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Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Neurosurgical Patients: A Tertiary Care Center Study

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a well recognized complication in patients who are admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU). A number of factors have been suspected or identified to increase the risk of VAP in Neurosurgical patients. Early and rapid diagnosis and initiation of the appropriate antibiotic treatment reduce mortality and decrease the development of MDR organisms. The aim of our study is to determine the incidence of VAP in the neurosurgical patients and also to assess the probable contributing neurosurgical risk factors and find out the causative bacterial pathogens and the resistant pattern of these bacteria in neurosurgical patient in ICU of our institute

Methods

A retrospective observational study of 106 neurosurgical patients who were on mechanical ventilation for more than 48 hours was done.

Results

Out of 106 patients, 35 patients fulfilled the clinical and microbiological criteria for the diagnosis of VAP. The commonest age group involved was between 15-25 years of age with male preponderance. Head injury was the commonest etiology. There was a linear correlation between the number of days in ICU and the development of VAP. The majority of the pathogen isolated were gram-negative bacteria and all were sensitive to Colistin.

Conclusion

Head injury is a significant risk factor for VAP. Prolonged mechanical ventilation is an important risk factor for VAP.

Keywords: *Intensive care unit, neurosurgical patient, ventilator-associated pneumonia*

INTRODUCTION

Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is defined as pneumonia that occurs more than 48 hours after endotracheal intubation or tracheostomy. It is a well-recognized complication in patients who are admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU), caused by infectious agents not present or incubating at the time mechanical ventilation (MV) is started.¹ Generally, it occurs in 9 - 24% of patients intubated for longer than 48 hours. This infection can be classified into early onset (within the first 96 hours of MV) and late onset (more than 96 hours after

the initiation of MV).² The latter is more commonly attributable to multidrug-resistant (MDR) pathogens. These deadly pathogens, also known as "superbugs" can cause significant morbidity and mortality. With infection caused by such bacteria, the death rate may be as high as 20 - 30% in critically-ill ICU patients who have undergone invasive MV via an endotracheal tube (ETT) or tracheostomy. European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC) and Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, USA, have elaborately defined the standardized international terminologies, such as the multidrug-resistant (MDR), extensively

Table 1. Organism isolated from neurosurgical patients with VAP

Microorganisms	Frequency	Percent
Gram negative		
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	19	54.3
<i>Acinetobacter</i>	12	34.3
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	3	8.6
<i>Citrobacter</i>	1	2.9
<i>Burkholderia</i>	1	2.9
Gram-positive		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1	2.9

Table 2. Multidrug Resistant (MDR) and Extensively Drug Resistant (XDR) bacteria isolated from VAP cases

Microorganisms	MDR (%)	XDR (%)
Gram negative		
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	66.7	50
<i>Acinetobacter</i>	33.3	35
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	0	10
<i>Citrobacter</i>	0	5
<i>Burkholderia</i>	0	0
Gram-positive		
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	2.9	0

drug-resistant (XDR), and pan drug-resistant (PDR) bacteria.³ The rate of VAP ranges from 4 - 14/1000 ventilator days in the United States and 10-52.7/1000 days in the developing countries.⁴

A number of factors have been suspected or identified to increase the risk of VAP in various studies. A higher incidence of VAP in neurosurgical patient has also been reported in patients with traumatic head injury as compared to the other ICU patients. However, some studies have reported high association of VAP in patients who have suffered from subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).⁵ Other risk factors in neurosurgical patients for the development of early VAP include the use of barbiturates, continuous sedation, intracranial hypertension, and delayed enteral feeding. To achieve better results, early and rapid diagnosis and initiation of the appropriate antibiotic treatment is essential in cases with VAP. Various studies have shown that the delayed administration of appropriate antibiotic therapy in the VAP patients has been associated with excess hospital mortality.⁶ Nosocomial bacterial pneumonia continues to complicate the course of 7 - 41% of patients receiving continuous MV despite major advances in techniques and the routine use of efficient disinfection procedures for the respiratory equipment.⁷

Therefore, knowledge of the incidence of VAP, associated risk factors and common pathogens causing VAP can help in development of effective preventive measures and bundle protocols, which in turn will decrease the mortality and morbidity, duration of treatment and hospital stay. The aim of our study is to determine the incidence of VAP in the neurosurgical patients and also to assess the probable contributing neurosurgical risk factors, such as the site and nature of lesion in brain, mortality associated with VAP and find out the causative bacterial pathogens and the resistant pattern of these bacteria in neurosurgical patient in ICU of our institute.

