

Impact of Bacterial Infections on Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients

HLIVAN SERVICES

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> PACCARB Public Meeting December 1, 2021

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Secondary Microbial Infections During Pandemics

20 outbreaks of MDROs in COVID-19 units between April 2020 and February

2021 (CDC + public health partners)

11%-35%

Of lab-confirmed influenza cases exhibit bacterial secondary infection

(Klein 2016 Influenza Other Respir. Viruses 10, 394–403.)



Deaths from 2009 H1N1 pandemic in the U.S:

caused by secondary bacterial pneumonia (CDC 2009)

1/3 to 1/2

Multiple hospital outbreaks during COVID-19 surges: 34 cases of CR-*A. baumannii*¹ 39 cases of *Candida auris*²

influenzae

Lab-confirmed hospital-onset bacterial infections increased by

29%

in COVID-19 patients (relative to those with flu-like illness)



Leading etiologic pathogens of microbial pneumonia:







Staphylococcus aureus (including MRSA)





Carbapenem^R Acinetobacter baumannii Candida auris



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pneumoniae

¹ MMWR 2020, 69: 1827-1831 ² MMWR 2020, 70: 56-57

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Impact of Bacterial Infections on COVID-19

Emerging Infections Network (EIN)

Managed by the Infectious Diseases Society of America at University of Iowa; funded by the CDC



~2600 infectious disease specialists



Primarily in North America, but also global

EIN Surveys

- How often are you seeing suspected bacterial infections in COVID-19 patients?
- Number of infections?
- Types of infections?
- Infecting pathogen?
- Use of empiric antibiotics?

38 responses from U.S. (red dots), Mexico and India





Rate of Bacterial Infections in COVID-19 Patients is Low

OCCURRENCE OF INFECTIONS



INFECTING PATHOGEN





108 cases in the United States



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22-Question Case Series Survey

3 Main Bacterial Species Identified



67% PATIENTS HAD SEPSIS

73 bacterial infections were resolved with antibiotic treatment 14%

10 patients subsequently died

31

bacterial infections were NOT resolved with antibiotic treatment



23 patients died



patients had one or more pre-existing condition

Hypertension and coronary artery disease were significant predictors of death



Unresolved bacterial infections were a significant contributor to death

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Increasing Incidence of AMR Infections



MDR Gram-negative infections reported in a Maryland hospital in May 2020 (Patel 2021 Emerg Infect Dis)

When surges of COVID-19 patients decreased and normal hospital operations continued, the incidence of AMR outbreaks returned to baseline endemic levels Carbapenem-resistant *A. baumannii* infections increased during surge of COVID-19 admissions (Perez 2020 CDC MMWR Vol 69)





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