



## Service Priorities and Programmes Electronic Presentations

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### **Maximizing Resources to Prevent the Spread of Infection - ESBLs in Acute Setting**

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#### **Introduction**

Increase episode of infection status in Hong Kong public setting are associated with poorer patient outcomes, increase morbidity, mortality and healthcare costs. The number of Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) has been abruptly increased in our working environment in 2015. This provides a warning sign that there is an urge to address the infection control measures to prevent the spread of infection.

#### **Objectives**

1. To minimize risk of transmission of infection
2. To uphold patient service quality and enhance patient safety
3. To enhance staff competency in infection control practices

#### **Methodology**

A focus group from different rank with different discipline is formed to perform a SWOT analysis in the existing setting in Tseung Kwan O Hospital (TKOH) ward 6C. The preventive measurement carried out after identification evidences. Its include hand hygiene, urinary catheter care and environmental scanning.

To cultivate a safety culture, hand hygiene compliancy promotion activities conduct to staff and patient/relative to change their attitude in hand hygiene which included education, pamphlet, promulgation, training, assessment and audit.

To strengthen the urinary catheter care, 2% chlorhexidine for perineal cleansing and antimicrobial for swabbing implemented to reduce urinary tract infection. Moreover, regular assessment and audit in catheterization technique performed.

To provide a safety environment, a series strategy on environmental scanning developed. A distinct workflow and audit on screening and handle high-risk / ESBLs patient with environmental control included isolation, cleansing and allocation was established.

#### **Result**

The compliance rate on hand hygiene had been maintained over 90% for all discipline

throughout the year. There had progressive improved from 60% to 90% in 2015 to 2016. Moreover, the environmental control is maintained with satisfactory result from environmental swabbing round. Furthermore, the audit result on catheterization technique is 100%.

As a result, there had significant decrease of ESBLs from 10 cases in 2015 to 1 cases in 2016 in our working environment. By product, other infection disease is in good control include surgical site infections.

To conclude, hand hygiene is a norm to reduce the transmission of infection and promote safety environment to patient. Motivate staffs, patient and relative to participate and speak up culture on good infection control practice is the most important to maintain standard on a continuous basis.