

AUGUST 2025 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/nipah-virus-infection#tab=tab_1
- https://www.google.com/search?q=nipah+virus+signs+and+symptoms&sca_esv=38b8b35f2fe0540c&rlz=1C1FHFK_enIN1094IN1094&ei=L-mSal yGAezm2roPy5L40As&
- https://www.google.com/search?q=nipah+virus+signs+and+symptoms&sca_esv=38b8b35f2fe0540c&rlz=1C1FHFK_enIN1094IN1094&ei=L-mS

NIPAH VIRUS

INTRODUCTION

Nipah virus infection is a zoonotic illness that is transmitted to people from animals, and can also be transmitted through contaminated food or directly from person-to-person. In infected people, it causes a range of illnesses from asymptomatic (subclinical) infection to acute respiratory illness and fatal encephalitis.

Human-to-human transmission of Nipah virus has also been reported among family and care givers of infected patients.

SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS

Symptoms may initially include one or several of the following:

Symptoms of Nipah Virus Infection

The initial symptoms of Nipah virus seen in symptomatic cases are:

- Fever
- Headaches
- Myalgia (muscle pain)
- Vomiting
- Sore throat
- Dizziness
- Altered consciousness (confusion)
- Atypical pneumonia etc.



- Fever
- Headache
- Muscle pain
- Cough
- Sore throat
- Vomiting
- Respiratory Illness

·https://www.google.com/search?q=nipah+virus+transmission+cdc&sca_esv=85c04323f33f3047&rlz
·https://www.google.com/search?q=nipah+virus+DIAGNOSIS+cdc&sca_esv=85c04323f33f3047&rlz

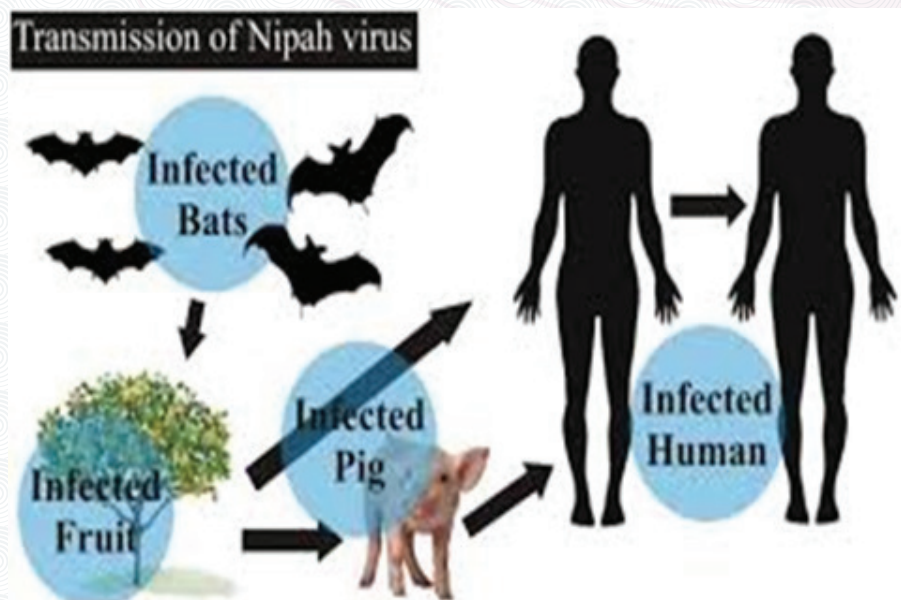
Severe symptoms may follow, such as:

- Disorientation, drowsiness
- Seizures
- Coma
- Altered consciousness
- Inflammation of brain (encephalitis)

TRANSMISSION

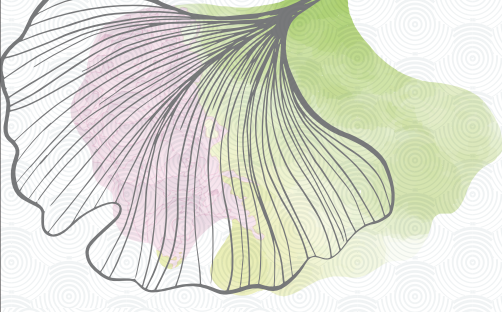
Nipah virus (NiV) transmission occurs through direct contact with infected animals, contaminated food, or infected individuals.

Incubation period: varies from 4-21 days.



MODES OF TRANSMISSION:

- **Animal-to-human:**
 - **Direct contact:** Handling or being near infected animals, such as bats or pigs, and their body fluids (saliva, urine, feces).
 - **Contaminated food:** Consuming food or drinks contaminated with bat secretions, like raw date palm sap.
- **Human-to-human:**
 - **Close contact:** Close physical contact with infected individuals, especially their body fluids (saliva, blood, urine, respiratory secretions).
 - **Healthcare settings:** Outbreaks in healthcare settings have occurred due to close contact with infected patients.



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:

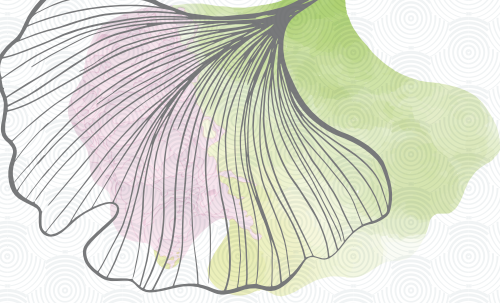
- Practice handwashing regularly with soap and water
- Avoid contact with sick bats or pigs
- Avoid areas where bats are known to roost
- Avoid eating or drinking products that could be contaminated by bats, such as raw date palm sap, raw fruit, or fruit that is found on the ground
- Avoid contact with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





DIAGNOSIS

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).•

Laboratory diagnosis

Investigations to be done for confirmation of diagnosis • Real-Time RT-PCR Viral RNA • Anti-NiV IgM and IgG antibodies by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Sample collection and transport and testing guidelines Laboratory confirmation of a suspect and also a symptomatic with definite history of contact case can be made during the acute and convalescent phases of the disease by using a combination of tests. The samples have to be sent to designated laboratories identified as per protocols prepared.

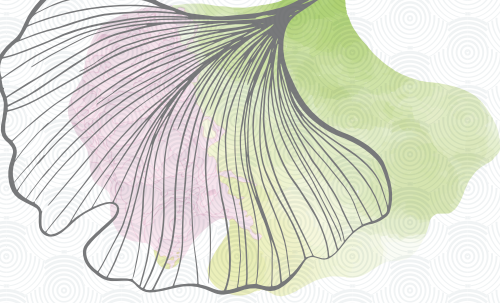
Sample Collection and Transport Guidelines:

Universal, standard droplet and bio-containment precautions should be followed during contact with excretions, secretions and body fluids of suspected patient for Nipah virus. Adequate bio-safety precautions should be adopted during collection/transport/ storage/ processing of suspected sample. Sample collection: The samples should be collected in all patients (suspect or symptomatic with contact with Nipah) as early as possible with all bio-safety precautions and documenting the clinical details on the proforma (provided from the testing laboratory)

Sample collection should be done only AFTER ADMISSION into an isolation facility, and ensuring that the staff member doing the collection is following proper infection control practices.

During sample collection wear complete disposable Personal Protective Equipments (N 95 mask, double surgical gloves, gowns, goggles foot cover, etc). Wash hands with soap and water at least for 30 seconds and then clean hand using alcohol based hand sanitizer before and after collection of samples.





The recommended samples are

- Throat swab in viral transport medium
- Urine 10 ml in universal sterile container
- Blood in red vacutainer (5ml)
- CSF (1-2 ml) in sterile container

TREATMENT

Currently, there are no specific medications or vaccines available to treat Nipah virus (NiV) infection. Treatment focuses on supportive care, such as rest, hydration, and managing symptoms as they arise.

Supportive Care:

This is the primary approach, involving measures to alleviate symptoms and maintain the patient's overall health.

No Licensed Treatments:

No medications or vaccines are currently licensed specifically for NiV infection.

Drug Treatment options

- Remdesivir
- Favipiravir
- Ribavirin

PREVENTION

• Early Detection and Control:

Infected animals should be culled, and burial or incineration of carcasses should be closely supervised.

• Biosecurity Measures:

For domestic animals, maintaining good biosecurity practices is crucial. This includes keeping pigs and horses away from fruit tree plantations and ensuring that fruits potentially exposed to bats are not fed to animals.

• Human Protection:

Reducing contact with bats and their secretions is important. This includes thorough hand hygiene, washing fruits and vegetables, and ensuring proper collection of palm sap.

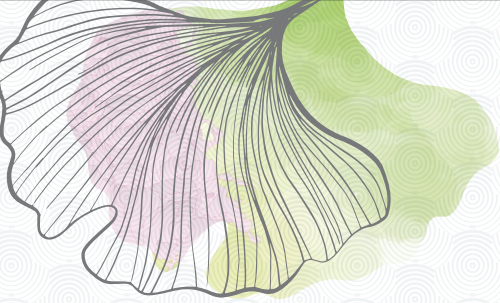
• Quarantine:

If an outbreak is suspected, animal premises should be quarantined immediately, and the movement of animals from infected farms should be restricted.

• Surveillance:

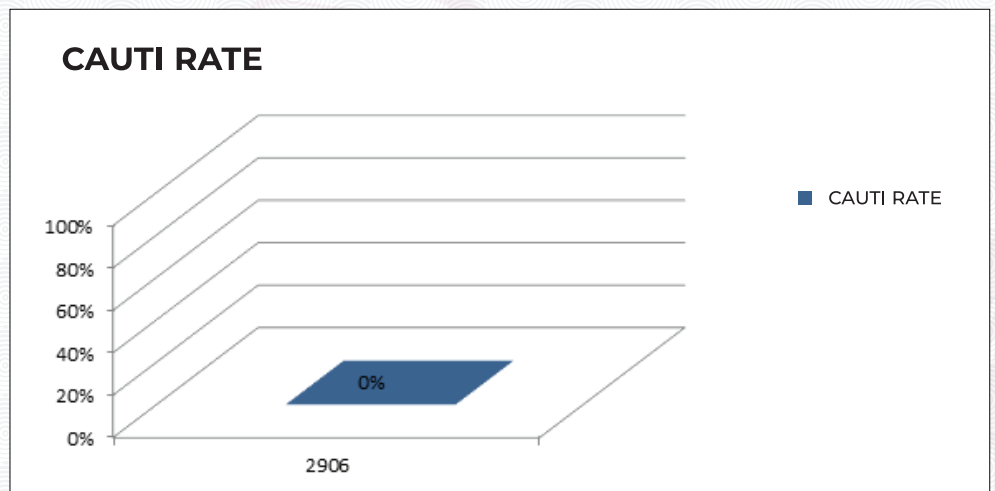
Establishing an animal health/wildlife surveillance system using a One Health approach is essential to detect NiV cases early.



