New IP Lunch and Learn



Ashley O'Keefe, MLS(ASCP)^{CM}, CIC, CDIPC

February 14, 2023

Infection Preventionist Lunch and Learn Series

- A new call series for Infection Preventionists (IPs) of all care settings that:
 - o Encourages learning, growing, and networking.
 - Provides education and information that is non-regulatory.
 - Discusses topics relevant to new IPs.
- Each session will have time set aside for Q&A.

Do you currently use, or have you ever used the IP Starter Kit?

- A. Yes
- B. No

How often do you use the IP Starter Kit?

- A. Frequently-multiple times a week
- B. Occasionally-a few times a month
- C. Rarely-a few times every couple of months
- D. Never

How do you primarily access the IP Starter Kit?

- A. Print
- B. Electronic
- C. Combination

What do you or have you used the IP Starter Kit for?

- A. Job orientation
- B. In the moment reference
- C. Other-drop response in the chat

Infection Surveillance

What is Surveillance?

- A standardized method of collecting and reviewing data and recommending appropriate action to reduce risks around infections in the health care environment.
- Process versus outcome surveillance
 - Example: hand hygiene audits versus C. difficile infection rates

Process Surveillance

Common

- Hand hygiene
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Housekeeping and environmental cleaning practices

Other

- High-level disinfection of equipment
- Placement of invasive devices, such as central lines

Outcome Surveillance

- There are many different types of surveillance criteria, including:
 - National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN).
 - o Loeb.
 - McGeer.
- For tracking and trending over time, standardize the definitions used.

Why Do Surveillance?

Immediate

- Recognize potentially infectious patients and residents early
- Initiate containment strategies
- Prevent transmission of disease and thereby prevent outbreaks

Which of the following would be considered an outbreak in your facility?

- A. A single case of Legionella
- B. A *C. difficile* infection rate of 2 per 1,000 patient days when the typical rate has been 0
- C. Both

Why Do Surveillance?

Secondary

- Measure success of the infection prevention program
- Identify trends and areas for improvement to lower risk of device- or procedure-related infections
- Meet public reporting mandates
- Meet performance measures

Determining What Surveillance Should be Performed

- Follow any regulatory requirements
- Utilize findings from annual infection prevention risk assessments
- Set goals to determine which elements to keep on your surveillance list

Example

									-					_		
INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT				IMPACT ON CARE				READINESS TO PREVENT			RISK LEVEL
	(How likely is this to occur?)				(What would be the most likely?)				(Will new treatment/care be needed for resident/staff?)				(Are processes/resources in place to identify/address this event?)			(Scores ≥ 8 are considered highest priority for improvement efforts.)
					Serious	Moderate	Temp.									
Score	High	Med.	Low	None	Harm	Harm	Harm	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	
	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	
Facility-onset Infections(s)																
Resident-related																
Symptomatic urinary tract																
infection (SLITI)	v					v			v				v			11

Goal: Decrease symptomatic urinary tract infections (UTIs) from six to two per month by July 2023.

We will re-educate all care staff on specimen collection requirements and perform hand hygiene adherence audits as tactics to achieve this goal.

Reporting Data Internally

- Track and report data to the quality assurance and performance improvement (QAPI) or infection control committees
- Utilize standardized rates when possible, like incidence rate, infection rate, or standardized infection ratio (SIR)
- Present data
 - Log sheets versus graphs

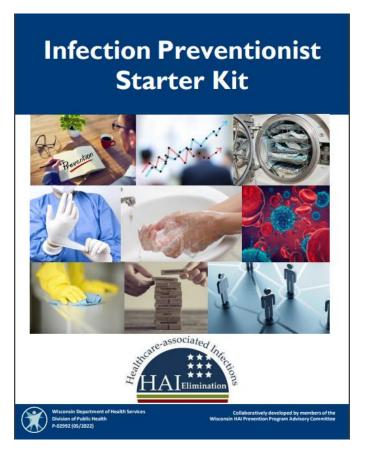
Using Surveillance Data

Data can be used for many purposes:

- Measure success of the infection prevention program
- Identify trends and areas of improvement
- Update policies, procedures, or change which evidence-based guidelines are followed for a particular practice
- Provide additional training
- Congratulate your team on a job well done

Questions?

What topics or content would you like to see covered on future calls? Please submit your ideas to ashley.okeefe@dhs.wisconsin.gov



https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02992.pdf

HAI Prevention Program Contact Information

HAI Prevention Program

dhswihaipreventionprogram@dhs.wisconsin.gov
608-267-7711

For additional contact information visit www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hai/contacts.htm

Upcoming Lunch and Learn Session

Date: Tuesday, March 14, 2023

Topic: Outbreak Management