

中文題目：台灣某區域醫院執行主動篩檢及去移生治療措施對成人加護病房抗藥性金黃色葡萄球菌感染發生率之影響

英文題目：Effect of Active Surveillance and Targeted Decolonization Programs on the Incidence of Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infections in adult Intensive Care Units in a Teaching Hospital in Taiwan

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Background: To evaluate whether the effects of active surveillance and targeted decolonization programs on the incidence of MRSA infections in a routine clinical practice setting.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective cohort study in the adult surgical intensive care unit (SICU) and adult medical intensive care unit (MICU) of a university-affiliated tertiary hospital in northern Taiwan. All patients hospitalized in the SICU and MICU from January 2007 to June 2017 were included in the analysis. Active surveillance cultures were taken from the anterior nares of all patients admitted to the SICU and MICU. All patients carrying MRSA received nasal administration of mupirocin and skin decolonization with 0.4% chlorhexidine gluconate.

Results: The MRSA infection rate in the SICU was maintain 88 months of zero infection, The MRSA infection rate in the MICU was reduced from 1.42‰ to 0.37‰, following the implementation of an active surveillance and targeted decolonization program. Cost analysis showed that \$22 in medical costs could be saved for every \$1 spent on intervention.

Conclusions: Routine active surveillance and targeted decolonization programs in the adult ICUs setting can effectively reduce the incidence of MRSA infections.