

JUNE 2024 HIPC NEWSLETTER

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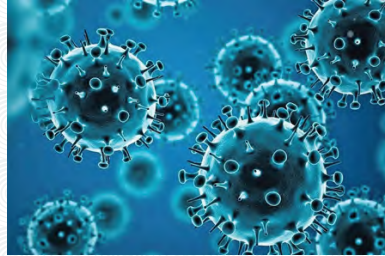
Important Dates

- World Hand Hygiene Day- May 5th
- Global Hand washing day –October 15th
- AMR Awareness Week-18-24 November
- International Infection Prevention Week –Every 3rd Week Of October

Guideline Updates Quick Links

- https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus#tab=tab_1
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19>
- <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/signs-symptoms/index.html>
- <https://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/health/conditions-and-diseases/surgical-site-infections>
- https://www.google.com/search?q=nice+covid+19+guidelines+medication+administration&sca_esv=0619bf7b847f9363&rlz=1C1FHFk_enIN10941N1094&ei=toZTaOfllryL4-EPjt

CORONA VIRUS

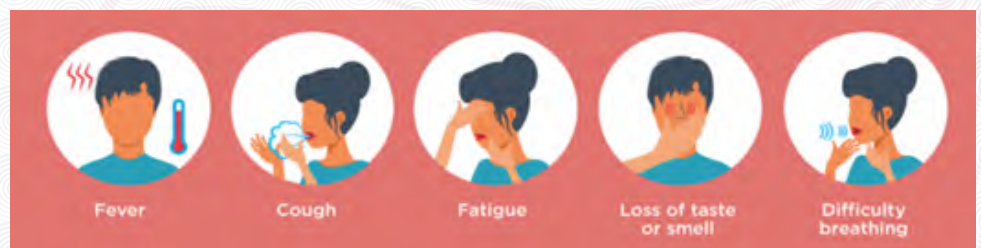


Corona virus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age.

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

◆ The symptoms of COVID-19 are variable depending on the type of variant contracted, ranging from mild symptoms to a potentially fatal illness.



- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- New loss of taste or smell
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea.

CAUSE

COVID 19 is caused by infection with a strain of corona virus known as "severe acute respiratory syndrome corona virus 2" (SARS-CoV-2).

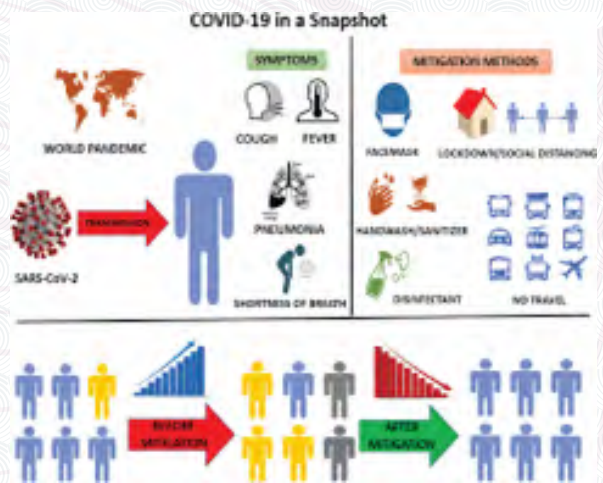
RISK FACTORS

- Older adults are at highest risk of getting very sick from COVID-19. More than 81% of COVID-19 deaths occur in people over age 65. The number of deaths among people over age 65 is 97 times higher than among people ages 18-29 years.

- Your risk of severe illness from COVID-19 increases as the number of your underlying medical conditions increases.
- Some people are at increased risk of getting very sick or dying from COVID-19 because of where they live or work, or because they can't get health care. This includes many people from racial and ethnic minority groups and people with disabilities.

TRANSMISSION OF COVID-19

The transmission of COVID-19 is the passing of corona virus from person to person. COVID-19 is mainly transmitted when people breathe in air contaminated by droplets/aerosols and small airborne particles containing the virus. Infected people exhale those particles as they breathe, talk, cough, sneeze, or sing. Transmission is more likely the closer people are. However, infection can occur over longer distances, particularly indoors.



DIAGNOSIS

COVID diagnosis will likely involve a combination of rapid antigen tests and RT-PCR tests, with the possibility of multiplex PCR tests for broader respiratory pathogen screening.

Rapid Antigen Tests (RAT):

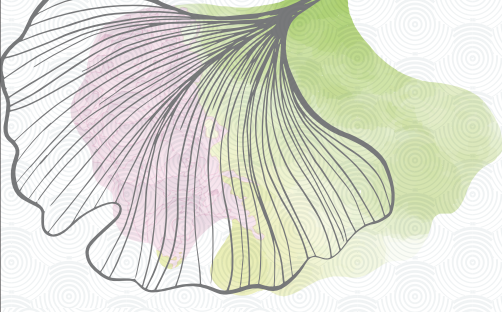
These will still be a quick and convenient method for initial screening, offering results in 15-30 minutes. A positive RAT result indicates a confirmed COVID infection.

