



Infection Control: Role of the Ministry of Public Health Reporting and Accreditation

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Outline

Accreditation standards for Hospitals in Lebanon

National strategy of Infection Prevention and Control

Accreditation standards for Hospitals in Lebanon

Hospital accreditation

- MOPH, Accreditation standards for Hospitals in Lebanon, 2017 edition
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- Support from the Haute Autorité de Santé (HAS France)

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control

- The **IPC** chapter aims at reducing the risk of infection and ensuring patient and staff safety

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - Sections

Establishing policies and procedures

Ensuring staff education

Reducing healthcare-associated infections

Cleaning and sterilizing medical devices

Managing wastes properly

Ensuring sharp safety

Providing food safety

Complying with hand hygiene

Maintaining clean physical environment

Monitoring quality indicators

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S1

○ **Establishing policies and procedures**

- IPC 1. IPC program managed by qualified healthcare professional(s)
- IPC 2. IPC policies and procedures are developed based on applicable local laws/regulations, up-to-date knowledge and latest evidence-based standards and practices
- IPC 3. IPC plan is supported by hospital executive management and a documented annual resources planning exist and regularly reviewed
- IPC 4. Hospital has IPC team/committee

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S1

- **Establishing policies and procedures (bis)**
 - IPC 5. Hospital develops and updates annual IPC plan
 - IPC 7. Hospital has comprehensive plan to manage outbreaks - CORE
 - IPC 18. Collaboration exists between IPC program and occupational health and safety program
 - IPC 25. Central sterilization services abide by IPC measures
 - IPC 28. Hospital has a process to manage and ensure proper antimicrobial prescription and limit overuse and misuse of antimicrobials - CORE

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S2

- **Ensuring staff education**

- IPC 11. All healthcare workers are involved and educated about IPC measures and practices; patients, family caregiver and visitors are informed about such measures and practices

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S3

○ Reducing healthcare-associated infections

- IPC 6. Healthcare-associated infections HAI are addressed by hospital program to reduce the risk of infection among patients and healthcare workers
- IPC 8. Hospital has surveillance program for HAI
- IPC 9. Hospital implements proper precaution practices and isolation measures to prevent transmission of contagious diseases to healthcare workers and visitors, and to protect the immunosuppressed population from acquiring infections - CORE

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S3

- **Reducing healthcare-associated infections (bis)**
 - IPC 10. Hospital implements process for managing acute flow of patients with airborne infections
 - IPC 12. A risk-based documented approach is adopted to reduce HAI
 - IPC 13. Evidence-based interventions are in place to prevent HAI
 - IPC 22. Hospital follows measures to reduce risk of infection during renovation, demolition and reconstruction, as per hospital policies and procedure

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S4

○ **Cleaning and sterilizing medical devices**

- IPC 14. Hospital has validated process for cleaning and sterilizing medical devices within manufacturers' recommendations - CORE
- IPC 15. Hospital has validated process for proper handling of laundry - CORE
- IPC 16. Process in place to manage expired supplies and reprocessed devices according to applicable laws and regulations
- IPC 17. Hospital abides by particular validated requirements to reprocess endoscopic devices

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S5

- **Managing wastes properly**
 - IPC 19. Hospital establishes and implements process for proper and safe disposal of infectious wastes to reduce infection

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S6

- **Ensuring sharp safety**

- IPC 20. Hospital reduces risk of infection through proper handling and disposal of sharps

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S7

- **Providing food safety**

- IPC 21. Hospital abides by food safety standards to reduce risk of food-borne diseases

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S8

- **Complying with hand hygiene**

- IPC 23. Hospital ensures correct usage and availability of personal protective equipment, soap and hand antiseptics.
- IPC 24. Hospital ensures proper hand hygiene practices - CORE

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S9

- **Maintaining clean physical environment**
 - IPC 26. Hospital environment is clean and disinfected

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - S10

- **Monitoring quality indicators**

- IPC 27. IPC process is part of the overall hospital's quality improvement and patient safety program

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control

- Each standard was supported by a corresponding set of guiding measures that further clarify the standard.

