

**MAY 2024
HIPC NEWSLETTER**

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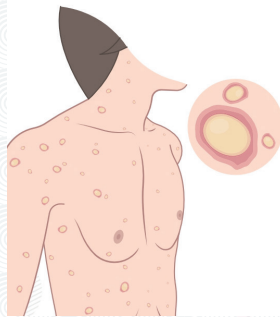
Important Dates

- | World Hand Hygiene Day- May 5th
- | Global Handwashing Day- October 15th
- | AMR awareness week-18-24 November
- | International Infection Prevention Week –Every 3rd Week of October

**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>
- www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
- <https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/injection-safety>

CHICKENPOX



CHICKENPOX

**Symptoms, Treatment,
and Prevention
What You Need to Know**

Chickenpox is a highly contagious disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus (VZV). If one person has it, up to 90% of the people close to that person who are not immune will also become infected.

Chickenpox can be serious, even life-threatening, especially in babies, adolescents, adults, pregnant women and people with weakened immune systems. Before the vaccine was available, about 4 million people got chickenpox each year in the United States, over 10,500 of those people were hospitalized, and about 100-150 people died.

Following infection, the virus remains latent in neural ganglia and in about 10-20% of cases it is reactivated it is reactivated to cause herpes zoster, or shingles, in persons over 50 years of age or immunocompromised individuals

TRANSMISSION

- ◆ VZV transmission occurs via droplets, aerosols, or direct contact with respiratory secretions, and almost always produces clinical disease in susceptible individuals
- ◆ A person with chickenpox is considered contagious beginning 1 to 2 days before rash onset until all the chickenpox lesions have crusted (scabbed).
- ◆ It takes about 2 weeks (from 10 to 21 days) after exposure to a person with chickenpox or shingles for someone to develop chickenpox. If a vaccinated person gets the disease, they can still spread it to others. For most people, getting chickenpox once provides immunity for life..

INCUBATION PERIOD

The average incubation period for varicella is 14 to 16 days after exposure to a varicella or a herpes zoster rash, with a range of 10 to 21 days.

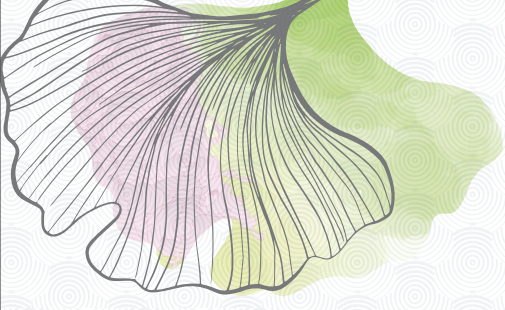
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS



Chickenpox illness usually lasts about 4 to 7 days.

The classic symptom of chickenpox is a rash that turns into itchy, fluid-filled blisters that eventually turn into scabs. The rash may first show up on the chest, back, and face, and then spread over the entire body, including inside the mouth,

eyelids, or genital area. It usually takes about one week for all of the blisters to become scabs.



Other symptoms that can occur one to two days before rash include:

- ◆ fever
- ◆ tiredness
- ◆ loss of appetite
- ◆ headache

COMPLICATIONS

Complications are not common in healthy people.

People at high risk for complications include:

- ◆ Infants
- ◆ Adolescents
- ◆ Adults
- ◆ Pregnant women
- ◆ People with weakened immune systems because of illness or medications, for example,
 - People with HIV/AIDS or cancer
 - Patients who have had transplants, and
 - People on chemotherapy, immunosuppressive medications, or long-term use of steroids.

Serious complications from chickenpox include:

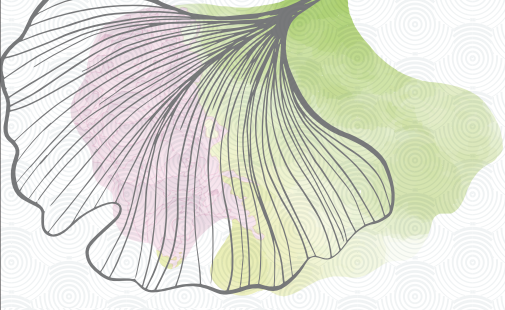
- ◆ Bacterial infections of the skin and soft tissues in children, including Group A streptococcal infections
- ◆ Infection of the lungs (pneumonia)
- ◆ Infection or swelling of the brain (encephalitis, cerebellar ataxia)
- ◆ Bleeding problems (hemorrhagic complications)
- ◆ Bloodstream infections (sepsis)
- ◆ Dehydration

PREVENTION

The best way to prevent chickenpox is to get the chickenpox vaccine. The chickenpox vaccine is safe, and it is effective at protecting against chickenpox. CDC recommends two doses of chickenpox vaccine for children, adolescents, and adults who have never had chickenpox and were never vaccinated. In children:

- ◆ The first dose is recommended at 12 - 15 months.
- ◆ The second dose is recommended at 4 -6 years .
- ◆ Most people who get the vaccine will not get chickenpox. If a vaccinated person does get chickenpox, the symptoms are usually milder with fewer or no blisters (they may have just red spots) and low or no fever.



