

**JUNE 2023  
HIPC NEWSLETTER**

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**Important Dates**

- | World Hand Hygiene Day- may 5th

**Guideline Updates  
Quick Links**

- | Association of Occupational Health Professionals in Healthcare. (2014, April 24). Recommended work restrictions for communicable diseases in health care workers. Retrieved August 2, 2019, from

<https://aohp.org/aohp/Portals/0/Documents/MemberServices/templateandform/W R4CD-HCW.pdf>

- | Indian Council of Medical Research. (2017). Treatment Guidelines for Antimicrobial Use in Common Syndromes. Retrieved August 2, 2019, from

[https://www.icmr.nic.in/sites/default/files/guidelines/treatment\\_guidelines\\_for\\_antimicrobial.pdf](https://www.icmr.nic.in/sites/default/files/guidelines/treatment_guidelines_for_antimicrobial.pdf)

<https://www.mohfw.gov.in/pdf/National%20Guidelines%20for%20IPC%20in%20HCF%20-%20final%281%29.pdf>

# INFECTION PREVENTION & CONTROL NEWSLETTER

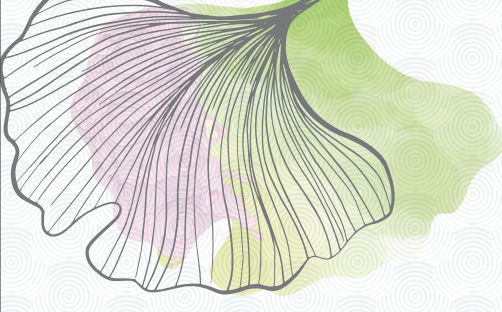
## NABH GUIDELINES FOR THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTION IN HEALTHCARE (5TH EDITION)

NABH standards focus on patient safety and quality of the delivery of services by the hospitals in the changing healthcare environment. The organization implements an effective healthcare associated infection prevention and control programme. The programme is documented and aims at reducing/eliminating infection risks to patients, visitors and providers of care. The programme is implemented across the organisation, including clinical areas and support services.

### SUMMARY OF STANDARDS

HIC.1	The organisation has a comprehensive and coordinated Hospital Infection Prevention and Control (HIC) programme aimed at reducing/eliminating risks to patients, visitors, providers of care and community
HIC.2	The organisation provides adequate and appropriate resources for infection prevention and control.
HIC.3	The organisation implements the infection prevention and control programme in clinical areas
HIC.4	The organisation implements the infection prevention and control programme in support services.
HIC.5.	The organisation takes actions to prevent healthcare associated Infections (HAI) in patients.
HIC.6	The organisation performs surveillance to capture and monitor infection prevention and control data.
HIC.7	Infection prevention measures include sterilization and/or disinfection of instruments, equipment and devices.
HIC.8	The organisation takes action to prevent or reduce healthcare associated infections in its staff



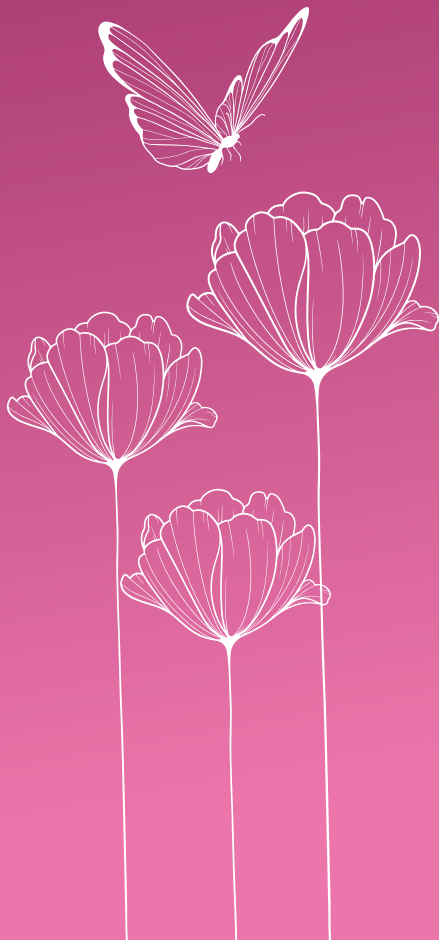


## Health Care Worker (HCW) Immunisation

All healthcare workers, including all workers and students directly caring for residents, or handling human tissue, blood or body fluids, are recommended to receive vaccines against:

