

ESTUDO TRANSVERSAL: FATORES RELACIONADOS À PNEUMONIA ASSOCIADA À VENTILAÇÃO MECÂNICA EM PACIENTE CRÍTICO

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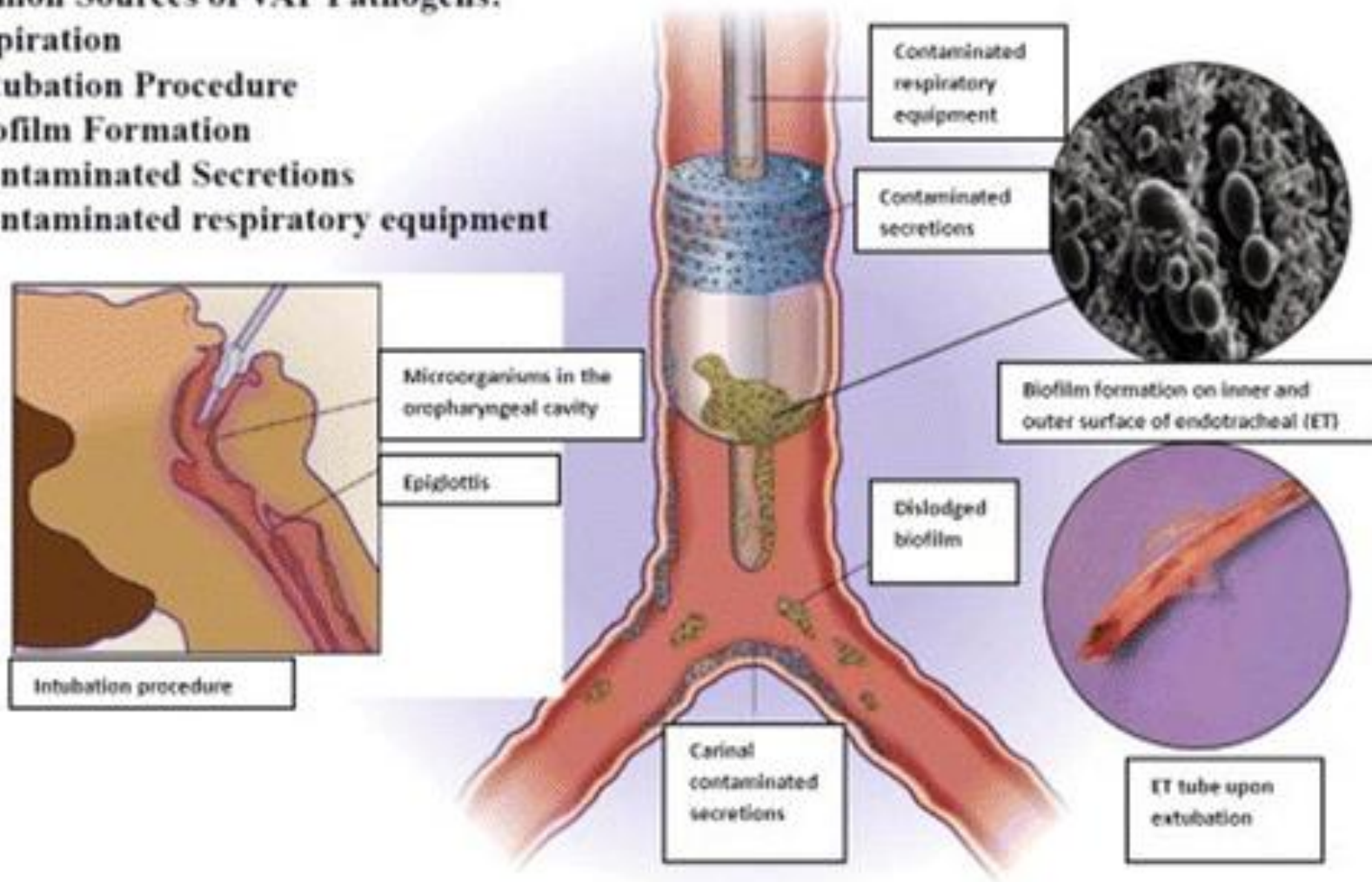
Introdução



