INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL (IPC) AND QUALITY HEALTH

by

Loyce Kihungi

at

IPNET-KENYA Conference

on

16/11/2016

No Quality Health care without IPC

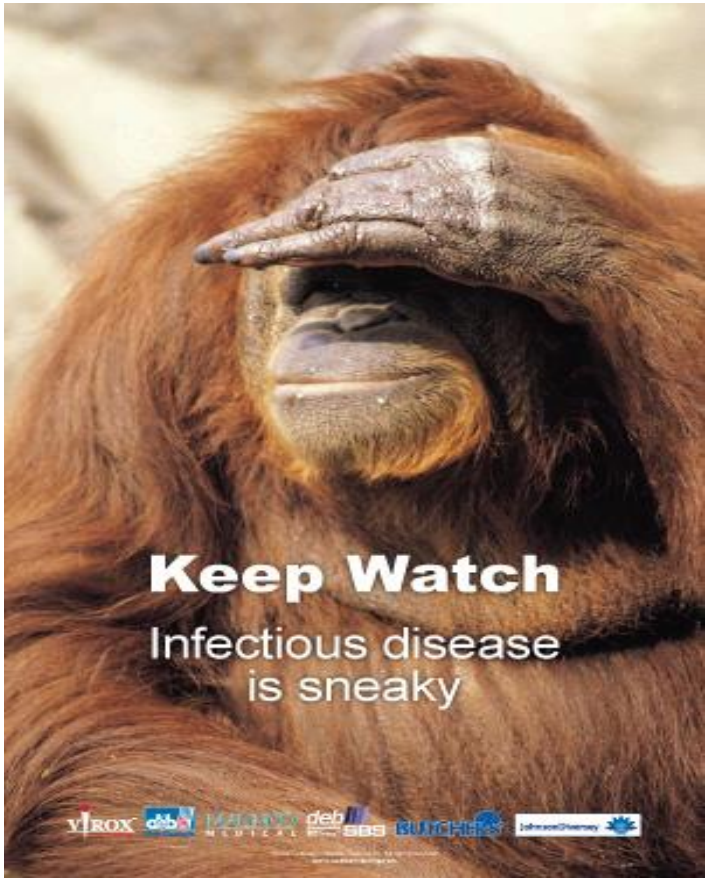
True or False?

Objectives

- As an Infection Prevention and Control Coordinator, share real-life experiences after participating in two international audits by Joint Commission International Accreditation
- Depict how Infection Prevention and Control is a crucial component of quality health care

Outline

- Introduction
- Definition
- IPC and quality comparisons
- IPC Ethics
- Lessons learned
- Way forward
- Challenges
- Success story
- Overview of Aga Khan University Hospital PCI program
- Some of IPC practitioner's responsibilities
- Conclusion

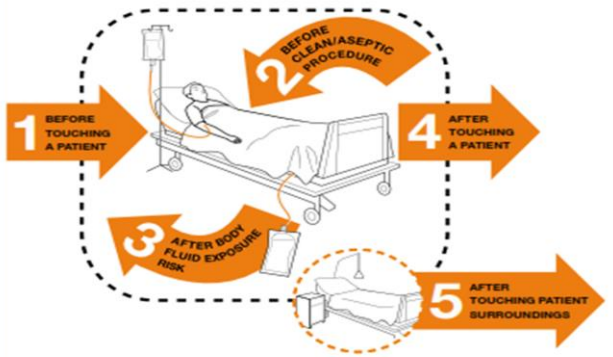


Introduction

- Healthcare associated infections (HAIs) are a major global clinical and economic challenge
- Embedding IPC in the governance framework
- Application of IPC activities in everyday healthcare practice
- Involvement of clinical and non-clinical staff to ensure implementation of best practice in IPC
- Application of evidence-based clinical protocols to reduce infection risk

What is Infection Control?

- Discipline concerned with prevention of nosocomial or healthcare-associated infections
- Practical rather than academic
- Sub-discipline of epidemiology
- Akin to public health practice



- Essential, often under-recognized and under-supported, part of health care infrastructure
- Practiced within the confines of a particular health-care delivery system rather than directed at society as a whole

What is Quality Healthcare?

