

10 anni della Campagna «*Clean care is safer care*» dell'OMS

Maria Luisa Moro

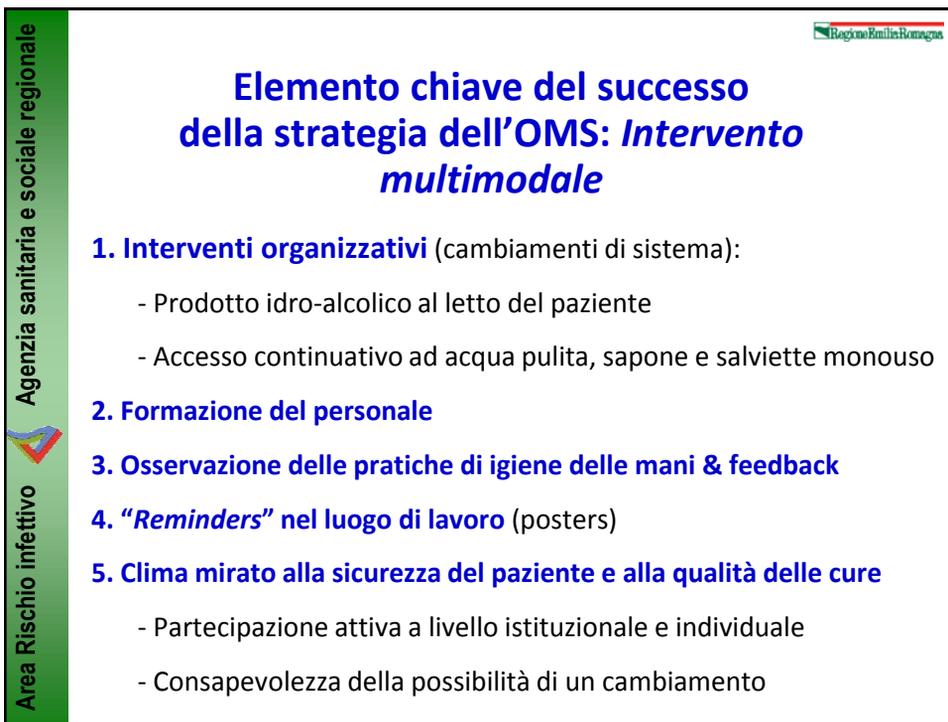


Global Patient Safety Challenge 2005-2006
European countries committed to address HCAI



Figure 2: Organisr
Contact between t
case, Gram-positiv





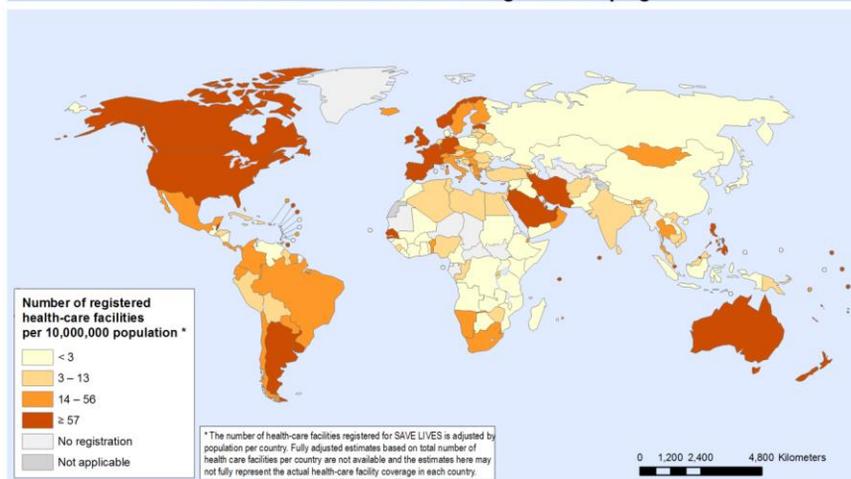
Global implementation of WHO's multimodal strategy for improvement of hand hygiene: a quasi-experimental study



