

Modeling Social Networks and MRSA Spread – *a regional approach*

Susan S. Huang, MD MPH
Assistant Professor and Hospital Epidemiologist
University of California Irvine School of Medicine

Disclosures: None

MRSA US Burden Estimates

2000

- 133,500 hospitalizations
- 33,250 septic events
- 29,000 pneumonias
- 71,000 other infections

2005

- 278,200 hospitalizations
- 56,250 septic events
- 36,500 pneumonias
- 185,500 other infections

S. aureus Carriage

- 30% of people carry *S. aureus*
- Antibiotic resistant form (MRSA)
 - Community 2% ¹
 - Prevalence in non-ICUs 5-7% ²⁻³
 - Prevalence in ICUs 10-20% with screening ⁴
 - Nursing homes (5-51%) ⁵

¹ R Gorwitz et al, JID 2008; 197(9): 1226

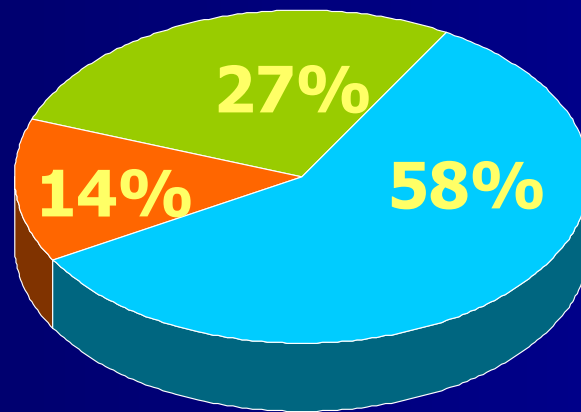
² A Robicsek et al, Ann Intern Med 2008; 148: 409-418

³ W Jarvis Am J Infect Control 2007;35:631-7

⁴ SS Huang et al, JID 2007;195(3):330-8

⁵ C Reynolds et al. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol 2011; 32(1):91-3

Invasive MRSA Cases CDC ABCs 2004-2005



- **Community-Associated**
- **Healthcare-Associated (community-onset)**
- **Healthcare-Associated (hospital-onset)**

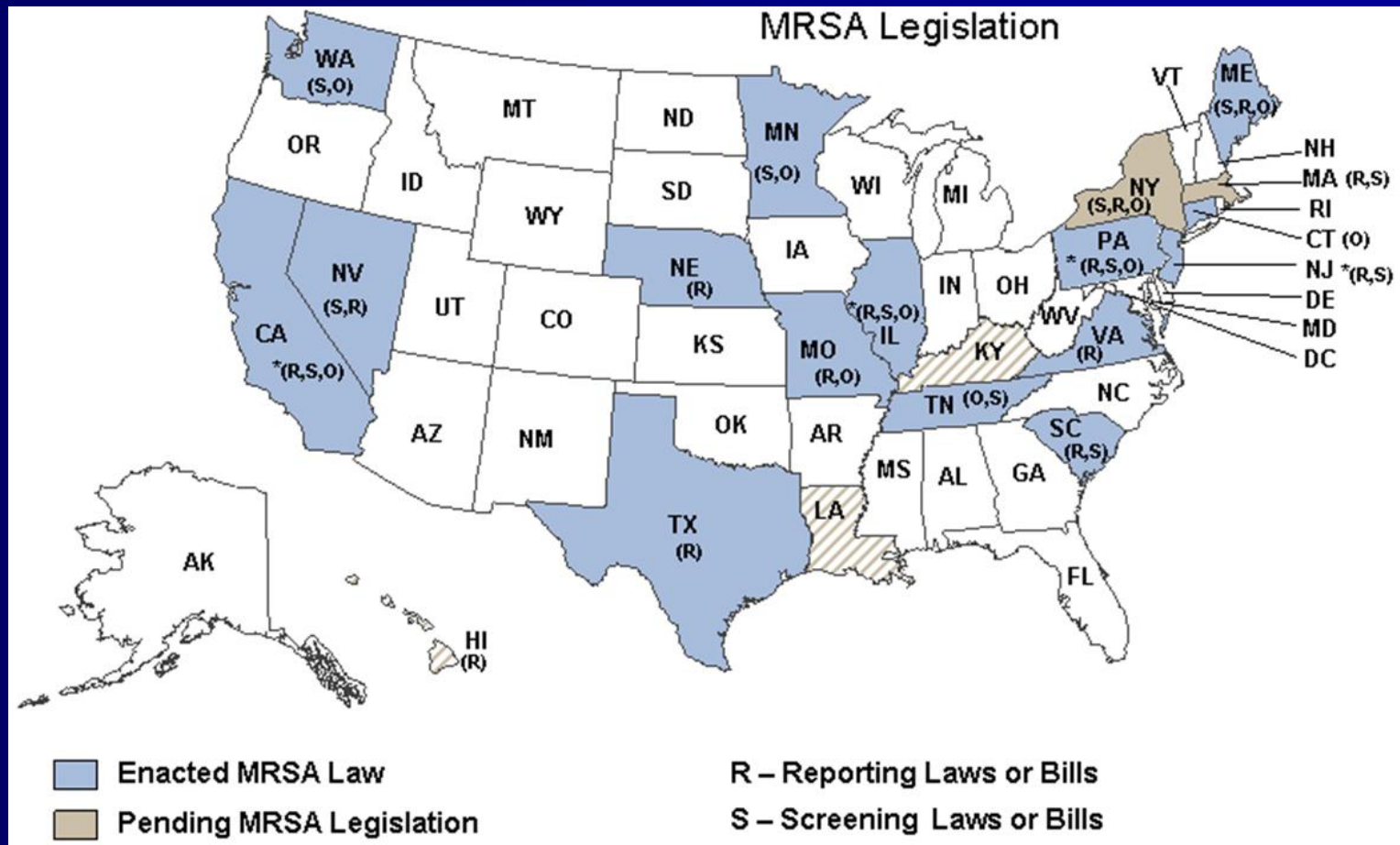
MRSA Sequelae

- 33% of newly-identified chronically ill carriers experience invasive disease in 1y
- 25% at risk post discharge
- Increased cost, hospital stay, risk of death

¹ S Huang et al. Clin Infect Dis 2003;36(3):281-5

² S Huang, SHEA 2006

MRSA Legislation- 2010



http://www.apic.org/downloads/legislation/MRSA_map.gif

California MRSA Laws

- Report severe community *S aureus* infections
- Report all (nosocomial) MRSA bacteremias
- Admission screening
- Discharge screening
- Inform patients verbally and in writing

What is the best response?

Potential Interventions

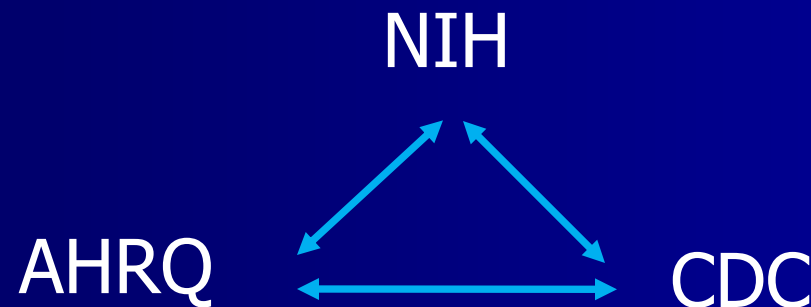
- Isolate
- Screen and isolate
- Enhance environmental cleaning
- Decolonize
- Antibiotic restriction
- Vaccinate?

Unknown Directions

- **Who**
 - Hospitals, nursing homes, community
- **What**
 - Which intervention?
- **When**
 - At what prevalence?
- **Where**
 - High-impact hospitals?

Multi-Project Goal

- Collect detailed epidemiologic data on a network of acute, subacute, and chronic care facilities in order to model strategies for MRSA eradication in a large county.