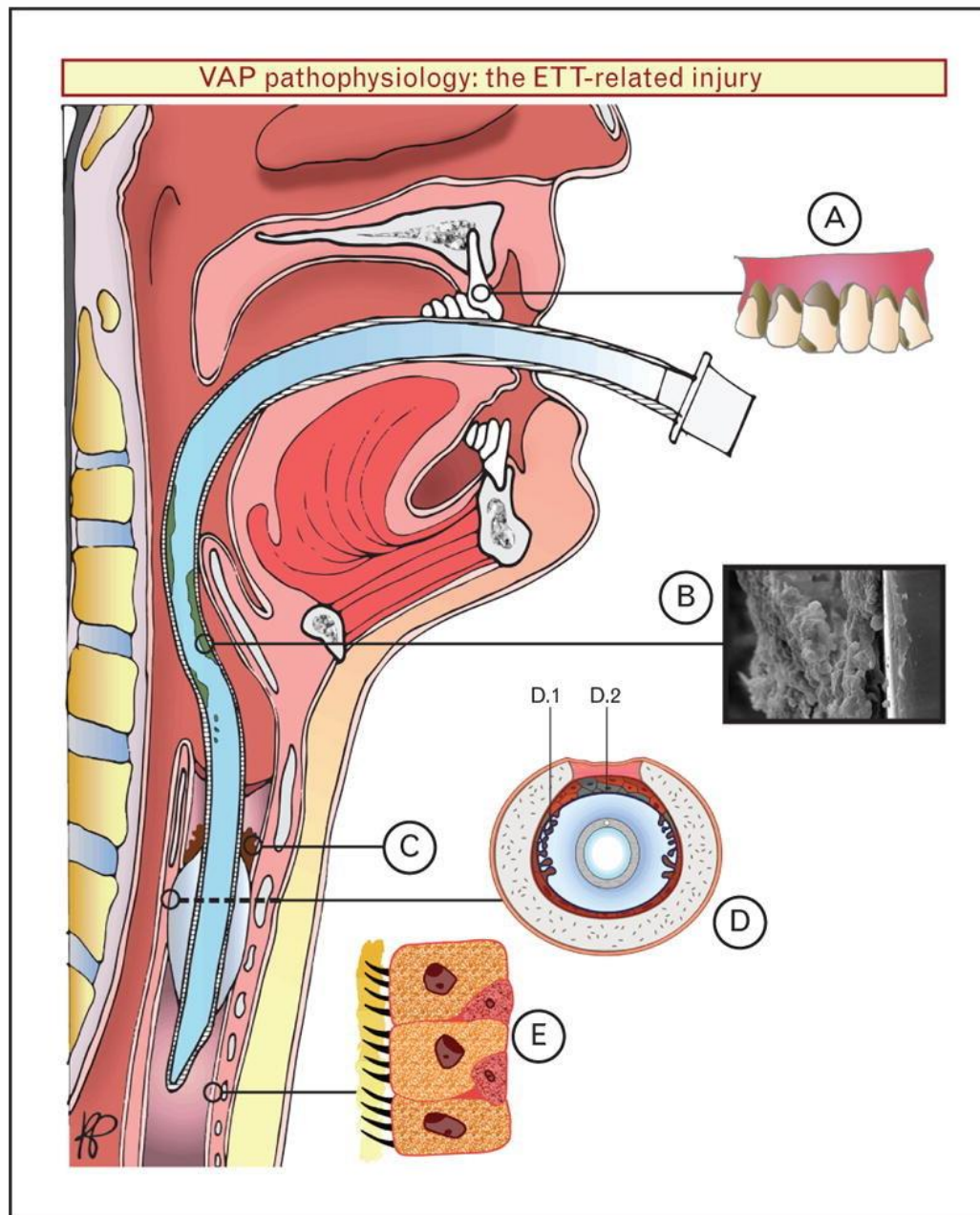
Introdução

Common Sources of VAP Pathogens:

- ❑ Aspiration
- ❑ Intubation Procedure
- ❑ Biofilm Formation
- ❑ Contaminated Secretions
- ❑ Contaminated respiratory equipment



Introdução



Introdução

Characterisation of the first 250 000 hospital admissions for COVID-19 in Brazil: a retrospective analysis of nationwide data



Otávio T Ranzani*, Leonardo S L Bastos*, João Gabriel M Gelli, Janaina F Marchesi, Fernanda Baião, Silvio Hamacher, Fernando A Bozza

Summary

Background Most low-income and middle-income countries (LMICs) have little or no data integrated into a national surveillance system to identify characteristics or outcomes of COVID-19 hospital admissions and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their national health systems. We aimed to analyse characteristics of patients admitted to hospital with COVID-19 in Brazil, and to examine the impact of COVID-19 on health-care resources and in-hospital mortality.