Allegranzi B. et al. *Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 2013; Aug 22

- ✓ 55 departments in 43 hospitals in 5 countries (Costa Rica, Italy, Mali, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia).
- ✓ **Major effect on health-care workers hand hygiene compliance across all professional categories in all sites** (OR 2.15, 1.99–2.32; significant compliance increase from 51.0% to 67.2%).
- ✓ **Greater effect of the intervention in low-income and middle-income countries** (OR 4.67, 95% CI 3.16–6.89; $p < 0.0001$) than in high-income countries (2.19, 2.03–2.37; $p < 0.0001$).
- ✓ **Switch to alcohol-based handrubs in all sites** (49.1% of all hand hygiene actions at baseline vs 70.6% at follow-up).
- ✓ **Significant improvement in health-care workers' knowledge at all sites** ($p < 0.0001$).
- ✓ Demonstration of implementation **feasibility and adaptability** of the WHO Multimodal Hand Hygiene Improvement Strategy and its toolkit
- ✓ **2 years after the intervention, sustained or further improvement in all sites, including national scale-up.**

Countries with health-care facilities registered for SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands global campaign



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Health Statistics and Information Systems (HSI)
World Health Organization

 World Health Organization
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http://www.who.int/gpsc/5may/registration_update/en/ (al 3/5/2015)



World Health Organization

Evidence of hand hygiene to reduce transmission and infections by multi-drug resistant organisms in health-care settings

Anno, paese	Contesto	Adesione	Infezioni/MDROs
2008, Australia	Nazionale	Da 20% a 53%	Riduzione batter. MRSA (da 0,03 a 0,01/1000)
2009, USA	7 ospedali	Da 49% a 98%	Riduzione tassi MRSA (da 0,52 a 0,25/1000)
2010, USA	2 ospedali	Da 65% a 82%	Riduzione casi MRSA 59%
2010, Canada	3 ospedali	Da 42,6% a 48,2%	Nessuna riduzione
2011, Australia	Nazionale	Da 43% a 68%	Riduzione batter. MRSA (da 0,49 a 0,35)
2012, Hong Kong	18 Strutture lundodegenza	Da 27% a 61%	Riduzione delle epidemie respiratorie e infezioni da MRSA
2013, 9 paesi	10 ospedali	DA 49% a 64%	Nessuna riduzione

Interventions to reduce colonisation and transmission of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria in intensive care units: an interrupted time series study and cluster randomised trial

Lennie P G Derde, Ben S Cooper, Herman Goossens, Surbhi Malhotra-Kumar, Rob J L Willems, Marek Gnadikowski, Waleria Hryniewicz, Joanna Empel, Mirjam J D Dautzenberg, Djillali Annane, Irene Aragão, Annie Chalfine, Uga Dumpis, Francisco Esteves, Helen Giamarelou, Igor Muzlovic, Giuseppe Nardi, Geert Marc J M Bonten*, on behalf of the

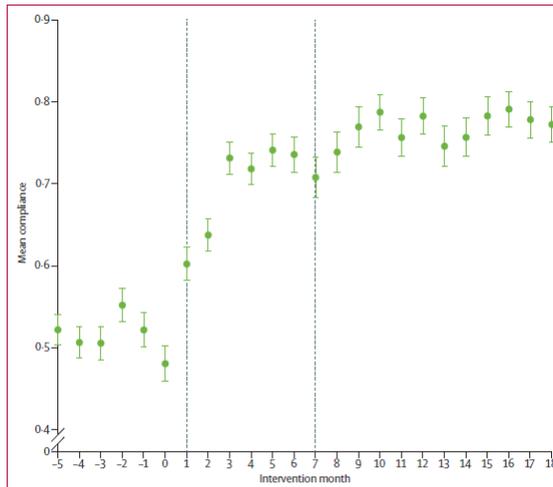


Figure 2: Mean hand hygiene compliance per month
Hand hygiene improvement intervention introduced at month 0. Error bars are 95% CIs.

