



## SEPTEMBER 2023 HIPC NEWSLETTER

### In This Issue

#### | NIPAH VIRUS

- » Transmission
- » Symptoms
- » Diagnosis
- » Prevention

#### | HAI DATA-JULY 2023

#### | HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE AUDIT DATA

### Important Dates

- | World Hand Hygiene  
Day- may 5th

### 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>

## HOW IS THE NIPAH VIRUS TRANSMITTED?

Nipah virus (NiV) can spread to people from:

- | Direct contact with infected animals, such as bats or pigs, or their body fluids (such as blood, urine or saliva)
- | Consuming food products that have been contaminated by body fluids of infected animals (such as palm sap or fruit contaminated by an infected bat)
- | Close contact with a person infected with NiV or their body fluids (including nasal or respiratory droplets, urine, or blood)

It's crucial to take precautions to prevent Nipah virus transmission, as it can spread from person to person through close contact, respiratory droplets, or contact with contaminated objects or surfaces. Public health measures such as isolation, quarantine, and infection control practices are essential to prevent outbreaks of Nipah virus infection.

## WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF NIPAH?

**Symptoms may initially include one or several of the following:**

- | Fever
- | Headache
- | Muscle pain
- | Fatigue

**Severe symptoms may follow, such as:**

- | Disorientation, drowsiness, or confusion
- | Seizures
- | Coma
- | Inflammation of brain (encephalitis)

## HOW IS NIPAH DIAGNOSED?

Nipah virus (NiV) infection can be diagnosed during illness or after recovery. Different tests are available to diagnose NiV infection. During early stages of the illness, laboratory testing can be conducted using (RT-PCR) from throat and nasal swabs, cerebrospinal fluid, urine, and blood. Later in the course of illness and after recovery, testing for antibodies is conducted using an (ELISA).

## MEASURES TO PREVENT TRANSMISSION ?

**Infection control: Healthcare workers and caregivers should follow strict infection control measures to prevent the spread of the virus.** Nipah virus infection can be prevented by avoiding exposure to bats and sick animals in endemic areas, and by avoiding consuming fruits partially eaten by infected bats or drinking raw date palm sap/toddy/juice



## PEOPLE SHOULD:

- | Practice handwashing regularly with soap and water
- | Avoid contact with sick bats or pigs
- | Avoid areas where bats are known to roost
- | Avoid eating or drinking products that could be contaminated by bats, such as raw date palm sap, raw fruit, or fruit that is found on the ground
- | Avoid contact with the blood or body fluids of any person known to be infected with NiV

## INFECTION CONTROL PROCEDURES THAT HELP TO PREVENT HEALTH-CARE ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS INCLUDE:

- | Hand hygiene
- | Glove use
- | Skin antisepsis
- | Sterile, single-use blood-sampling devices
- | Sharps containers
- | Disinfection of surfaces and chairs
- | Cleaning and disinfection of tourniquets
- | Transportation of laboratory samples in labeled, washable containers.

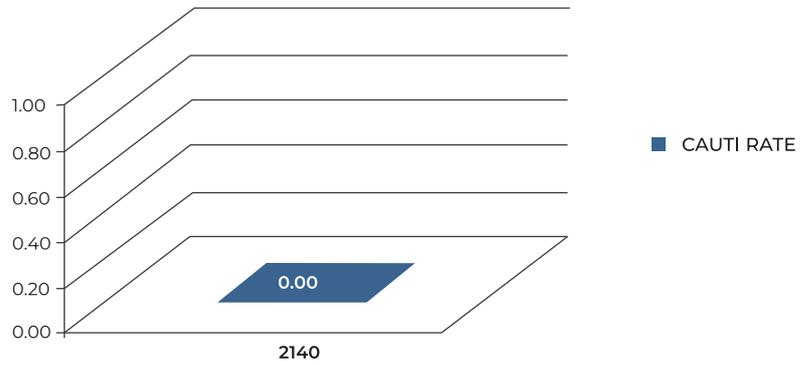
**"Hand hygiene and personal protective equipment (PPE) remain as pillars of comprehensive infection prevention. We have to remember our learning from Covid and use the same precautions that we have been following for the past few years that is hand hygiene, social distancing and usage of masks"**