Methods We did a retrospective analysis of all patients aged 20 years or older with quantitative RT-PCR (RT-qPCR)-confirmed COVID-19 who were admitted to hospital and registered in SIVEP-Gripe, a nationwide surveillance database in Brazil, between Feb 16 and Aug 15, 2020 (epidemiological weeks 8–33). We also examined the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic across three 4-week periods within this timeframe (epidemiological weeks 8–12, 19–22, and 27–30). The primary outcome was in-hospital mortality. We compared the regional burden of hospital admissions stratified by age, intensive care unit (ICU) admission, and respiratory support. We analysed data from the whole country and its five regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast, and South.

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For the Portuguese translation of the abstract see [Online](#) for appendix 1

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Introdução

Characterisation of the first 250 000 hospital admissions for COVID-19 in Brazil: a retrospective analysis of nationwide data



Otávio T Ranzani

Summary

Background Mortality surveillance systems for COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital with in-hospital mortality.

Methods We developed a database in Brazil of the COVID-19 pandemic across three 4-week periods within this timeframe (epidemiological weeks 8–12, 19–22, and 27–30). The primary outcome was in-hospital mortality. We compared the regional burden of hospital admissions stratified by age, intensive care unit (ICU) admission, and respiratory support. We analysed data from the whole country and its five regions: North, Northeast, Central-West, Southeast, and South.

“in-hospital mortality was 38% (87 515 of 232 036 patients) overall, 59% (47 002 of 79 687) among patients admitted to the ICU, and 80% (36 046 of 45 205) among those who were mechanically ventilated.”

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Introdução





viruses



Review

Viral and Bacterial Co-Infections in the Lungs: Dangerous Liaisons

Justine Oliva  and Olivier Terrier * 

CIRI, Centre International de Recherche en Infectiologie, (Team VirPath), University Lyon, Inserm, U1111, Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1, CNRS, UMR5308, ENS de Lyon, F-69007 Lyon, France; justine.oliva@univ-lyon1.fr

* Correspondence: olivier.terrier@univ-lyon1.fr

Abstract: Respiratory tract infections constitute a significant public health problem, with a therapeutic arsenal that remains relatively limited and that is threatened by the emergence of antiviral and/or antibiotic resistance. Viral–bacterial co-infections are very often associated with the severity of these respiratory infections and have been explored mainly in the context of bacterial superinfections following primary influenza infection. This review summarizes our current knowledge of the mechanisms underlying these co-infections between respiratory viruses (influenza viruses, RSV, and SARS-CoV-2) and bacteria, at both the physiological and immunological levels. This review also explores the importance of the microbiome and the pathological context in the evolution of these respiratory tract co-infections and presents the different in vitro and in vivo experimental models available. A better understanding of the complex functional interactions between viruses/bacteria and host cells will allow the development of new, specific, and more effective diagnostic and therapeutic approaches.

Keywords: co-infections; superinfections; respiratory infections; respiratory viruses; influenza virus; respiratory syncytial virus; SARS-CoV-2



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updates

Citation: Oliva, J.; Terrier, O. Viral

Introdução



Hospital Maternidade São José

FUNDAÇÃO SOCIAL RURAL DE COLATINA
HOSPITAL MATERNIDADE SÃO JOSÉ
www.hmsaojose.com.br

CHECKLIST – PREVENÇÃO DE PNEUMONIA ASSOCIADA À VENTILAÇÃO MECÂNICA

PACIENTE: _____ () UTI I () UTI II () UTI III () UTI IV () UADC BOX: ____ MÊS: ____

INTUBAÇÃO DIA: ____/____/____ INTUBADO NA UTI: () SIM () NÃO EXTUBAÇÃO ACIDENTAL: () SIM () NÃO EXTUBADO DIA: ____/____/____

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Cabeceira elevada (acima de 30°C)																															
Sedação descontinuada																															
Presença de Líquidos no Circuito																															
Troca de Filtro/ Umidificador																															
Higiene Oral c/ Clorexidine																															
Aspiração Subglótica																															
Pressão do Cuff de 25 à 30 cmH2O																															

Registrar: SIM (S), NÃO (N) de acordo com o protocolo do SCIH ou NÃO SE APLICA (NA) nos casos em que o paciente tenha contra-indicação deste e/ou haja prescrição contrária. Higienização Oral com Clorexidina Manhã (M), Tarde (T) e Noite (N).

