

## NOVEMBER 2023 HIPC NEWSLETTER

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#### | HAI DATA- SEPTEMBER2023

#### | HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE AUDIT DATA

### Important Dates

| World Hand Hygiene  
Day- May 5<sup>th</sup>

| Global Handwashing Day-  
October 15<sup>th</sup>

### Guideline Updates Quick Links

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

<https://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/pdfs/pscmanual/6pscvcapcurrent.pdf>

•<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9163435/#:~:text=Batra%20P.%2C%20Soni,Google%20Scholar%5D>

## HAND HYGIENE

Hands of healthcare workers are the main route of transmission of microorganisms responsible for nosocomial infections. Compliance with hand hygiene procedures however is still grossly insufficient. Rubbing hands with alcohol-based solutions in order to decontaminate hands instead of handwashing, as proposed in new recommendations is one way of solving the problem. Alcohol is more efficient and faster acting than antiseptic soaps and takes care of the real or perceived constraints of healthcare workers against hand hygiene. The pocket size bottle version of the alcohol-based solution significantly improves doctors' compliance with hand hygiene.

### TYPES OF HAND HYGIENE

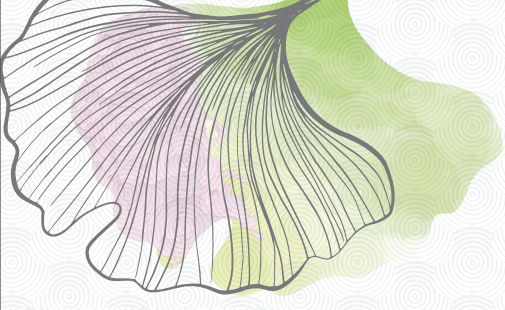
- | Social:-15-20 seconds
- | Antiseptic Hand Decontamination
  - ◆ Handrub:-20-30seconds
  - ◆ Handwash:-40-60 seconds
- | Surgical Scrub Technique.:-5 mins, 2-3 in-between the surgery

### FIVE MOMENTS OF HAND HYGIENE

- | Before Patient Contact
- | Before Aseptic Task
- | After Body Fluid Exposure
- | After Patient Contact
- | After Contacts with Patient Surroundings

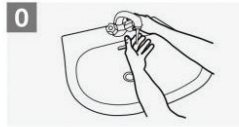
### FIVE MOMENTS OF HAND HYGIENE

- A.** Apply a palmful of alcohol-based handrub and cover all surfaces of the hands. Rub hands until dry
- B.** When washing hands with soap and water, wet hands with water and apply the amount of product necessary to cover all surfaces. Rinse hands with water and dry thoroughly with a single-use towel. Use clean, running water whenever possible. Avoid using hot water, as repeated exposure to hot water may increase the risk of dermatitis Dry hands thoroughly using a method that does not decontaminate hands. Make sure towels are not used multiple times or by multiple people



## HAND HYGIENE TECHNIQUE WITH SOAP AND WATER

**0** Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds



Wet hands with water;



Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;



Rub hands palm to palm;



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;



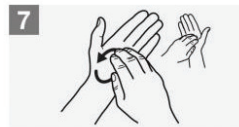
Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;



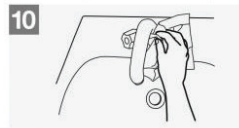
Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



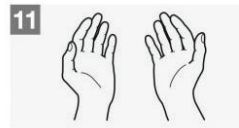
Rinse hands with water;



Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;



Use towel to turn off faucet;



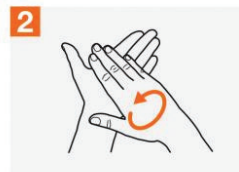
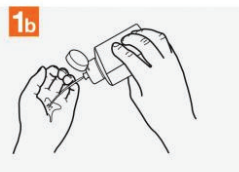
Your hands are now safe.

## HAND HYGIENE TECHNIQUE WITH ALCOHOL- BASED FORMULATION

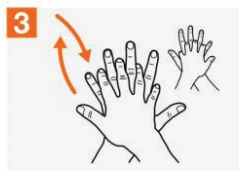
**0** Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;



Rub hands palm to palm;



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



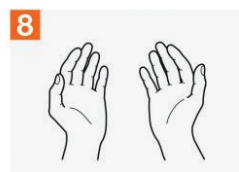
Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

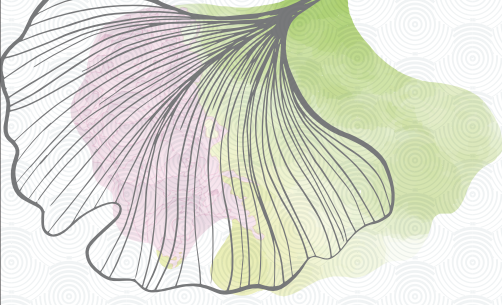


Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



Once dry, your hands are safe.





## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SURGICAL HAND PREPARATION

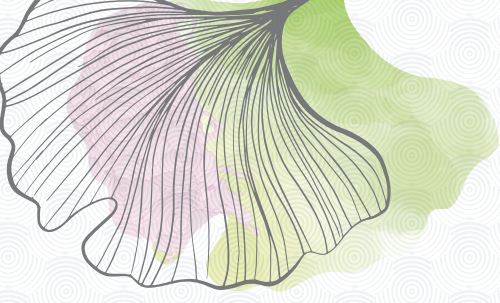
- A.** Remove rings, wrist-watch, and bracelets before beginning surgical hand preparation. Artificial nails are prohibited. Sinks should be designed to reduce the risk of splashes.
- B.** If hands are visibly soiled, wash hands with plain soap before surgical hand preparation (II). Remove debris from underneath fingernails using a nail cleaner, preferably under running water.
- C.** Brushes are not recommended for surgical hand preparation. Surgical hand antisepsis should be performed using either a suitable antimicrobial soap or suitable alcohol-based handrub, preferably with a product ensuring sustained activity, before donning sterile gloves.
- D.** If quality of water is not assured in the operating theatre, surgical hand antisepsis using an alcohol-based handrub is recommended before donning sterile gloves when performing surgical procedures.
- E.** When performing surgical hand antisepsis using an antimicrobial soap, scrub hands and forearms for the length of time recommended by the manufacturer, typically 2–5 minutes. Long scrub times (e.g. 10 minutes) are not necessary.

## EVIDENCE OF TRANSMISSION OF PATHOGENS ON HANDS

Transmission of health-care--associated pathogens from one patient to another via the hands of HCWs requires the following sequence of events:

- | Organisms present on the patient's skin, or that have been shed onto inanimate objects in close proximity to the patient, must be transferred to the hands of HCWs.
  - | These organisms must then be capable of surviving for at least several minutes on the hands of personnel.
  - | Next, handwashing or hand antisepsis by the worker must be inadequate or omitted entirely, or the agent used for hand hygiene must be inappropriate.
  - | Finally, the contaminated hands of the caregiver must come in direct contact with another patient, or with an inanimate object that will come into direct contact with the patient.
- ◆ Health-care--associated pathogens can be recovered not only from infected or draining wounds, but also from frequently colonized areas of normal, intact patient skin.
  - ◆ The perineal or inguinal areas are usually most heavily colonized, but the axillae, trunk, and upper extremities (including the hands) also are frequently colonized.





## HAND HYGIENE FACTS AND STATS

- ◆ On an average you come into contact with 300 surfaces every 30 minutes, exposing you to 840,000 germs
- ◆ Only about 5% of people wash their hands correctly
- ◆ Upto 80% of communicable diseases are transferred by touch
- ◆ Proper hand washing can reduce diarrhoea rates by 40% and respiratory infections by close to 20%
- ◆ Failing to wash hands correctly contributes to nearly 50% of all foodborne illness outbreaks.

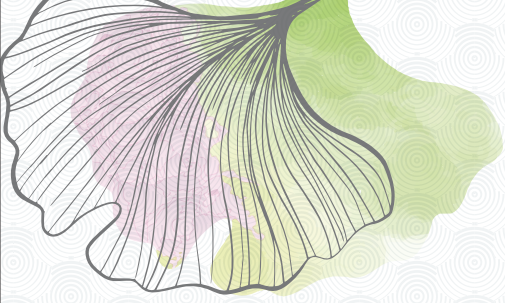
## CONCLUSION

The practise of Handwashing is no longer only a means of personal hygiene but an important measure of infection control. The incidents of transmitting infectious disease can be minimized by ensuring that hands are washed after using the restroom, before and after eating, when hands are visibly dirty or contaminated, after contact with body fluids, after contact with inanimate objects and the lists is not redundant by any means