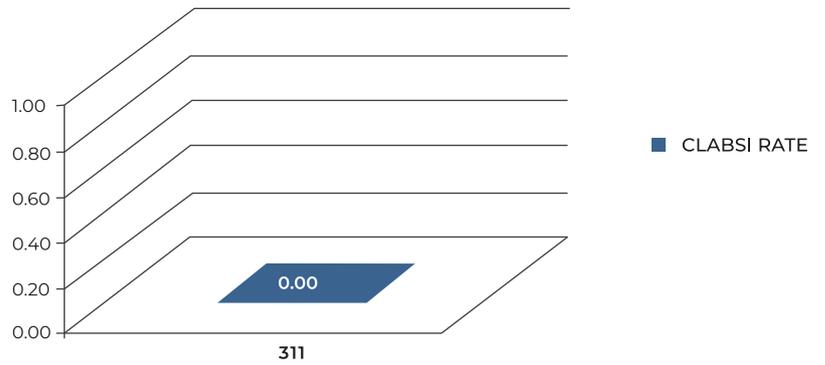


## HAI DATA-JULY 2023

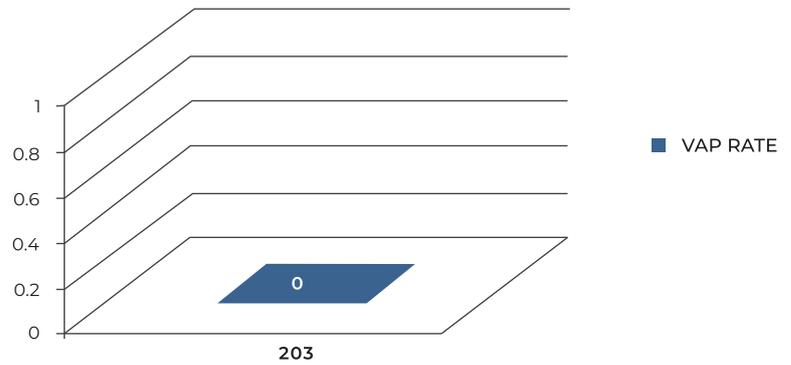
### CAUTI RATE

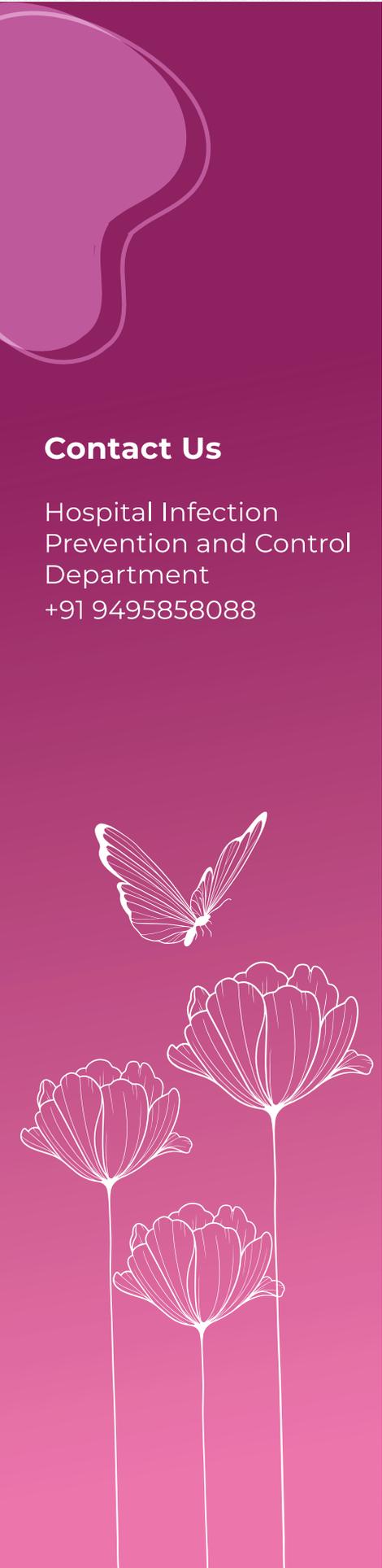


### CLABSI RATE



### VAP RATE





## Contact Us

Hospital Infection  
Prevention and Control  
Department  
+91 9495858088