Hospital accreditation: Infection Prevention & Control - Guiding measures

IPC 8. Hospital has surveillance program for HAI

- 8.1 Surveillance system in place to detect, track and investigate sources of HAI
- 8.2 IPC team/committee implement surveillance program based on major IPC risks identified in the hospital and environment
- 8.3 Surveillance reports generated on quarterly basis and properly communicated with relevant departments
- 8.4 Review of surveillance reports conducted by related departments, outcomes analyzed and improvements made accordingly after consultation with IPC team

National strategy of Infection Prevention and Control

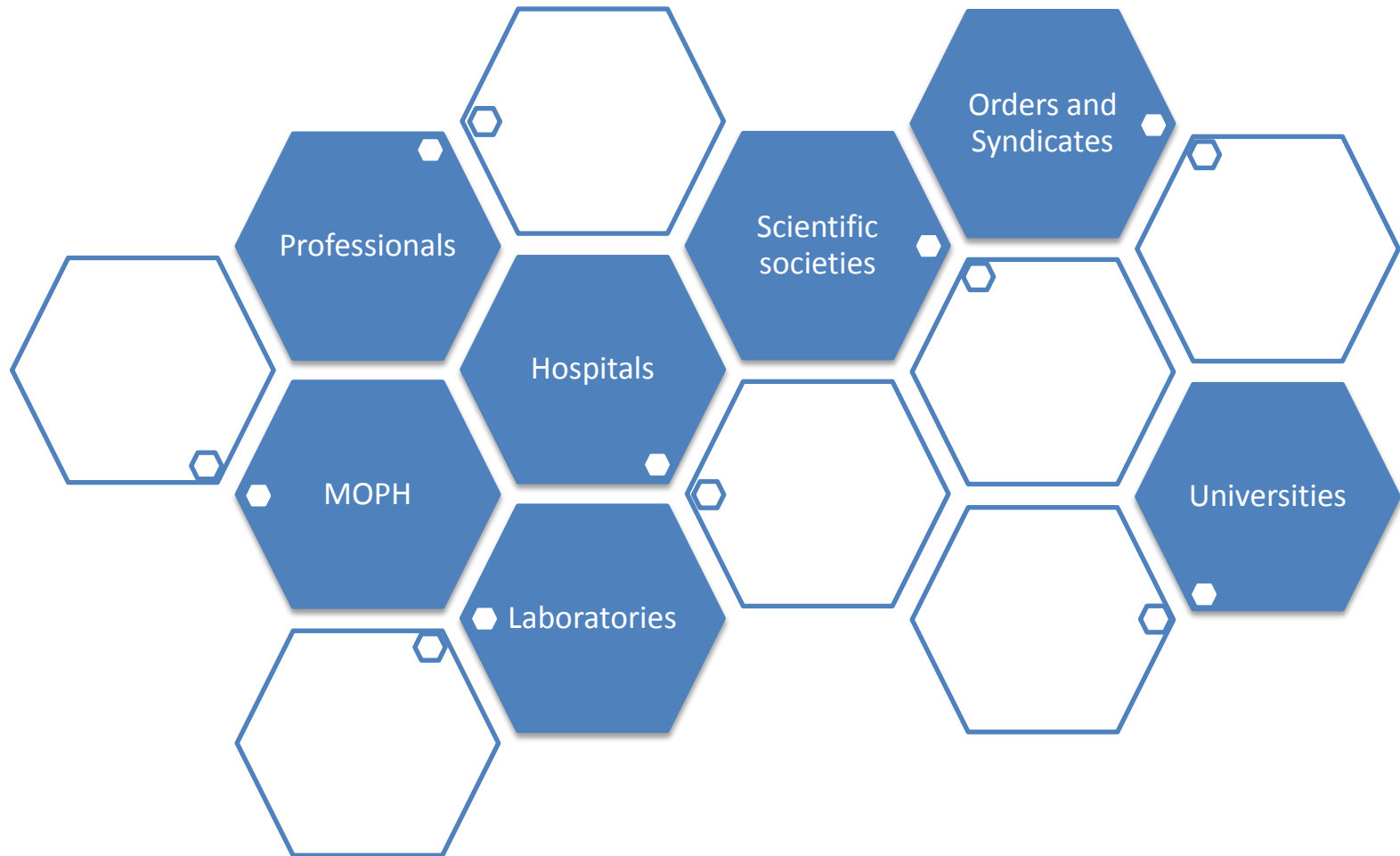
National strategy of IPC

- Developed by:
 - WHO Lebanon Country Office team
 - National AMR Committee
 - MOPH: Preventive Medicine department, Dr A. Berry
 - National ID committee, Consultant: Dr P. Abi Hanna

IPC

- Infection control is an important component of public health preparedness
- The main objective is the safety of the patient and the healthcare provider in preventing the transmission of pathogenic organisms.