- | Hepatitis B
- | Influenza
- | Tetanus Toxoid
- | Chickenpox (varicella)

### Are your vaccinations up-to-date?



## ANTIBIOTIC POLICY 2023

The newly updated Antibiotic policy SRADHA 2023 (Edition 5) is out now and available in digital format (Meliora). These guidelines support antimicrobial stewardship programs

### Vaccination requirements based on risk stratification

Based on their work activities and risk of exposure to blood and body substances, HCWs can be categorized into risk category A, B and C and pre-employment vaccination requirements are worked out accordingly:

**Category A:** High risk (direct contact with blood or body substances): doctors, nurses, medical and nursing students, dentists, laboratory staff, maintenance engineers who service medical equipment, CSSD staff, cleaning staff, staff responsible for biomedical waste management.

**Category B:** Low risk (indirect contact with blood and body substances): at risk of infection by airborne or droplet routes but rarely have direct contact with blood or body substances (e.g. catering staff and ancillary staff).

**Category C:** Minimal risk (minimal patient contact): similar risk of exposure to blood and body fluids as the general public, e.g. office clerical staff, gardening staff and kitchen staff. Immunization requirements can be considered based on their actual job requirement. Based on this categorization, immunization requirements are considered as follows:

#### Hepatitis B

- | HBV vaccine to risk category A, B and C
- | To be considered immune, test for anti-HBs titre.
- | Anti-HBs titre >10 after vaccination indicates lifelong immunity to hepatitis

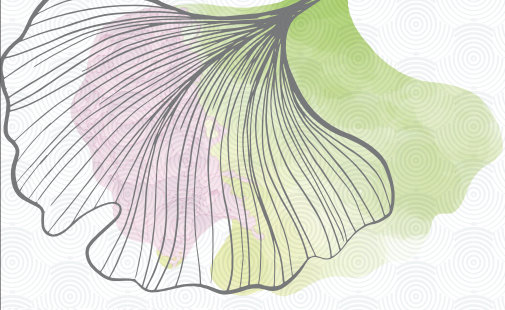
**Influenza:** Seasonal influenza vaccine can be provided annually to risk categories A and B.