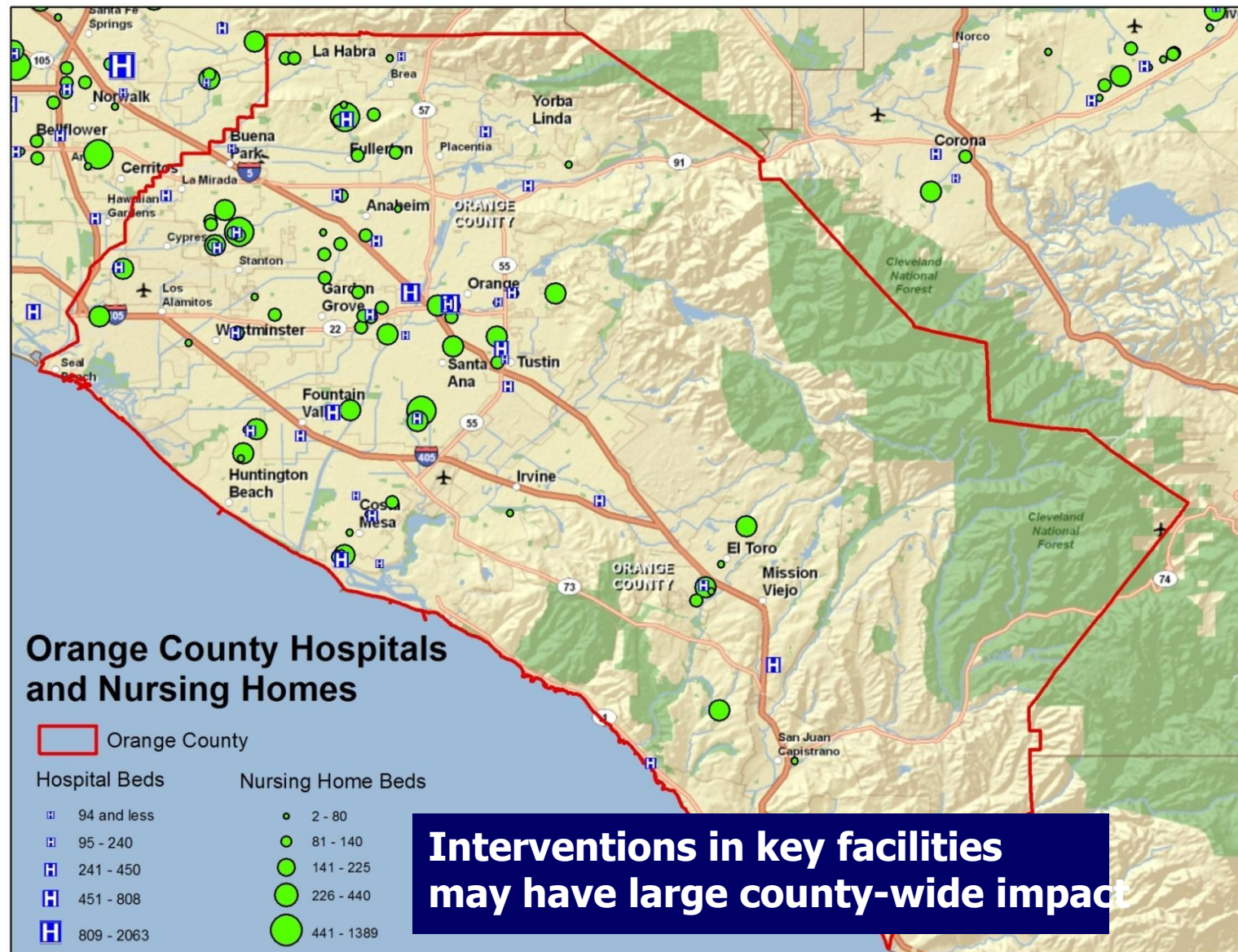
NIH, Models of Infectious Disease Agents Study (MIDAS)

AHRQ, HHSA29020050033I-TO9

CDC Prevention Epicenters

Orange County, CA

- Large metropolitan county (5th largest)
- 3 million people
 - 32 Hospitals
 - 71 Nursing Homes
- Relatively enclosed
 - Ocean to West
 - Forest to East
 - Undeveloped land to South
 - Traffic to North



Orange County, CA

Project MAPP

Mapping and Analyzing Patient Pathways



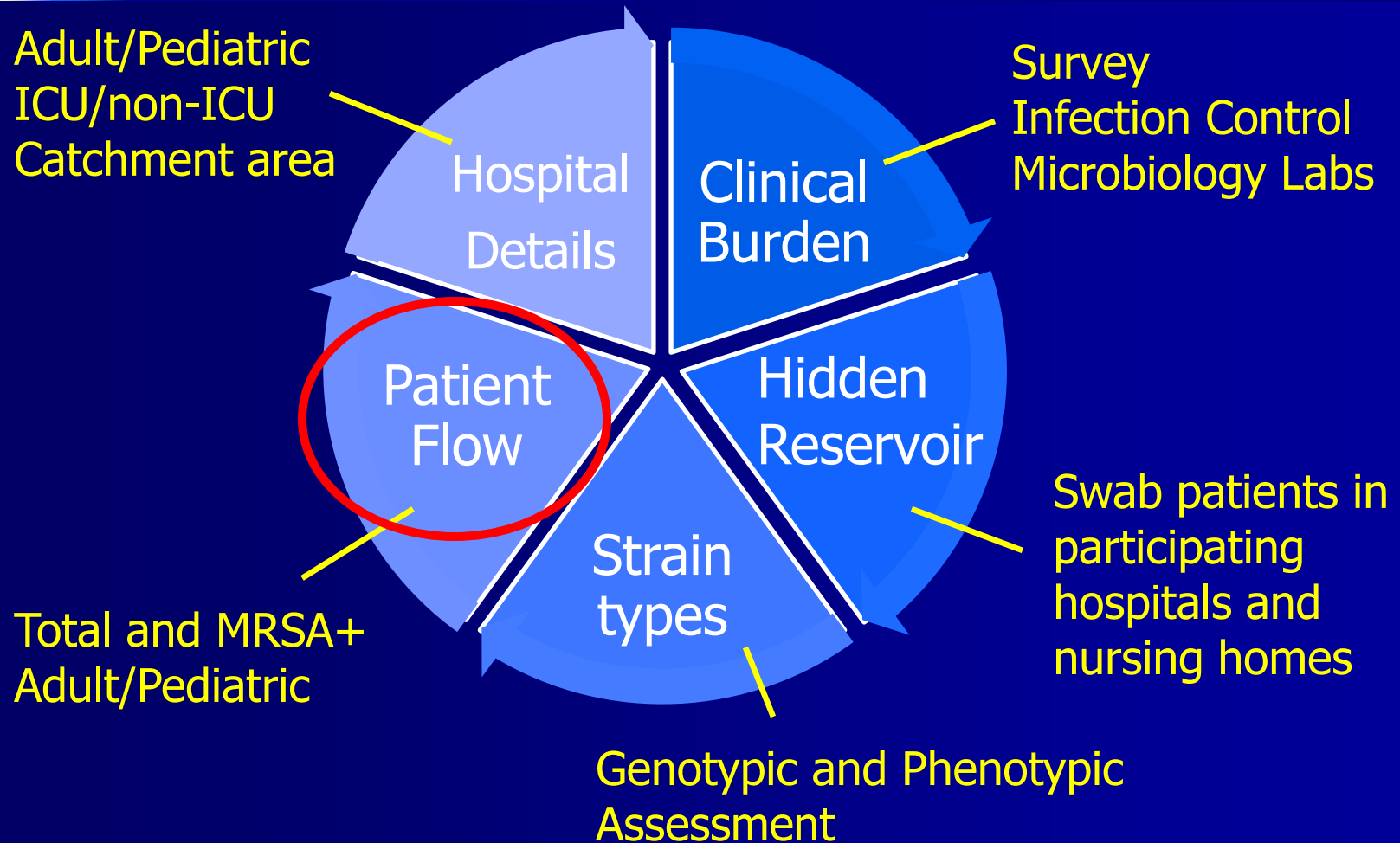
UC Irvine



OCHCA

Graphic used with permission, OrangeCountyShopping.com

5 Arms of Project MAPP



Inter-facility Connections – Patient Sharing



Impact of Shared Patients

- Spread of contagious diseases
 - Outbreaks
 - Endemic MDROs
- Containment
 - Pandemic preparedness
- Responsibility
 - Healthcare-associated infections
 - Working together