Objetivo primário

Identificar a associação entre variáveis demográficas e de saúde com o desenvolvimento de Pneumonia Associada à Ventilação Mecânica (PAV).

Metodologia

Desenho do Estudo

Estudo transversal e descritivo.

Fonte dos dados

Dados secundários, de registros da Comissão de Controle de Infecção Hospitalar do Hospital e Maternidade São José (HMSJ).

Comitê de ética em pesquisa

Parecer nº 4.782.897.

Metodologia

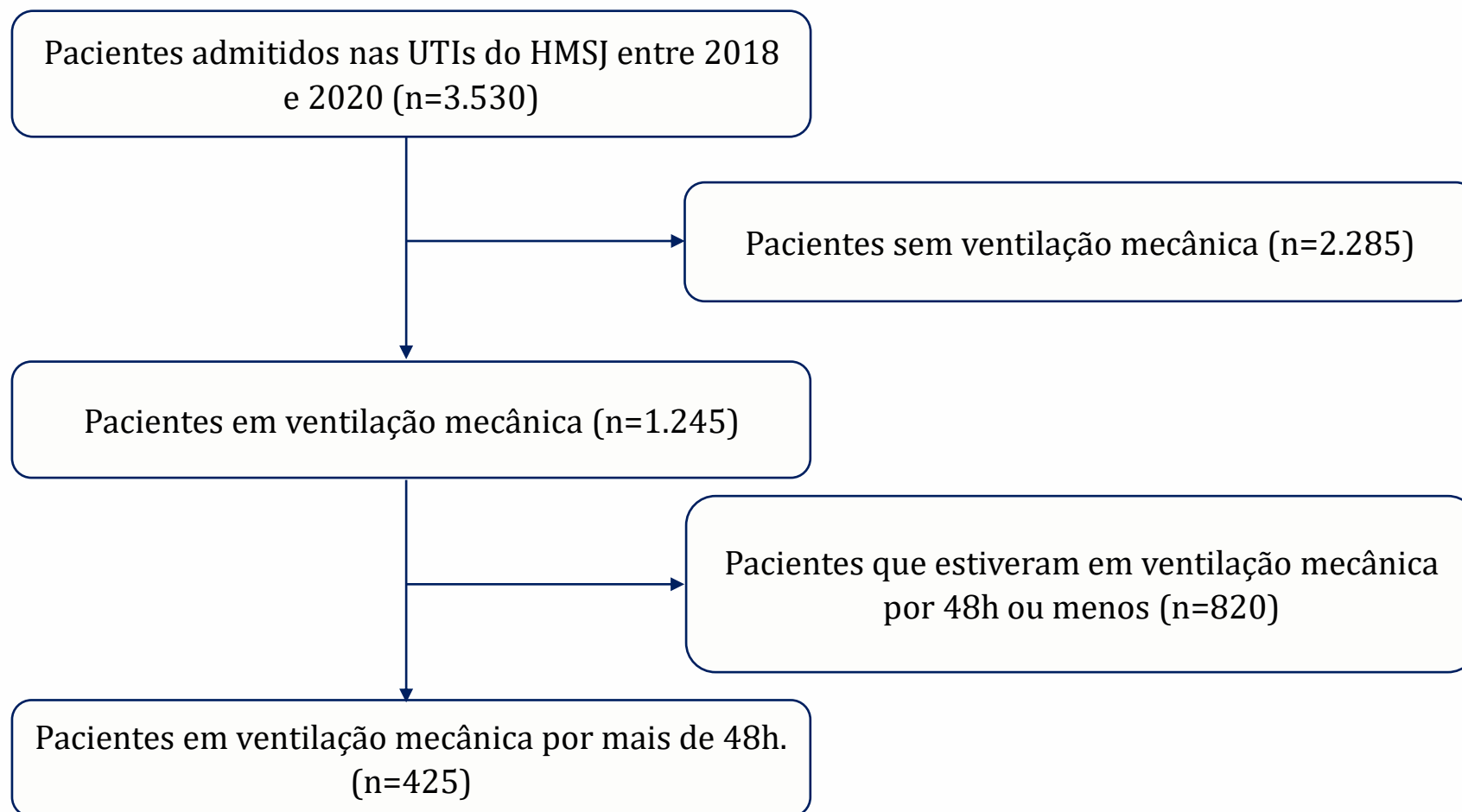
Amostra

Pacientes admitidos nas UTIs 1, 2, 3 e 4 do HMSJ nos anos 2018, 2019 e 2020 e que foram expostos à ventilação mecânica (VM).

