Mean hospital stay for all patients in the unit was 60 days
Healthcare staff and other patients were screened through cultures of faeces and fingertips
Surveillance for Prototheca algaemia was continued for one year post outbreak

RESULTS

The outbreak affected 12 patients in 50 days
Patient care, infection control, sterilization and housekeeping protocols were as per laid out Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
The unit had an average occupancy of 26 patients (86.67%) during the temporal extent of outbreak
Mean hospital stay for all patients in the unit was 60 days
Mean age of affected patients was 37 ± 10.74 years
Mean neutrophil count in patients was 150 ±10.74 /dl
A minimum of one and a maximum of three patients of algaemia were present in the unit at a given time
No specific clinical features were noticed during the period of algaemia
The hypothesis of person to person transmission could not be substantiated
Repeat blood cultures confirmed algaemia
Preliminary micromorphological examination revealed such as room air, air handling unit vents, water, sinks, surfaces, antiseptic solutions, crystalloids and medical devices were undertaken
Healthcare staff and other patients were screened through cultures of faeces and fingertips
Surveillance for Prototheca algaemia was continued for one year post outbreak

DISCUSSION

One patient developed sepsis, duration of hospital stay was 28 days
Fresh fecal cultures positive for Prototheca wickerham
Environmental cultures positive for Prototheca wickerham
No case of algaemia in a tertiary care hospital

The hypothesis of person to person transmission could not be substantiated
Surveillance studies for possible environmental reservoirs with all operating room and hospital premises, air handling units
Protothecosis, duration of hospital stay was 28 days
Prototheca wickerham

Immunocompromised
Outbreaks are expanding its pathogenicity and host range
Dynamics of Prototheca wickerham
De novo appearance of the disease in any cohort compared with patients affected with opportunistic infection
Such hospital outbreaks need to be monitored and controlled with the help of appropriate detection tools and protocols.