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Avanços no cuidado, gestão e política

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**A07.042 NOSOCOMIAL OUTBREAKS IN SAO PAULO: A REVIEW OF THE INVESTIGATIONS PUBLISHED FROM 2000 TO 2010**

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Resumo / Resume

Background: The knowledge gained from nosocomial outbreak reports is extremely important, as these publications support new policies and practices for the prevention of healthcare association infection (HAI). Objectives: This study is an integrative review aiming to describe nosocomial outbreaks occurred in the Sao Paulo State and reported from 2000 to 2010. Methods: The searching was done by means of scientific database, Annals of Brazilian Conferences on HAI Prevention and Hospital Epidemiology and Infectious Disease and the reports from the São Paulo State Health Department. Results: A total of 87 outbreak investigations were identified; mostly (n=50) occurred in São Paulo city. It was observed that only 15 outbreaks were reported to Center for Health Surveillance complying with federal law. The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit was the type of unit more frequently implicated (19.5%), followed by Adult Intensive Care (13.8%). The infection topography most frequently reported was the bloodstream infection (23%). We found 63 outbreaks caused by bacteria; the major pathogen was *Acinetobacter baumannii* (11.5%). Multidrug resistant strains were identified in 36.8% of the outbreaks. Case definition was only described in 29.1% and the percentage of outbreaks investigated by cohort or case-control studies was much low (10.3% and 4.6%, respectively). Genotyping methods were used in 48.3% of the outbreaks and the pulsed-field gel electrophoresis was the most used method (33.3%). The source of transmission could be identified in 36.8% and the contaminated substances were the most frequently identified as cause of outbreak (11.5%). The implementation of control measures was reported in 89.7% of the outbreaks, and among them the most common intervention was contact isolation (39.1%). In 29 (33.3%) outbreak reports were identified the lack of some information such as site of infection (18.4%), number of Infection-related outcomes (12.1%), duration of the event (6.9%) and the local where the outbreak occurred (5.7%). Conclusions: we identified flaws in the outbreaks reported suggesting the need for improvement strategies including training on outbreak investigation methodology. The low level compliance to the official outbreak reporting to the State Health Department highlighted the need to a better approach of this subject.

Palavras-chave / Keyword: Cross infection; Disease outbreak; Brazil