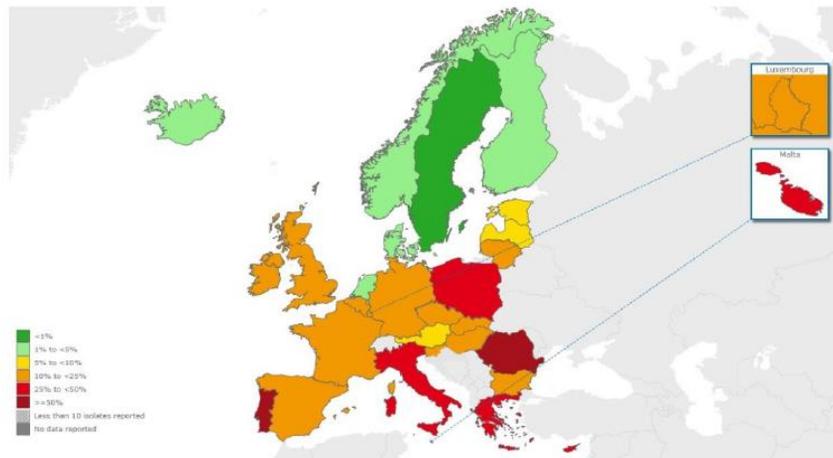
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	Fase 1 – preintervento (n=2043)	Fase 2 – igiene mani e bagni CXD (n=2072)	Fase 3 – screening convenzionale (n=2348)	Fase 3 – screening test rapido (n=2513)
MRSA, VRE, HRE	Trend in aumento	Riduzione	Nessun cambiamento	Nessun cambiamento
MRSA	Trend in aumento	Riduzione	Nessun cambiamento	Nessun cambiamento

Derde LP, The Lancet, Published online October 23, 2013

Figure 5. *Staphylococcus aureus*: percentage (%) of invasive (blood and cerebrospinal fluid) isolates resistant to meticillin (MRSA), EU/EEA, 2012



Source: EARS-Net. Only data from countries reporting more than 10 isolates are shown.

ECDC. Annual report AMR & ICA, 2014

Agenzia sanitaria e sociale regionale
 Area Rischio infettivo

QUALI SONO LE CARATTERISTICHE DI CAMPAGNE/INTERVENTI EFFICACI AD AUMENTARE L'ADESIONE?

Campagna «Cure pulite sono cure più sicure»

Non adesione alla igiene delle mani prima del contatto con il paziente

Osservazione marzo-aprile 2010

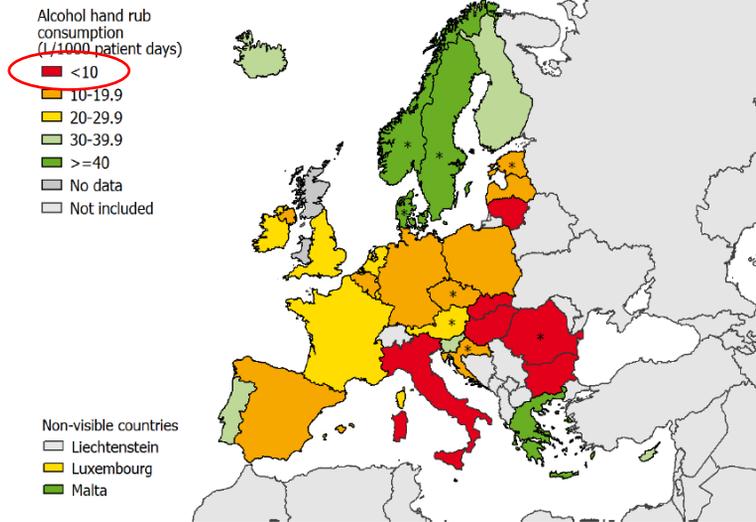
Dopo la campagna 2007-2008

Prima della campagna 2007-2008

Momento 1, non adesione (%)

Periodo	Non adesione (%)
2010	~40,0%
post	~38,0%
pre	~75,0%

Figure 15. Median alcohol hand rub consumption (litres per 1000 patient-days), ECDC PPS 2011–2012



