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Outcome of MRSA carriers in neurological early rehabilitation

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Abstract

Background: Colonization with MRSA is believed to have deteriorating effects on neurological rehabilitation patients because MRSA carriers need to be isolated.

Methods: Medical records of neurological early rehabilitation patients (most of them after stroke) admitted to a large rehabilitation facility in Northern Germany in 2010 have been carefully reviewed with respect to MRSA status, outcome variables (functional independence), morbidity, and length of stay (LOS).

Results: 74/569 (13.0%) patients were MRSA positive on admission. MRSA carriers had a significantly longer LOS in early neurological rehabilitation (63.7 (37.1) vs. 25.8 (24.5) days, $p < 0.001$), worse functional status on admission (Barthel index (BI) 13.6 (9.9) vs. 25.6 (24.1), $p < 0.001$), worse Glasgow Coma Scale (9.5 (3.2) vs. 12.0 (3.3), $p < 0.001$), more co-diagnoses (20.5 (5.1) vs. 13.3 (5.5), $p < 0.001$), and higher Patient Clinical Complexity Levels (PCCL). The outcome was significantly worse among MRSA positive patients (BI 25.5 (21.2) vs. 47.4 (31.0), $p < 0.001$; Early Rehabilitation Index -47.3 (51.4) vs. -26.0 (35.4), $p < 0.001$). Isolated patients had slightly less therapy per day (131.6 (16.6) vs. 140.2 (18.7) min/day, $p < 0.001$), but the overall sum of therapy was significantly larger in the MRSA positive group due to longer LOS.

Conclusions: Functional recovery of MRSA carriers in early neurological rehabilitation is worse than in MRSA negative patients. Poorer outcome is not resulting from isolation (less therapy) but from functional status and higher morbidity on admission.

Background

Several studies suggest that colonization with methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a growing problem in rehabilitation and nursing facilities. In 1982, the rate of MRSA colonized patients in a U. S. rehabilitation center was only 0.44% [1]. Eight years later, 20.6% of veterans in a nursing home were found to be MRSA positive (nasal colonization) [2]. A decade ago, geriatric rehabilitation clinics have reported colonization rates ranging from 4.8% [3] to 9.8% [4]. It has also been shown that MRSA positive have a significantly longer length of stay (LOS) than MRSA negative rehabilitants [4,5]. Strict isolation of these patients is still recommended [6-8] but raises ethical concerns [9]. Isolation may cause psychological distress like depression and anxiety [10].

Risk factors for MRSA colonization are: former colonization with MRSA, hospitalization in the past, mechanical ventilation, antibiotic therapy, co-morbidity, tracheostomy, renal failure, and chronic skin infections [11-13]. It is evident that neurological early rehabilitation patients carry many of these risk factors, in particular hospitalization including long lasting intensive care therapy, mechanical ventilation, tracheostomy, antibiotic therapy (due to aspiration pneumonia), and co-morbidity [14,15]. However, only little data is available on MRSA incidence and prevalence in neurological early rehabilitation. In the BDH Clinic Hessisch Oldendorf, we have found 6.6% MRSA positive patients on intensive and intermediate care wards [16], and a recent multicenter study revealed a rate of 14.5% among ten large neurological early rehabilitation facilities in Germany [17].

It is hypothesized that strict isolation due to MRSA colonization limits rehabilitation, but there are no studies focusing on the outcome of MRSA colonized neurological rehabilitation patients, yet.

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Methods

The BDH Clinic Hessisch Oldendorf is a neurological hospital (including stroke unit and intensive care units) and rehabilitation facility in Northern Germany with more than 100 neurological early rehabilitation beds. With respect to MRSA the clinic is practicing a strict “search and destroy” strategy. All patients are systematically screened on admission (nose and oropharynx) using a polymerase chain reaction (PCR). If positive, a traditional culture is done to confirm MRSA colonization. All MRSA carriers are strictly isolated and nasal decolonization with mupirocin is initiated. Isolation will be continued until three subsequent samples are negative (first sample three days after last administration of mupirocin).