Stakeholders



Process of national strategy

Adaptation of the
WHO guidelines
and core
components

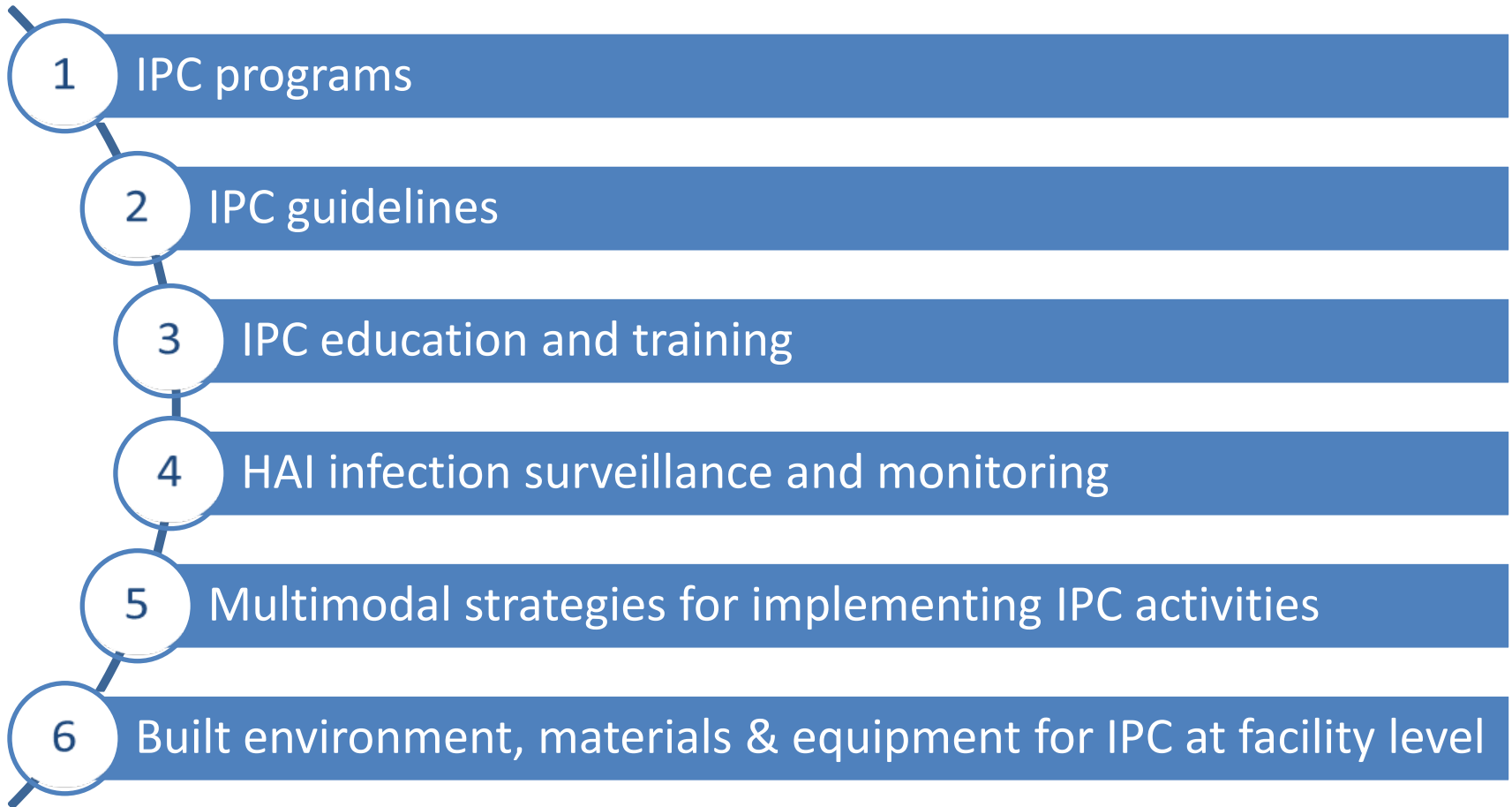
Peer review

Consensus by key
stakeholders

General Objectives

- To support the country and health care facilities to develop or strengthen IPC programs and strategies
- To harmonize and standardize approach to IC

