TITLE: Antimicrobial Copper Surfaces in Hospital Settings: Clinical Effectiveness

DATE: 30 September 2016

RESEARCH QUESTION

What is the evidence for the clinical effectiveness of antimicrobial copper surfaces in hospital settings to reduce health care-associated infections?

KEY FINDINGS

Two systematic reviews, one randomized controlled trial, and one non-randomized study were identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of antimicrobial copper surfaces in hospital settings to reduce health care-associated infections.

METHODS

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including Embase, Medline, PubMed, The Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. No filters were applied to limit retrieval by study type. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2011 and September 26, 2016. Internet links were provided, where available.

SELECTION CRITERIA

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.
Table 1: Selection Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Hospitalized patients of all ages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>Use of antimicrobial copper surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparator</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td>Decreased health care-associated infection (HCAI) rates; improved patient outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Designs</td>
<td>Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

RESULTS

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials, and non-randomized studies.

Two systematic reviews, one randomized controlled trial, and one non-randomized study were identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of antimicrobial copper surfaces in hospital settings to reduce health care-associated infections. No relevant health technology assessments were identified.

Additional references of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Health Technology Assessments
No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses


Randomized Controlled Trials

Non-Randomized Studies


PREPARED BY:
Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health
Tel: 1-866-898-8439
www.cadth.ca
APPENDIX – FURTHER INFORMATION:

Previous CADTH Reports


Non-Randomized Studies

Alternate Intervention


No Patient-Related Outcomes Reported


PubMed: PM26185055


PubMed: PM24740976


PubMed: PM23396344

PubMed: PM23228934


Review Articles


Additional References


