

如何有效監測內視鏡之清洗消毒 與血液透析感染管制重要規範

詹明錦

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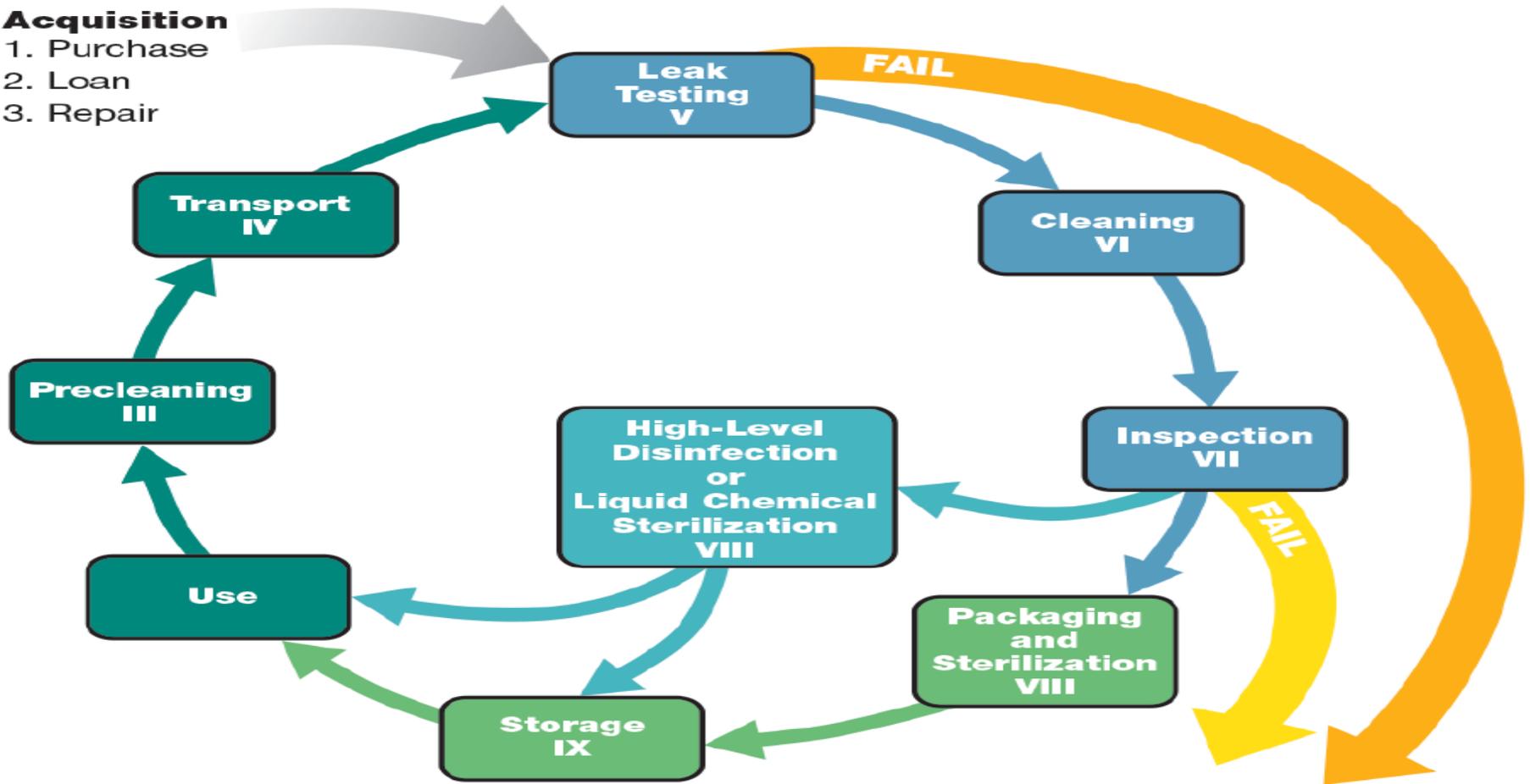
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內視鏡重複使用流程

Acquisition

1. Purchase
2. Loan
3. Repair



Disposition

1. Decontaminate and repair
2. Discard

UCLA hospital cites medical scopes in superbug CRE outbreak

By Michael Martinez, Kyung Lah and Traci Tamura, CNN

Updated 2354 GMT (0754 HKT) February 20, 2015



An internal review at the Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center found that the cleaning protocols set by the FDA and scope manufacturers still didn't remove the superbug from the devices.

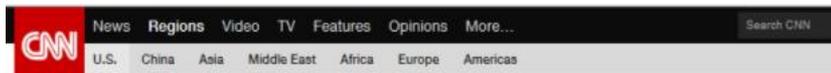
In fact, the superbug was "embedded" in the scopes even after cleaning, said Dr. Robert Cherry, chief medical and quality officer of the UCLA Health System.

Olympus TJF-Q180V duodenoscope



Close-up view of an ERCP endoscope tip

Since that internal January 28 finding, the hospital is now using an additional new sterilization procedure that involves applying a hydrogen peroxide solution to the scopes. <http://edition.cnn.com/2015/02/19/health/california-hospital-deadly-bacteria-superbug-cases/>
"There's no risk," Cherry added.