**Tetanus toxoid:** Can be given to risk categories A and B if no vaccination was provided in past 6 months.

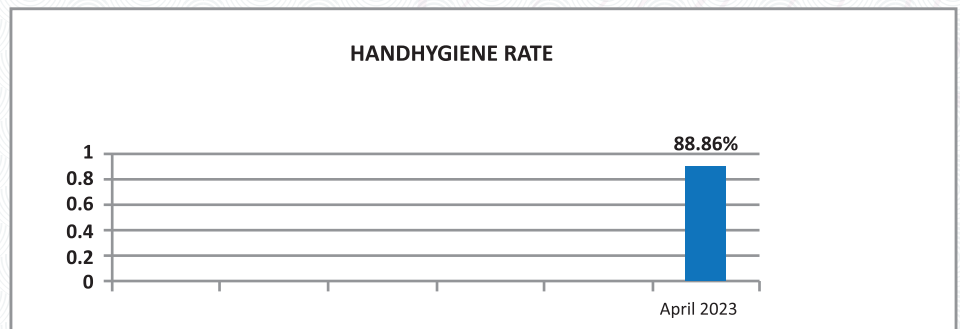
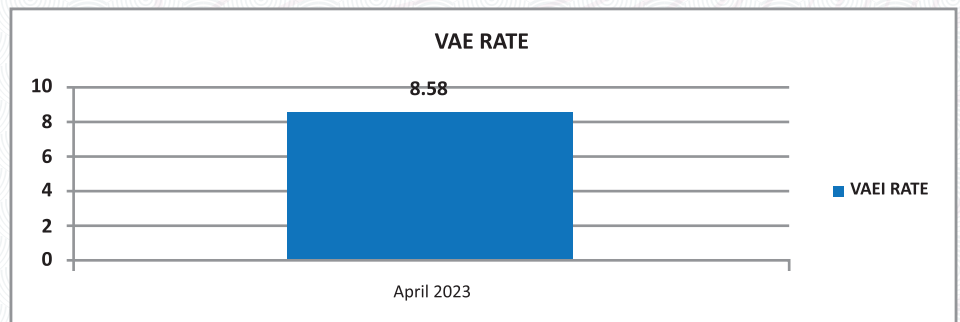
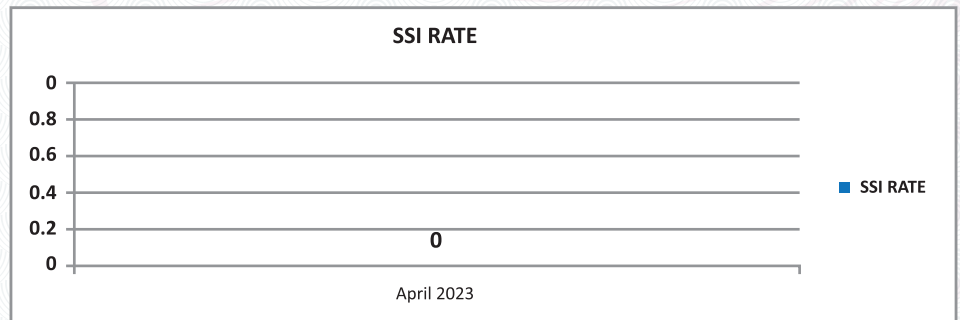
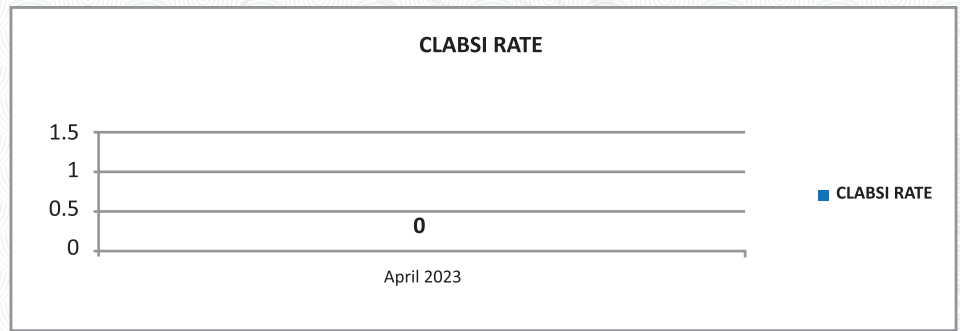
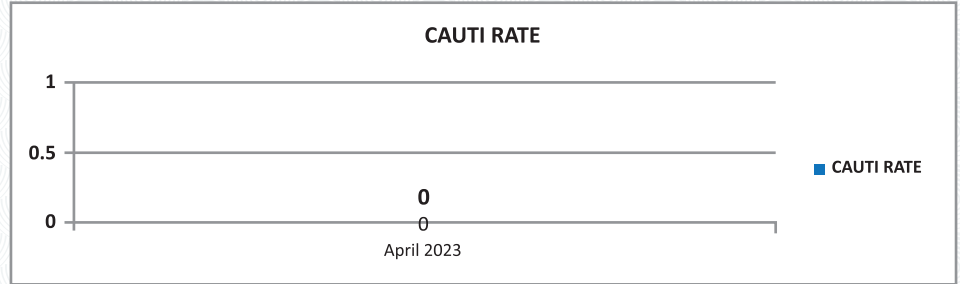
**Rabies:** Post Exposure Prophylaxis to be considered for HCWs handling rabies cases, risk category A.

#### Chickenpox (varicella)

- | Provide vaccination to risk categories A and B, to staff working in infectious disease (ID) wards.
- | HCWs can be considered immune if they have a documented medical history of chickenpox or shingles



### HAI DATA – APRIL 2023



### Contact Us

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