To find out whether MRSA colonization has any impact on outcome parameters, medical records of $n = 569$ neurological early rehabilitation patients admitted to the BDH Clinic Hessisch Oldendorf in 2010 have been reviewed. Barthel index (BI) [18], Early Rehabilitation Barthel Index (ERBI) [19], Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) [20], Coma Remission Scale (CRS) [21], and Early Functional Abilities (EFA) [22] on admission have been included in the analysis. As major outcome parameters, BI and ERBI have been recorded. In addition, length of stay (LOS), morbidity (number of co-diagnoses and Patient Clinical Complexity Level – PCCL [14]), and duration of physiotherapy, ergotherapy, speech therapy, and cognitive therapy have been analyzed.

Statistical analyses included t-tests for independent samples, univariate analyses of variance, and bivariate Pearson correlations. Differences were regarded as significant with $p < 0.05$.

Local ethics committee (BDH-Clinic Hessisch Oldendorf) had no objections because the study was a retrospective database analysis, only (no intervention).

Results

Among 569 neurological early rehabilitation patients ($n = 304$ men, $n = 265$ women), $n = 74$ (13.0%) were tested MRSA positive (nasal and/or oropharynx colonization) on admission. All MRSA positive patients were strictly isolated for a mean of 31.5 (26.7) days. Most patients admitted to neurological early rehabilitation suffered from an ischemic stroke (Table 1).

MRSA positives were not older than negative patients and length of stay (LOS) in referring (primary) hospitals was not different, either (Table 2). Age correlated negatively with changes in BI (discharge minus admission), $r = -0.258$, $p < 0.001$, Figure 1. LOS in neurological rehabilitation was considerably longer among MRSA positives (Table 2). BI, ERI, GCS, and EFA on admission were worse in the MRSA group, and number of co-diagnoses and PCCL among these patients were significantly higher (Tables 2 and 3). Improvements in BI were significantly

Table 1 Main diagnoses of MRSA positive and negative neurological early rehabilitation patients

	MRSA positive	MRSA negative	Sum
Ischemic stroke	23	241	264
Intracranial hemorrhage	19	91	110
Hypoxia	6	13	19
Polyneuropathy/ Guillain-Barre-Syndrome	4	14	18
Brain injury	2	14	16
Brain tumour	2	14	16
Spinal injury	1	6	7
Other main diagnosis	17	102	119
Sum	74	495	569

smaller in the MRSA positive group: +11.9 (20.3) vs. +21.8 (25.7), $p < 0.01$.

MRSA positive neurological early rehabilitation patients had significantly more physiotherapy and less speech and cognitive therapy per day (Table 2). Ergotherapy did not differ between the groups. Altogether, MRSA carriers had about 11 min less therapy per day than negative patients (Table 2). Because of significantly longer LOS of MRSA positive patients, the overall sum of therapeutic procedures during early rehabilitation was considerably higher in this group.

A univariate analysis of variance was performed using the following model: changes in BI (discharge minus admission) as dependent variable; colonization with MRSA and PCCL as categorical independent variables; age, BI on admission, GCS on admission, CRS on admission, duration of isolation, physiotherapy, ergotherapy, speech therapy, and cognitive therapy per day as independent covariates. This model explained 69.1% of the data variation ($p < 0.001$). PCCL had a highly significant influence ($p < 0.001$), but not MRSA colonization itself. Age ($p < 0.05$), physiotherapy per day ($p < 0.01$), and cognitive therapy per day ($p < 0.05$) also had a significant influence on changes in BI. CRS, GCS, ergotherapy, and speech therapy did not.

Discussion

MRSA colonization is a growing problem in neurological rehabilitation. Recent studies suggest that the prevalence of MRSA carriers among early rehabilitation patients ranges from 6.6% to 14.5% [16,17]. Colonization with MRSA may limit neurological early rehabilitation because patients need to be isolated. MRSA carriers must not participate in group therapies which may lead to intensive human-resource allocation and less therapy for this cohort of rehabilitants. There are, however, no studies available focusing on the impact of MRSA colonization on the outcome of early rehabilitation patients, yet.