Deadly superbug-related scopes sold without FDA approval

By Elizabeth Cohen, Senior Medical Correspondent
Updated 1020 GMT (1820 HKT) March 5, 2015



TRUTH
WHAT DOES THAT MEAN
OIL PRI

Advertisement

The latest from CNN Health

FDA: Scope links superbug not ap

CDC Bacteria killed 1 U.S., and it's sor

<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/03/04/us/superbug-endoscope-no-permission/>

October 8, 2014, Vol 312, No. 14 >

[< Previous Article](#)

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Original Investigation | October 8, 2014

New Delhi Metallo- β -Lactamase–Producing Carbapenem-Resistant *Escherichia coli* Associated With Exposure to Duodenoscopes **FREE**

Lauren Epstein, MD, MSc^{1,2}; Jennifer C. Hunter, DrPH^{1,2}; M. Allison Arwady, MD^{2,3}; Victoria Tsai, MPH²; Linda Stein, MPH²; Marguerite Gribogiannis, MPA⁴; Mabel Frias, MPH²; Alice Y. Guh, MD¹; Alison S. Laufer, PhD¹; Stephanie Black, MD²; Massimo Pacilli, MS²; Heather Moulton-Meissner, PhD¹; J. Kamile Rasheed, PhD¹; Johannetsy J. Avillan, BS¹; Brandon Kitchel, MS¹; Brandi M. Limbago, PhD¹; Duncan MacCannell, PhD¹; David Lonsway, PhD¹; Judith Noble-Wang, PhD¹; Judith Conway, RN²; Craig Conover, MD²; Michael Vernon, DrPH²; Alexander J. Kallen, MD¹

[\[+\] Author Affiliations](#)

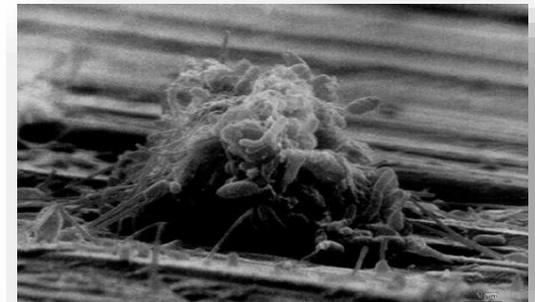
How can microbes survive reprocessing?

▣ Inadequate cleaning

- In order for HLD to work, the scope must be meticulously cleaned.
- Use the correct brush
- Take the correct amount of time
- Monitor the effectiveness of cleaning
 - ATP bioluminescence, Protein, Hemoglobin, Carbohydrate tests available



Inadequate manual cleaning and drying support the formation of biofilm



Strategies for assessing risk and improving reprocessing effectiveness

- Perform audits of practices used to reprocess endoscopes
- Conduct routine process quality checks
 - Smell check and visual inspection
 - Rapid indicators for detecting residue before HLD or sterilization
 - ATP
 - Protein, blood, carbohydrates
- Engage manufacturers when problems occur
- Carry out additional evaluations “after the fact”
 - Microbial cultures
 - Inspection of channels for damage using a borescope
- Respond aggressively when a breach or outbreak is identified
- Share findings publically so we all can learn from the facts



如何進行內視鏡再處理流程的監測？

清洗監測

- 酵素清潔劑清洗力監測
- 針對人工清洗步驟後的清潔監測

消毒監測

- 每次消毒前偵測消毒液濃度(AAMI ST58:2013、AAMI ST91:2015)
- 細菌培養



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

American Journal of Infection Control

journal homepage: www.ajicjournal.org



Major article

The adenosine triphosphate test is a rapid and reliable audit tool to assess manual cleaning adequacy of flexible endoscope channels

Michelle J. Alfa PhD^{a,b,c,*}, Iram Fatima MSc^b, Nancy Olson BSc^b

^a *Clinical Microbiology Diagnostic Services of Manitoba, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada*

^b *Microbiology Laboratory Saint Boniface Research Centre, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada*

^c *Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada*

- The study objective was to verify that the adenosine triphosphate (ATP) benchmark of <200 relative light units (RLUs) was achievable in a busy endoscopy clinic that followed the manufacturer's manual cleaning instructions.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

American Journal of Infection Control

journal homepage: www.ajicjournal.org



Major article

Validation of adenosine triphosphate to audit manual cleaning of flexible endoscope channels

Michelle J. Alfa PhD^{a,b,c,*}, Iram Fatima MSc^c, Nancy Olson BSc^c

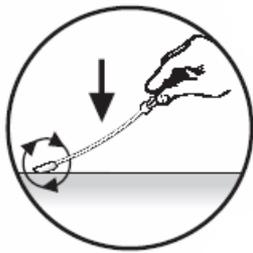
^a Clinical Microbiology Diagnostic Services of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

^b Microbiology Laboratory, Saint Boniface Research Centre, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

^c Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB, Canada

- The benchmarks for clean were as follows: $<6.4 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ protein, $<2.2 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ hemoglobin, and $<4\text{-log}_{10}$ colony-forming units/cm² bioburden. The average protein, hemoglobin, and bioburden benchmarks were achieved if <200 RLU were detected.
- Flexible endoscopes that have complete manual cleaning will have <200 RLU by the Clean-Trace ATP test.