- The degree to which healthcare services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge (The Institute of Medicine)
- Care that is safe, effective, Timely, patient centered, efficient and equal

PCI and Quality Comparisons

IPC	Quality
Focus is on reduction for infection risk	Focus is on high standard and safe care
Aims at better patient care outcome	Aims at better patient care outcomes
Needs Leadership involvement to succeed	Is a governance responsibility
Demands for resource allocation	Focus is on input and output
Surveillance done to know the trend	Monitoring and evaluation done to assess standards
Lead by benchmarking	Benchmarking is a must
Good patient outcome	Good patient outcome

Infection Control Ethics

- HAIs are preventable
- Failure to protect patients from avoidable harm, including HAIs has legal implications
- Organizational systems failure and healthcare workers' non-compliance with IPC policies like hand hygiene
- It is the responsibility of institutions to ensure effective systems are in place and that resources are available
- It is the responsibility of every staff member to practice safe as per set standards
- Be proactive and protect the trust of patients and society

Healthcare Quality Measurement

- Goals
- Standards
- Evaluation to measure impact of interventions
- Worldwide concern over the quality of healthcare services being provided to patients
- Hospitals & other healthcare service providers are increasingly using the quality management techniques for ensuring patient quality care & safety.

Healthcare Quality Measurement

- Governments in various countries are also encouraging the healthcare service providers to adopt international or national standards on healthcare quality
- Accreditation of organizations
- Joint Commission International (JCI) of USA and National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) in India have gained prominence and are being used by organizations in demonstrating their commitment to patient needs (quality and safe care).

Shaken World!

Why Infection Prevention and Control?

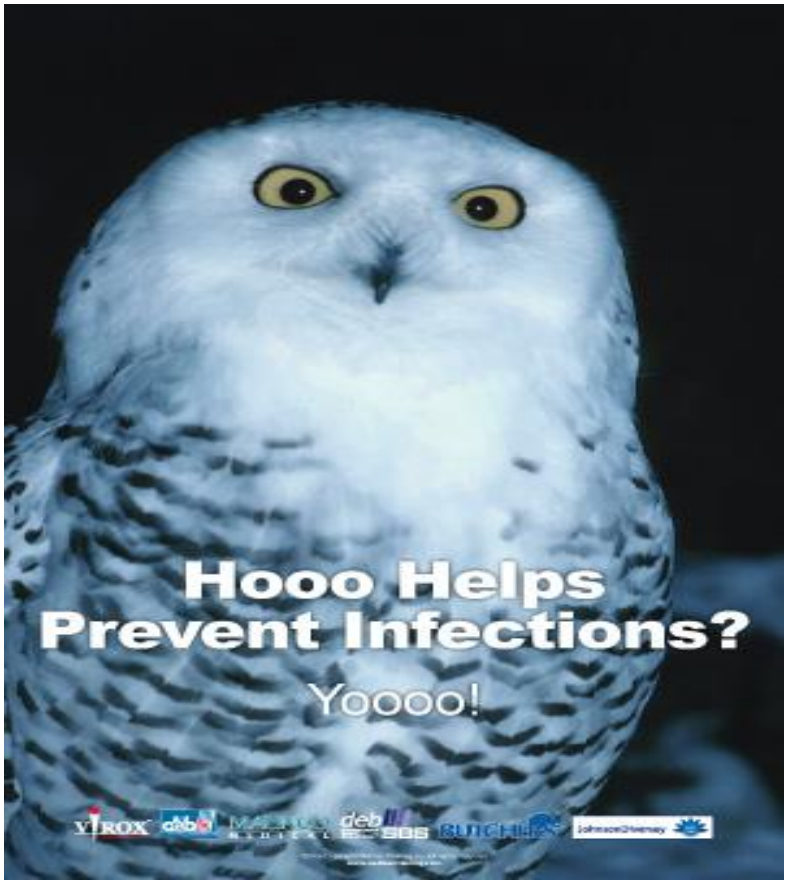
- Infection prevention and control cuts across all specialities of healthcare
- Medical science and technology has advanced at a rapid pace
- Increased know-how and increased resources require infrastructure to succeed
- Organized delivery of care has become important
- Benchmarking of infection rates is inevitable and thus surveillance adapted to changing health should improve and emphasize on intervention and standardization

Lessons Learned

- Healthcare systems and all personnel working in the health service are responsible for maintaining highest standards of IPC
- Taking a systems perspective, and orienting systems to the delivery and improvement of quality, are fundamental to progress and to meeting the expectations of both populations and health-care workers
- Technology without infrastructure leads to adverse events

