I. Description

Outlines the annual infection prevention priorities of Hospital Epidemiology and UNC Health Care.

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II. Rationale

An organized, systematic plan based upon the annual infection control risk assessment that provides the foundation for an effective infection prevention program.

III. Policy

A. Goals

1. Overall
   a. Reduce risk of healthcare-associated infections for all patients, employee, and visitors.

2. Targeted
   a. Healthcare-associated infection reduction – 10% reduction overall across the infection types listed below. (Note: these infection counts are based on CMS required reporting regulations, not necessarily all hospital-wide infections)

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<th>Count-CY15</th>
<th>Reduce %</th>
<th>Reduce # for FY17</th>
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<td>443</td>
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b. Clean In, Clean Out hand hygiene compliance program
   i. Consistently sustain the number of inpatient units and departments, outpatient procedural areas, and job classes that have achieved 90 percent compliance
1. At least 90 percent of inpatient units and departments must sustain 90 percent compliance or higher

2. At least 90 percent of participating outpatient/procedural areas must sustain 90 percent compliance or higher

3. At least 85 percent of job classes must sustain 90 percent compliance or higher

ii. Expand the 90 percent compliance goal to operating rooms (ORs)
   1. Achieve 90 percent compliance overall across all locations/job classes in the ORs

iii. Increase participation among Physicians/Advanced Practice Providers (APP)
   1. At least 50 unique physician/APP participants submitting compliance observations per month

iv. Continue improving our culture of feedback.
   1. Achieve overall feedback >75 percent in inpatient and outpatient areas

v. Action plan: To ensure that we reach these goals, specific areas not meeting goals will complete action plans with the assistance of mentors from the Hand Hygiene Advisory Committee.

c. Outpatient compliance with key components of instrument processing on infection control survey.

Key components were chosen based on infection prevention significance and frequency of deficits. They include:

   (1) Items are thoroughly pre-cleaned and decontaminated with enzymatic detergent according to manufacturer instructions and/or evidence-based guidelines prior to high level disinfection (HLD) or sterilization (UNCH Outpatient Infection Prevention Survey Checklist 9.a.);

   (2) Equipment is high-level disinfected according to manufacturer instructions and/or evidence-based guidelines and according to UNC Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sterilization of Patient-Care Items policy (10.f.);

   (3) Competencies are maintained for cleaning, disinfection and sterilization processes (12.b.);

   (4) HLD logs are in order (10.h.)

i. Improve outpatient compliance on these instrument processing elements

   1. Baseline FY2016: 1: 85%; 2. 86%; 3. 82%; 4. 67%

   2. Goal FY2017: all four elements with at least 90% compliance each

   ii. Surveys will be conducted in these areas twice a year by infection preventionist and twice as a self-assessment. Monthly instrument processing task force and quarterly ambulatory ICL meetings will review progress and complete action plans to ensure improved compliance.

B. Risk Assessment (see Appendix 1: Unit-Based Infection Risk Assessment)

   1. Patient Populations at Increased Risk of Infection

      a. All intensive care unit patients
b. Solid organ transplant patients

c. Burn patients

d. Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant (HSCT) patients

e. Immunosuppressed patients (e.g., absolute neutrophil count [ANC] <1000, agranulocytosis)

2. Procedures/Devices that Increase Infection Risk

a. Central venous catheters

b. Urinary catheters

c. Tubes, drains, other devices inserted percutaneously

d. Intubation and prolonged ventilator support

e. Surgical procedures

f. ECMO

3. Epidemiologically Important Pathogens

a. Legionella

b. Aspergillus

c. MRSA

d. VRE

e. C. difficile

f. MDR Gram negative bacteria

g. Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae

4. Highly Communicable Diseases

a. Novel Influenza virus

b. SARS

c. MERS

d. Ebola viral disease

C. Strategies to Reduce Infection Risk

1. Identify and control outbreaks

a. Review of microbiology, immunology, molecular microbiology reports

b. Prospective and syndromic surveillance

c. Pulsed field gel electrophoresis of outbreak pathogens

d. Epidemiologic assessment as indicated (e.g., timeline, epidemic curve, case-control study)

e. Institution of prevention and control measures as indicated (e.g., isolation, cohorting of patients and staff, improved hand hygiene, active surveillance cultures, assessment of environmental cleaning)

f. Exposure follow-up (in conjunction with OHS)