檢測表面 ATP

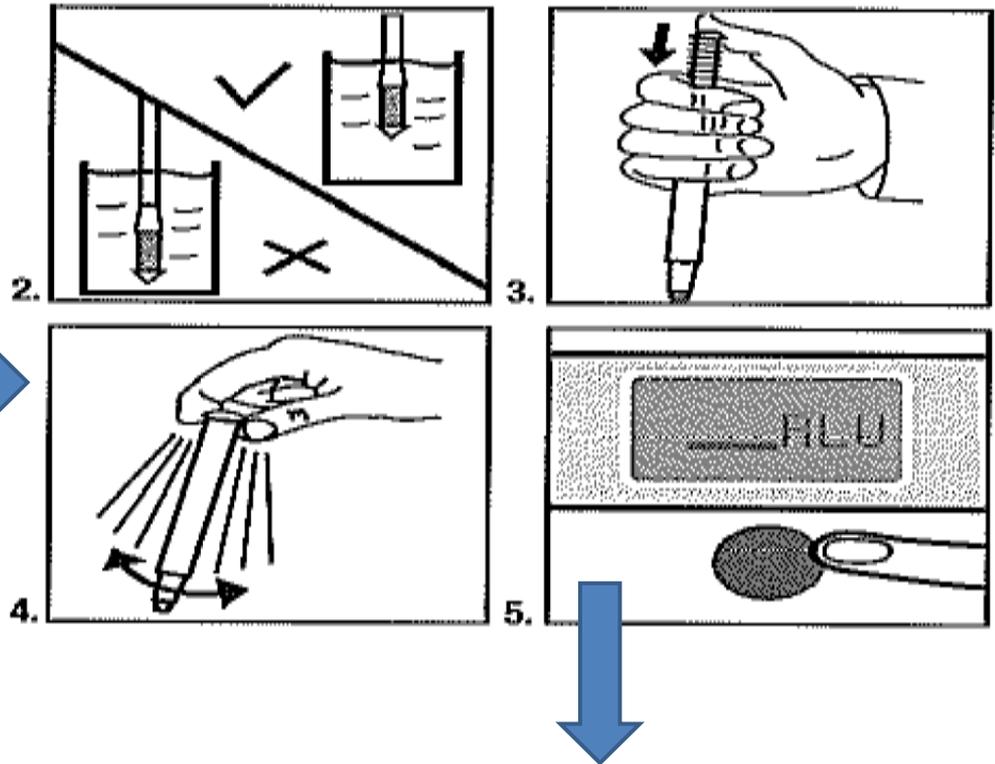


1. 擦拭

2. 按壓下、混合5秒

3. 馬上測量

以ATP Water Test (H2O) 採樣



放入機器進行測量



內視鏡清洗監測法之比較

American Journal of Infection Control 41 (2013) 161-4



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

American Journal of Infection Control

journal homepage: www.ajicjournal.org



Major article

Comparison of adenosine triphosphate, microbiological load, and residual protein as indicators for assessing the cleanliness of flexible gastrointestinal endoscopes

Ryo Fushimi MT^{a,*}, Masaki Takashina MD, PhD^a, Hideki Yoshikawa MD, PhD^a,
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Mitsuo Kaku MD, PhD^d

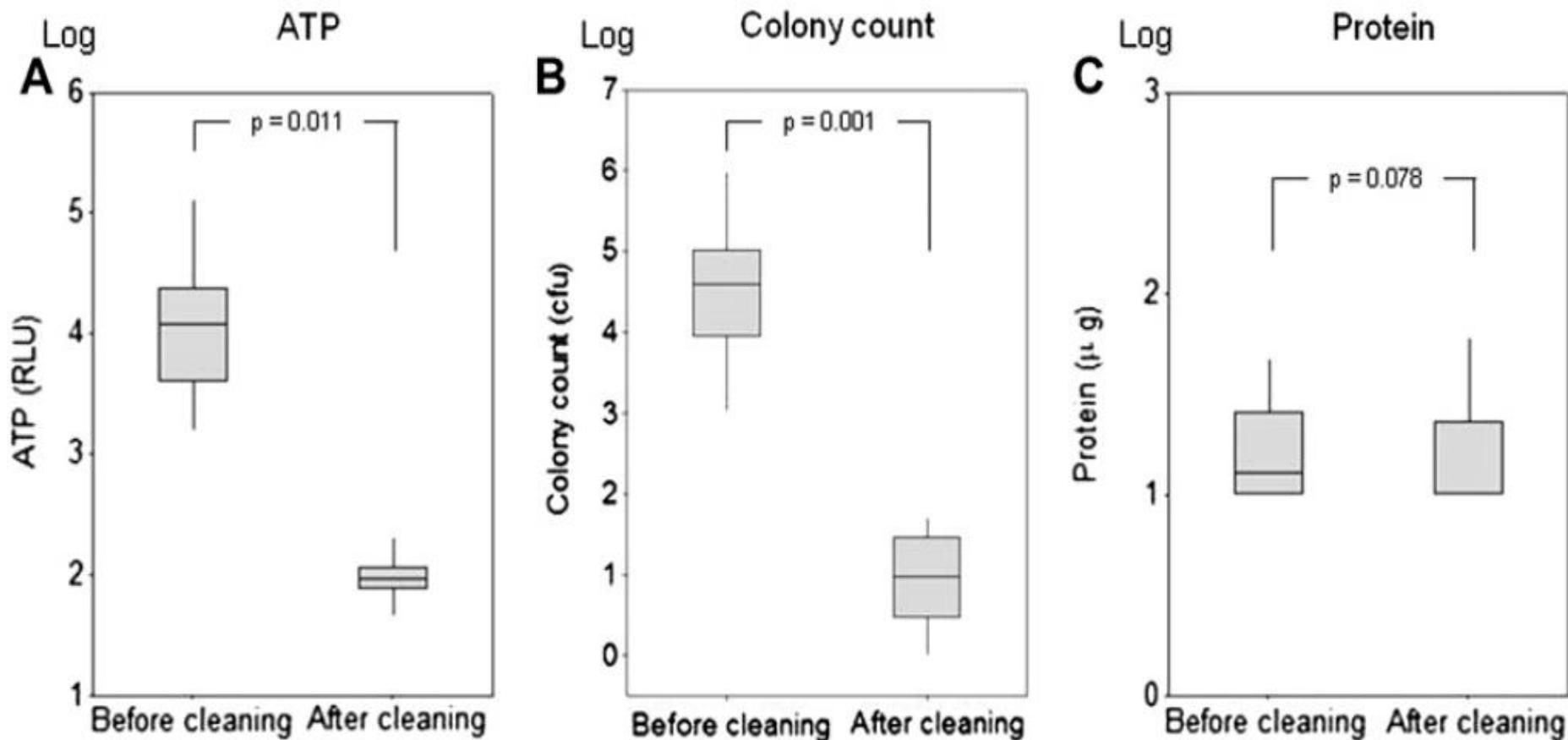
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^d Department of Infection Control and Laboratory Diagnostics, Division of Internal Medicine, Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Tohoku, Japan