Hospitals: Orange County, CA

- 32 Acute Care Hospitals
 - 6 Long-term Acute Care (LTAC)
 - 2 Dedicated Children's Hospitals
- Average annual volume 7,500
- 173,259 patients had 320,869 admissions
- 22% readmissions in 2005

CA Hospital Discharge Dataset

- 2005 mandatory hospital discharge dataset
- All patients (adults, pediatric)
- Line item inpatient data
 - Hospital
 - Admission dates
 - Diagnoses and procedure codes
 - Encrypted identifier (75%)
 - Of those without identifier, 58% newborns

Patient Sharing Definitions

■ Direct Transfer

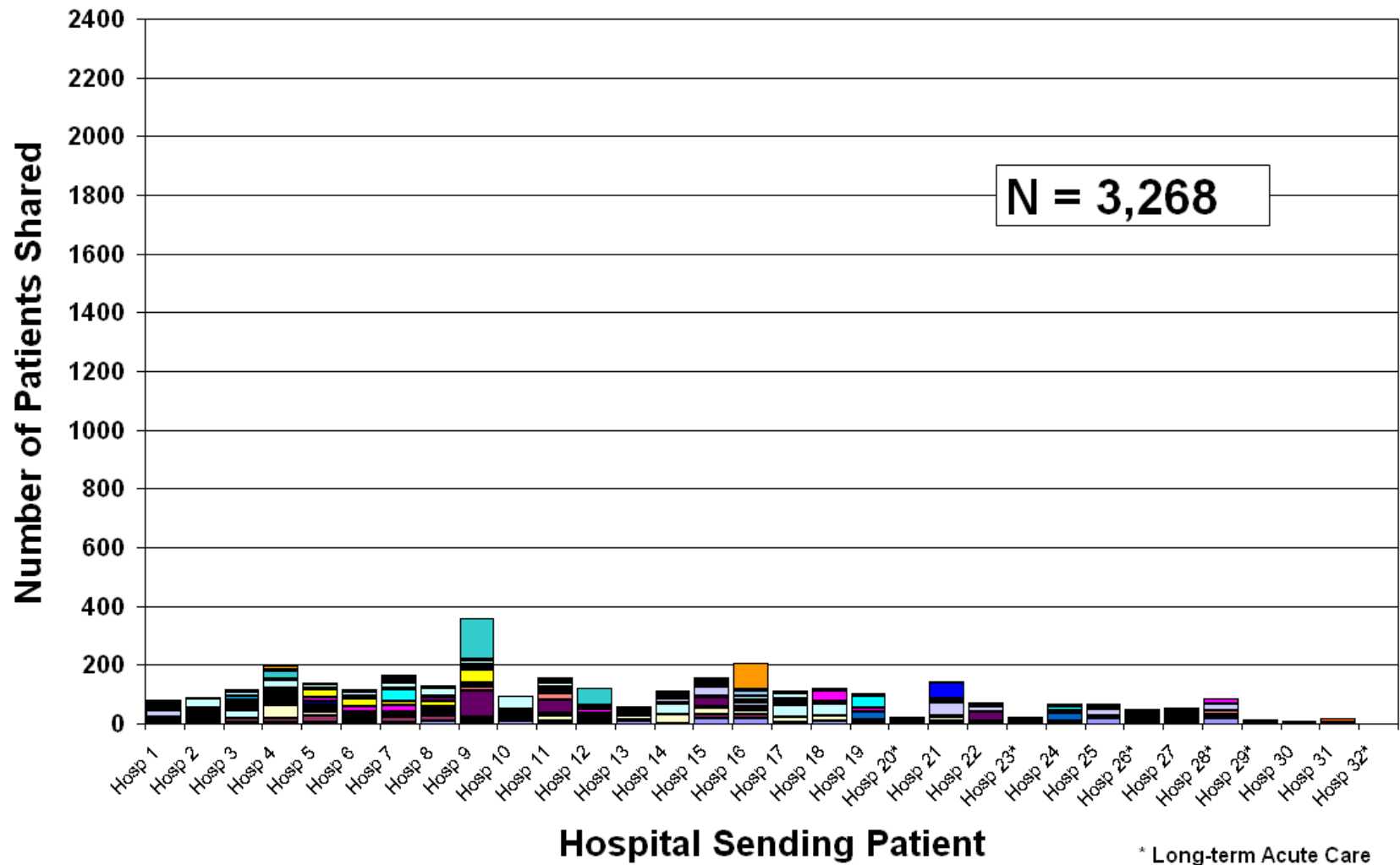
- Patient transferred from one hospital to another
- Hospitals are aware of this type of patient sharing

■ Indirect Transfer

- Patient admitted to one hospital is later admitted to another hospital after an intervening stay at home or rehab or a nursing home...
- Hospital is unaware of this type of patient sharing

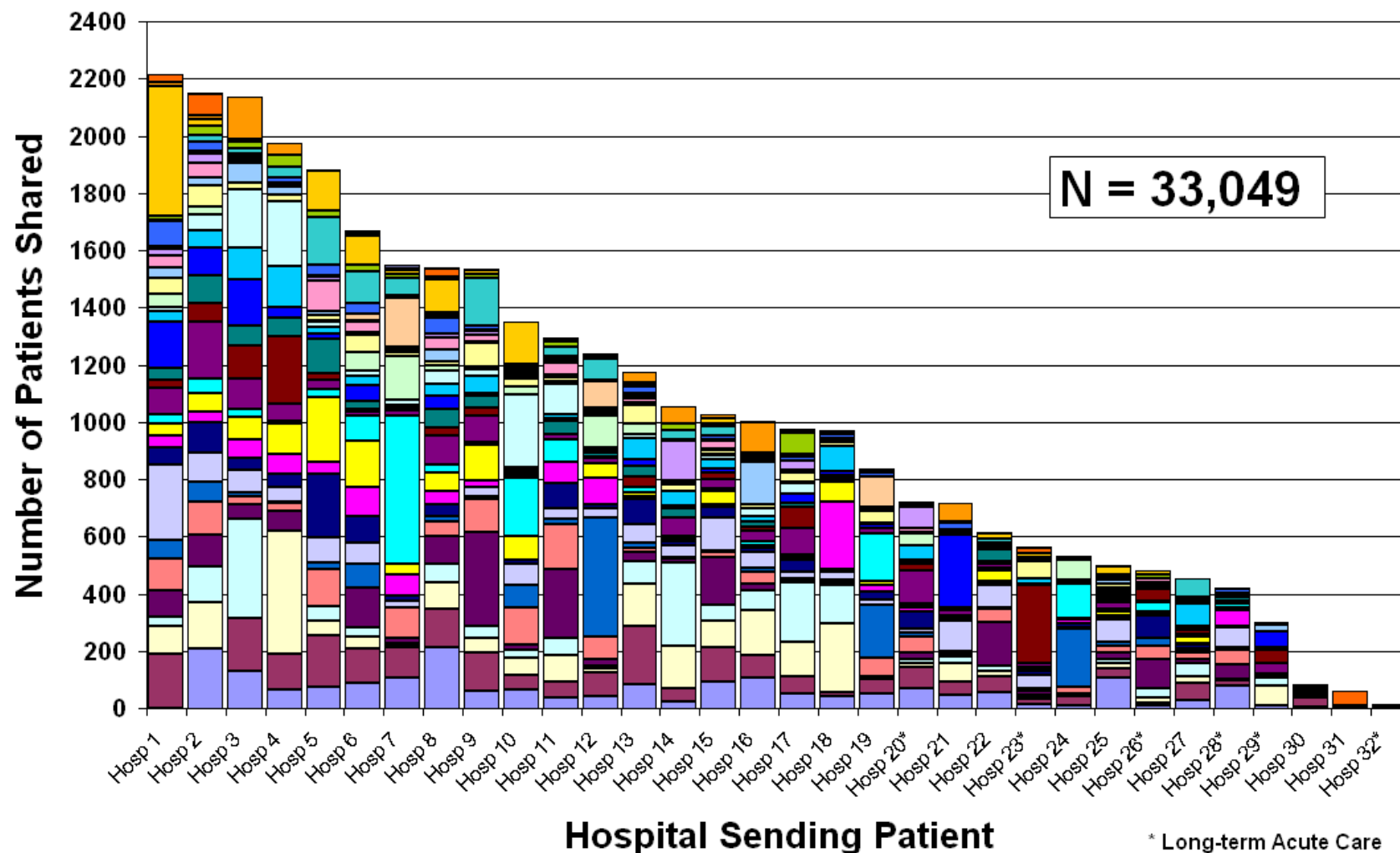
Volume of Patients Shared Knowingly & Unknowingly