6 Core Components

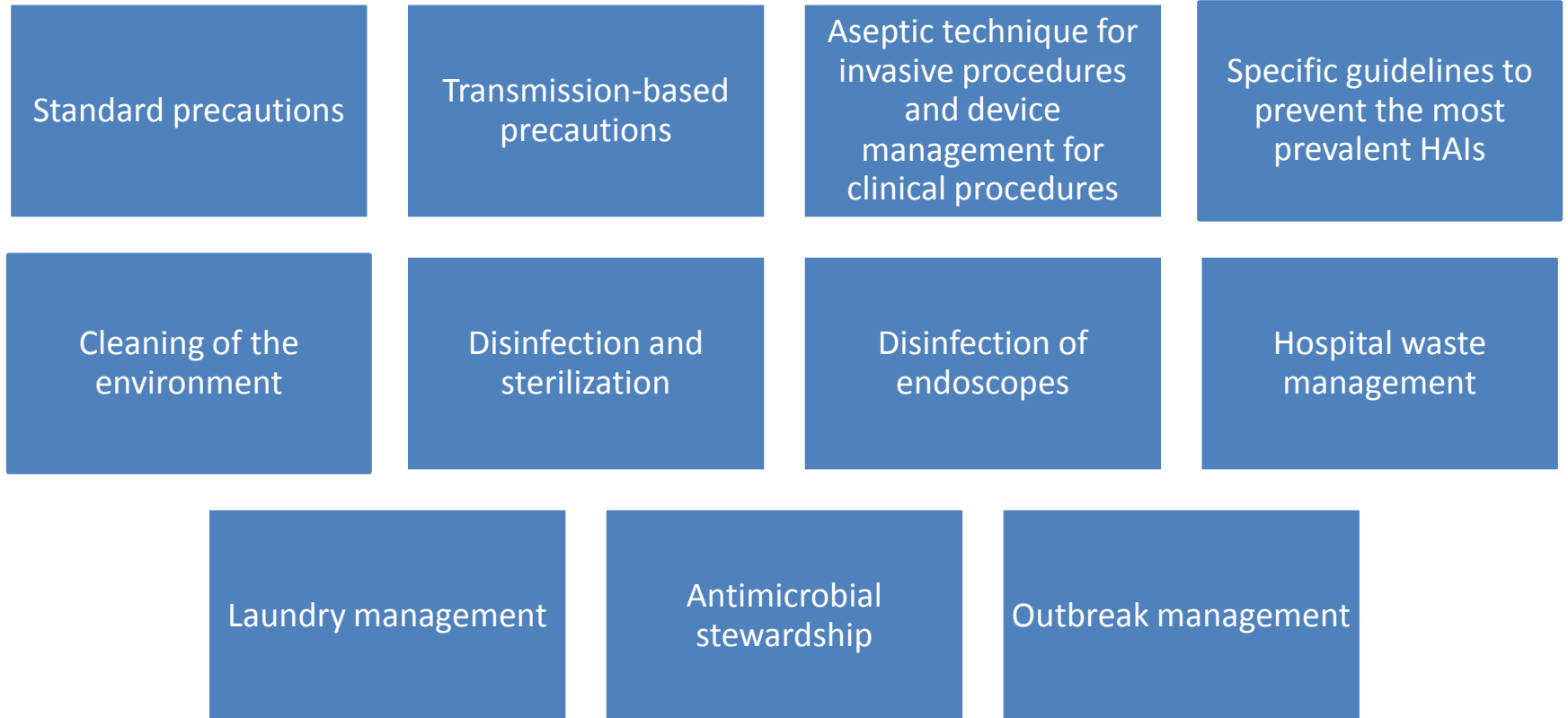


Core component 1: IPC programs

- **IPC at Health care facility level**
 - An IPC program established in each hospital (health care facility) with clear objectives, functions, and a defined scope of responsibilities

- **National level**
 - Active, stand-alone, national IPC program with clearly defined objectives, functions and activities should be established.

Core component 2: IPC guidelines



Core component 3: IPC education & training

- **Health Facility level – 3 profiles**
 - IPC specialists
 - All healthcare workers involved in service delivery and patient care
 - Other personnel that support health service delivery
- **National level – 3 types of courses**
 - Basic IPC course
 - Advanced/Professional course
 - A specific course

Core component 4: HAI surveillance & monitoring

- Surveillance aims to:
 - Determine the type and rate of healthcare-acquired infections in healthcare settings
 - Detect outbreak early
 - Assure adherence to IPC procedures
- Various types:
 - Processes (ex: adherence to hand hygiene)
 - Outcome (ex: rate of sternal wound infection after open heart surgery)
 - Retrospective or prospective
 - Point prevalence determines the rate of infection in a defined time period
- Link HAI with AMR surveillance

Core component 5: Multimodal strategies for implementing IPC activities

- **Multimodal strategy** comprises several elements implemented in an integrated way with the aim of improving an outcome and changing behavior
- It includes tools, such as:
 - **Bundles** implementation tool aiming to improve the care process and patient outcomes in a structured manner
 - Checklists
 - Developed by multidisciplinary teams that take into account local conditions.

Core component 6: Built environment, materials and equipment for IPC at the facility level

- Health facility infrastructure
- Key building features
- Personal protective equipment
- Decontamination of items, equipment and medical devices
- Isolation capacity
- Waste management structures and processes
- Procurement and use of single-use devices and safety-engineered injection devices
- Cleaning of environment
- Materials, equipment and ergonomics for appropriate hand hygiene

Strategic plan of action

1. Develop structure for national IPC Program
2. Reduce incidence of infection in health facilities through effective sanitation, hygiene and prevention measures in humans
3. Improve IPC awareness through effective, communication and education
4. Capacity building of Healthcare workers
5. Strengthen knowledge and evidence base through development of national surveillance system and monitoring of AMR
6. Collaborate with hospital accreditation system

- Thank you