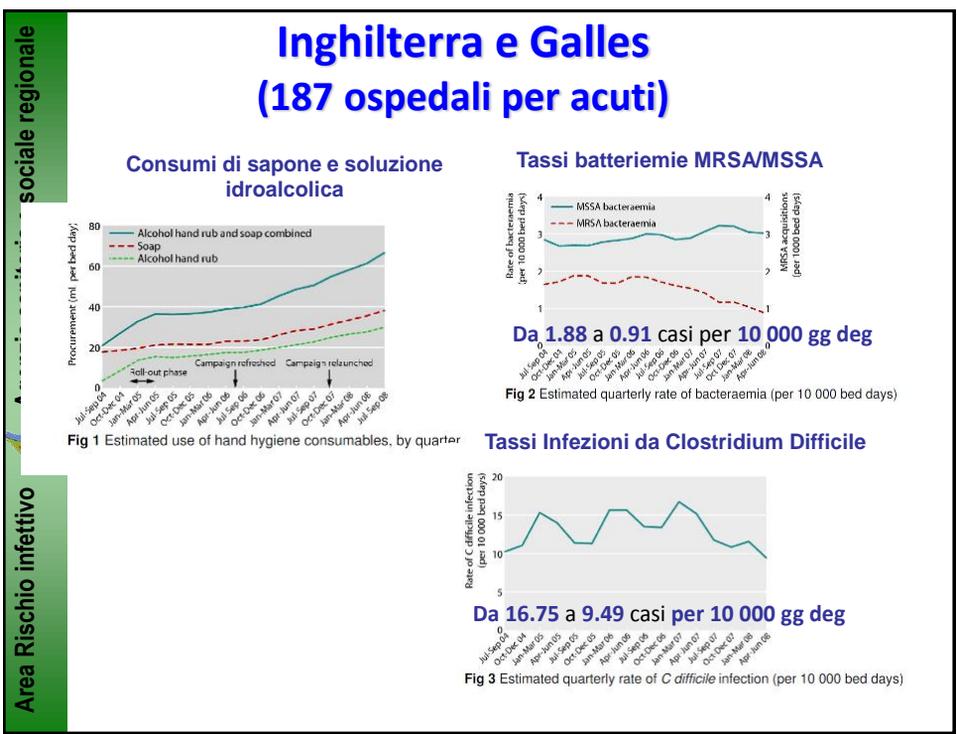
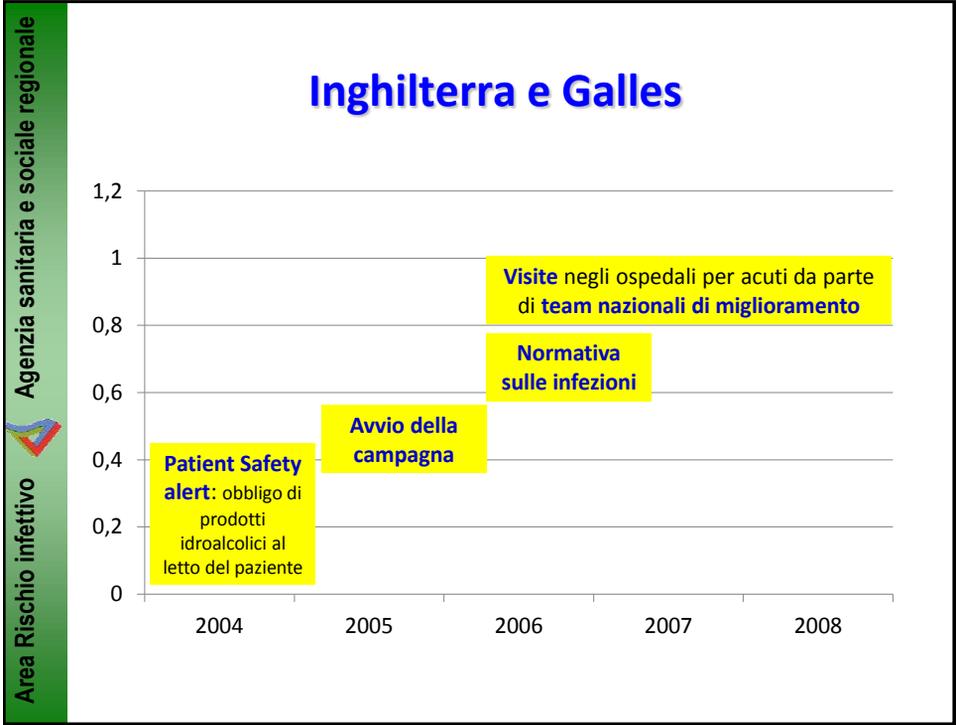
*PPS data representativeness was poor in Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Norway and Romania and very poor in Denmark and Sweden.