METHODS

A retrospective observational study was conducted in the Department of Neurosurgery combined

with Department of Critical Care Medicine in Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Institute of Medicine, Maharajgunj Medical Campus, Kathmandu, Nepal. The medical records of patients admitted in ICU within a period of one year from August of 2017 to July of 2018 was thoroughly scrutinized. Those ICU patients who received MV for more than 48 hours were included in our study. The demographic profile of the neurosurgical patients, including name, age, sex, underlying clinical condition, date of admission to the ICU, history of previous antibiotic intake, the treatment being administered in the ICU and the clinical outcome of each patient were noted. Patients who were already on ventilation before admission to the ICU or those who died within 48 hours were excluded. Endotracheal aspirate (ETA) sample reports of all patients admitted in the ICU requiring MV for more than 48 hours were also carefully studied. The diagnosis of VAP was made on the basis of the standard clinical and microbiological criteria. Statistical analysis was performed using Fisher's exact test and p-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

A retrospective study was conducted in our institution from August of 2017 to July of 2018. According to hospital medical records, a total of 148 neurosurgical patients were admitted in ICU in one year. Out of which, 106 patients (71.6%) were on mechanical ventilation for more than 48 hours. On scrutinizing, only 35 patients fulfilled the clinical and microbiological criteria for the diagnosis of VAP. The incidence of VAP in our study was 33% (35/106). Among the 35 patients who developed VAP, the incidence of VAP was highest among patients aged between 15-25 years of age (25.7%). The incidence of VAP was more among males 23 (65.7%).

Trauma was the most common underlying factor (Table 4). Patients admitted to the ICU after trauma were at the highest risk of developing VAP with 45.7% of patients developing pneumonia. Out of the 35 cases, 22 (62.9%) were categorized under early-onset VAP group and 13 (37.1%) under the late-onset VAP group. *Klebsiella* was the most common causative organism found in both early- and late-

Table 3. Antibiotic sensitivity pattern in Gram-negative organisms

Microorganism	Polymixin/ Colistin	Imipenem/ Meropenem	Piperacillin/ Tazobactam
<i>Klebsiella</i>	12	3	2
<i>Acinetobacter</i>	8	4	1
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	2	1	0
<i>Citrobacter</i>	1	0	0
Total	23 (65.7%)	8 (22.9%)	3 (8.6 %)

onset VAP.

The incidence of VAP increased in patients who were on MV for 10 or more days (77.1%) as compared to those who were ventilated for less than 10 days (22.9%) [p < 0.006]. A total of 15 patients (42.9%) underwent tracheostomy. Among them, 6 patients underwent an early (≤ 10 days), and 9 patients underwent late (> 10 days) tracheostomies. Patients who underwent an early tracheostomy had a mean MV duration and ICU stay of 18.3 ± 16.3 and 24.0 ± 15.2 days, respectively as compared to 28.0 ± 19.1 and 31.0 ± 16.6 days, respectively, in patients who underwent a late tracheostomy. It was seen that patients with an early tracheostomy had lesser duration of MV and an early weaning from the ventilator, hence, a shorter duration of ICU stay as compared to patients who underwent a late tracheostomy.

Out of the total 35 cases of VAP, 37.1% of cases had polymicrobial growth on culture; and 48.6 % were monomicrobial. The majority of bacteria were gram-negative bacilli and gram-positive bacteria, such as staphylococcus aureus were less common. Among gram negative bacteria, klebsiella pneumonia is the most common pathogen to isolated. (Table 1)

Among 35 patients with VAP, 57.1% and 8.6% of patient were positive for Extensively drug resistant (XDR) and Multidrug resistant (MDR) strains, respectively. Whereas Klebsiellapneumoniae strains are the commonest bacteria isolated for MDR and XDR, respectively as shown in table 2. Where as there is no resistant seen with Burkholderia. All Gram-negative bacterial strains were sensitive to

Colistin; whereas Gram-positive bacterial strains were sensitive to Co-trimoxazole.

While analyzing the development of VAP in relation to the underlying neurosurgical condition, VAP was more common in patients with trauma, especially in head injury (45.7 %), followed by spine injury in 20% of the VAP cases. 17.1% of cases was reported to be spontaneous SAH. Similarly, posterior fossa surgeries were found to have a little higher incidence rate of 5.7% of VAP as compared to meningioma (2.9%). 8.6% were Miscellaneous i.e brain abscess, TB meningitis with hydrocephalus.

With regard to the site, among a total of 35 VAP-positive patients, the supratentorial compartment etiologies (71.4%) had a higher incidence as compared to the infratentorial compartment etiologies (8.6 %) and those at the pathologies of the craniovertebral junction and the cervical spine trauma (20%). This observation again was found to be clinically significant.

According to the ICU mortality records, there were a total of 14 deaths among VAP cases. The overall mortality rate associated with VAP was observed to be 40% (14/35). It was highest in the age group of > 55 years and lowest in age group of 15-25 years of age.