ATP、蛋白質與細菌數量的關係



清潔前後的ATP與細菌數量，都呈現明顯差異且兩者有相近的趨勢。

→因蛋白質濃度在清潔前後並沒有差異，所以較不適合作為清潔前後的指標。

內視鏡清潔監測頻率

AAMI ST 91 – 在 2015年4月公佈 ...



Flexible and semi-rigid endoscope processing in health care facilities

醫療院所軟式與半硬式內視鏡的再處理標準

American National Standard

ANSI/AAMI
ST91:2015
Flexible and semi-rigid
endoscope processing in
health care facilities

AAMI ST 91

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應定期執行人工清洗步驟的效能測試。每週一次或最好每天。

The frequency of testing the efficacy of the manual cleaning step should occur on a regular basis, weekly or preferably daily (Drosnock 2014, Alfa 2014).

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消毒監測

106年感染管制查核項目

2.1確實執行衛材、器械、機器之清潔、消毒及滅菌管理 符合項目:

- 1-9:軟式內視鏡（包括腸胃鏡、氣管鏡等）相關器械、設備之清洗消毒訂有標準作業流程，並由專人負責且確實執行。
- 1-10:依照說明書建議監測軟式內視鏡等相關器械、設備之清洗消毒液有效濃度，並有紀錄。

優良項目:

- 2:定期探討及分析消毒/滅菌過程（含內視鏡清洗消毒作業）或外包業務（含租賃手術器械），如有異常情況應進行檢討及改善。

評量共識:

- 評分說明符合項目1- (10) 所提之消毒液有效濃度應依廠商說明書建議使用，並按說明書建議頻率進行有效濃度測試，且使用前須確認試紙之效期。另監測紀錄應包含測試日期、測試人員簽名及測試結果 (如是否合格) ，但不須留存測試後之濃度試紙實體。

佐證資料:

8. 內視鏡安全作業指引。(符合)
9. 內視鏡或器械消毒劑有效濃度監測紀錄。(符合)
10. 內視鏡採檢流程。(符合)
14. 內視鏡品管監測結果及改善措施與檢討會議紀錄。(優良)

消毒水開封後可使用的效期、使用條件 (溫度與時間)



U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

a A A



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FDA-Cleared Sterilants and High Level Disinfectants with General Claims for Processing Reusable Medical and Dental Devices - March 2009

Manufacturer	Active Ingredient(s)	Sterilant Contact Conditions	High Level Disinfectant Contact Conditions
K051305 CS Medical, L.L.C.	TD-5 High-level Disinfectant 2.65% glutaraldehyde	No indication for device sterilization. Passes the AOAC Sporidical Activity Test in 10 hrs at 22 °C.	5 min at 37.8°C Single use to be used exclusively with the TD-100 Transesophageal Probe Disinfectant. Contact conditions established by simulated use testing with endoscopes.

<http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/ReprocessingofSingle-UseDevices/ucm133514.htm>



三軍總醫院
Tri-Service General Hospital



Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities, 2008

William A. Rutala, Ph.D., M.P.H.^{1,2}, David J. Weber, M.D., M.P.H.^{1,2}, and the Healthcare

Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC)³

- The high-level disinfectant label claims for OPA solution at 20°C vary worldwide (e.g., **5 minutes in Europe, Asia, and Latin America**; **10 minutes in Canada and Australia**; and **12 minutes in the United States**).
- These label claims differ worldwide because of differences in the test methodology and requirements for licensure.
- In an automated endoscope reprocessor with an FDA-cleared capability to maintain solution temperatures at 25°C, the contact time for OPA is 5 minutes.



1

Completely submerge the indicating pad of the strip into CIDEX® Solution for the specified time and remove. Do not shake strip.



2

Remove excess solution by standing strip upright on a paper towel.



3

Read results at specified time. Do not read past specified time.



CIDEX® OPA Test Strips

CIDEX® OPA ORTHO-PHTHALALDEHYDE SOLUTION CAN BE USED OR REUSED FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS.*

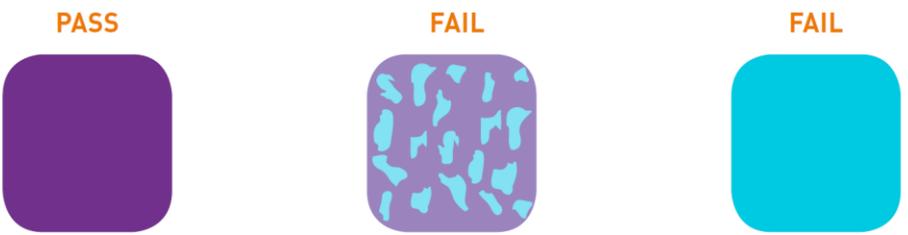
How to test: completely submerge indicating pad of the strip into solution. Hold for 1 second and remove. Do not shake strip.