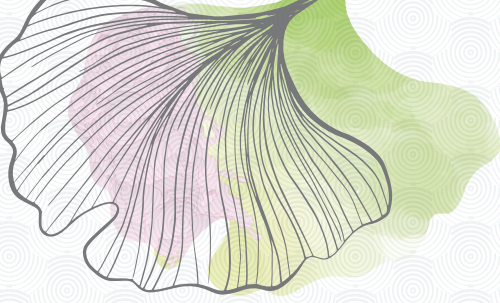


INFECTION CONTROL PRACTISES

- ◆ Varicella (chickenpox) is spread by direct contact and inhalation of aerosols from vesicles or respiratory secretions.
- ◆ Hand washing and use personal protective equipment (PPE) appropriately
- ◆ Standard precautions, plus airborne precautions and contact precautions, should be followed until all lesions are crusted over.
- ◆ Patients should be removed from any waiting rooms or public areas and placed in a negative airflow room as soon as varicella is suspected.
- ◆ Ensure appropriate patient placement patient is placed in a private room if possible. If not available cohorting can be done
- ◆ If a negative airflow room is unavailable, place the patient in their own room, and keep the door closed. Do not use the room for an hour after the patient leaves.
- ◆ Limit transport and movement of patients
- ◆ Only health care workers with documented immunity to varicella, using standard, airborne, and contact precautions, should care for patients with varicella.

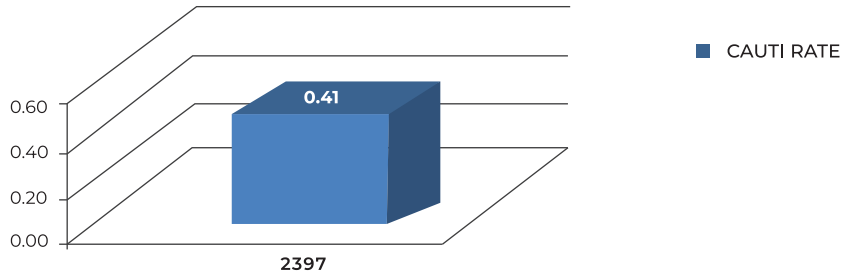
WORLD HAND HYGIENE DAY CELEBRATION



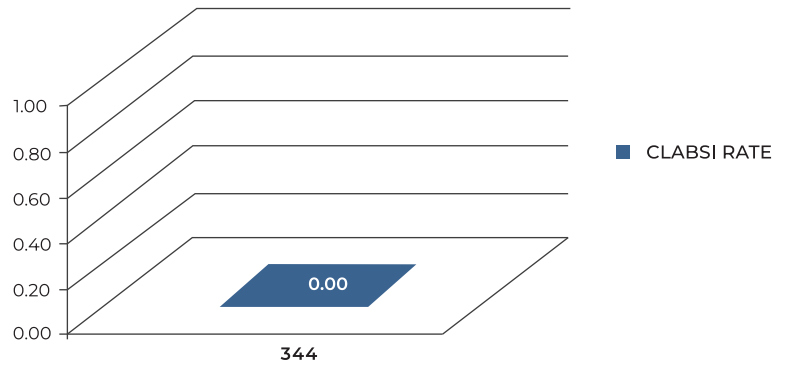


HAI DATA - MARCH, 2024

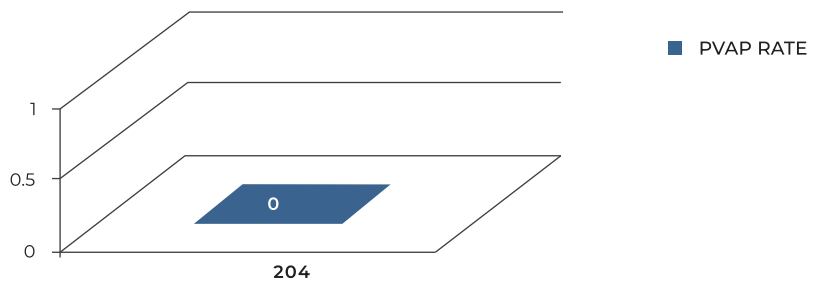
CAUTI RATE

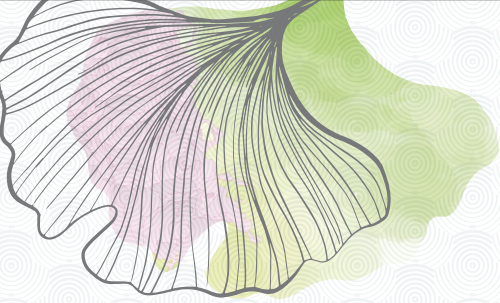


CLABSI RATE



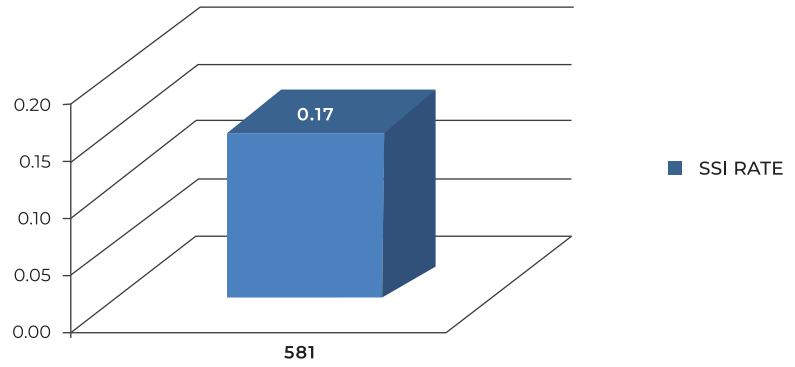
PVAP RATE





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SSI RATE



PERCENTAGE OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE