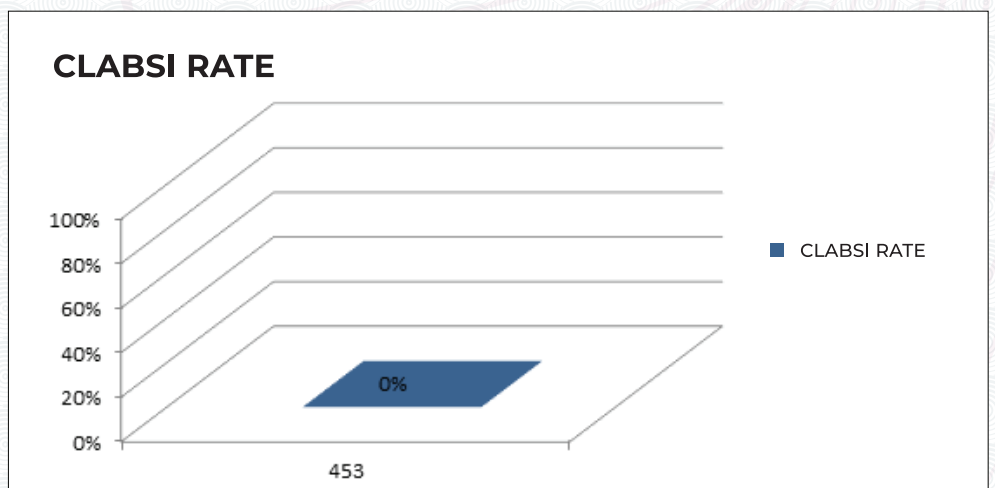


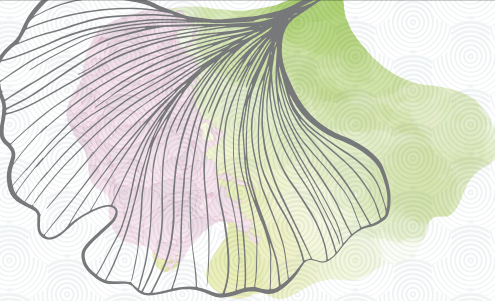
HAI DATA - JULY 2025

CAUTI RATE - JULY 2025

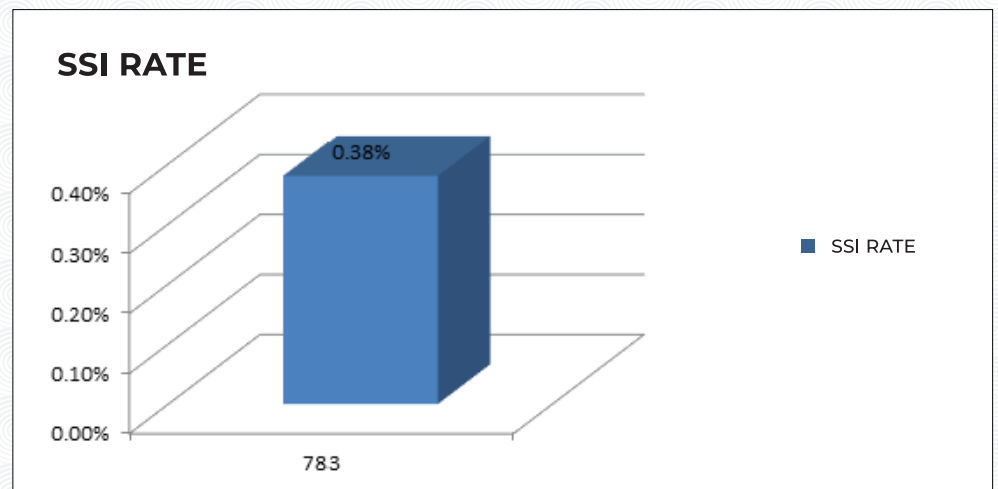


CLABSI RATE - JULY 2025

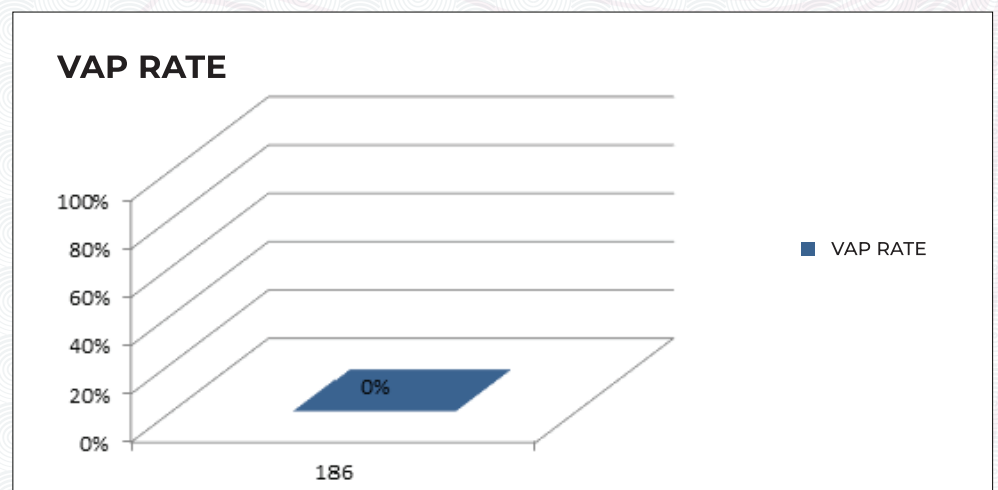




SSI RATE - JULY 2025



VAP RATE - JULY 2025



PERCENTAGE OF COMPLIANCE TO HAND HYGIENE- JULY 2025