Análise estatística

- Teste qui-quadrado
- Odds ratio (OR) bruto e ajustado
- Intervalos de confiança (IC) com 95% de confiabilidade
- Valor-p < 0,05

Resultados



Resultados

	Total		Com PAV		Sem PAV		Valor-p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Sexo							0,16
Feminino	188	44,2%	10	32,3%	178	45,2%	
Masculino	237	55,8%	21	67,7%	216	54,8%	
Faixa Etária							0,60
Até 60 anos	94	22,1%	8	25,9%	86	21,9%	
60 anos ou mais	331	77,9%	23	74,1%	308	78,1%	
Uso de álcool							0,72
Não etilista	391	92,0%	28	90,3%	363	92,1%	
Etilista	34	8,0%	3	9,7%	31	7,9%	
Tabagismo							0,09
Não tabagista	349	82,1%	22	71,0%	327	83,0%	
Tabagista	76	17,9%	9	29,0%	67	17,0%	

Resultados

	Total		Com PAV		Sem PAV		Valor-p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Eventos de ventilação mecânica							0,2
1	331	77,90%	21	67,70%	310	78,70%	
2	76	17,90%	7	22,60%	69	17,50%	
3 ou mais	18	4,20%	3	9,70%	15	3,80%	
Tempo de ventilação mecânica							< 0,001
2 a 10 dias	270	63,50%	6	19,40%	264	67,00%	
10 a 14 dias	50	11,80%	6	19,40%	44	11,20%	
14 ou mais dias	105	24,70%	19	61,30%	86	21,80%	

Resultados

	Total		Com PAV		Sem PAV		Valor-p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	p
Tipo de internação							0,3
Clínico	315	74,10%	23	74,20%	292	74,10%	
Cirúrgico eletivo	53	12,50%	4	12,90%	49	12,40%	
Cirúrgico de urgência	48	11,30%	2	6,50%	46	11,70%	
Coronariano	9	2,10%	2	6,50%	7	1,80%	
Reinternação							0,11
Não reinternado	372	87,50%	30	96,80%	342	86,80%	
Reinternado	53	12,50%	1	3,20%	52	13,20%	

Resultados

	Total		Com PAV		Sem PAV		Valor- p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Terapia Renal Substitutiva							0,41
Não	222	52,20%	14	45,10%	208	52,80%	
Sim	203	47,80%	17	54,90%	186	47,20%	
Insuficiência Renal Crônica Não Dialítica (IRC-ND)							0,74
Não	391	92,00%	29	93,50%	362	91,90%	
Sim	34	8,00%	2	6,50%	32	8,10%	
Insuficiência cardíaca congestiva (ICC)							0,51
Não	396	93,20%	28	90,30%	368	93,40%	
Sim	29	6,80%	3	9,70%	26	6,60%	
Insuficiência Coronariana (ICO) Crônica							0,25
Não	412	96,90%	29	93,50%	383	97,20%	
Sim	13	3,10%	2	6,50%	11	2,80%	
Fibrilação Atrial Crônica							0,97
Não	397	93,40%	29	93,50%	368	93,40%	
Sim	28	6,60%	2	6,50%	26	6,60%	
Hipertensão Arterial Sistêmica (HAS)							0,08
Não	187	44,00%	9	29,00%	178	45,20%	
Sim	238	56,00%	22	71,00%	216	54,80%	

	Total		Com PAV		Sem PAV		Valor-p
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Diabetes Mellitus Tipo 1 (DM1)							0,41
Não	396	93,20%	30	96,80%	366	92,90%	
Sim	29	6,80%	1	3,20%	28	7,10%	
Diabetes Mellitus Tipo 2 (DM2)							< 0,001
Não	345	81,20%	18	58,10%	327	83,00%	
Sim	80	18,80%	13	41,90%	67	17,00%	
Estado nutricional							0,16
Não obeso	386	90,80%	26	83,90%	360	91,40%	
Obeso	39	9,20%	5	16,10%	34	8,60%	
Doença Pulmonar Obstrutiva Crônica (DPOC) não terminal							< 0,05
Não	407	95,80%	27	87,10%	380	96,40%	
Sim	18	4,20%	4	12,90%	14	3,60%	
Câncer							0,16
Não	360	84,70%	29	93,50%	331	84,00%	
Sim	65	15,30%	2	6,50%	63	16,00%	
Hemoderivados							0,19
Não	213	50,10%	12	38,70%	201	51,00%	
Sim	212	49,90%	19	61,30%	193	49,00%	
Covid-19							< 0,01
UTI para outras causas	370	87,10%	22	71,00%	348	88,30%	
UTI exclusiva para Covid-19	55	12,90%	9	29,00%	46	11,70%	