2005 Direct Transfers to Hospitals



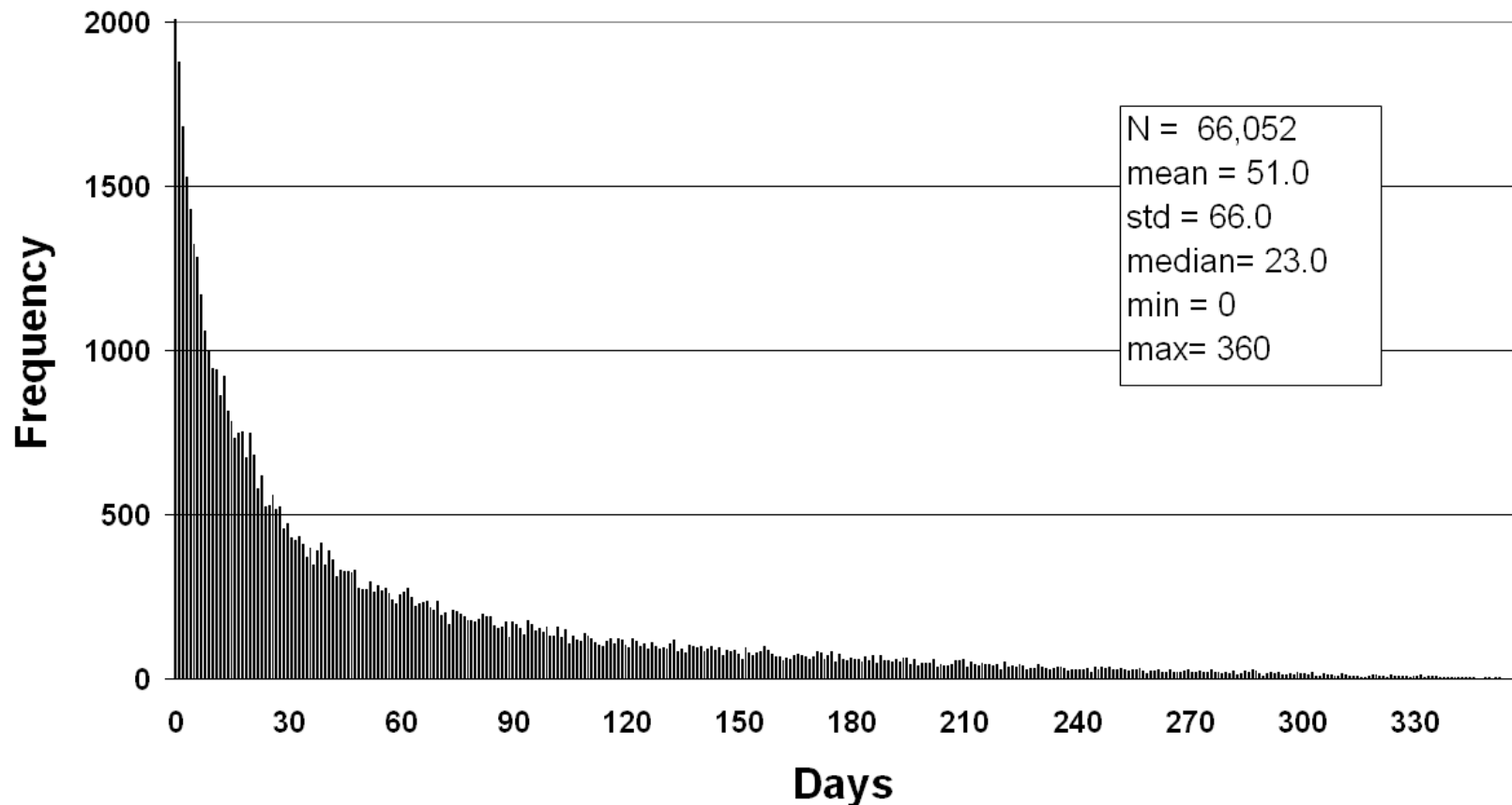
2005 Indirect and Direct Transfers

(Not including re-admission to self)



Days to Readmission

Days from Discharge to Next Admission for 2005 Admission Data*



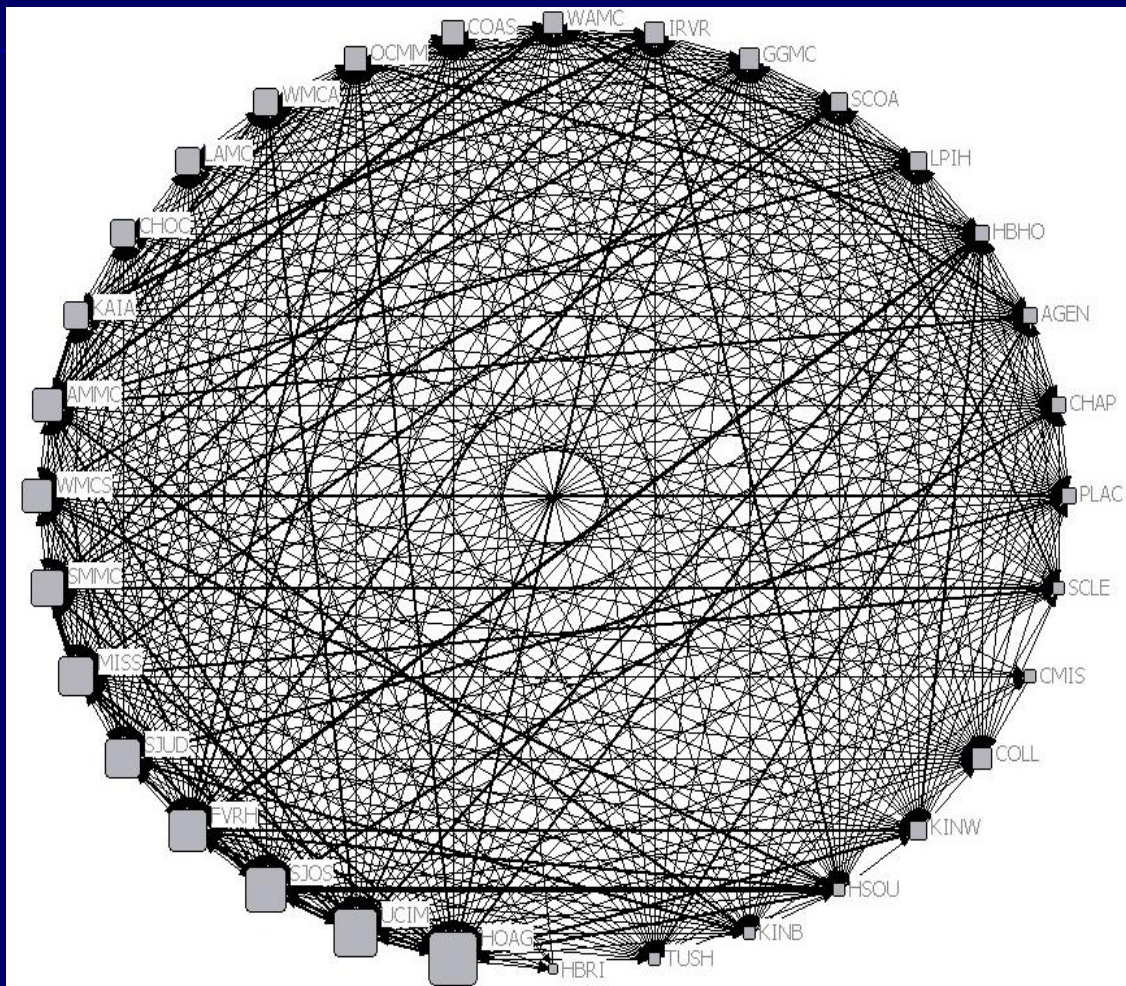
*Includes self

Patient Sharing

- 22% of patients are readmitted in a year
- Half are to different hospitals
- Among those admitted to different hospitals, only 1 in 11 were directly transferred
- Communication on transfer unlikely to be sufficient to halt exposures between hospitals

OC Hospital Linkages

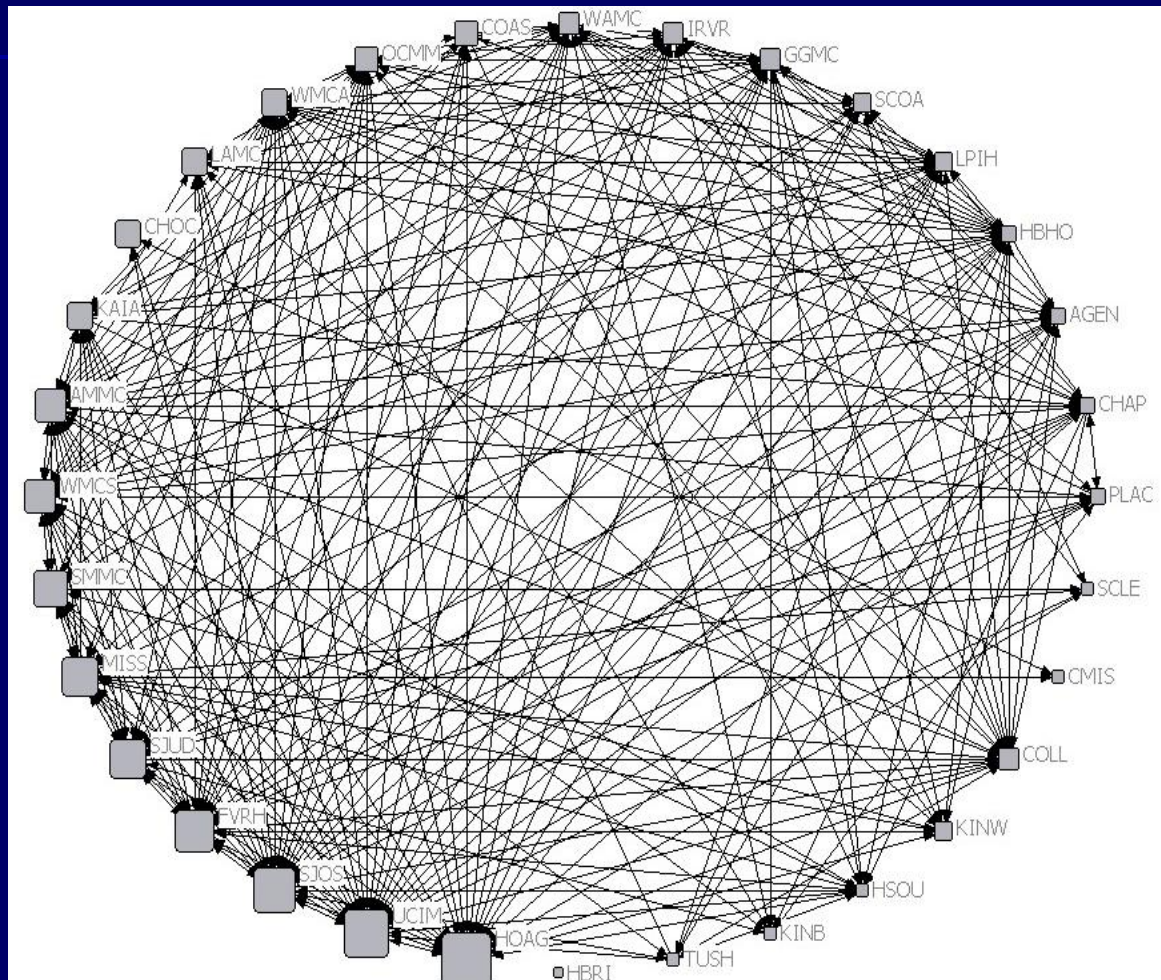
1 patient shared



Lee BY et al. Am J Pub Health. In Press

OC Hospital Linkages

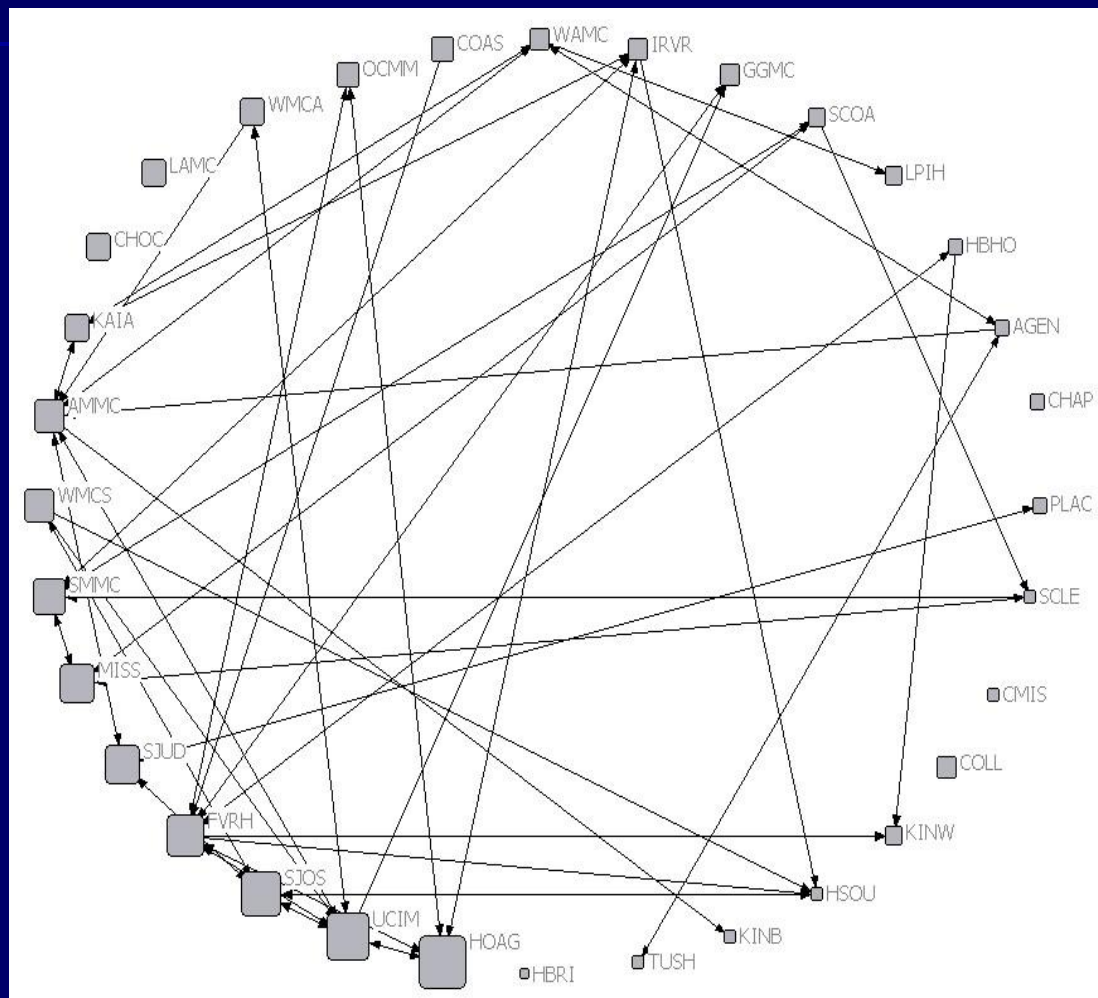
10 patients shared



Lee BY et al. Am J Pub Health. In Press

OC Hospital Linkages

100 patients shared



Lee BY et al. Am J Pub Health. In Press

Density

Number of Patients	Density	# Ties
> 10 Patients	0.54	538.0000
> 50 Patients	0.23	231.0000
> 100 Patients	0.11	114.0000