2. Perform surveillance for healthcare-associated infections
a. CDC National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) definitions
   i. 100% accuracy as validated by NC Division of Public Health in April 2015 – for
       \textit{C.\textit{difficile}} and CLABSI
b. Prospective
c. Comprehensive: inpatient-related and outpatient-detected
d. Calculation/distribution of monthly infection rates and line listing of infected patients for
   each inpatient unit
e. Monthly and as needed analysis of potential for cross-transmission
f. Targeted surveillance for home health/hospice infections
g. Monitor incidence of healthcare-associated device-related or procedure-related
   infections
   i. Central catheter-associated bloodstream infections
   ii. Ventilator-associated pneumonias
   iii. Surgical site infections
   iv. Urinary catheter-associated infections

3. Conduct routine monitoring
   a. Biological indicators for sterilizers
   b. Endoscopes
   c. Pharmaceuticals
   d. Dental water lines

4. Improve Hand Hygiene Compliance
   a. Routinely monitor compliance and provide feedback to staff
   b. Routinely evaluate the availability and acceptability of hand hygiene products
   c. Provide one-on-one coaching as needed
   d. Provide frequent and tailored education on when and how to perform hand hygiene
      along with frequent visible reminders
   e. Enlist organizational leaders to serve as role models
   f. Ensure commitment of leadership to achieve and sustain compliance of 90%. Managers
      must hold everyone accountable for proper hand hygiene.

5. Support Infection Control Liaison Program
   a. Unit-based and outpatient care services clinical staff with focused infection control
      training provided by Hospital Epidemiology
   b. Responsible for assessing their unit’s compliance with infection control
      policies/procedures and conducting performance improvement activities related to
      infection prevention (e.g., reducing device-associated infections, monitoring and
      improving hand hygiene compliance)
   c. Serves as the contact person to disseminate infection control information and updates
      and answer staff questions, and updates

6. Ensure compliance with TJC National Patient Safety Goals
a. Comply with WHO or CDC hand hygiene guidelines – see C.4 above

b. Prevent HAIs due to multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs)
   i. Annual risk assessment for MDROs
   ii. Implement and assess prevention strategies outlined in this plan and under NPSG 07.03.01

c. Assess compliance with evidence-based practices for prevention of central line-associated bloodstream infections

d. Assess compliance with evidence-based practices for prevention of surgical site infections
   i. Ensure patient education provided by PreCare. Use LMS for staff education.
   ii. Ensure Surgical Services and Anesthesia infection control policies support prevention strategies.
   iii. Trend surgical procedure specific infection rates and unit rates and provide feedback to area leaders
   iv. Review CMS core measures to assess compliance

e. Implement evidence-based strategies for prevention of catheter-associated urinary tract infections
   i. Enhance staff education regarding aseptic insertion of catheter
   ii. Insertion order must include indication for catheter
   iii. Daily assessment for urinary catheter need
   iv. Appropriate maintenance of catheter including daily perineal care, catheter securement, and keeping collection bag below the level of the bladder during transport and positioning.