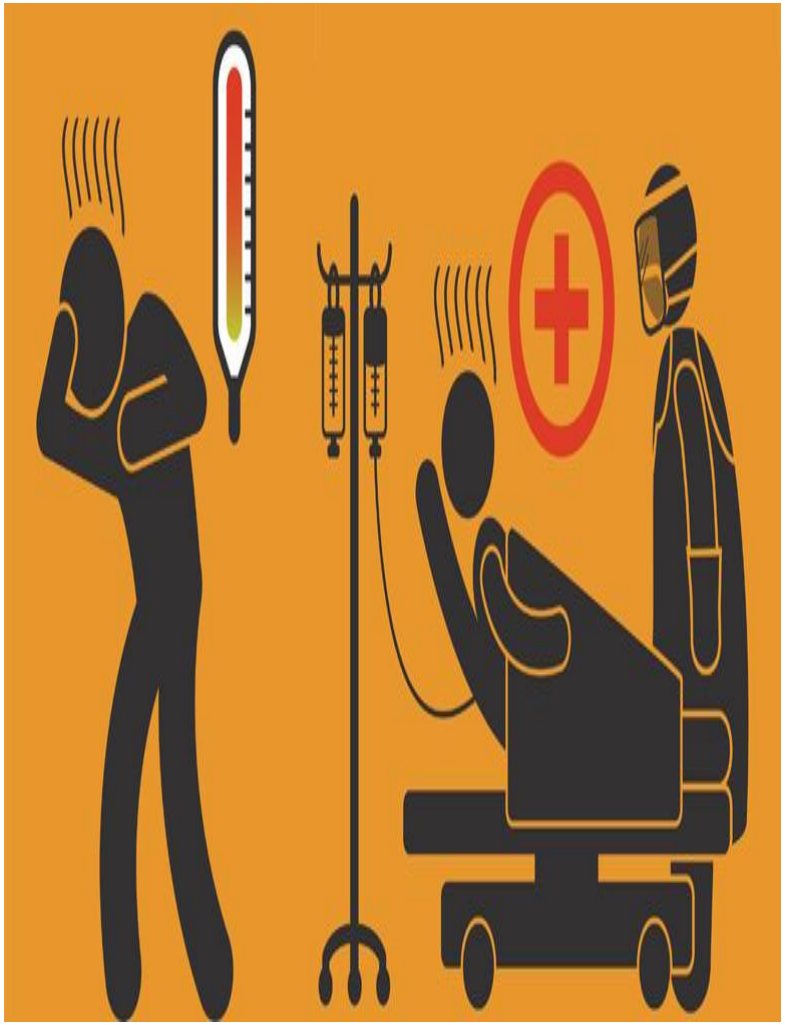
Effective IPC Approach

- Management involvement
- Information, education and communication
- Availability of essential equipment and supplies
- Surveillance



Fundamental IPC Interventions

- Hand Hygiene
- Personal protective equipment
- Aseptic technique
- Cleaning, Disinfection and sterilization
- Waste management
- Antibiotic use protocol
- Staff immunization and exposure protocol



Way Forward

- IPC Committee, Practitioner(s) (IPCP) and P&Ps
- Maintain annual IPC risk assessment and plan for the year
- Implement interventions to reduce infection rates and limit antimicrobial resistance spread
- Evaluate effectiveness/value through monitoring, providing data and measuring the impact of interventions

IPC Activities

- Monitoring of practice
- Surveillance and feedback
- Training and Education
- Research