Hospital and Nursing Home Patient Sharing

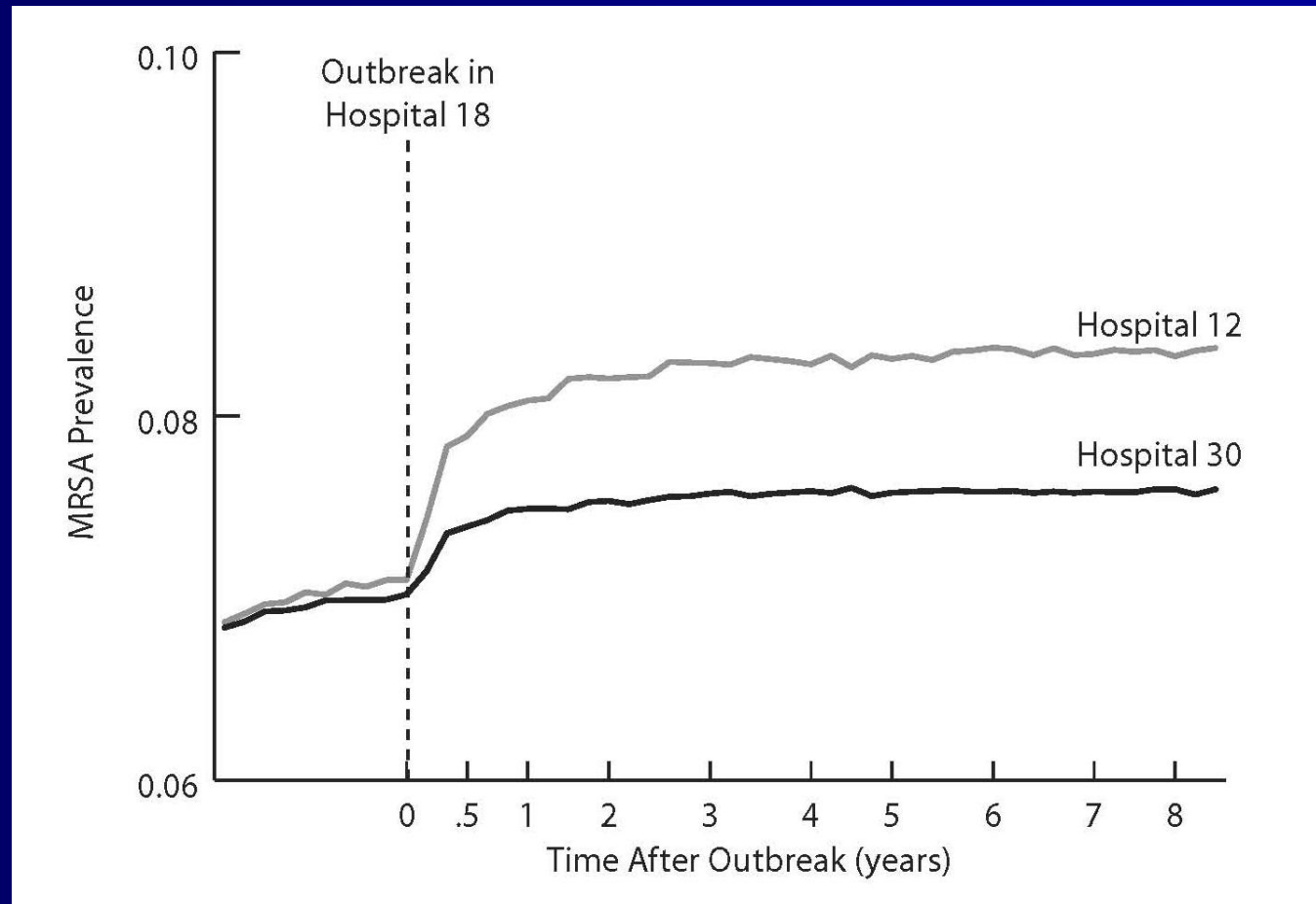
Hospital & NH Sharing

- Among all patients admitted in OC hospitals
 - 7% come from NH (22,500, underestimate)
 - 12% go to NH at discharge (38,500)
- Among patients admitted $\geq 2x$ / year
 - 12% come from NH (8,500, underestimate)
 - 19% go to NH at discharge (13,500)

Working Together

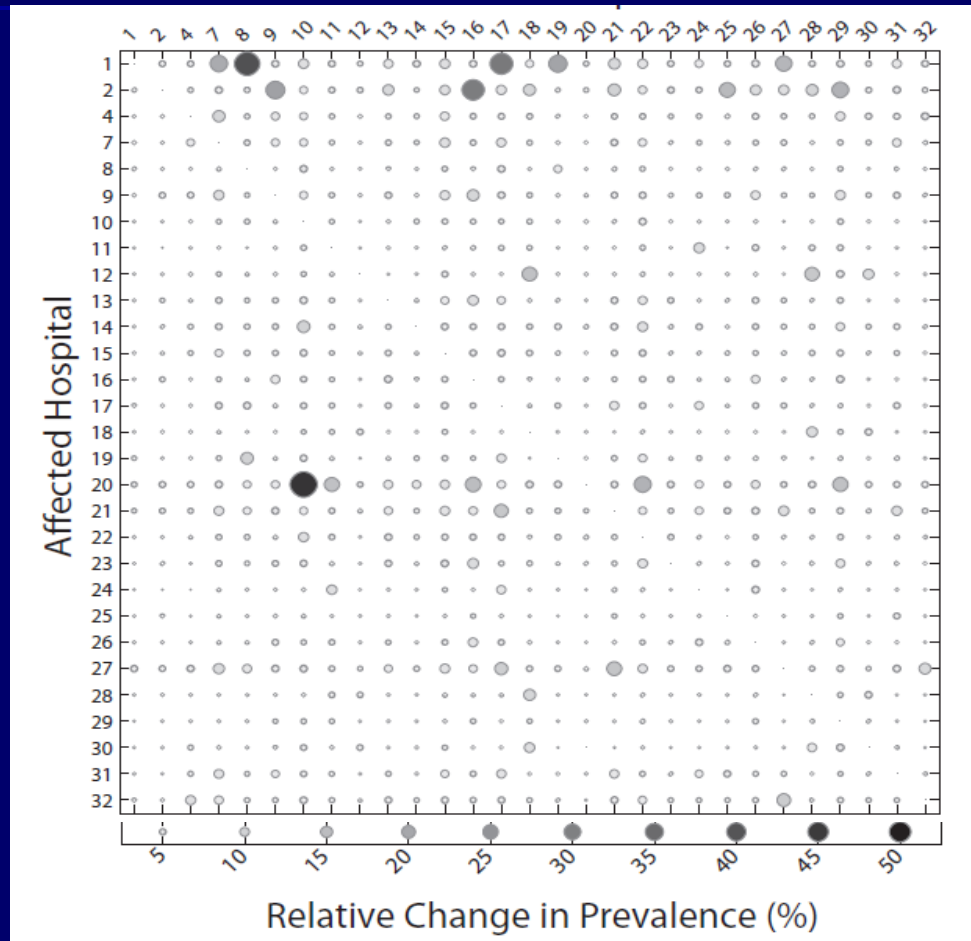
- Patient sharing is extensive and largely occurs unbeknownst to individual hospitals
- Inter-facility patient sharing can enable spread of contagious diseases
- Future Directions
 - Hospitals & NH: partnerships in intervention
 - Public health: strategies for outbreak control

Effect of Single Hospital Outbreak (5% to 15% MRSA Prevalence)



