GOJO

# HAND HYGIENE TIMES

*Your resource for the latest news in effective infection control program development and best practices.*

Issue 6 Volume 2

## Compendium Strategies (Part 2)

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Last month the concept of bundles used for prevention of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs) was introduced in this newsletter. Bundles were described as a collection of strategies for device and procedure associated HAIs, or specific to an HAI causing organism. The bundles contain proven evidence based strategies, that when performed together will decrease the chances of the patient acquiring an infection while hospitalized. In the previous article, bundles were described for Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections (CLABSI) and Surgical Site Infections (SSI).

The majority of all HAIs (33%) in the USA are Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTIs).[1] They account for 36,000 deaths per year and add an additional total annual hospital cost of $565 million dollars per year.[2]

A cornerstone of Infection Prevention is education. The Society for Health Care Epidemiology of America (SHEA) and the Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA) recommend educating health-care personnel involved in the insertion, care, and maintenance of urinary catheters about CAUTI prevention, including alternatives to indwelling catheters and procedures for catheter insertion, management, and removal.[3]

In addition to the education component of infection prevention, this bundle or compendium of strategies is recommended by SHEA and IDSA to prevent CAUTIs:

1. Insert urinary catheters only when necessary for patient care and leave them in place only as long as indications persist.
2. Consider other methods for management, including condom catheters or in-and-out catheterization, when appropriate.
3. Practice hand hygiene (in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or World Health Organization guidelines) immediately before insertion of the catheter and before and after any manipulation of the catheter site or apparatus.
4. Insert catheters by use of aseptic technique and sterile equipment.
5. Use gloves, a drape, and sponges; a sterile or antiseptic solution for cleaning the urethral meatus; and a single-use packet of sterile lubricant jelly for insertion.
6. Use as small a catheter as possible that is consistent with proper drainage, to minimize urethral trauma.

Each recommendation is based upon scientific evidence and research.

Another common HAI that is found in Intensive Care Units patients and other areas with patients relying on ventilators for extended periods of time is Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP). Patients with VAP have an average attributable cost of $25,000 (2005 dollars).[4] Patients with VAP require prolonged periods of mechanical ventilation, extended hospitalizations, excess use of anti-microbial medications, and increased direct medical cost.[5] Components of the VAP bundle include:

- Adhere to hand-hygiene guidelines published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the World Health Organization.
- Conduct active surveillance for VAP
- Use noninvasive ventilation whenever possible.
- Minimize the duration of ventilation.
- Perform daily assessments of readiness to wean and use weaning protocols.
- Educate healthcare personnel who care for patients undergoing ventilation about VAP.
- Implement policies and practices for disinfection, sterilization, and maintenance of respiratory equipment that are aligned with evidence-based standards (e.g., guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and professional organizations).
- Perform regular antiseptic oral care in accordance with product guidelines.
- Provide easy access to noninvasive ventilation equipment and institute protocols to promote the use of noninvasive ventilation.

The compendium is implementation focused and differs from most previously published guidelines in that it highlights a set of basic HAI prevention strategies plus special approaches for use in locations and/or populations within the hospital and recommends that accountability for implementing infection prevention practices be assigned to specific groups and individuals.

All HAI bundles include a hand hygiene component as hand hygiene is the single most important measure a healthcare worker can do to prevent the spread of infection.

1,2 Stone P.W., Braccia, D., Larson, E. (2005). Systematic review of economic analyses of health care-associated infections. American Journal of Infection Control. Nov;33 (9):501-9.

3 Lo, E. et. al. (2008). Strategies to prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections in acute care hospitals. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology. 29(10)901-994.

4 The Center for Disease Control. The Direct Medical Cost of Healthcare Associated Infections in U.S. Hospitals and the Benefits of Prevention. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/pdf/Scott_CostPaper.pdf

5 Coffin, S.E. et.al. (2008). Strategies to Prevent Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia in Acute Care Hospitals. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology,29:S31-40.

## THAT'S a FACT!

UTIs are associated with considerable morbidity, prolonged hospitalization, and greater healthcare expenditures.[6] Each incident of UTI increases hospital stay by average of 5 to 6 days.[7]

6. Vincent J, Bihari D, Suter P, Bruing HA, White J, Nicolas-Chanoin MH, et al. the prevalence of nosocomial infections intensive care units in Europe. Results of the European Prevalence of Infection in Intensive Care(EPIC) Study. JAMA 1995;274:639-44.
7. Bagshaw SM, Laupland KB. Epidemiology of intensive care unit-acquired urinary tract infections. Curr Opin Infect Dis 2006;19:67-71

# Product Feature

## HAND HYGIENE SOLUTIONS FROM GOJO

Infection control methods such as hand hygiene are crucial to stop the spread of germs that may cause illness. The CDC recommends washing your hands with either an antimicrobial soap and water or non-antimicrobial soap and water when hands are visibly dirty.[1]

PROVON® offers the broadest solution of hand wash products in the market that help prevent the spread of infections. Available in both antimicrobial or non-antimicrobial, liquid or foam, PROVON hand washing products are effective yet mild and gentle to the skin.

The PROVON product offering includes:

### PROVON Antimicrobial Handwash

PROVON offers a full range of effective antimicrobial formulas in foam and liquids that are highly efficacious and gentle to the skin helping to reduce the risk of infections.

**PROVON Medicated Foam Handwash with Advanced Moisturizers and Triclosan**

- Contains 0.3% triclosan
- Meets Healthcare Personnel Handwash protocol
- Is fragrance free and dye free, formulated with enhanced skin moisturizers

**PROVON Foaming Medicated Handwash with Triclosan**

- Is a highly efficacious formula with 0.3% triclosan
- Meets Healthcare Personnel Handwash protocol
- Has a floral fragrance

**PROVON Antimicrobial Skin Cleanser with 2% CHG**

- Is a highly efficacious hand cleanser
- Contains Clorhexidine Gluconate 2% (CHG) – a broad spectrum antimicrobial agent that kills pathogenic gram positive and gram negative bacteria

**PROVON Foaming Antimicrobial Handwash with Moisturizers**

- Contains 0.3% chloroxylenol for effective germ killing
- Is designed for general purpose use
- Has light floral fragrance

**PROVON Medicated Lotion Soap with Triclosan**

- Contains 0.3% triclosan
- Has skin conditioners to soften hands
- Is dye free with floral fragrance

**PROVON Antimicrobial Lotion Soap with 0.3% Chloroxylenol**

- Is developed with mild skin cleaners, emollients and conditioners
- Has light floral fragrances

### PROVON Non-Antimicrobial Handwash

These formulas are specially formulated in foam and liquids for gentle and effective cleansing to help keep frequently-washed skin feeling healthy.

**PROVON Green Certified Foam Hand Cleaner**

- Biodegradable foam soap formula
- Is produced in part with renewably sourced ingredients
- Is fragrance free and dye free

**PROVON Foam Handwash with Advanced Moisturizers**

- Is as mild as baby wash
- Helps maintain healthy skin even with frequent handwashing
- Contains superior skin moisturizers and conditioners

**PROVON Foaming Handwash with Moisturizers**

- Is used for general purpose
- Is formulated with moisturizers and conditioners

**PROVON Enriched Lotion Cleanser**

- A mild, pH balanced lotion soap designed for frequent use
- Has light floral fragrance

**PROVON line of hand wash products are compatible with CHG and latex, vinyl and nitrile gloves, and dermatologist-tested.**

| Description | Order Number | Case Pack | Use with |
|---|---|---|---|
| **PROVON Antimicrobial Handwash** | | | |
| **PROVON Medicated Foam Handwash** with Advanced Moisturizers and Triclosan | 5388-02 | 2 | 2745-12 |
| **PROVON Foaming Medicated Handwash** with Triclosan | 5288-02 | 2 | 5260-06 |
| **PROVON Antimicrobial Skin** Cleanser with 2% CHG | 5306-04 | 4 | 2745-12 |
| **PROVON Foaming Antimicrobial Handwash** with Moisturizers | 5286-02 | 2 | 5260-06 |
| **PROVON Medicated Lotion Soap** with Triclosan | 2258-04 | 4 | 2215-08 |
| **PROVON Antimicrobial Lotion Soap** with 0.3% Chloroxylenol | 2218-04 | 4 | 2215-08 |

| Description | Order Number | Case Pack | Use with |
|---|---|---|---|
| **PROVON Non-Antimicrobial Handwash** | | | |
| **PROVON Green Certified Foam Hand Cleaner** | 5382-02 | 2 | 2745-12 |
| **PROVON Foam Handwash** with Advanced Moisturizers | 5385-02 | 2 | 2745-12 |
| **PROVON Foam Handwash** with Moisturizers | 5285-02 | 2 | 5260-06 |
| **PROVON Enriched Lotion Cleanser** | 2213-04 | 4 | 2215-08 |

1 Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2002) Guideline for Hand Hygiene in Health-Care Settings. 51(No. RR-16):p.32.

# A Look Ahead

next month's issue

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