DISCUSSION

In our study, 35 cases developed VAP in 106 neurosurgical patients on mechanical ventilation (33%). This finding corroborates with previously published results.⁸ Head injury patients are at increased risk for VAP compared to medical patients.⁹ Similarly, in our study, we observed that head injury case was the most common underlying condition (45.7%) followed by pathologies of the craniovertebral junction and the cervical spine trauma. We observe that 17.1% of VAP cases were aneurysmal SAH. Patients undergoing aneurysmal surgery have an increased likelihood of developing SIRS with the reported incidence ranging from 29 - 87%. Immunosuppression has been found to be associated with a higher incidence of pneumonia in symptomatic aneurysmal SAH patients. SIRS

Table 3. VAP Incidence in neurosurgical patients based on age and underlying clinical condition

Underlying clinical condition	Frequency	Patient developing VAP in different age group (%)					Total percent
		15-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	>55	
Trauma (head injury)	16	62.5	42.9	40.0	62.5	14.3	45.7
Spine injury	7	12.5	28.6	20.0	12.5	28.6	20.0
Aneurysmal SAH	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	57.1	17.1
Miscellaneous	3	0.0	28.6	20.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
P-fossa tumor	2	12.5	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
Pituitary and suprasellar region	1	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Total	35	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

often contributes to the acute lung injury and a poor outcome after SAH.¹⁰

Regarding the site, contrary to the prevalent belief of the patients with an infratentorial compartment lesion having a higher incidence of VAP, our study found that patients with a supratentorial compartment pathology had a higher incidence (71.4%) of VAP. Another risk factor, which was evaluated in this study was the duration of mechanical ventilation and its association with VAP. We observed that the incidence of VAP increased in patients who were on mechanical ventilation for more than 10 days (85.2%) as compared to those who were ventilated for less than 10 days (50% [$p < 0.01$]). Thus, the incidence of VAP increases with the duration of mechanical ventilation. These findings were similar to an Italian study that included 724 ICU patients and showed that the incidence of VAP increased from 5% for patients receiving MV for 1 day to 69% receiving ventilation for ≥ 30 days.¹¹ One more risk factor, prolonged antibiotic administration to ICU patients for the treatment of primary infection results in a "super infection," from the selection of and the subsequent colonization of resistant pathogens, which was evaluated in our study was the administration of broad spectrum antibiotics in the preceding 7 days. It was observed that out of the 35 patients who developed VAP, 9 (25.7%) were on some broad spectrum antibiotics in preceding 5-7 days.

In our study *Acinetobacter* spp. (55.6%) accounted for the highest number of cases followed by *Klebsiella*. (44.4%) these two pathogens were responsible for 25.7% VAP cases. Similar Study of VAP done in a French ICU they noted that prior antimicrobial therapy markedly increased the rate of VAP caused by *P. Aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter* spp. These two pathogens in their study accounted for 65% of VAP cases among patients who have previously received antibiotics, compared with only 19% of VAP cases among antibiotic-naïve patients.¹² Similarly, Joseph et al. also reported *Acinetobacter* spp. and *P. Aeruginosa* as the predominant organisms causing VAP.¹³ Airway intubation is associated with increased frequency of Gram-negative bacterial colonization of upper and lower respiratory tract with subsequent overgrowth and pneumonia. Non fermenters such as *Pseudomonas* spp. and *Acinetobacter* were significantly associated with late onset VAP as observed by other workers.¹⁴ In our study *Klebsiella* was the most common pathogen followed by *Acinetobacter* species which are responsible for both the early onset and late onset VAP. Similar study done by Giantsou et al. also observed that potentially multiresistant *P. Aeruginosa* has been seen to be the most commonly isolated pathogen in both early onset and late onset VAP.¹⁵ Regarding the antibiotic sensitivity pattern, our results were in accordance with the study conducted.¹⁶ In gram-negative organisms that resistant to the

commonly used antibiotics and showed sensitivity to the Colistin or the Imipenem group and for gram-positive organisms our study showed a sensitivity to Cotrimoxazole.

Out of 35 patients with VAP, 57.1% and 8.6% of patients were positive for Extensively drug resistant (XDR) and Multidrug resistant (MDR) strains, respectively. The slightly increased incidence of drug resistant strains observed in our study may be because our hospital is a tertiary referral care center in a rural setup, cases with advanced diseases with Critically ill patient's referral from adjoining districts and even villages are admitted for treatment. Before attending the hospital, most of the patients get spectra of antibiotics from general practitioners or due to over-the-counter sell of antibiotics often in improper dose. Early detection and close monitoring of MDR, XDR, bacterial strains must be started by all clinical microbiology laboratories to reduce the menace of antimicrobial resistance which is now a global problem. VAP has been associated with a mortality rate between 24–76%, observed at different institutions. Patients with VAP are estimated to have a 2–10 fold higher rate of mortality as compared to the ventilated patients without pneumonia.¹⁷ The overall mortality in patients with VAP in our study was 40%. This figure is comparable to that of the study done by Mukhopadhyay et al. In which the overall mortality rate was 48.3 % among patients with VAP.¹⁸

CONCLUSION

VAP is a serious problem in the ICU leading to a longer hospital stay and increased mortality and morbidity. Prolonged mechanical ventilation is an important risk factor. Further prospective larger studies addressing this important problem is warranted in future.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None declared.

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