Moving from Public Health Outbreak Response to Mitigation for a Regional Outbreak of Highly-Resistant New Delhi Metallo-β-Lactamase (NDM)-Producing *Acinetobacter baumannii* in California, May 2020–July 2022

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BACKGROUND

CDPH and 12 local health departments (LHD) provided ongoing support in response to a regional outbreak of highlyresistant NDM-producing Acinetobacter baumannii (NDM AB) since May 2020. In October 2021, we shifted from resourceintensive outbreak response to more sustainable mitigation activities in affected healthcare facilities, and began prevention activities to limit NDM AB spread to interconnected healthcare facilities (those with patient sharing networks with outbreak facilities).

METHODS

We defined a case as a patient with an NDM AB clinical isolate, or NDM-positive colonization screening and epidemiologic linkage. In October 2021, we transitioned from response to mitigation activities in all outbreak facilities (Table 1). We continued or initiated general prevention activities at both outbreak and interconnected facilities. Primary responsibility shifted from the state public health department to LHD for some activities (i.e., point prevalence surveys (PPS), screening, and discharge notifications).

METHODS CONTINUED

Table 1. NDM AB Regional Outbreak Response and Mitigation Activities

Activity	Response ¹	Mitigation
Target	Outbreak facilities ²	Facilities with any cases; initiate response activities in new outbreak facilities
Onsite infection prevention and control (IPC) assessment	Initial and follow-up assessments as needed	Assessments as needed
Precautions in skilled nursing facilities (SNF)	Contact Precautions	Transition to Enhanced Standard Precautions ³
Point prevalence survey	Every 2 weeks in affected unit(s) until 2 consecutive negative PPS	Every 1-3 months among high-risk ⁴ patients and residents
Admission discharge	Outhreak facilities notify admitting facilities when	

Admission, discharge screening, and notification

Outbreak facilities notify admitting facilities when transferring patients; receiving facilities screen patients on admission and place on empiric Contact Precautions until confirmed negative

All facilities obtain carbapenemase testing for

Isolate testing

carbapenem-resistant AB clinical isolates
 During onsite IPC assessments

Education and outreach • D

- Webinars to infection preventionists, other healthcare facility and local public health staff
- Hands-on IPC training for facility staff
- Facility participation in statewide antimicrobial stewardship and multidrug-resistant organism prevention collaboratives

Prevention collaborative

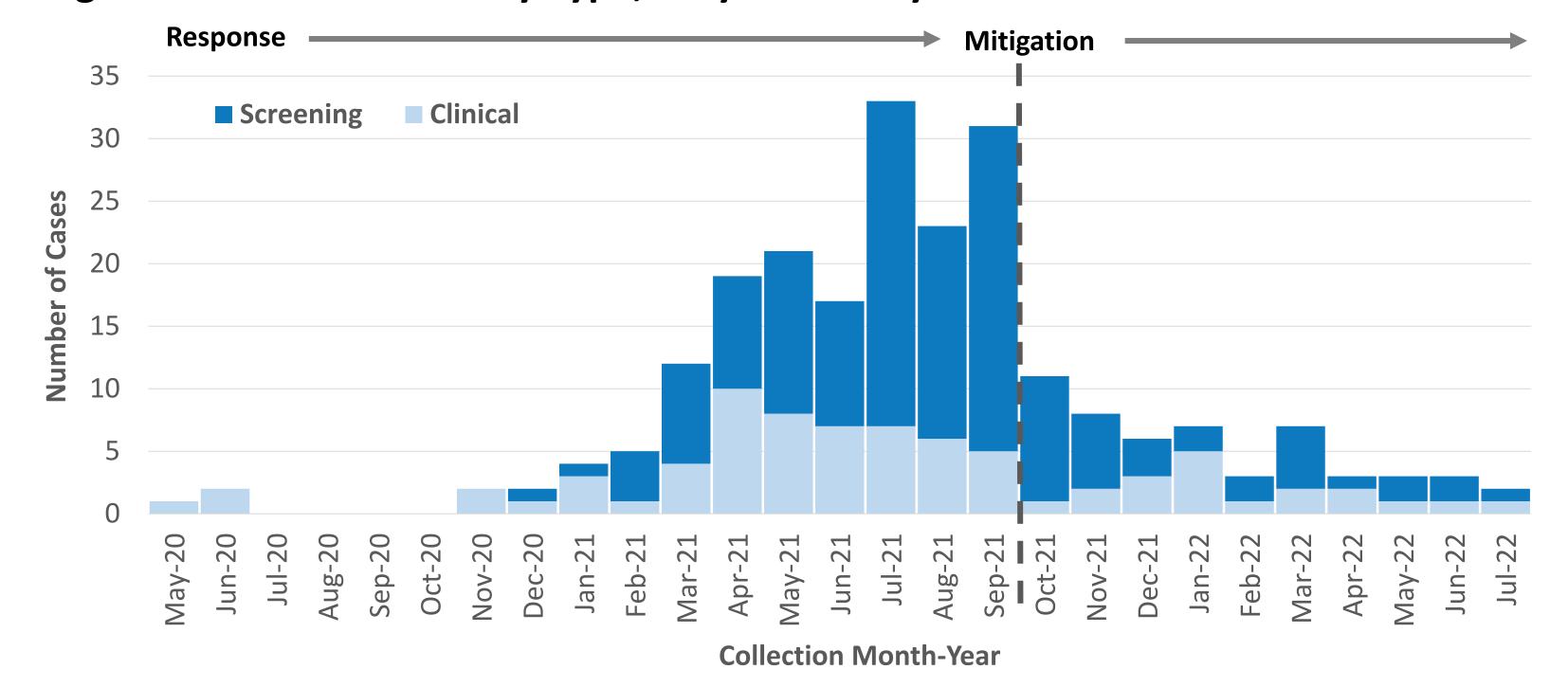
Hands-on training for environmental services (EVS) staff at outbreak and interconnected SNF in index county

