

ORAL PRESENTATION

Open Access

# O061: Impact of process control (PC) implementation and strategies to improve hand hygiene adherence (HHA), in device-associated infections (DAI) in an intensive care unit of adults (AICU)

C Giuffre<sup>1\*</sup>, ED Efrón<sup>1</sup>, AM Azario<sup>1</sup>, R Jordan<sup>1</sup>, JV Martinez<sup>1</sup>, S Verbanaz<sup>1</sup>, P Giorgio<sup>1</sup>, M Khoury<sup>2</sup>

From 2nd International Conference on Prevention and Infection Control (ICPIC 2013) Geneva, Switzerland. 25-28 June 2013

## Introduction

DAI are a serious public health problem worldwide. The PC and optimization of the HHA have proven to be excellent tools for DAI minimization or elimination.

## Objectives

Assess the impact of PC and HHA on DAI in our AICU.

## Methods

A quasi-experimental study. We calculated the average rates of DAI using NHSN, CDC methodology in two periods: pre (Pa) and post intervention (Pb). Average rates were expressed as number of events per 1000 device days (DD). Study periods: ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) Pa: January 2004-January 2010, Pb: February 2010-February 2013. Catheter-associated bacteremia (BACT) Pa: January 2004-June 2010, Pb: July 2010-February 2013. Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (UTI) Pa: January 2007-October 2011 Pb: November 2011-February 2013. The Institute of Healthcare Improvement (IHI) proposed PC were implemented. PC adherence was assessed periodically. In October 2009, WHO campaign to improve HHA was implemented. Periodic measurements of HHA were performed. Statistical analysis: we compared average rates of HAI in both periods with Mann-Whitney test. We calculated the Incidence Rate Ratio (IRR) as Pb average incidence rate/Pa average incidence rate.

## Results

NEU rate decreased from 9.88 (Pa) to 2.60 (Pb),  $P < 0.001$ . IRR 0.26, 74% rate reduction. Attributable risk: 7.28/ 1000 DD. Cases avoided in Pb: 33.4 (4589 DD in three years). BACT rate decreased from 5.35 (Pa) to 2.34 (Pb),  $p 0.007$ . IRR: 0.44, 56% rate reduction. Attributable risk: 3.01/ 1000 DD. Cases avoided in Pb: 14.99 (4983 DD in 32 months). ITU rate decreased from 2.45 (Pa) to 1.30 (Pb),  $P 0.32$ . IRR: 0.53, 47% rate reduction. Attributable risk: 1.15/ 1000 DD. Cases avoided in Pb: 3.34 (2908 DD in 16 months). Adherence to PC and HHA ranged between 80 and 95%.

## Conclusion

PC implementation and HHA optimization in our AICU was associated with statistically significant decreases in VAP and BACT rates, and similar tendency of UTI rate. The significant number of cases averted, fully justifies the implementation of these tools.

## Disclosure of interest

None declared.

## Author details

<sup>1</sup>Infection Diseases, Buenos Aires British Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

<sup>2</sup>Research & Teaching, Buenos Aires British Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Published: 20 June 2013

doi:10.1186/2047-2994-2-S1-O61

Cite this article as: Giuffre et al.: O061: Impact of process control (PC) implementation and strategies to improve hand hygiene adherence (HHA), in device-associated infections (DAI) in an intensive care unit of adults (AICU). *Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control* 2013 **2**(Suppl 1):O61.

<sup>1</sup>Infection Diseases, Buenos Aires British Hospital, Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article