Hand Hygiene Improvement Journey





IPC Workshop Auckland, Sunday 15 October 2017



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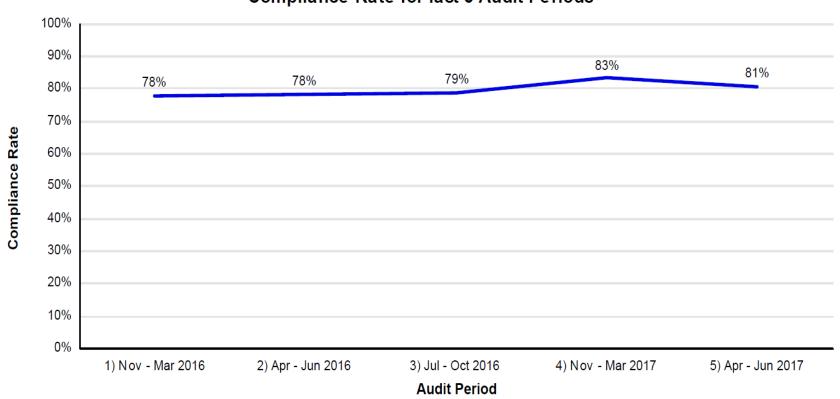


Where have we come from

March 2015 - 70% to June 2017 - 81%



Compliance Rate for last 5 Audit Periods





How did we get there

 CDHB multidisciplinary Hand Hygiene Governance Group

- Process for improvement
 - Driver diagram
 - Process and Outcome Measure
 - PDSA testing
- Campaigning/Gamification



How did we get there

Process for improvement

- Driver diagram
- Process and Outcome Measure
 - >80 %
 - All inpatient areas part of the GA programme
 - 100 % completion Self learning package at orientation

PDSA testing

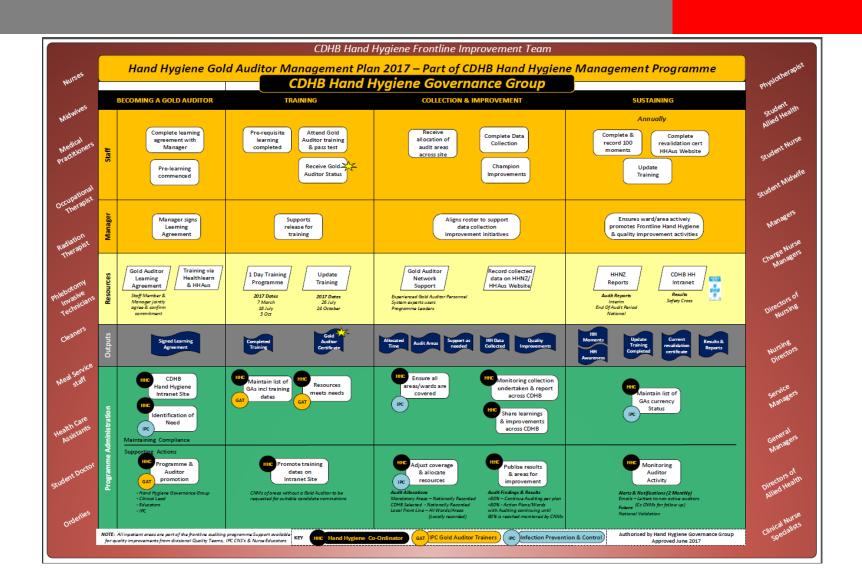
- Availability of ABHR
- Key Messages communication
- Gold Auditor Programme

CDHB Hand Hygiene Improvement Driver Diagram

Aim	Drivers	Actions
	Local leadership improves hand hygiene practice	Leaders have hand hygiene on the improvement agenda
		Leaders focus removing barriers to hand hygiene
		Leaders act as role models
		Leaders support teams to monitor local hand hygiene practice and focus improvement efforts
		Hand hygiene results are posted in areas
>80% adherence in 5 moments of hand hygiene for each audit period	Hand hygiene 5 moments is the social norm	Leaders foster hand hygiene champions
		Staff mutually reinforce high hand hygiene standards
		Staff support each other to sustain hand hygiene
		Peer reviews include hand hygiene performance
	Staff are knowledgeable about how the 5 moments apply in their work area	The 5 moments are made relevant to the work environment
		Orientation and mentoring includes the 5 moments
		5 Moments information is easily accessible
		All relevant education includes hand hygiene practice
	Work processes and the environment support hand hygiene	Work process/ flow is 'lean' so hand hygiene can be sustained
		Appropriate hand hygiene product is available
asure: Gold auditor programme		Restocking of product occurs as per plan and is monitored