Remove excess solution by standing the strip upright on a paper towel.

Read results at 90 seconds. Do not read past 90 seconds. Pad will be completely PURPLE to indicate effective solution. IF ANY BLUE remains on the pad apart from the top line, solution is ineffective and must be discarded.

*CIDEX® OPA Solution may be used or reused for up to a maximum of 14 days provided the required condition of ortho-phthalaldehyde concentration and temperature exist based upon monitoring described in the Instructions for Use. Do not rely solely on days in use.

- ❑ Completely submerge indicating pad of the strip into solution. Hold for 1 second and remove
- ❑ Remove excess solution by standing the strip upright on a paper towel.
- ❑ Read results at 90 seconds.



REORDER NO.	DESCRIPTION	CASE CONTENTS
CX20392	CIDEX® OPA Test Strips	2 bottles – 60 strips per bottle
CX20393	CIDEX® OPA Test Strips	2 bottles – 15 strips per bottle

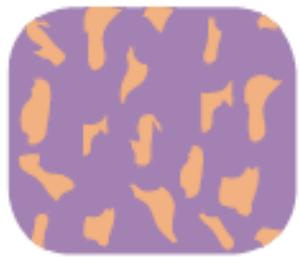
CIDEX® Activated Dialdehyde Test Strips

CIDEX® ACTIVATED DIALDEHYDE SOLUTION CAN BE USED OR REUSED FOR A MAXIMUM OF 14 DAYS.†

PASS



FAIL



FAIL



How to test: Completely submerge indicating pad of the strip into solution. **Hold for 3 seconds** and remove. Do not shake strip.

Remove excess solution by standing the strip upright on a paper towel.

Read results at 75 seconds. Do not read past 75 seconds. Pad will be completely PURPLE to indicate effective solution. IF ANY ORANGE remains on the pad apart from the top line, solution is ineffective and must be discarded.

細菌採檢培養

內視鏡消毒評估採樣方式

1. Air valve：注入5ml無菌水，由遠端收取液體
2. Water channel：注入5ml 無菌水，由遠端收取液體
3. Instrument channel port：注入5ml 無菌水，由 umbilical cord 倒出液體
4. Elevator channel、auxiliary water inlet channels：注入5ml 無菌水，由insertion tube 入口倒出液體
5. 對於較細窄的管道，可考慮使用無菌的細胞刷，將內管的微生物移出，因為沖洗可能無法將管腔內的菌株全部沖出。

微生物培養結果判定

- 培養出非含芽孢細菌，如革蘭氏陰性細菌及革蘭氏陽性球菌，視為消毒後不合格
- 若培養出 *coagulase-negative staphylococcus*, 需檢查是否採檢過程汙染
- 若培養出 *Bacillus species, diphtheroids* 則視為高層次消毒後合理存在細菌，但是仍需持續監測

細菌培養

Standards of Infection Prevention in Reprocessing Flexible Gastrointestinal Endoscopes, SGNA 2015

- Routine culturing of endoscopes following reprocessing is not currently recommended in the United States but may be considered in the event of an identified outbreak (Petersen et al., 2011).
- Surveillance cultures can be used as a method for assessing reprocessing quality; and aid in identifying particular endoscope defects that hamper effective reprocessing (Rutala & Weber, 2015...)
- Facilities should be aware of recent interim guidelines and consider culturing duodenoscopes to validate the cleaning process of these particular scopes (CDC, 2015).