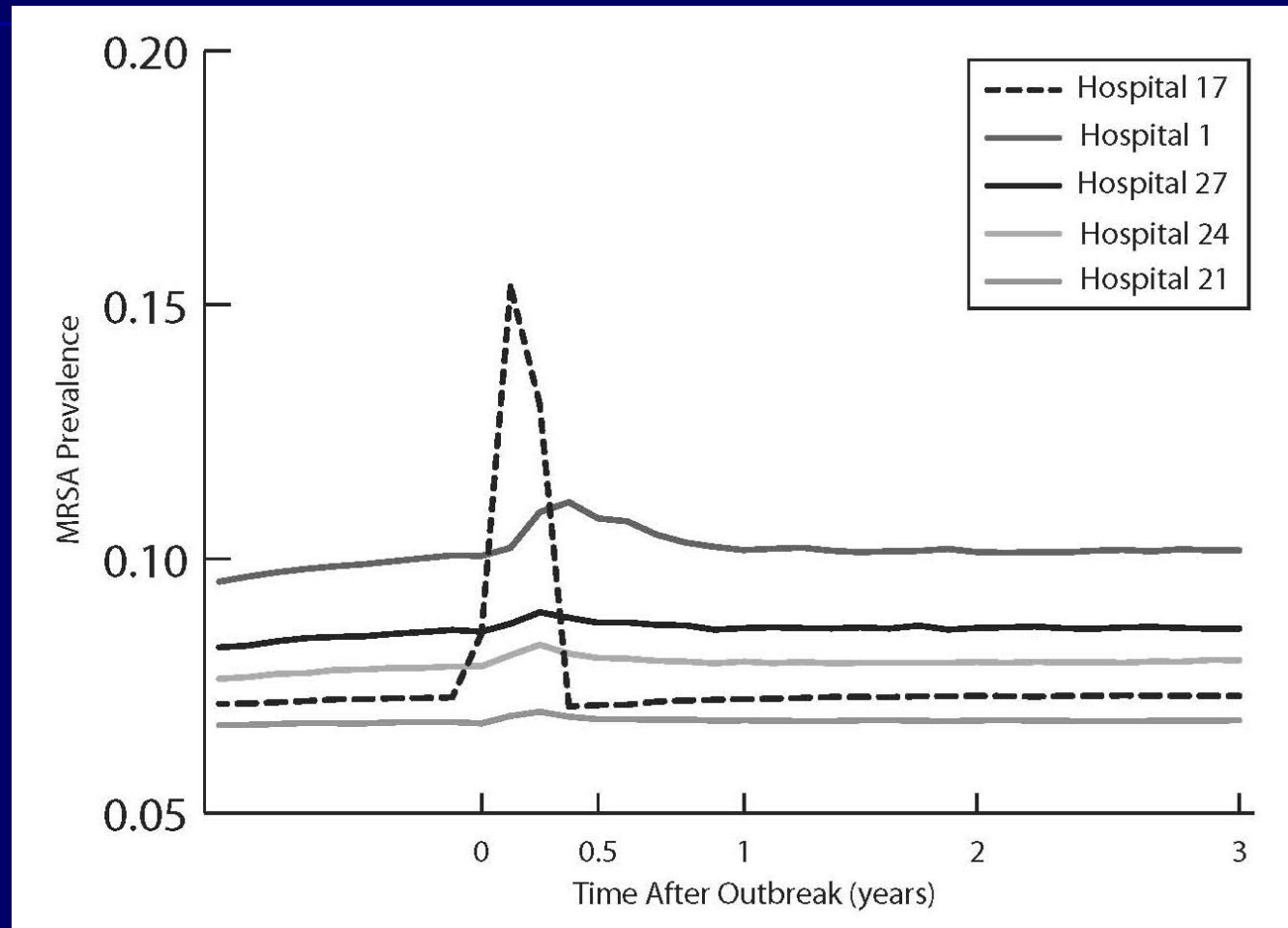
Lee BY et al. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. In press.

Simulating Outbreaks (5% to 15% MRSA Prevalence)



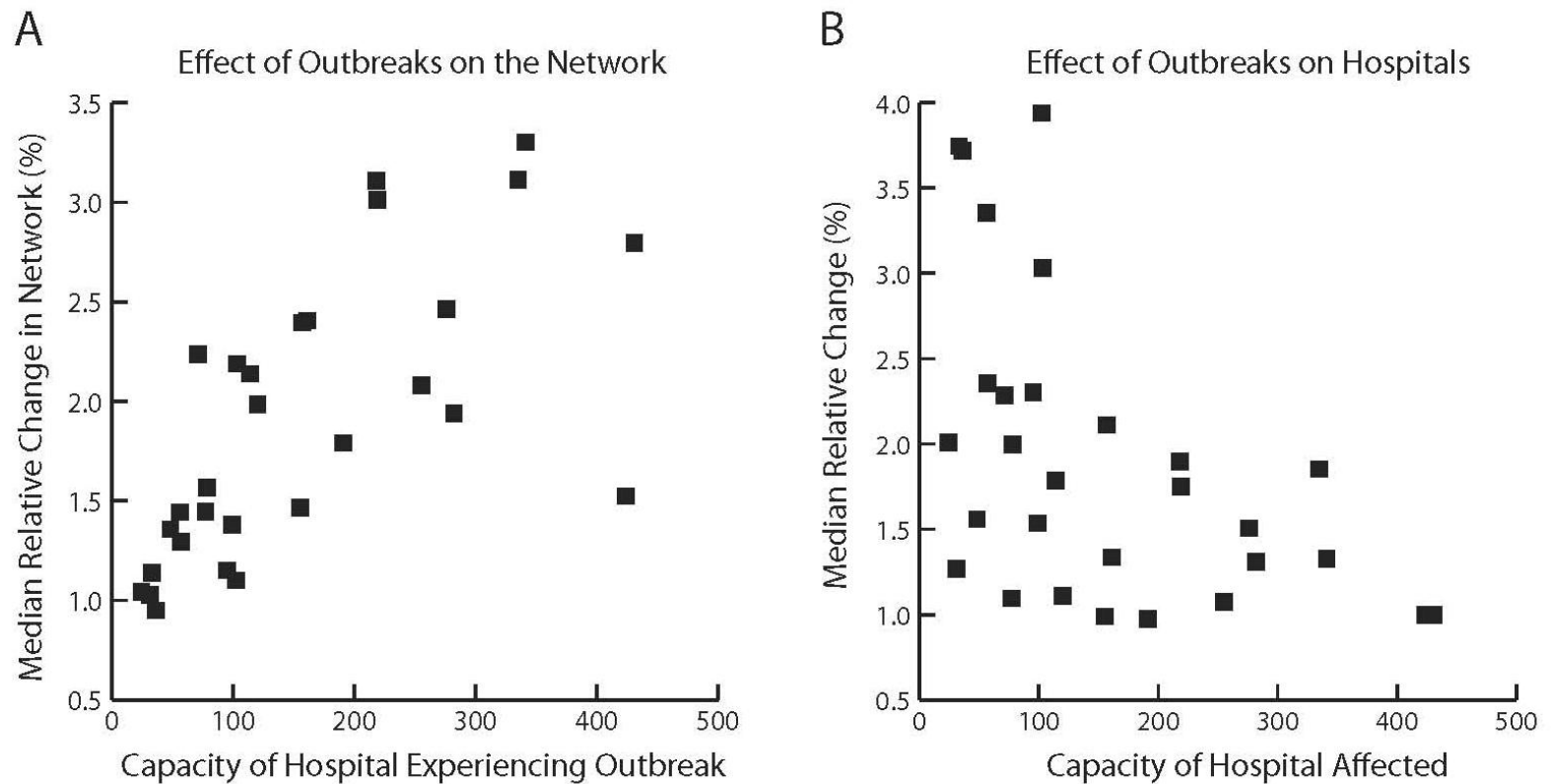
Lee BY et al. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. In press.