Table 2 Characteristics of MRSA positive and negative neurological early rehabilitation patients

	MRSA positive	MRSA negative	p-value*
Age [years]	65.8 (15.1)	67.0 (15.8)	n.s.
Length of stay (LOS) – referring hospital [days]	32.8 (42.9)	34.4 (260.5)	n.s.
LOS – neurological early rehabilitation [days]	63.7 (37.1)	25.8 (24.5)	< 0.001
LOS – entire neurological rehabilitation [days]	75.0 (42.5)	46.8 (47.1)	< 0.001
Number of co-diagnoses [n]	20.5 (5.1)	13.3 (5.5)	< 0.001
Barthel Index (BI) on admission [0 to 100]	13.6 (9.9)	25.6 (24.1)	< 0.001
Barthel index on discharge [0 to 100]	25.5 (21.2)	47.4 (31.0)	< 0.001
Early Rehabilitation Index (ERI) on admission [–325 to 0]	–80.1 (59.5)	–47.9 (47.6)	< 0.001
ERI on discharge [–325 to 0]	–47.3 (51.4)	–26.0 (35.4)	< 0.001
Coma Remission Scale (CRS) [0 to 24]	11.0 (6.2)	14.0 (6.8)	n.s.
Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) [3 to 15]	9.5 (3.2)	12.0 (3.3)	< 0.001
Early functional abilities (EFA) – vegetative [4 to 20]	8.6 (3.0)	12.4 (7.0)	< 0.001
EFA – faciooral [4 to 20]	9.2 (5.0)	15.4 (5.3)	< 0.001
EFA – sensorymotor [7 to 35]	14.4 (6.9)	22.8 (8.2)	< 0.001
EFA – cognitive [5 to 25]	13.3 (6.4)	18.7 (5.2)	< 0.001
Physiotherapy [min/day]	42.5 (12.7)	36.6 (10.2)	< 0.001
Ergotherapy [min/day]	30.3 (1.9)	31.2 (4.7)	n.s.
Speech therapy [min/day]	24.1 (5.8)	27.2 (5.7)	< 0.001
Cognitive therapy [min/day]	34.9 (6.1)	42.9 (9.4)	< 0.001
Total main therapies [min/day]	131.6 (16.6)	140.2 (18.7)	< 0.001

*t-tests for independent samples, n.s. = not significant ($p > 0.05$).