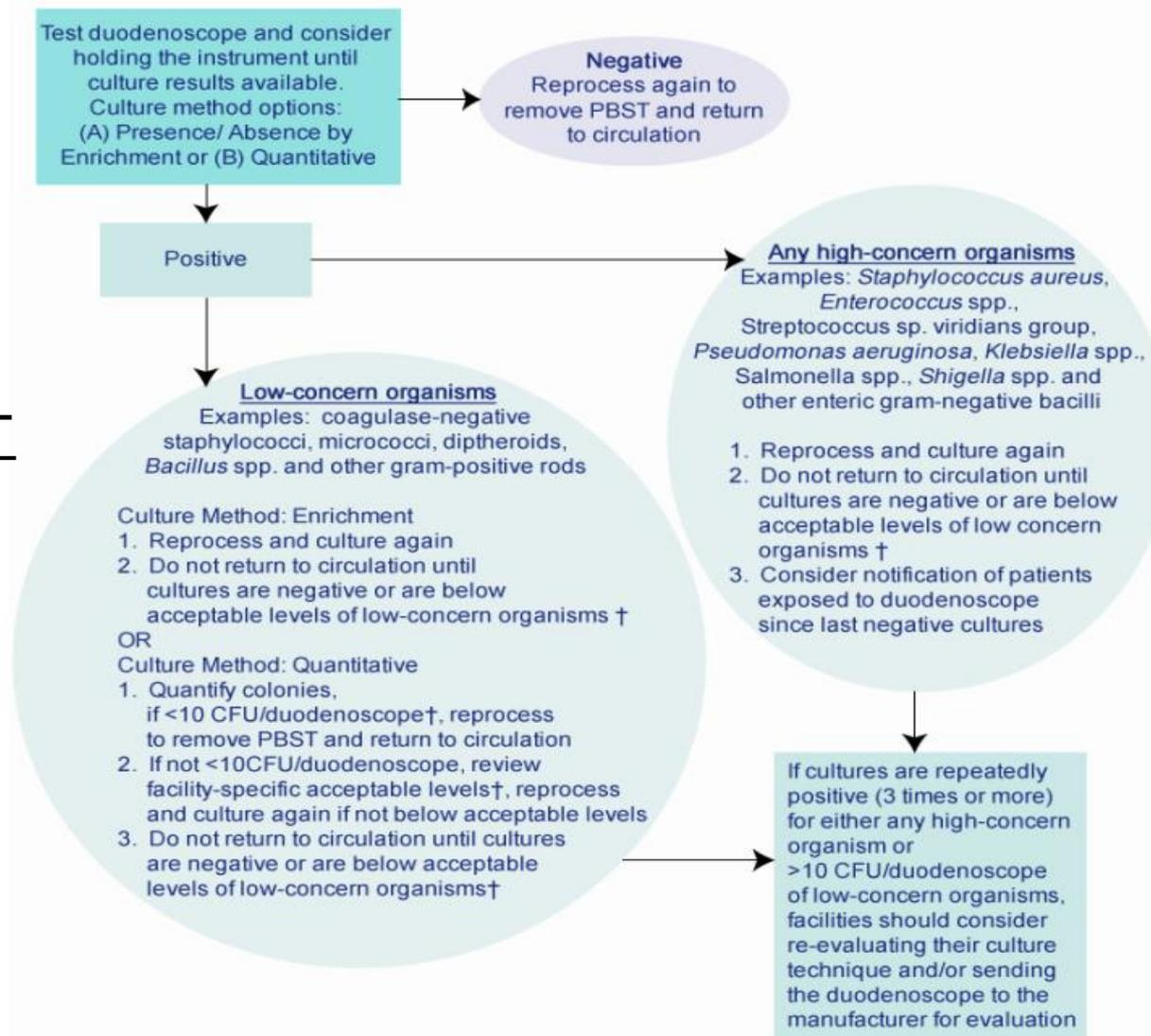


Interim Protocol for Healthcare Facilities Regarding Surveillance for Bacterial Contamination of Duodenoscopes after Reprocessing

12指腸鏡細菌培養 建議頻率：

1. 每支12指腸鏡至少每進行60次ERCP或每個月一次要進行測試。

或
1. 每一次



Quality Assurance

- Quality assurance is essential to the continued safety and effectiveness of endoscope reprocessing. Health care facilities must have documentation that may include but is not limited to the following:
 - ▣ procedure date and time,
 - ▣ patient' s name and medical record number,
 - ▣ endoscopist' s name,
 - ▣ endoscope model and serial number or other identifier,
 - ▣ AER (if used) model and serial number or other identifier,
 - ▣ names of individuals who reprocessed the endoscope

Standards of Infection Prevention in Reprocessing Flexible Gastrointestinal Endoscopes, SGNA 2015

總結

- 使用能有效清潔生物性髒污的酵素清潔劑來進行內視鏡再處理的人工清洗。
- 使用ATP來進行清潔監測是方便簡易的。
 - ▣ 依據benchmark判定清潔程度的方式，能持續進行清潔工作效能的監測及持續品質改善。
 - ▣ 定期監測：至少每一支內視鏡一週需測一次(CDC 2015)。
 - ▣ 內視鏡的標準值:200 RLU
- 每次消毒前監測消毒液之最低有效濃度。
- 細菌培養：尚未有明確指引建議須常規檢測所有內視鏡。

血液透析感染管制重要規範

醫療機構血液透析感染管制措施指引

衛生福利部疾病管制署106年5月12日

醫療機構血液透析感染管制措施指引

衛生福利部疾病管制署

106年5月12日

壹、前言

血液透析的病人因為侵入性醫療處置、免疫防禦能力下降及治療照護過程中醫療照護人員頻繁的接觸等多重因素，特別容易成為醫療照護相關感染（healthcare-associated infections；HAI）的高危險性族群之一。本指引



工作人員

- (一) 透析單位需有工作人員肝炎之紀錄並造冊 (內容包含：HBsAg、anti-HBsAg、anti-HCV 等)，並提供適宜的管理及保存方式，保障員工隱私。
- (二) 執行血液透析穿刺、收血等有可能產生血液、體液之飛濺時，應穿戴隔離衣、手套、口罩、護目鏡或面罩等個人防護裝備。
- (三) 依循標準防護措施照護所有的透析病人，並落實手部衛生及呼吸道衛生與咳嗽禮節。
- (四) 參考疾病管制署公布之「醫療照護人員預防接種建議」接受B型肝炎、流感、MMR、百日咳、白喉、破傷風、水痘等疫苗接種。醫療機構應提供透析單位工作人員B型肝炎疫苗及每年進行胸部X光檢查與流感疫苗接種。
- (五) 定期辦理員工感染管制教育訓練及能力測試。

透析病人(1)

監測病人血流感染、病毒性肝炎等經血液傳染病毒感染、與肺結核的發生情形，並有檢查紀錄。

1. 新收案長期透析病人：須先建立 HBsAg、anti-HBs、anti-HCV、胸部X光之基本資料，且至少每年例行檢查一次，anti-HCV 陰性病人則建議每6-12個月檢查anti-HCV；有異常者應列冊追蹤；若有疑似暴露的情形發生，應即時追蹤確認。若有檢驗anti-HBc，且anti-HBs與anti-HBc皆為陽性者，可不需再每年做B型肝炎相關的檢測。
2. anti-HIV 亦可在告知病人必要性取得其同意後進行檢測。