3 Month Outbreaks (5% to 15% MRSA Prevalence)

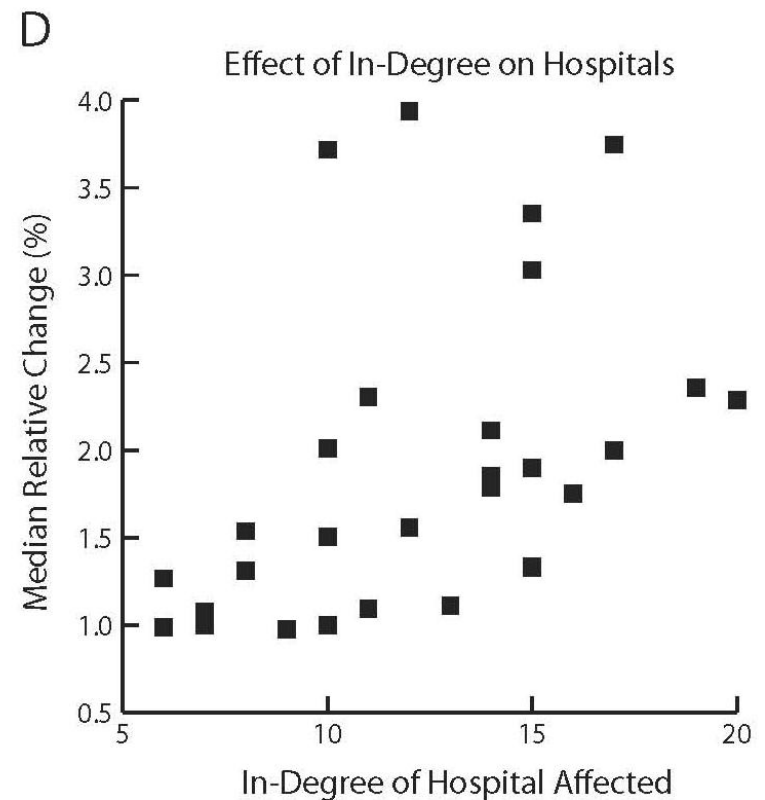
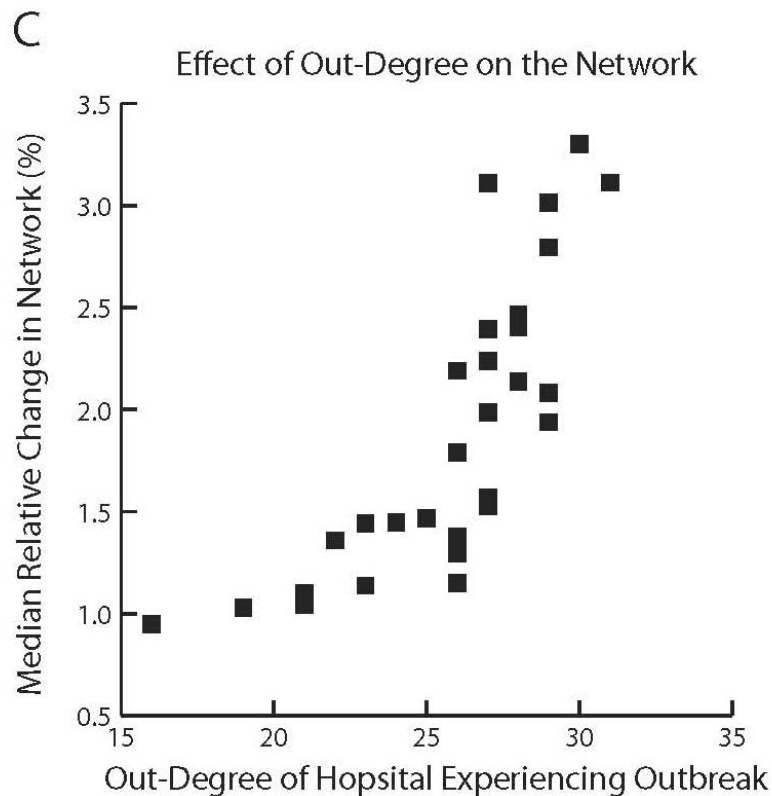


Lee BY et al. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. In press.

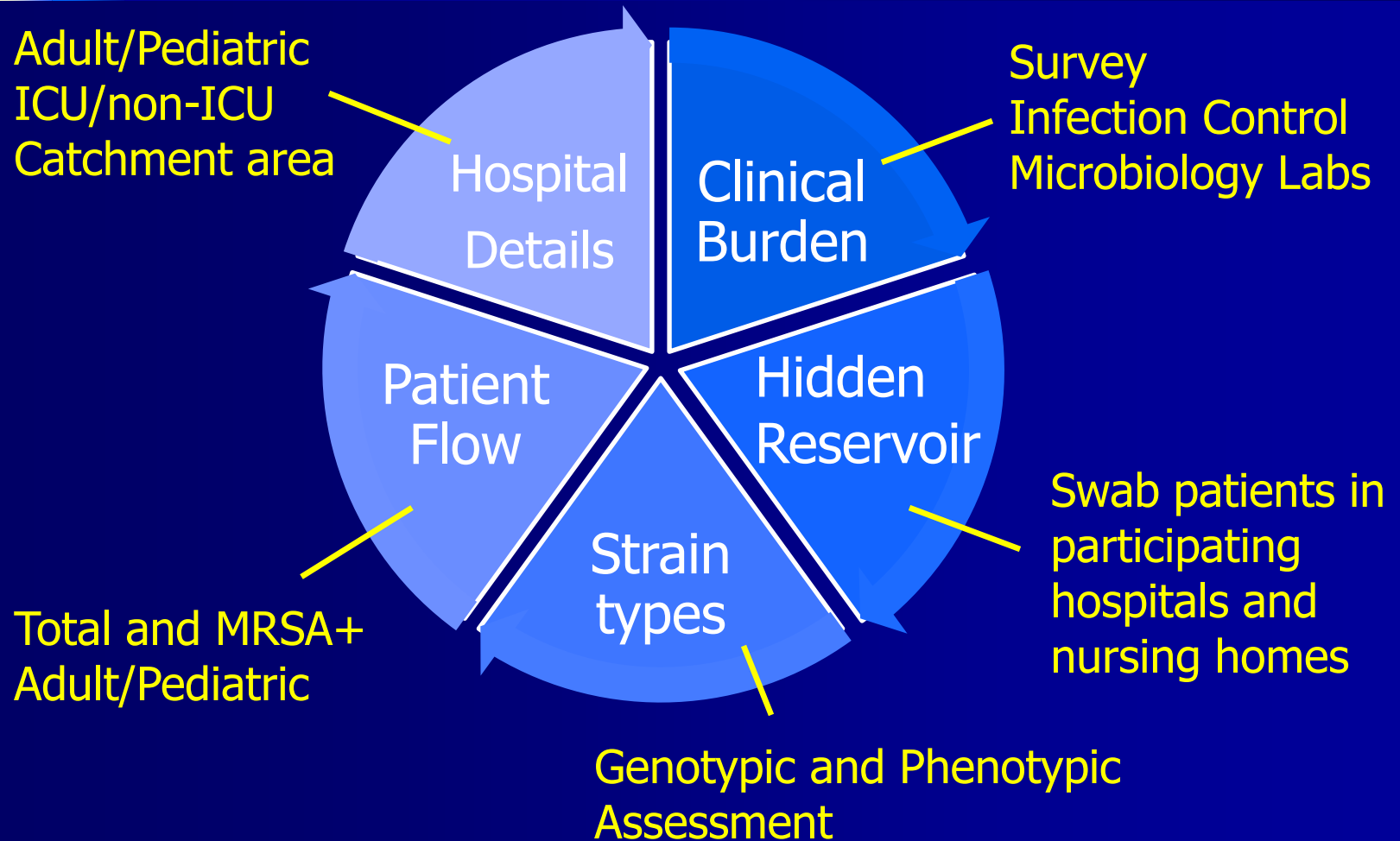
Size and Outbreak Effect



Degree and Outbreak Effect



5 Arms of Project MAPP



Project MAPP Model Goals

- Develop a county-wide fully population-based, facility-based model to assess MRSA
- Evaluate drivers of MRSA transmission
- Identify targeted interventions
 - Quantify individual facility impact
 - Quantify various group effort impact
 - Identify facilities and subgroups with max impact
 - Do different facilities need different interventions

Summary

- **Growing MRSA prevalence in healthcare**
 - 5-10% prevalence in hospitals
 - Average 26% prevalence in OC NH
 - Carriers at high risk for later infection
- **Interaction between hospitals and NH**
 - OC facilities highly interconnected
 - Containing MRSA and other contagious pathogens may require concerted efforts

Special Thanks

UC Irvine

- Victor Quan, BA
- Diane Kim, BS
- Courtney Reynolds, BS
- Kristen Elkins, BS
- Christopher Nguyen, MD MPH
- Ellena Peterson, PhD

Orange County Health Care Agency

- Hildy Meyers, MD MPH
- Michele Cheung, MD MPH
- Richard Alexander, PhD

NIH MIDAS Consortium

- Bruce Lee, MD MBA
- Taliser Avery, BS
- Yeohan Song
- Sarah McGlone, BS
- Richard Platt, MD MS
- Steven Frank, PhD
- Robin Bush, PhD
- Marc Lipsitch, PhD

Questions?