## GLOBAL HANDWASHING DAY CELEBRATION – OCTOBER 15, 23

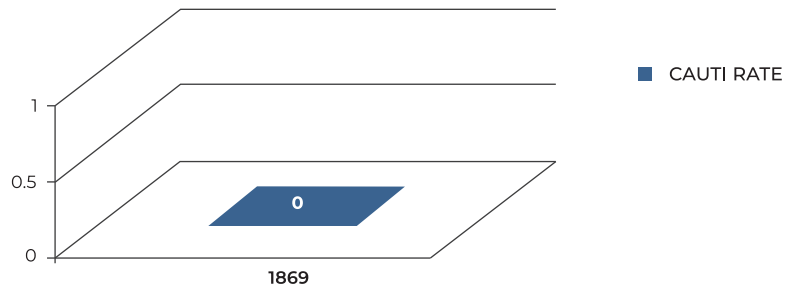
**GLOBAL HANDWASHING DAY- OCTOBER 15,2023-WITH THEME "Clean Hands are Within Reach."** This theme emphasizes the importance of making handwashing accessible to everyone, regardless of their circumstances



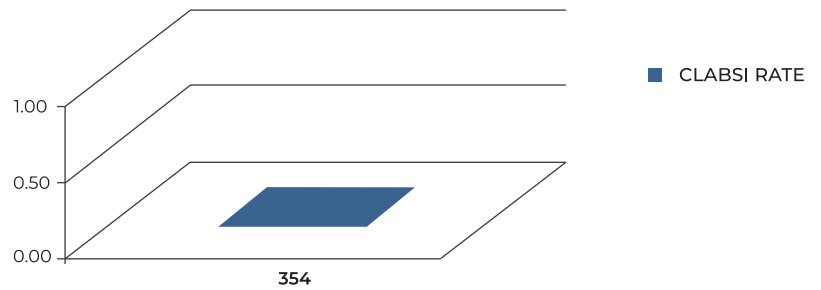


## HAI DATA-SEPTMEBER, 2023

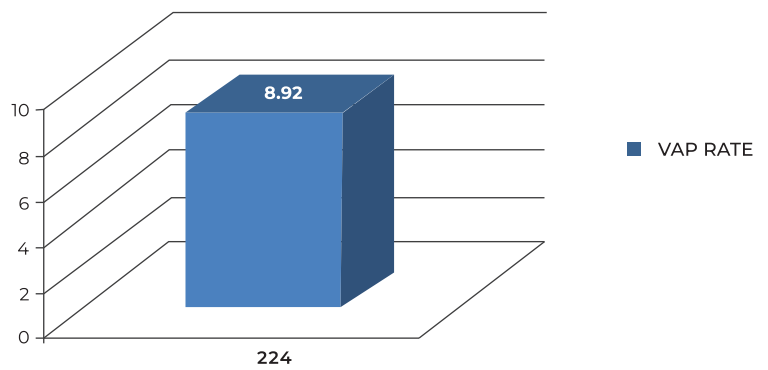
### CAUTI RATE

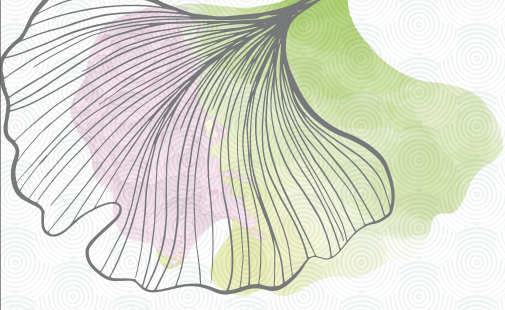


### CLABSI RATE



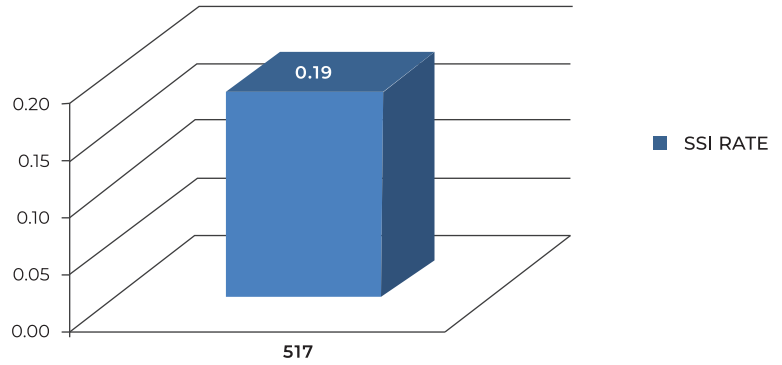
### VAP RATE





## HAI DATA-SEPTMEBER, 2023

### SSI RATE



### HAND HYGIENE RATE