RT-PCR Tests:

The gold standard for COVID detection, RT-PCR tests are highly accurate and are still likely to be used for those with symptoms or who have been exposed.


Multiplex PCR Tests:

These tests can detect multiple pathogens, including COVID-19 and flu, making them useful when it's uncertain what respiratory infection is present.



Management of COVID 19

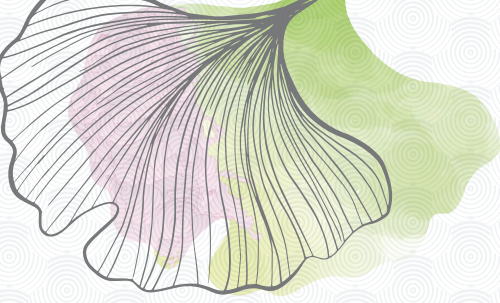
1: Whats New in 2025

Aspect	Updated Recommendation	Notes
 Updates in Medicine	Community Treatment	
	Nirmatrelvir + Ritonavir (Paxlovid) recommended	For adults (≥18 yrs) at high risk of severe disease progression
	Sotrovimab not recommended	Due to reduced efficacy against Omicron subvariants
	Remdesivir not recommended	Limited benefit in community setting
Hospital Treatment	Tocilizumab recommended	For patients needing oxygen + CRP ≥75 mg/L, with corticosteroids
	Baricitinib may be used	If IL-6 inhibitors (e.g. tocilizumab) are contraindicated/unavailable
Discontinued Treatments	Casirivimab/imdevimab, Molnupiravir, Interferon beta-1a not recommended	Due to lack of clinical benefit or variant resistance
First-Line Antiviral	Nirmatrelvir + Ritonavir is preferred	Strong real-world and trial evidence for reducing hospitalisation/deaths
Monoclonal Antibodies	No monoclonal antibodies currently recommended in community setting	Due to variant resistance

. SUPPORTIVE CARE:

- **Symptom Relief:**
Medications like pain relievers and fever reducers can help manage symptoms like fever, cough, and body aches.
 - **Oxygen Support:**
Oxygen therapy can be used to support breathing if someone is experiencing shortness of breath.
 - **Fluid Therapy:**
Adequate hydration is important, and intravenous fluids may be needed if someone is unable to drink.
 - **Managing Complications:**
Treatment may also involve managing complications like pneumonia or blood clots.
2. Antiviral Medications:
- **Paxlovid (Nirmatrelvir with Ritonavir):** This antiviral medication is taken orally and is most effective when started within the first few days





of symptoms.

- **Lagevrio (Molnupiravir):** This oral antiviral is also used to treat COVID-19, according to the CDC.
- **Veklury (Remdesivir):** This antiviral medication is administered intravenously at a healthcare facility.

Important Considerations:

- **Early Treatment:**

Antiviral medications are most effective when started early in the course of the illness.

- **Risk Factors:**

Treatment decisions should be made in consultation with a healthcare provider, especially for individuals at high risk of severe illness.

VACCINATION

COVID-19 vaccines

- **Pfizer-BioNTech**

COVID-19 vaccine

2024-2025 formula, available for people age 6 months and older.

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- **Moderna COVID-19 vaccine 2024-2025 formula**, available for people age 6 months and older.

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- **Novavax COVID-19 vaccine, adjuvanted 2024-2025 formula**, available for people age 12 years and older.

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CORE PREVENTION STRATEGIES

CDC recommends that all people use core prevention strategies to protect themselves and others from COVID-19:

- Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines.
 - o Although vaccinated people sometimes get infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, staying up to date on COVID-19 vaccines significantly lowers the risk of getting very sick, being hospitalized, or

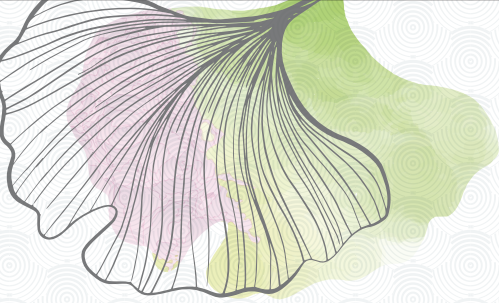
DYING FROM COVID-19.

- Practice good hygiene (practices that improve cleanliness)
- Take steps for cleaner air

WHEN YOU ARE SICK:

- Use precautions to prevent spread, including staying home and away from others (including people you live with who are not sick) if you have respiratory symptoms.
 - o Learn when you can go back to your normal activities.
- Seek health care promptly for testing and/or treatment if you





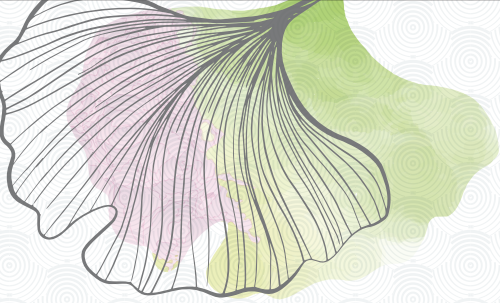
have risk factors for severe illness. Treatment may help lower your risk of severe illness, but it needs to be started within a few days of when your symptoms begin.

ADDITIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGIES

In addition, there are other prevention strategies that you can choose to further protect yourself and others.

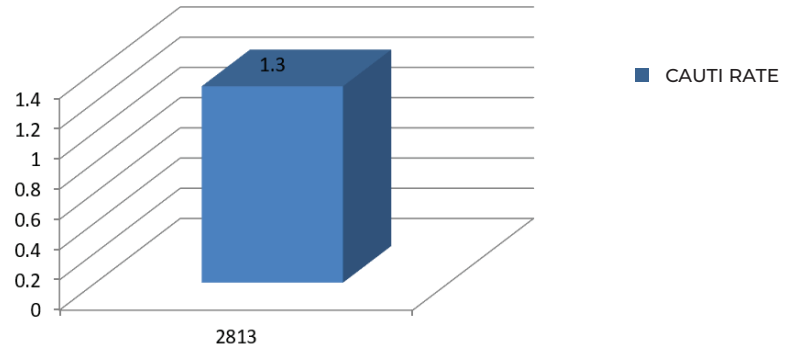
- Wearing a mask and putting distance between yourself and others can help lower the risk of COVID-19 transmission.
- Testing for COVID-19 can help you decide what to do next, like getting treatment to reduce your risk of severe illness and taking steps to lower your chances of spreading COVID-19 to others.



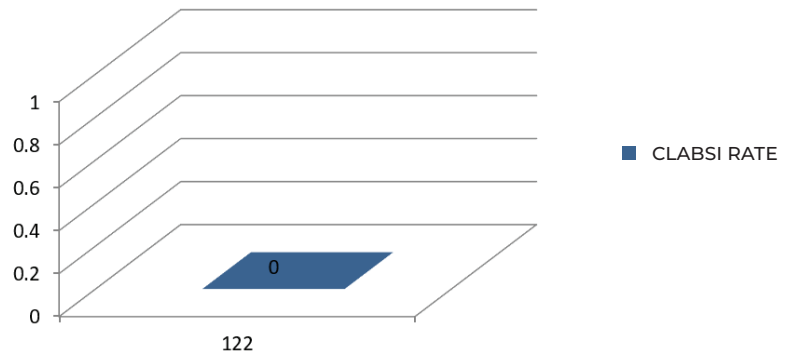


HAI DATA - MAY 2025

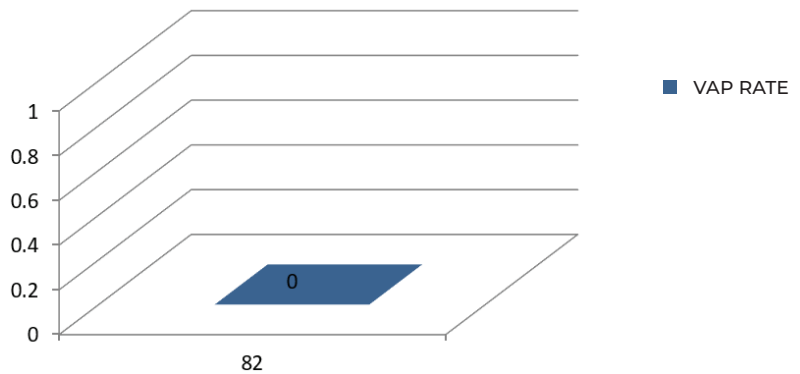
CAUTI RATE

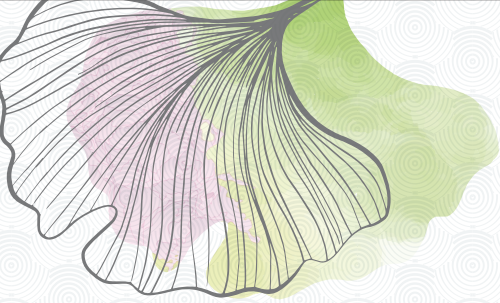


CLABSI RATE

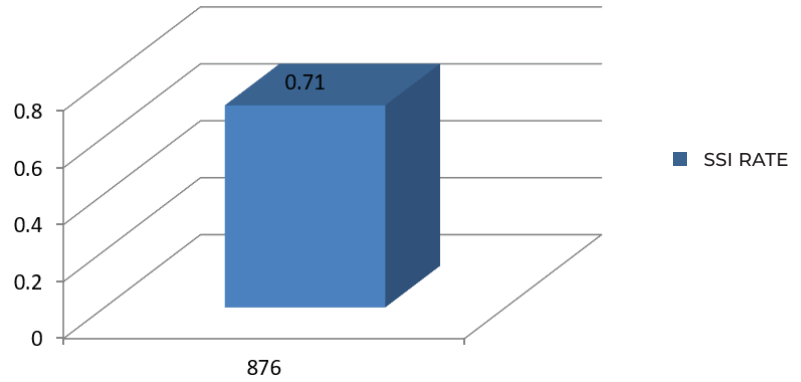


VAP RATE





SSI RATE



PERCENTAGE OF HAND HYGIENE COMPLIANCE