透析病人(2)

3. 每個月檢測病人 ALT 有助於及早發現HCV 感染；若病人出現不明原因ALT 值上升情形且為anti-HCV 陰性者，建議抽血檢查anti-HCV；若病人持續ALT 值上升且anti-HCV維持陰性者，建議抽血檢查HCV RNA。
4. 若單位內出現新發生的 anti-HCV 陽轉個案，應依據傳染病防治法於指定期限內通報衛生主管機關，並建議在發現後的3-6 個月期間，將檢查頻率縮短至每1-3 個月為 anti-HCV 陰性病人抽血檢查anti-HCV。若沒有新增陽轉個案，回歸每6-12 個月檢查一次；若持續發現新增陽轉個案，建議會同肝膽腸胃科醫師共同研擬對策，進行感染來源調查並執行改善措施，同時將縮短檢查頻率的期間延長為6-12 個月，以確認改善措施執行成效。



透析病人(3)

對於所有已知 B 型肝炎表面抗原(HBsAg)陽性病人(以下簡稱B型肝炎病人)，應常規採取B 型肝炎隔離措施(HBV Isolation/Precautions)。措施包括以下項目：

1. 將 B 型肝炎病人安置在與其他透析病人不同的房間或分隔的區域進行透析；
2. 指定 B 型肝炎病人專用的血液透析機；
3. 治療結束後應將透析器(dialyzer)以醫療廢棄物丟棄；
4. 執行透析導管連接(cannulation)和分離(de-cannulation)作業時，應配戴口罩和眼睛保護裝置；
5. 工作人員不可同時照護 B 型肝炎病人和對B 型肝炎病毒不具免疫力的病人(HBV susceptible patient)。
6. 建議由對 B 型肝炎病毒具有免疫力的工作人員照護B 型肝炎病人。



透析病人(4)

- 考量我國屬 C 型肝炎病毒高盛行率地區，建議此類病人應集中照護進行透析。
- 對於確認或疑似感染或移生多重抗藥性微生物 (例如：MRSA, VISA, VRE 等) 的病人進行血液透析時，應採取接觸防護措施，並優先規劃獨立空間，使用專屬的非重要 (non-critical) 的醫療器具(只與病人皮膚接觸，不與黏膜或身體無菌部位接觸的醫療用物)，或安排在當天的最後一位進行血液透析；在病人離開後應徹底執行儀器設備清潔消毒及病室環境終期清潔。



安全的用藥/注射行為

1. 單一劑量藥物提供僅單一病人使用，且不應以重複抽取方式使用。
2. 應於乾淨區域進行藥物準備。
3. 在抽取藥劑及經管路注射輸液或藥品前，應使用酒精棉片以用力旋轉擦拭藥瓶和管路接頭正面與側面的方式 (scrub the hub)，進行消毒。
4. 以無菌操作技術準備和處置非口服藥物或輸液。
5. 同 1 件輸液用品（如：針頭、注射器、沖洗溶液、輸液管路、或靜脈輸液等）不可使用於不同病人。
6. 避免使用多劑量包裝的藥物（**multidose vials**）。



導管照護

- 一. 置放血液透析用的中心靜脈導管時，應依照中心導管置放組合式照護措施(**central line insertion bundle**)，採取最大無菌面防護及使用酒精性**chlorhexidine** 或酒精性優碘消毒皮膚。
- 二. 照護留置於病人血管導管之注意事項
 1. 依照中心導管每日照護組合式措施(**central line maintenance bundle**)，在更換敷料時使用酒精性**chlorhexidine** 或酒精性優碘消毒皮膚。
 2. 每次在打開導管帽後，以及完成血液透析等照護工作套回導管帽前，應使用酒精性**chlorhexidine**、70%酒精或優碘(10%**povidone-iodine**) 用力旋轉擦拭導管接頭(**scrub catheter hubs**)；若使用無針式接頭(**needleless connector**)，應依照說明書指示進行消毒。
 3. 於血液透析療程階段結束後，使用酒精性**chlorhexidine** 清潔消毒導管置入部位，再擦上含優碘或抗生素的軟膏 (**antibiotic ointment or povidone-iodine ointment**)；但注意應依據導管產品說明，選用適合導管材質的軟膏，或者可以使用含有**chlorhexidine** 的無菌敷料覆蓋傷口。
 4. 視需要使用具有可留置預防性抗生素(**antimicrobial catheter locking solution**)等特殊設計的導管。
 5. 在執行導管連接(**central line connection**)和分離(**central line disconnection**)作業時，除了工作人員應穿戴適當的個人防護裝備外，建議也請病人配戴口罩。



環境與儀器設備(1)

- 病人透析結束後，治療區環境(包括血液透析椅、血液透析儀器、桌椅等設備表面)必須完成清潔消毒，才能提供給下一位病人使用；消毒過程中應使用足夠量的消毒劑擦拭環境表面，原則上擦拭後表面應達可見潮濕(visibly wet)，並保留足夠時間讓消毒劑自然乾燥。
 1. 透析單位的常規清潔，可使用濃度 500ppm (1:100 稀釋) 的漂白水擦拭、清潔及消毒病人治療區的高接觸表面，例如：血液透析椅、血液透析儀器、桌子等。
 2. 當有小範圍 (< 10ml) 的血液或有機物質時，應先以低濃度 500ppm (1:100 稀釋) 的漂白水覆蓋在其表面，若血液或有機物質的範圍大於10ml 以上，則需以高濃度5000ppm (1:10 稀釋) 的漂白水覆蓋，再以清潔劑或肥皂和清水清除髒污與有機物質。

