

Infection Prevention & Management

Prepared By

Jihad K. Khair

Deputy Nursing Director

Infection Control Committee

Augusta Victoria Hospital-Jerusalem

IMET2000-PAL

Health Care Acquired Infections

- CAUTI
- CLABSI
- SSI
- VAP



Core Prevention Strategies for SSI

- Do not remove hair at the operative site with razor.
- If hair will interfere with the operation, remove immediately before the operation, preferably with electric clippers.
- Adequately control serum blood glucose levels in diabetic patients & avoid hyperglycemia preoperatively.
- Encourage tobacco cessation, at least 30 days before elective op.
- Require patients to shower or bathe with an antiseptic agent in the morning before surgery.
- Antibiotic should be administered within one hour before the operation.

Core Prevention Strategies for CAUTIs

- Insert catheters only for appropriate indications.
- Aseptic insertion and proper hand hygiene, and Gloves prior to each catheter care procedure
- Perform a daily review of the need for the urinary catheter.
- Check the catheter has been continuously connected to the drainage system.
- Ensure patients are aware of their role in preventing urinary tract infection and Perform routine daily meatal hygiene
- Regularly empty urinary drainage bags as separate procedures, each into a clean container.

Core Prevention Strategies for CLABSI

- Educate and train healthcare personnel who insert and maintain catheters.
- Weigh the risks and benefits of placing a central venous device at a recommended site and avoid using the femoral vein for central venous access in adult patients.
- Perform hand Hygiene before and after inserting, replacing, accessing, repairing, or dressing an intravascular catheter.
- Use maximal sterile barrier precautions during central venous catheter insertion and care.
- Prepare the skin using a > 0.5% chlorhexidine skin preparation with alcohol for antisepsis.
- Avoid routine replacement of central venous catheters as a strategy to prevent infection.

Core Prevention Strategies for VAP

- Elevation of the head of the bed to between 30 and 45 degrees
- Daily “Sedation Vacation” and daily assessment of readiness to extubate.
- Daily oral care and hygiene.
- Gentle & Sterile suction technique from ETT.

Infection Prevention Malpractices

- Medication preparation & administration.
- Blood tests and samples.
- Dressing.
- Antibiotic Misuse.
- Needle recapping
- Scrubbing and cleaning
- Absence of VAD team
- Use of PPE

MET2000-PAL

IPC Management Practices

Importance:-

- Reducing patients morbidity & mortality.
- Reducing Health care costs.
- Improving the quality of health care services.
- Protect pts, visitors and staff from HAIs.
- Training health care providers.
- Required for hospital accreditation.

IPC Management Practices

Needs:-

- 1. Education & training**
- 2. Provide staff time & resources**
- 3. Establish policies, procedures and strategies.**
- 4. Develop and maintain continuous surveillance, data collection and analysis.**
- 5. Regular IPC committee meetings for evaluation and follow up.**
- 6. Environmental rounds and immediate corrective actions.**
- 7. Occupational health & infrastructure.**

The Motto of The Day

- Stay Safe
- Stay Healthy
- And Remember being Safe is better than being Sorry



Thank You

IMET 2000-PAL