NATIONAL HAND HYGIENE CAMPAIGNS IN EUROPE, 2000-2009

EUROSURVEILLANCE Vol. 14 · Issue 17 · 30 April 2009

A P Magiorakos (Anna-Pelagia.Magiorakos@ecdc.europa.eu)¹, C Suetens¹, L Boyd², C Costa³, R Cunney⁴, V Drouot⁵, C Farrugia⁶, M M Fernandez-Maillou⁷, B G Iversen⁸, E Leens⁹, S Michael¹⁰, M L Moro¹¹, C Reinhardt¹², R Serban¹³, R Vatcheva-Dobrevska¹⁴, K Wilson¹⁵, E Heisbourg¹⁶, H C Maltezu¹⁷, R Strauss¹⁸, K Böröcz¹⁹, M Dolinšek²⁰, U Dumpis²¹, S Erne²², O Gudlaugsson²³, P Hezko²⁴, D Hedlova²⁵, J Holt²⁶, L Jõe²⁷, O Lyytikäinen²⁸, I Riesenfeld-Örn²⁹, M Stefkovikova³⁰, R Valintietinen³¹, A Voss³², D L Monnet¹

Country	National activities			Campaign materials				Government support	Other Support	Supporto nazionale per audit	Dati nazionali di compliance	Data on usage of AHIR											
	National campaign	Conferenza stampa	Press release	Spot televisivi	Leaflets	Posters	Other	Dedicated website	Material for HCW				Training for HCW	Materiale per il paziente	Supporto politico	Financial support	Non-governmental organisations	Pharmaceutical companies (including AHIR manufacturers)	National support for tracking AHIR consumption	Increase availability of AHIR			
Belgium	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Bulgaria	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cyprus	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
France	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Germany	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Ireland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Italy	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Malta	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Portugal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Romania	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Spain	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
United Kingdom	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Norway	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•



Area Rischio infettivo

Agenzia sanitaria e sociale regionale

Germania

Supporto istituzionale	Supporto economico alla campagna da parte del Ministero della Salute per 6 anni
Materiali promozionali e informativi	Messa a punto di numerosi strumenti (poster, sticker, comics, cartoline, tappetini per i mouse, opuscoli, film, lezioni standard, strumenti e-learning)
Standard per la disponibilità di prodotti idroalcolici	1 dispenser per letto in Terapia Intensiva, 1 ogni 2 letti negli altri reparti (tra i due letti)
Formazione	Corso introduttivo e meeting annuale, messa a punto di materiale formativo
Sorveglianza adesione	'HAND-KISS'

Area Rischio infettivo

Agenzia sanitaria e sociale regionale

Germania

Adesione misurata attraverso i consumi di prodotti idroalcolici

362 ospedali hanno fornito dati sull'adesione da **3882** reparti nel **2009**

In Terapia Intensiva, il consumo **mediano di prodotti idroalcolici nel 2009 (543 ICU)** era **83 mL per giornata-paziente (PD)**, con un range di 43141 mL/PD tra il 10° e il 90° percentile.

Nei reparti non intensivi (n=3339), il consumo mediano era **di 18 mL/PD** con un range di 1038 mL/PD tra il 10° e il 90° percentile.