Gold auditor programme







How did we get there

Campaigning/Gamification



- Badges
- Patient Information Leaflets "What you can expect"
- WHO Hand Hygiene Annual May Campaign
- Poster competition 5 moments to local environment





Hand Hygiene "What you can expect"









Hand Hygiene

What You Can Expect

Patient Information Leaflet

What to expect when you are receiving care

Hand hygiene is the single most important way to prevent the spread of harmful germs (bacteria and virus es) that can cause infection.

We expect our Healthcare workers to clean their hands:

- . Before they touch you
- · After they touch you
- . Directly before and directly after they perform a procedure on you
- · After they are exposed to body fluids
- Before and after wearing gloves
- . After touching your surroundings (e.g. bed) if none of the above have occurred.
- · After being in an isolation room.

Healthcare workers are trained and educated about correct hand hygiene. It is your right to expect healthcare workers to have clean hands before they care for you. The risk of infection being spread from a healthcare worker's hands to you is reduced when they perform correct hand hygiene.

Please feel free to remind your healthcare workers to clean their hands.

What you and your visitors can do

When you are sick you are more at risk of developing an infection from harmful bacteria or

While in hospital (and when you return home) clean

- . Before you touch, eat or prepare food
- · After using the tollet
- · After coughing and sneezing
- · After touching animals
- · After changing a nappy
- At any time a healthcare worker has advised you or your visitors to do so (e.g. caring for your own catheter).

Visitors can use the alcohol based hand rub (ABHR) and hand washing facilities when visiting you in hospital.

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There are two ways to clean your hands

Soap and water

If your hands look dirty or you have been to the toilet, please clean your hands with soap and water and dry them well for 10-20 seconds.

Alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR)

ABHR is very effective at killing most germs. Even If your hands look clean they may still carry germs that can be harmful. A squirt of ABHR rubbed all over the hands dries naturally in about 30 seconds when following the pictures below.

For more information on Hand Hygiene, visit: www.handhygiene.org.nz

















Fingertips





Thumbs





Clean Hands Save Lives

For more information about:

- your health and medication, go to www.healthinfo.org.nz
- hospital and specialist services, go to www.cdhb.health.nz

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duguer2016

"It's ok to ask me...." (staff & Clown Doctors) (Duration: 6 minutes, 26 sec).

The Clown Doctors and CDHB staff have worked together to create this video for the "It's ok to ask me ..." Campaign.

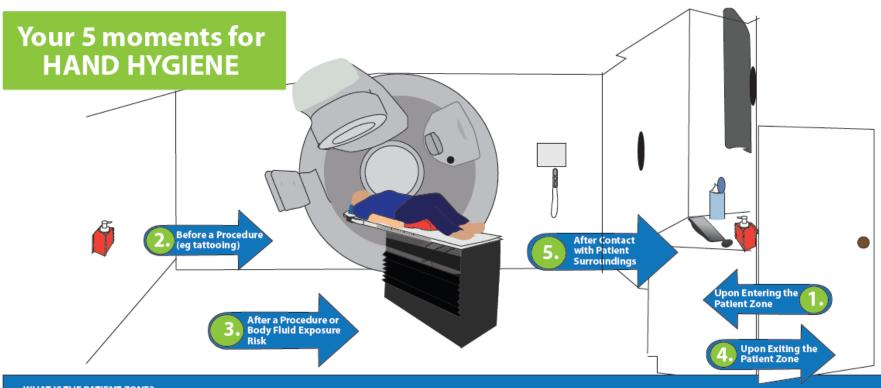


https://vimeo.com/166941545

Cantabrians Talk Hand Hygiene (Consumers) (Duration: 4 minutes 17 sec)



https://vimeo.com/166938473



WHAT IS THE PATIENT ZONE?

The Patient Zone includes the patient as well as everything that the patient or the RTs come in contact with during the patient setup and treatment including bed and controls, pendants, kV tube, patient positioning devices, rulers, keyboard and mouse etc. At the end of the procedure when the patient leaves the room, this zone needs to be cleaned to protect the next patient from the previous patient's harmful germs.

