



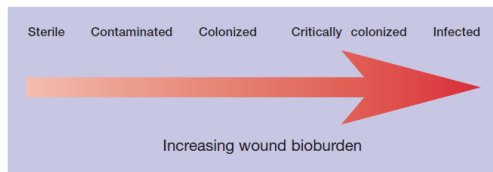
Er sárið sýkt?

Már Kristjánsson, læknir
Smitsjúkdómadeild LSH

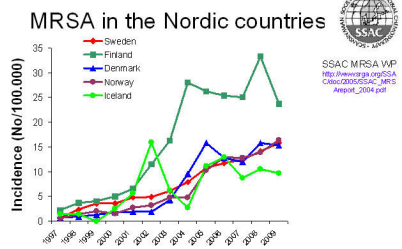
Sýkt vs ósýkt

Sýklalyf vs ekki sýklalyf

Sýklaróf sára



Sýklalyfjaónæmi vex



Hlutfall ónæmra stofna (I og R) Enterobacteriaceae áðr en E.coli

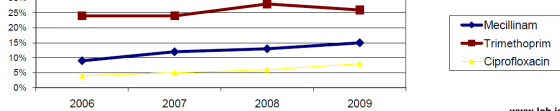


Table 1. Antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of *A. baumannii* isolated from medical centres in Turkey (SENTRY Program 2000-2006)

Antimicrobial agent	All sites, all years (n=523)		% Susceptible**	
	MIC ₅₀ (µg ml ⁻¹)	MIC ₉₀ (µg ml ⁻¹)	Aztreonam (n=38)	Imipenem (n=30)
Imipenem	4	>8	52.6	51.3
Meropenem	4	>8	52.5	51.5
Amikacin/colistin	32	>32	25.5	26.3
Piperacillin/tazobactam	>64	>64	21.1	25.2
Aztreonam	>16	>16	6.9	7.7
Ciprofloxacin	>4	>4	26.8	25.6
Levofloxacin	>4	>4	32.7	28.2
Gentamicin	>8	>8	24.6	23.1
Tobramycin	16	>16	43.9	45.6
Colistin	>8	>8	33.5	33.9
Tetracycline/clavulanic acid	>2	>2	39.1	37.1
Polymyxin B	6.1	6.1	99.2	99.0
Trimethoprim	6.5	2	99.6	99.0

*Susceptibility criteria were those of CLSI M100-S18 (12/06, 2006).
**Includes resistance to 200 µg only.
***50% FIM susceptibility breakpoint (<2 µg ml⁻¹) approved for indicated *Zenobacter* species was used for comparison purposes only.

European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

- use less antibiotics, i.e. only when they are needed to treat patients; prevent the spread of resistant strains between persons.

HEALTH TOPICS A-Z

RELATED PAGES

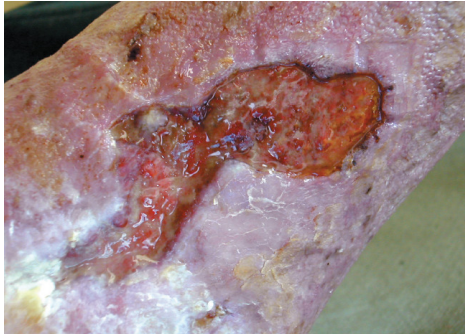
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
- European Antibiotic Awareness Day 2010
- European Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Network (EARS-Net)
- Programme on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and healthcare-associated infections (HAI)
- Trans Atlantic Task Force on Antimicrobial Resistance - TATFAR

ECDC REVIEWS

- Public health developments

http://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthtopics/Pages/Antimicrobial_Resistance.aspx

Mikilvægt að greina sýkt frá ósýktum sárum!