Il consumo **più elevato è stato osservato in terapia intensiva pediatrica** (99 mL/PD)

Il **consumo più basso è stato osservato nelle «altre chirurgie»** (16 mL/PD)

Establishment of a National Surveillance System for Alcohol-Based Hand Rub Consumption and Change in Consumption over 4 Years

Michael Behnke, PhD;¹ Petra Gastmeier, MD;^{1,2}
Christine Geffers, MD;^{1,2} Nadine Mönch, MD;^{1,2}
Christiane Reichardt, MD²

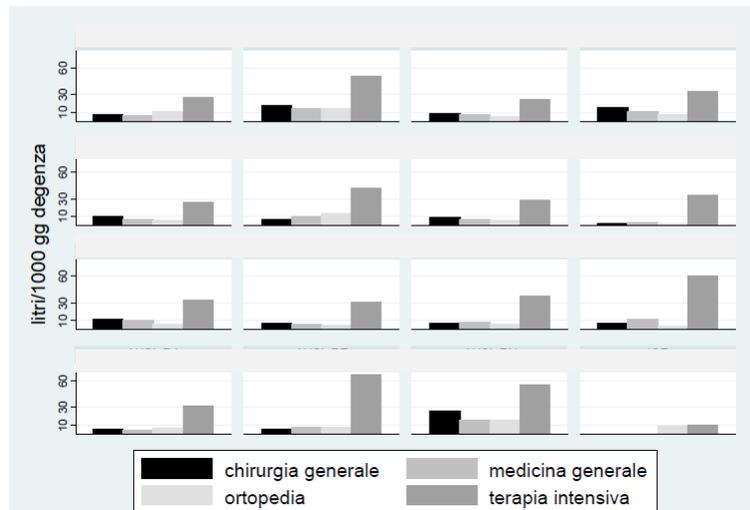
TABLE 2. Increase in Alcohol-Based Hand Rub Consumption from 2007 to 2010 among 152 Hospitals Stratified by Type of Unit

Hospital, year	Consumption, L	PDs	Consumption, median (IQR), mL/PD	Difference relative to 2007, mL/PD		Difference relative to 2007, median (IQR), %
				Median (IQR)	P	
All						
2007	282,360	13,951,042	18.0 (13.9–23.4)			
2010	419,803	15,474,605	25.1 (19.8–31.5)	6.8 (3.9–9.9)	<.001	35.9 (19–61.7)
ICU						
2007	74,416	987,796	65.8 (51.9–91.3)			
2010	101,377	1,073,577	88.9 (69.2–109)	17.0 (5.6–31)	<.001	40.9 (21.8–65.3)
Non-ICU						
2007	207,944	12,963,246	14.7 (11.7–18.4)			
2010	318,426	14,401,028	21.2 (17.2–24.6)	6.3 (3.4–8.6)	<.001	27.7 (7–50.8)

NOTE. IQR, interquartile range; PD, patient-day.

A

Consumo di prodotti idroalcolici per tipo di reparto e Azienda Sanitaria, Regione Emilia-Romagna dati 2013





1 Canongate Square
Canongate Street
GLASGOW G2 7HF
Telephone 0141 300 1100
RNGD Tyneside 18001 0141 300 1100
Fax 0141 307 0700
www.hps.scot.nhs.uk



Scozia

Scotland's National Hand Hygiene Campaign

Campagna di comunità

Campagna inizialmente focalizzata solo sugli **ospedali per acuti**. Per supportare l'approccio di tolleranza zero per la non compliance la Campagna è stata estesa ai contesti non acuti, come la **Community Health Partnerships (CHPs)** medici di medicina generale, oculisti, dentisti e farmacisti territoriali.