³CDPH Enhanced Standard Precautions guidance

(www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ESP.aspx)

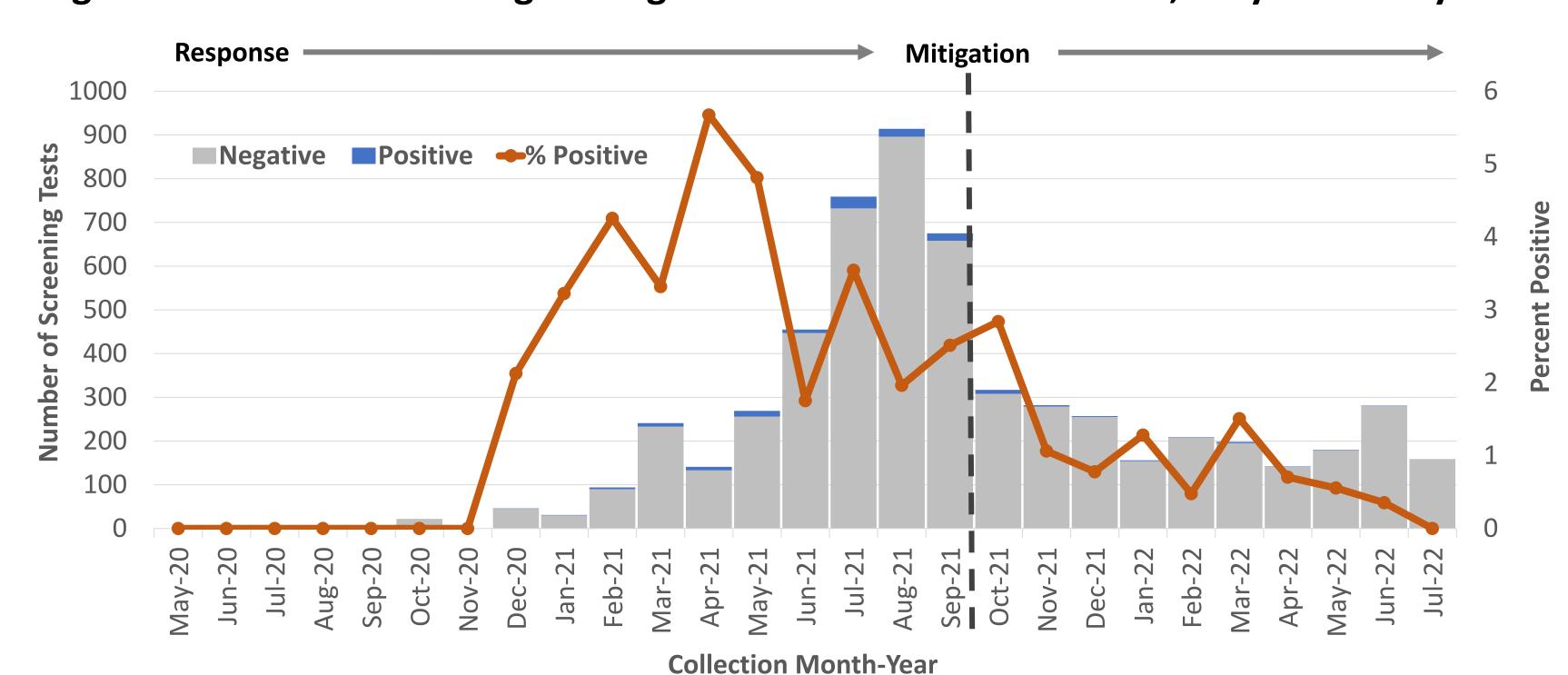
RESULTS

Figure 1. NDM AB Cases by Type, May 2020–July 2022



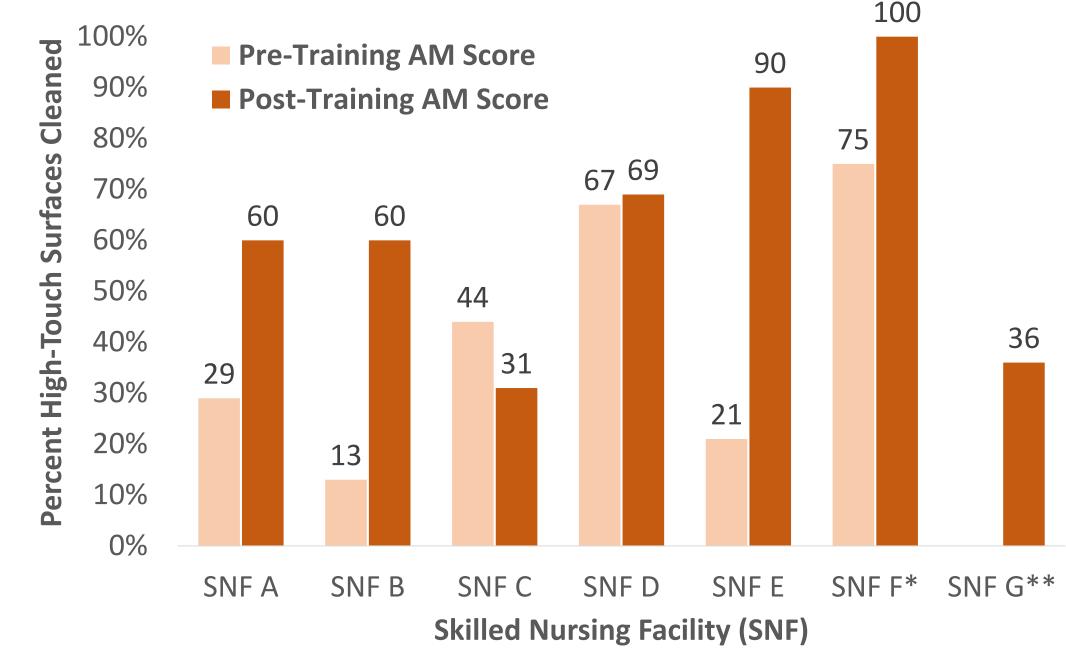
• We identified 170 NDM AB cases (33% clinical) during May 2020–September 2021, and 53 cases (36% clinical) during October 2021–July 2022.

Figure 2. NDM AB Screening Testing Results and Percent Positive, May 2020-July 2022



• We conducted 3647 screening tests through September 2021 with 3% positive, and 2181 tests from October 2021 with 1% positive.





*SNF F pre-training AM scores self-reported **SNF G pre-training AM scores unavailable

 Five of 7 SNF showed improvements in EVS cleaning and disinfection practices after participation in the prevention collaborative.

Table 2. Number of Onsite IPC Assessments Performed

Healthcare Facility Type	Response	Mitigation
Acute care hospital	4	1
Long-term acute care hospital	4	3
SNF	24	9
Ventilator-equipped SNF (vSNF)	6	10
Other	4	0
Total	42	23

 Public health conducted fewer mitigation compared to response onsite IPC assessments in all facility types except vSNF.

CONCLUSIONS

- We successfully transitioned from resource-intensive outbreak response to a sustainable long-term mitigation strategy for a regional, multifacility NDM AB outbreak at affected and interconnected healthcare facilities.
- Since October 2021, NDM AB case counts and screening percent positivity have continued to decrease, and IPC practice improvements have been sustained in outbreak facilities.
- Implementation of coordinated, phased public health interventions could be used for long-term management of other multidrug-resistant organism outbreaks.



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¹For more information on CDPH recommendations for carbapenem-resistant AB (CRAB) response activities, see CDPH CRAB Quicksheet (PDF)

⁽www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/CRO_Quicksheet_Oct2020.pdf)
²Facilities with 1+ newly-identified case during PPS in response to a known case **OR** 2+ cases identified within 4 weeks of each other in the same unit or epidemiologically-linked

⁴Total dependence for activities of daily living, presence of wounds or indwelling devices, or ventilated