7. Manage HAIs as Sentinel Events When Indicated
   a. Review all HAIs for indications of an unanticipated death or permanent loss of function
   b. Notify Risk Management of suspected sentinel event
   c. Participate in root cause analysis and follow up as needed

8. Construction Rounds and Construction Risk Assessment Meetings
   a. Walk-about rounds with Plant Engineering every 2 weeks
   b. Attend bi-weekly and as needed construction meetings held by Plant Engineering and Contract Services
   c. Review blueprints and risk assessments for all new construction and renovations in clinical areas

9. Infection Control Rounds
   a. Evaluate compliance with infection control policies/practices
   b. Written recommendations to manager with their follow-up documented

10. Policy Review and Revision

11. Committee Participation: Refer to Infection Control Program Policy for committee information

12. Periodic Comprehensive TB Risk Assessment
13. Consultation, Education/Training
   a. In-services, presentations, educational material to staff, visitors/families, attending physicians, residents, contract employees, students, and volunteers
   b. Computer-based training modules
   c. Educational videos
   d. Newsletter articles
   e. Educational materials (e.g., booklets/brochures)
   f. Six Sigma/performance improvement support

14. Additional Strategies to Reduce Infections for the Immunosuppressed Patient
   a. Private positive pressure room, HEPA filtration for HSCT patients
   b. No live plants or fresh flowers
   c. Low WBC diet
   d. Patient must wear tight-fitting surgical mask or N-95 respirator when outside room

15. Additional Strategies for Home Health and Hospice
   a. Trend analysis of device-related infections (urinary catheter-associated UTIs, central catheter-associated bloodstream infections) and wound infections
   b. Promote immunizations to prevent respiratory infections: influenza and pneumococcal pneumonia vaccines (as recommended by ACIP)

16. Additional Strategies for Outpatient Care Services
   a. Since most patient encounters with the health care system now take place in outpatient settings, UNC Health Care will maintain infection control programs in Outpatient Care Services, and this will include
   b. Training and monitoring of practices on:
      i. the basic principles of disease transmission and the methods to prevent transmission
      ii. safe injection practices and proper use of single use and single patient devices/medications
      iii. principles of asepsis and hand hygiene
      iv. OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard
      v. the principles of disinfection and sterilization
      vi. TB and respiratory protection per OSHA

D. Evaluation of Plan Effectiveness
   1. Statistical analysis of infections
   2. Trend analysis of infection rates
   3. Device-associated rates to include home health and hospice
   4. Monthly infection reports to nurse managers, clinical directors, infection control liaisons
   5. Monthly infection reports to Infection Control Committee
   6. Infection Control rounds report and annual compliance assessment
7. Monitor compliance with required and recommended immunizations
8. Annual assessment of communicable disease exposures with trend analysis
9. Annual risk assessment for MDROs with trend analysis
10. Periodic assessment of process measures with staff feedback
   a. Evidence based processes to prevent surgical site infections
   b. Evidence based processes to prevent catheter associated bloodstream infections
   c. Evidence based processes to prevent catheter associated urinary tract infections
   d. Evidence based processes to prevent *Clostridium difficile* infections
   e. Evidence based processes to prevent ventilator associated pneumonia
   f. Hand hygiene compliance
   g. Isolation precautions compliance

IV. Reviewed/Approved by
Hospital Infection Control Committee

V. Original Policy Date
Appendix 1: Annual Unit-Based Infection Risk Assessment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Above upper limit confidence interval ≥ 3 consecutive months/ year</th>
<th>≥ 300 central line days/quarter</th>
<th>≥ 300 ventilator days/quarter</th>
<th>≥ 300 urinary catheter days/quarter</th>
<th>Estimated &gt; 25% patient population immune suppressed (e.g., HSCT, Burn, solid organ transplant)</th>
<th>C diff events per 1000 patient days</th>
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HIGH RISK = ≥5 POINTS, MEDIUM RISK = 3-5 POINTS, LOW RISK = 0-2 POINT

POINT SCALE: Points based upon previous year’s device and infection data; revised annually. One point assigned for each of the following: Above upper confidence interval for 3 consecutive months, ≥ 300 central line days/quarter, ≥ 300 ventilator days/quarter, ≥ 300 urinary catheter days/quarter, > 25% patient population immunosuppressed; exceeding the upper 95% confidence limit for overall prevalence of MRSA, VRE, C. difficile per 1000 patient days (hospital and community onset).