

#welearnWednesday

Each Month we will present key learning themes from local serious incidents, investigations, complaints, litigation, or coroner cases. The learning may not have a direct link to your area of work. However, the learning provides an opportunity to reflect on some of the wider issues that could be for you to consider..

<https://connect2.swbh.nhs.uk/infection-prevention-control/>



This Month we are focussing Learning on Infection Prevention Control (IPC).

Our Learning from the Data informs us we need to do better with our IPC Practices.

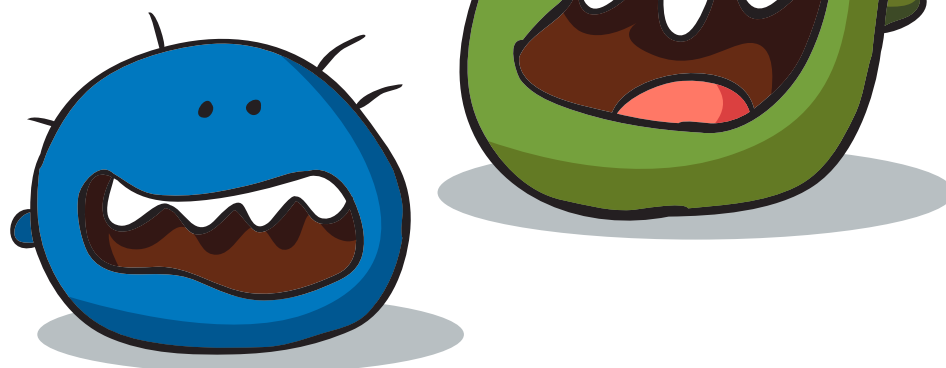
Our Learning from Audit and Observation has identified there is some poor practice, and new habits need to be formed.

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LEARNING POINTS

Gloves can transfer germs between patients – use fewer gloves and wash hands or use hand sanitiser more – this is a better approach to keeping patients safe from infection.

PPE, including gloves is **not a substitute for good hand hygiene** and gives a false sense of security.



Where are we now ? – The Numbers

26 cases of C. difficile infection between April and September 2022. There is an NHSE trajectory of no more than 41 cases for 2022-23. This means the Trust is significantly over trajectory.

E. coli bacteraemia: There is a NHSI/E trajectory of no more than 51 cases for 2022-23 There have been 27 cases between April and September 2022. This means at the end of September the Trust is 2 cases over trajectory for this point in the year.

Klebsiella bacteraemia: There is a NHSI/E trajectory of no more than 14 cases for 2022-23. There have been 9 cases between April and September 2022. The Trust is therefore above this trajectory.

GOOD HABITS ✓

Bare below elbows
Use blu tac for Posters etc.

CLEANING

Green stickers used to indicate cleaning has taken place should be used on medical devices only – including commodes, blood pressure monitors, hoists, and scales.

Commodes be visibly cleaned and labelled as clean for re-use (check surfaces and undersides)

GLOVES

Gloves should be used when:



1. Touching blood and/or body fluids
2. In contact with mucous membranes
3. Taking a blood sample
4. Oral or tracheal suctioning
5. Inserting or removing a peripheral cannula
6. Handling waste contaminated with blood or body fluids
7. In contact with patient with a known infection
 On occasions when gloves are indicated they must:
 - Be changed between patients between procedures
 - Not be left on when walking between bays
 - Be followed by hand decontamination when they are removed before any further task
 - Remember you may need to clean equipment again before re-use

BAD HABITS ✗

Wearing Jewellery inc Watches
Sellotape or Micro-Fixing for Posters etc.

CLEANING

Use of green stickers on tables, chairs, worksurfaces or the macerator.

GLOVES

Don't wear gloves when:

1. Taking patient observations
2. Dressing a patient
3. Washing a patient, mobilising or assisting with transfer e.g., bed to chair, handling used linen – unless visibly soiled.
4. Giving oral medication
5. Preparing and administering IV medication
6. Sub cut or IM injections
7. Writing on charts, entering information into computers on wheels
8. Do not use green stickers for tables, chairs, worksurfaces or the macerator.



IPC Quality Standards

#welearn: Contact us

Please contact the we learn team for more information

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<https://connect2.swbh.nhs.uk/governance/welearn/>