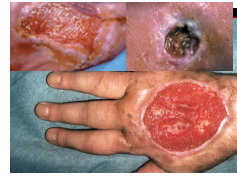
Cutting & White, WoundCare, March 2004

Traditional criteria

1. Abscess
2. Cellulitis
3. Discharge
 - (a) Serous exudate with inflammation
 - (b) Seropurulent
 - (c) Haemopurulent
 - (d) Pus

Suggested additional criteria

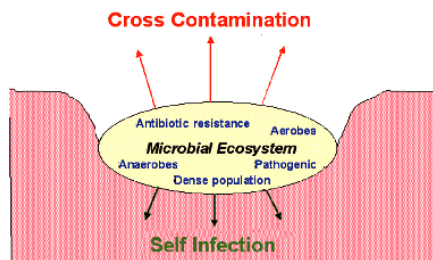
4. Delayed healing (compared with normal rate for site/condition)
5. Discoloration
6. Friable granulation tissue which bleeds easily
7. Unexpected pain/tenderness
8. Pocketing at base of wound
- 8(a). Bridging at base of wound
9. Abnormal smell
10. Wound breakdown



Cutting & Harding 1994

•Laparotomia:
•(UM x 1,19) +3,6 d
•Sin pill sár:
•(UM x 1,23) + 4,3 d
•Húðnám í höfðandi:
•(UM x 0,76) + 6,7 d
(Marks et al 1998)

Sýklaræktun gefur mikilvægar upplýsingar!



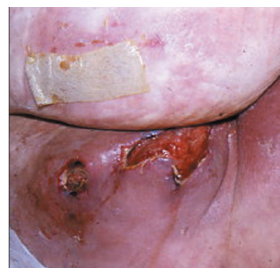
Teikn um sýkingu í fótasári hjá sykursjúkum

- Heitur þroti
- Roði
- Sogæðabólga
- Slæm lykt
- Hersli
- Sótthiti og kerfiseinkenni
- Verkur
- Marrandi húðnetjubólga
- Myndun gangs (sinus formation) í sári
- Beinsýking
- Húðnetjubólga
- Opð inn að beini (probing to bone)

• 2 eða fleiri gefa sýkingu til kynna

Teikn um sýkingu í þrýstingsári

- Roði
- Bjúgur
- Verkur – breyting á verk*
- Óeðlileg lykt
- Breytilegur litur í sári (discoloration)
- Aukið magn sárasafa
- Seinkaður gróandi



* í sjúklingum með MS er verkur ekki teikn um sýkingu

Sýkingar í 1^o eða 2^o skurðsárum

Table 5. Signs of infection of acute/surgical wounds

Primary closed wounds
• Abscess ^a
• Cellulitis ^a
• Discharge (serous exudate with inflammation, seropurulent, haemopurulent, pus) ^a
• Delayed healing ^a
• Discolouration ^a
• Unexpected pain/tenderness ^a
• Bridging of the epithelium or soft tissue ^a
• Abnormal smell ^a
• Wound breakdown ^a
Wounds healing by secondary intention
• Abscess/pus ^a
• Heat ^a
• Oedema ^a
• Erythema ^a
• Cellulitis ^a
• Discharge (serous exudate with inflammation, seropurulent, haemopurulent, pus) ^a
• Delayed healing ^a
• Discolouration ^a
• Friable granulation tissue which bleeds easily ^a
• Unexpected pain/tenderness ^a
• Bridging of the epithelium or soft tissue ^a
• Pocketing at the base of wound ^a
• Abnormal smell ^a
• Wound breakdown ^a



Bláæðasárasýkingar

- Mislitun (discoloration)
 - Múrsteinsrauður (β -hæmolýtískur streptococcus)
 - Blá/grænn (*P. aeruginosa*)
 - Seinkaður sárgróandi
 - Aukin sermisleg útfærð
 - Húðnetjubólga (cellulitis)
 - Breyting á verk í sári
- Hafa hugfast að lipodermatosclerosis og hæmosiderin geta breytt skynjun á sári



Sár í slagæðasárum

- Roði eða fjólublár blær umhverfis sár
- Verkur
- Aukin útfærð (exudate) úr sári
- Slæm lykt úr sári
- Preyfanlegt marr/gasmyndun í mjúkvefjum
- Hiti
- Proti

“Clinical signs and symptoms checklist”

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| • Aukinn verkur í sári | • Seinkaður sárgróandi |
| • Roði | • Mislitun sárs |
| • Bjúgur | • Viðkvæmur gróandi vefur (friable granulation tissue) |
| • Hiti á sársvæði | • Vasamyndun í sárbotni |
| • Graftrarútfærð (purulent) | • Slæm lykt |
| • Blóðvatnsútfærð (serous) | • Niðurbrot á sári |

Gardner 2001