Resultados

	OR Bruto	IC (95%)	OR Ajustado	IC (95%)
Tempo de ventilação mecânica				
2 a 10 dias	1,00 (Ref)		1,00 (Ref)	
10 a 14 dias	6	1,85 - 19,44	6,94	1,99 - 24,42
14 ou mais dias	9,72	3,76 - 25,12	7,15	2,78 - 20,94
Diabetes Mellitus Tipo 2 (DM2)				
Indivíduo com DM2	1,00 (Ref)			
Indivíduo sem DM2	3,52	1,65 - 7,54	2,7	1,13 - 6,34
Doença Pulmonar Obstrutiva Crônica (DPOC) não terminal				
Paciente sem DPOC não terminal	1,00 (Ref)			
Paciente com DPOC não terminal	4,02	1,24 - 13,06	2,75	0,64 - 9,87
Covid-19				
Internado em UTI para outras causas	1,00 (Ref)			
Internado em UTI exclusiva para Covid-19	3,09	1,34 - 7,13	2,07	0,75 - 5,38

Considerações Finais

Tempo em ventilação mecânica

> 10 dias

OR: 6,94 (1,94 – 24,42)

> 14 dias

OR: 7,15 (2,79 – 20,94)

Covid-19

OR: 2,07 (0,75 – 5,38)

Diabetes Mellitus não insulino dependente

OR: 2,7 (1,33 – 6,34)

Doença Pulmonar Obstrutiva Crônica

OR: 2,75 (0,64 – 9,87)

Considerações Finais

CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Mortality for Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Middle-Aged, Old, and Very Old Critically Ill Patients*

Blot, Stijn PhD¹; Koulenti, Despoina PhD^{2,3}; Dimopoulos, George PhD²; Martin, Claude PhD⁴; Komnos, Apostolos MD⁵; Krueger, Wolfgang A. PhD⁶; Spina, Giuseppe MD⁷; Armaganidis, Apostolos PhD²; Rello, Jordi PhD⁸ and the EU-VAP Study Investigators

Author Information 

Critical Care Medicine: March 2014 - Volume 42 - Issue 3 - p 601-609

doi: 10.1097/01.ccm.0000435665.07446.50

Considerações Finais

CLINICAL INVESTIGATION

Prevalence Ventilator-Aged, Old,

Blot, Stijn PhD¹; Koulen Apostolos MD⁵; Krueger Jordi PhD⁸ and the EU-V

Author Information 

Critical Care Medicine: |
doi: 10.1097/01.ccm.000

Potential Risk Factors for Mortality	OR (95% CI)	p
Unadjusted analysis		
Middle age ^a (45–64 yr)	—	—
Old age (65–74 yr)	1.93 (1.11–3.38)	0.021
Very old age (≥ 75 yr)	1.91 (1.04–3.53)	0.038
Adjusted analysis		
Middle age ^a (45–64 yr)	—	—
Old age (65–74 yr)	2.13 (1.13–3.99)	0.019
Very old age (≥ 75 yr)	2.15 (1.07–4.36)	0.032
Septic shock	2.04 (1.15–3.60)	0.014
High-risk pathogen	2.25 (1.31–3.86)	0.003
Diabetes	2.23 (1.15–4.31)	0.017
Absence of fever at the onset of ventilator-associated pneumonia	1.65 (0.92–2.99)	0.095
Age-adjusted Simplified Acute Physiology Score II score ^b	1.01 (0.99–1.03)	0.192
Exposure time ^b	1.02 (0.99–1.06)	0.275

OR = odds ratio.

^aReference category for older age groups.

^bForced in the model because of logical relationship with mortality. Excluding these variables from the model did not change the final result of the analysis.

ty for Middle-Patients*

aude PhD⁴; Komnos, postolos PhD²; Rello,

Considerações Finais



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[Intervention Review]

Early versus late tracheostomy for critically ill patients

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Considerações Finais

- Biossegurança
- Extubação em tempo adequado
- Atenção primária eficiente

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