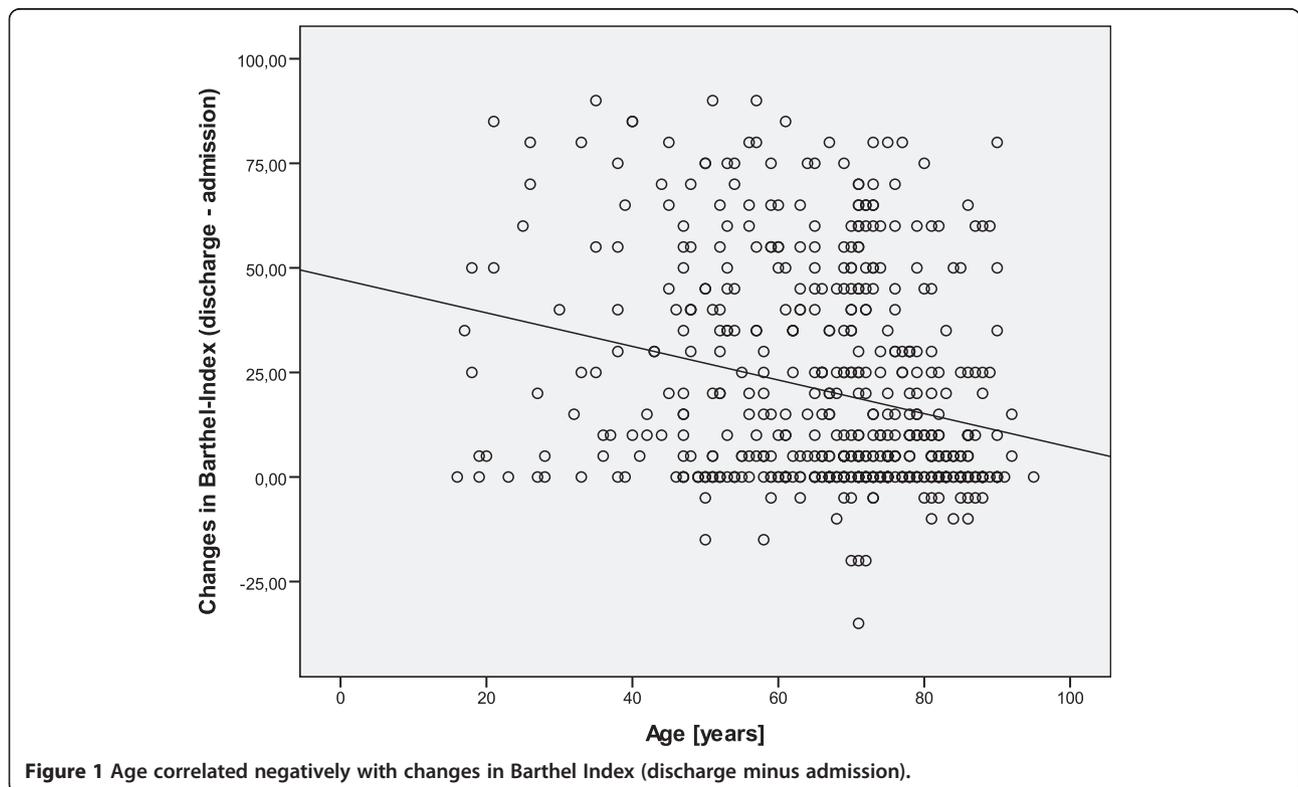


Table 3 PCCL (Patient Clinical Complexity Level) of MRSA positive and negative patients

		MRSA		Sum
		Negative	Positive	
PCCL	0	35	0	35
	1	15	0	15
	2	43	3	46
	3	255	10	265
	4	147	61	208
Sum		495	74	569

$\chi^2 = 78.1$ ($p < 0.001$).

In the present study, there was a rate of 13.0% MRSA carriers on admission to the early rehabilitation facility which is in line with previously published results [17]. Patients had to be isolated for nearly half of their stay in neurological early rehabilitation (31.5 days isolation vs. 63.7 days LOS early rehabilitation). This finding suggests that decolonization procedures (local treatment with mupirocin [6]) are successful.

It is well known that age has an impact on the outcome of neurological patients, e.g. after stroke [23]. The present study also demonstrated a negative correlation between age and improvement in activities of daily living (BI) suggesting that age is a risk factor for poor neurological outcome. However, MRSA positive and negative groups did not differ with respect to age.

In line with previous studies, MRSA positive patients had a higher morbidity (PCCL, number of co-diagnoses), but LOS in the referring (primary) hospital was not different between both groups. Functional status (Barthel index, ERBI, CRS, EFA, GCS) was worse in the MRSA group on admission. LOS was significantly longer among MRSA carriers confirming previous findings [4,5].

Surprisingly, overall sum therapy was significantly larger in the MRSA group which can be explained by longer LOS in this cohort. Intensity of therapy (min per day), however, was slightly smaller among MRSA carriers (131.6 vs. 140.2 min/day). While there was even more physiotherapy per day in the MRSA colonized group, speech and cognitive therapy were done less frequently. Ergotherapy did not differ. This finding suggests that MRSA colonized patients do not necessarily receive less therapy than MRSA negative rehabilitants. Even so, the outcome of MRSA carriers was worse. How can this finding be explained? It is well known that low functional status on admission and co-morbidity are risk factors for poor outcome [14,24]. It emerges from literature that BI in the early phase is a strong predictor for long-term functional outcome [24]. Poor outcome among MRSA carriers may be explained by worse functional status on admission. In addition, lower BI and ERBI values on admission account for longer LOS among MRSA carriers [14,25]. This

hypothesis is confirmed by a univariate analysis of variance: It turned out that BI improvement was strongly influenced by PCCL (as a measure of morbidity), age, and BI on admission. MRSA colonization itself had no independent influence on BI changes. Further studies on this topic are encouraged.

Conclusions

Outcome of MRSA colonized neurological early rehabilitation patients is worse than functional independence of MRSA free patients. This finding cannot be explained by isolation effects, e.g. less therapy, but by significantly worse functional status and morbidity of MRSA carriers on admission.

Competing interests

The author declares that he has no financial or non-financial competing interests.

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