Challenges

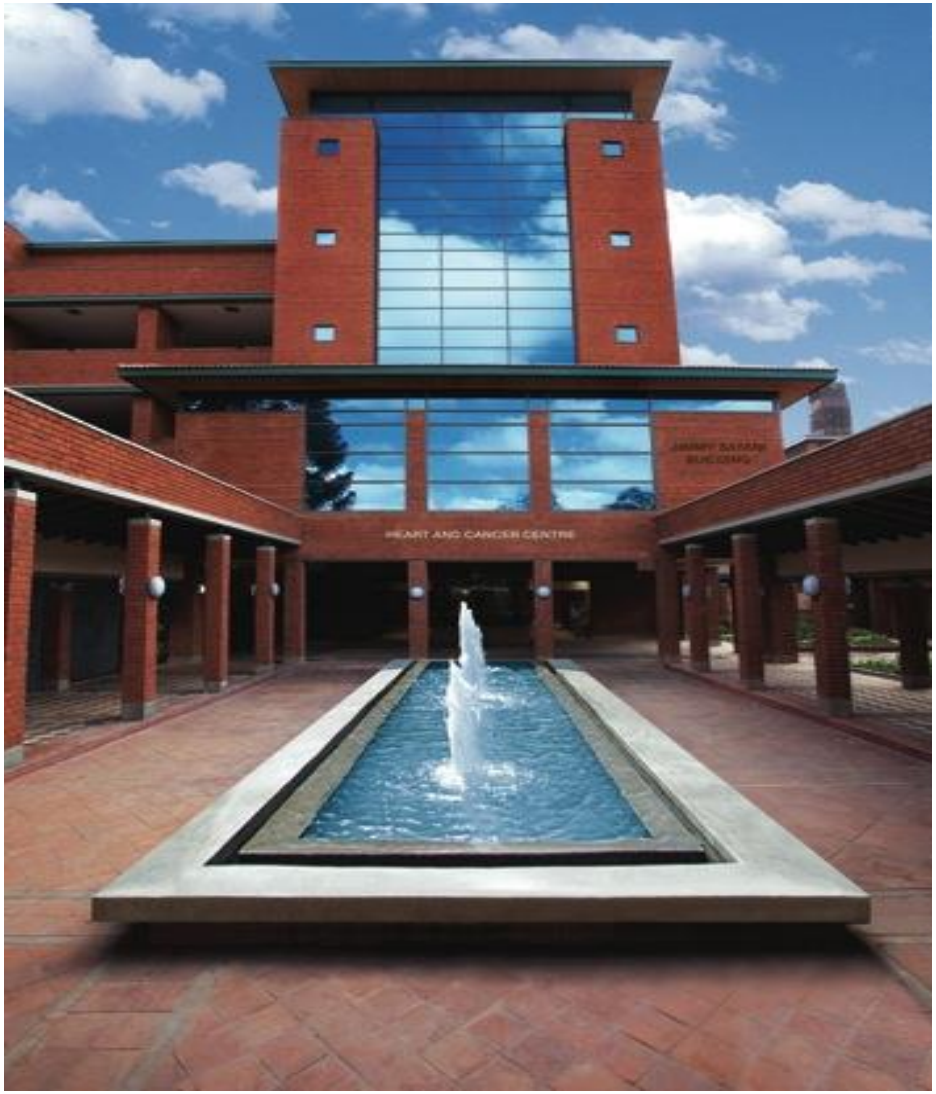
- Time limitation
- Staff attitude
- Shortage of human resource
- Financial problems
- Space limitation

Success Story

- Hospital accreditation
- Systems change e.g. Sterilizing department
- Increased IPC awareness and ownership
- Improved practice monitoring and feedback on performance
- Administrative support
- Leadership and culture change
- Better patient outcomes and staff safety
- Patient satisfaction
- Commitment to quality

AKUHN IPC Program

- Organogram
- Membership
- Terms of reference
- Resources
- Scope



Some Responsibilities of IPCP

1. Patient care
2. Policies and procedures formulation and review
3. Facilities management and safety
4. Central sterilizing supplies department
5. Product evaluation
6. Construction and renovations safety
7. Laundry
8. Occupational health safety
9. Departmental quality improvement and safety committees
10. Programs meetings
11. Audits
14. Human Resources orientation and new staff
15. Inservice IPC training /education
16. Waste management
17. Patient care environment
18. Disaster management
19. Pest control
20. External liaisons e.g. MOH
21. Outreach clinics and diagnostic centers
22. IPC Mentorship to internal and external IPC aspiring patient care personnel
23. Catering
24. Housekeeping
25. Microbiology report daily review

Conclusion

Healthcare-associated infections results from a complex environmental, microbiological, pathological, behavioral and organizational factors of which prevention requires a multifaceted (‘bundled’) approach that include evidence-based policies, educational programs for healthcare workers, and adequate resources to implement them effectively

References

- IHI
- CDC
- NHS
- World Health Organization
- Joint Commission International Accreditation Standards for Hospitals (5th Edition),2014

THANK YOU