Pacchetto per i bambini

Pacchetto per i bambini della scuola primaria e dei nidi per promuovere l'igiene delle mani **tra i bambini** (DVD con il cartone Handy, posters, stickers e materiali vari)



1 Canongate Square
Canongate Street
GLASGOW G2 7HF
Telephone 0141 300 1100
RNGD Tyneside 18001 0141 300 1100
Fax 0141 307 0700
www.hps.scot.nhs.uk



Scozia

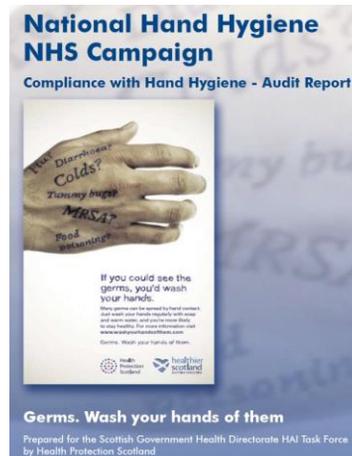
Scotland's National Hand Hygiene Campaign

Scotland's National Hand Hygiene Audit

L'Health Protection Scotland (HPS) è stato incaricato di produrre un rapporto bimensile sull'adesione all'igiene delle mani negli ospedali per acuti

3 periodi di audit obbligatori durante la campagna:

- ✓ disponibilità di dati a livello locale per il feedback ai reparti per identificare aree di non compliance
- ✓ dati per il Ministero Scozzese



Area Rischio infettivo

Agenzia sanitaria e sociale regionale



National Hand Hygiene NHS Campaign

Compliance with Hand Hygiene - Audit Report

27th Bi-monthly Report (September 2013)



Hand hygiene report

This is the 27th bi-monthly report on hand hygiene compliance across NHSScotland prepared for the Scottish Government Health and Social Care Directorates (SGHSCD). It forms part of the zero tolerance approach to non compliance with hand hygiene launched by the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Wellbeing on 26 January 2009. The report presents graphical data from Scotland's fourteen territorial NHS boards along with two special NHS boards (Scottish Ambulance Service and NHS National Waiting Times Centre Board, Golden Jubilee National Hospital).

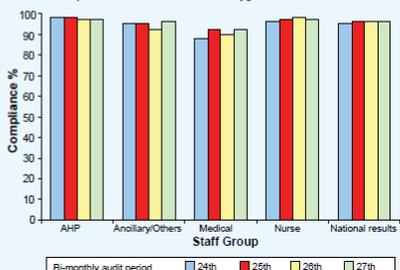
The report describes occasions when NHSScotland staff have taken the opportunity to carry out hand hygiene at the points where care is delivered as described in the [National Infection Prevention and Control Manual](#).

Please refer to the [main report published in May 2009](#) for a full description of the methodology and limitations associated with this report. Further information can also be found in the ['your questions answered'](#) document.

TABLE 1: National results for hand hygiene audit

NHS staff group	24th Bi-monthly Audit Period (%) 21 Jan - 1 Feb 2013 (Mean % plus confidence intervals)	25th Bi-monthly Audit Period (%) 18 Mar - 29 Mar 2013 (Mean % plus confidence intervals)	26th Bi-monthly Audit Period (%) 20 May - 31 May 2013 (Mean % plus confidence intervals)	27th Bi-monthly Audit Period (%) 22 July - 2 Aug 2013 (Mean % plus confidence intervals)
AHP	98% (97% to 99%)	98% (97% to 99%)	97% (96% to 98%)	97% (96% to 98%)
Ancillary/ Others	95% (92% to 98%)	95% (92% to 98%)	92% (88% to 96%)	96% (94% to 98%)
Medical	88% (84% to 92%)	92% (89% to 95%)	90% (86% to 94%)	92% (89% to 95%)
Nurse	96% (95% to 97%)	97% (96% to 98%)	98% (97% to 99%)	97% (96% to 98%)
National Compliance	95% (94% to 96%)	96% (95% to 97%)	96% (95% to 97%)	96% (95% to 97%)

