ABCDE Bundle



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VAP Prevention Strategies

Subglottic suctioning	Analgesia and sedation choice
Frequent rotation	Minimize delirium & pain
> Head of bed elevation >30°	Early mobility and exercise
 Antiseptic oral care 	Closed endotracheal suctioning
Metered dose inhaler or nebulizer	Humidifier change every 5-7 days
Daily SAT and SBT	Change vent circuit only when needed
> Avoid gastric distension	Maintain cuff pressure 20-30 cm H ₂ 0



ABCDE Bundle

- •A- Assess, prevent, and manage pain
- •B- Both SATs (spontaneous awakening trials) and SBTs (spontaneous breathing trials)
- C- Choice of sedation
- •D- Delirium: assess, prevent, and manage
- •E- Early mobility and exercise



Treatment

- •Only initiate antibiotics after initial results obtained except in the setting of sepsis
- •Empiric antibiotics based on hospital antibiograms
- •Recommended treatment duration is 7 days
- •If still has clinical signs of VAP, repeat culture after 4 days and if still >104 cfu/ml (103 cfu/ml on mini-bal) treat for 14 days
- •Certain pathogens (Pseudomonas, ESBL, Stenotrophomonas, or Acinetobacter should be treated for 14 days minimum





https://trauma.georgia.gov/gqip/georgia-trauma-quality-collaborative/member-resources/guidelines



Conclusion

- •Despite extensive research and discussions, the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of VAP in the multi-trauma patient remains difficult
- •Utilizing well designed algorithms has facilitated the diagnosis and treatment
- It remains a significant source of morbidity, mortality, and expense
- •Through GQIP, a multi-disciplinary collaboration has led to the development and revision of a guideline that will serve as a resource to improve the care and outcomes of patients in our trauma centers.



- •References available on GQIP website under the VAP guideline
- •Prevention strategies pocket card available at registration table for sharing with trauma center staff