





A Unit of Quilon Medical Trust

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ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

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| HAI DATA OCTOBER 2023

| HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE AUDIT DATA

Important Dates

| World Hand Hygiene Day- May 5th

| Global Handwashing Day-October 15th

|AMR awareness week-18-24 November

Guideline Updates Quick Links

https://www.cdc.gov/hai/vap/vap.html

https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscmanual/6pscvapcurrent.pdf

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.g ov/pmc/articles/PMC916343 5/#:~:text=Batra%20P.%2C% 20Soni,Google%20Scholar% 5D

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov **ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)** occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites no longer respond to antimicrobials agents. As a result of drug resistance, antibiotics and other antimicrobials agents become ineffective and infections become difficult or impossible to treat, increasing the risk of disease spread, severe illness and death. AMR is one of the most serious health threats facing humanity. It could cause 10 million deaths per year and an overall cost of \$ 100 trillion to the global economy by 2050.

The World AMR Awareness Week (WAAW) is a global campaign to raise awareness and understanding of AMR and promote best practices among One Health stakeholders to reduce the emergence and spread of drug-resistant infections. WAAW is celebrated from 18-24 November every year.

The theme for WAAW 2023 will remain "Preventing antimicrobial resistance together", as in 2022. AMR is a threat to humans, animals, plants and the environment. It affects us all.

CAUSES OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.

- Over-prescribing
- Patients not finishing their treatment
- Over use of antibiotics in livestock and fish farming
- Lack of new antibiotics being developed
- Lack of hygiene and poor sanitation
- Poor infection control in hospitals and clinics

PREVENTION

To effectively reduce AMR, all sectors must use antimicrobials prudently and appropriately, and take preventive measures to decrease the incidence of infections. The following actions can help reduce the need for antimicrobials and minimize the emergence of AMR:

- Strengthen infection prevention and control in health facilities, farms and food industry premises;
- Ensure access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene, and vaccines;
- Minimize pollution and ensure proper waste and sanitation management;
- Access to quality assured healthcare for all; and
- Access to advice from experts during animal, food and agricultural production.









- **A** ask "Are these antibiotics necessary? What can i do to feel better?
- **B** bacteria-antibiotics do not kill viruses. They only kill bacteria
- complete the course-take all of your antibiotics exactly as prescribed (even if you are feeling better).

You **Do NOT** need antibiotics for:

- Cold or flu
- Most coughs and bronchitis
- Sore throats not caused by strep:
- Runny noses: or
- Most ear aches

Using antibiotics the wrong way can cause bacteria to grow into superbugs this could make your next infection much harder to treat.

ROLE OF NURSES:

- Scope of nurse leaders in antimicrobial stewardship
- Ensure pertinent information available
- Reassess antibiotic therapy
- Collect samples for culture
- Reporting and documentation
- Assess the need for antibiotic therapy

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR) awareness week celebration conducted by hospital infection prevention and control department

- **Day 1** Poster competion for Nursing Students
- **Day 2** A session by Dr. Unnikrishnan(HOD critical care,AMS leader)
 Dr. Meghna V (Microbiology, ICO)
- Day 3 Prize distribution
- Day 4 A session by nursing team



























