FIGURE 1: Graph of national results for hand hygiene audit



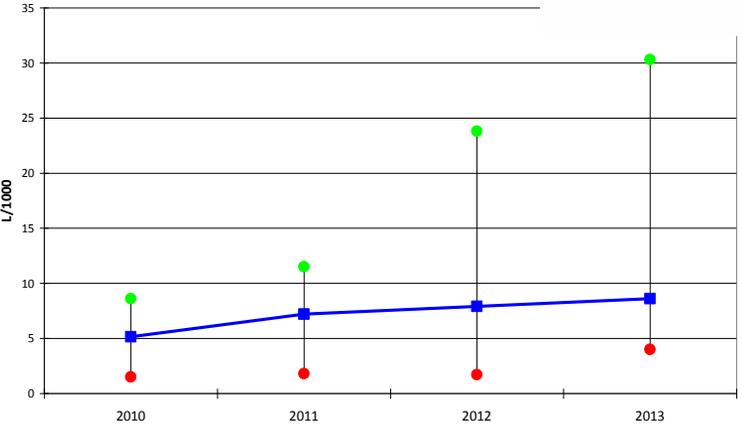
Area Rischio infettivo

Agenzia sanitaria e sociale regionale

Per promuovere l'adesione sono necessari sforzi sostenuti nel tempo: esemio della regione Emilia Romagna



● Min — Median ● Max



Year	Min	Median	Max
2010	2	5	9
2011	2	7	12
2012	2	8	24
2013	4	9	31



DISPONIBILITA' DI DATI E FEEDBACK



Cochrane

Trusted evidence.
Informed decisions.
Better health.

Audit and feedback: effects on professional practice and patient outcomes

Audit and feedback may be **most effective when**:

1. the health professionals are not performing well to start out with;
2. the person responsible for the audit and feedback is a supervisor or colleague;
3. it is provided more than once;
4. it is given both verbally and in writing;
5. it includes clear targets and an action plan.

INFECTION CONTROL AND HOSPITAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AUGUST 2014, VOL. 35, NO. 8

SHEA/IDSA PRACTICE RECOMMENDATION

Strategies to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections through Hand Hygiene

	Punti di forza	Punti di debolezza
Osservazione diretta	Gold standard Consente di misurare l'adesione per indicazione Consente azioni correttive immediate	Costosa Gli osservatori devono essere formati e validati Effetto Hawthorne Bias di selezione e dell'osservatore
Volume prodotti idroalcolici	Non effetto Hawthorne né bias Non intrusivo	Dipende dall'accuratezza dei dati Non distingue tra tipologia di opportunità e operatori
Tecnologia per l'osservazione diretta	Sistemi esperti su tablet per ridurre la variabilità tra osservatori Meno risorse e tempo	Investimento e infrastruttura
Tecnologia per il monitoraggio automatizzato	Feed-back o reminders just on time Rilevano tutte le opportunità e l'adesione	Costosi, richiedono manutenzione, Privacy dell'operatore

RESPONSABILITA' INDIVIDUALE A TUTTI I LIVELLI



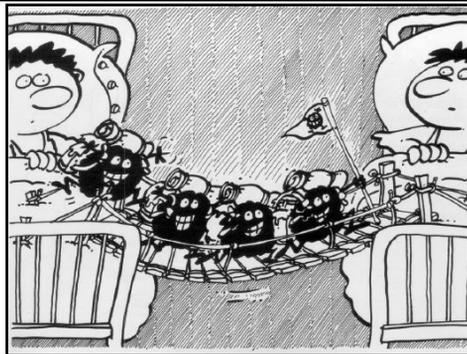
INFECTION CONTROL AND HOSPITAL EPIDEMIOLOGY AUGUST 2014, VOL. 35, NO. 8

SHEA/IDSA PRACTICE RECOMMENDATION

Strategies to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections through Hand Hygiene

Accountability for Healthcare-Associated Infection Prevention:

- ✓ chi ha responsabilità di direzione dei servizi sanitari
- ✓ gli operatori sanitari e il personale di supporto
- ✓ i responsabili medici e infermieristici delle Unità Operative
- ✓ chi lavora nei programmi di controllo infezione nei servizi (farmacia, laboratorio, ecc.)



*Coloro che amiamo e che abbiamo perduto
non sono più dove erano ma sono
"ovunque noi siamo" S. Agostino*