環境與儀器設備(2)

- 對於疑似或確定多重抗藥性細菌、困難梭狀桿菌病人的治療區/等候區環境表面（如：椅子、桌子、血液透析儀器等），可使用濃度1000ppm（1:50 稀釋）的漂白水擦拭、清潔。
- 當照護需採取接觸傳染防護措施的病人時，儘量使用拋棄式的病人照護裝置，以減少多重抗藥性微生物交叉感染的機會。
- 攜至病人單位使用之不能進行全面清潔消毒的物品（例如：膠帶、布面壓脈帶等），應於使用後丟棄、或留給該病人專屬使用、或於清潔消毒後再提供下一位病人使用或送到公用的乾淨區。



環境與儀器設備(3)

- 單向血液透析儀器(single-pass dialysis machine)內部管路應依儀器使用說明，於每班（至少每日）治療結束後進行高溫消毒(heat disinfection)或化學消毒(chemical disinfection)；透析液循環使用的機器(recirculating machine)則於每班之間皆應進行適當消毒。若血液透析儀器不是每天使用，必須依儀器使用說明書建議的頻率與方式進行化學消毒後，才能再提供給病人使用。
- 若發生血液滲漏情形，血液透析儀器內部管路應進行消毒後，才可提供給下一位病人使用。
- 建議使用超細纖維(microfiber)布和拖把清潔，因為其清潔效果比一般棉布產品有效。



透析用水處理

CDC醫療機構血液透析感染管制措施指引

	TSN98 (2009)	TSN102 (2013)	ANSI/AAMI 23500:2014	
菌落數數據標準(CFU/ml)				
Dialysis Water	< 200	< 200	< 100	
Standard Dialysis Fluid	< 200	< 200	< 100	
Ultrapure Dialysis Fluid	Nil	Nil	<0.1	
Substitution Fluid	Nil	Nil	<10 ⁻⁶ (Sterile)	
Action level ¹	>50	>50	Dialysis Water and Standard Dialysis Fluid >50	
檢體培養方式				
培養基	TSA or TGYE	TGEA or R2A	TGEA or R2A	TSA or TGYE
環境溫度	35°C	17~23°C	17~23°C	35°C
培養期	48hr	7 days	7days	48hr
菌落數建議監測頻率				
逆滲透水(Dialysis Water) 至少每個月檢測 1 次；所有透析機台之透析液(Dialysis Fluid) 每季需至少檢測 1 次。				
內毒素數據標準(EU/ml)				
Dialysis Water	< 2	< 2	< 0.25	
Standard Dialysis Fluid	Nil	Nil	< 0.5	
Ultrapure Dialysis Fluid	Nil	Nil	< 0.03	
Substitution Fluid	Nil	Nil	< 0.03(Non-pyrogenic)	
Action level ¹	Nil	Nil	Dialysis Water >0.125 and Standard Dialysis Fluid >0.25	

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血液透析評量標準

□ 5.1.3 細菌培養

5.1.3.1 傳統RO系統

(一)RO水取樣

(A) 測定時機：

- 至少每月檢查一次（每月任選一天）（建議以RO管路消毒前取樣為最佳時機，可驗證消毒週期適用於該系統，其系統內微生物控制得宜）
- 檢查結果超過標準值時，須再複查。
- 當懷疑或確定病人治療時，有熱原性（pyrogenic）物質引起不適或菌血症。
- 新系統應至少每週檢測一次直到合格。
- 水處理系統或運送系統改裝時，需每週檢測一次直到合格。



採檢原則

□ RO水取樣步驟：

通常在取樣口收集取樣時，應先讓水流出60秒後，才收集入無菌且無內毒素的容器內；收集量通常為50 ml，或由實驗室自己決定。

□ 透析機透析液取樣

透析液取樣則用無菌空針，在人工腎臟入口端前採透析液管線上的採樣口至少25 mL樣本，或由實驗室自己決定。

細菌含量採總生菌數法

- 細菌含量檢驗樣本，最好在取樣後30分鐘內開始培養(不可超過1至2小時)，或者儲存在4°C並在24小時內開始培養；可接受的培養方法包括傾注平板法 (Pour-plate method)、塗抹平板法(Spread-plate method)、膜過濾法 (Membrane Filter Method)
- 透析用水的細菌含量之檢驗的培養方法：
 - (1) 可選用Tryptone Glucose Extract Agar (TGEA)或Reasonger' s 2 Agar (R2A)做為培養基，在17°C至23°C之下，培養168小時 (7天)後計數，結果以單位體積含菌落群數表示(CFU/ml)。
 - (2) 可選用Trypticase Soy Agar(TSA)或TGYE做為培養基，在35°C之下，培養48小時後計數，結果以單位體積含菌落群數表示(CFU/ml)。

檢驗方法

可應用下列三種方法

- 傾倒平板法(pour plate method)
- 濾膜法(membrane filtration method)
- 塗抹平板法(surface spread plate method)

檢測標準

溶液	菌落數 CFU/ml		內毒素 EU/ml	
	容許值	行動值	容許值	行動值
透析用水	<100	50	<0.25	0.125
透析液	<100	50	<0.5	0.25
超純透析液	<0.1	-	<0.03	-
補充液	<10 ⁻⁶	-	<0.03	-



謝謝聆聽