1	UPON ENTERING THE PATIENT ZONE	WHY? To protect the patient against harmful germs carried on your hands
2	BEFORE A PROCEDURE (EG TATTOOING)	WHY? To protect the patient against harmful germs, including the patient's own germs, entering his or her body
3	AFTER A PROCEDURE OR BODY FLUID EXPOSURE RISK	WHY? To protect yourself and the health-care environment from harmful patient germs
4	UPON EXITING THE PATIENT ZONE	WHY? To protect yourself and the health-care environment from harmful patient germs
5	AFTER CONTACT WITH PATIENT SURROUNDINGS	WHY? To protect yourself and the health-care environment from harmful patient germs

Hand Hygiene Gold Auditors



Are you giving bugs a HAND?



COLIFORMS (faecal contamination) e.g. Klebsiella, E.coli, Proteus etc.

- These are pathogens that cause significant infections such as gram negative sepsis, urine infections and intra-abdominal infections.
- · Not normally found on the skin.
- Colonisation on surfaces indicates faecal contamination. These can be multi-drug resistant organisms (e.g. CRE, ESBL's, AmpC).

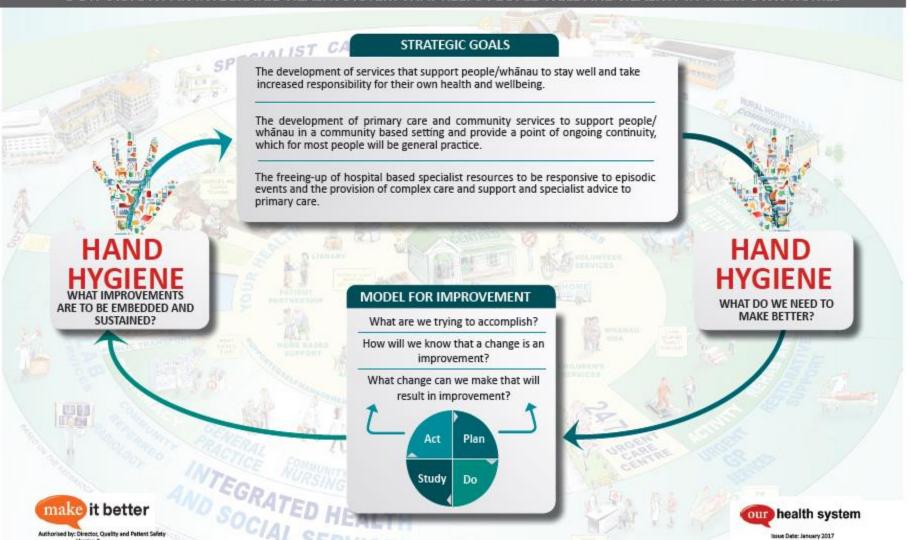
OPPORTUNISTIC BUGS

· Risk of infection with/around procedures especially immunosuppressed patients.



PROCESS FOR IMPROVEMENT

OUR VISION: AN INTEGRATED HEALTH SYSTEM THAT KEEPS PEOPLE WELL AND HEALTHY IN THEIR OWN HOMES



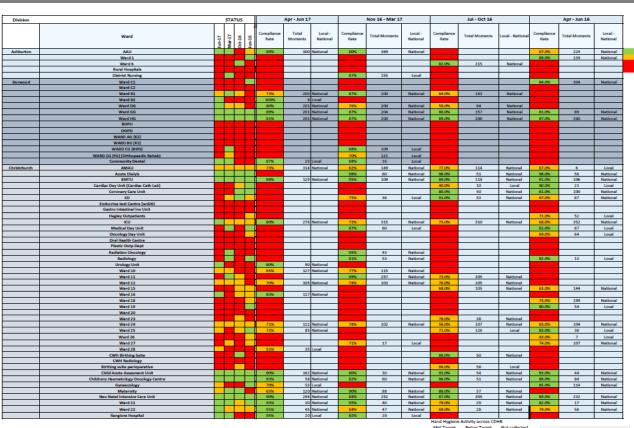
Sustaining, embedding and spreading



- Policy and standardising
- Intranet
- Data distribution at different levels of organisation
 - 2 weekly updates
 - Action plans required for areas below <80%
- Education
- Gold Auditor programme
- Local leadership

SPREAD - Dashboard





Hand Hygiene Dashboard











CleanHandsSaveLives

