







## Impact of 10 years multimodal countrywide campaigns to promote hand hygiene in Belgian hospitals

### « YOU ARE IN GOOD HANDS »



## **DISCLOSURES**

## No Conflicts of Interest



## Background



# Healthcare-Associated Infections (HCAI) Worldwide:

- 1.4 million people affected
  - $\rightarrow \uparrow$  hospital stay
  - → ↑ hospital costs and excess mortality
  - $\rightarrow \uparrow$  long term invalidity

#### In Belgium\*:

- 7.2% of hospitalised patients
- 2500 3000 deaths per year
- nearly 400 million euros per year
- 46.9% compliance in 2004 before campaign



<sup>\*</sup>Point Prevalence Survey of Healthcare-associated Infections and Antimicrobial Use, ECDC, 2011 Impact on mortality and costs, KCE, 2008, Belgium





### Intervention: Nation-wide Hand hygiene campaign

- Organised by the national hand hygiene working group of the federal platform of hospital hygiene and sponsored by the ministry of public health.
- **Objective**: Raising awareness on good hand hygiene (HH) practices and promoting use of alcohol rubs
- Target population:
  - **HCW** having contact with patients hospitalised in acute, chronic and psychiatric hospitals.
  - Patients.

## Methodology

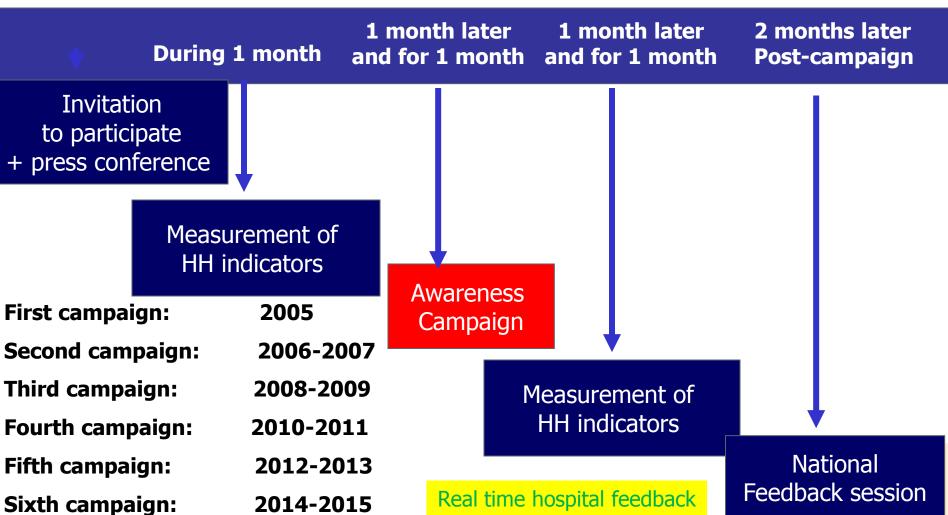


- Awareness campaign with standardised material to improve HH compliance
- Measuring impact of the campaign (Pre Post campaign)
  - HH compliance (soap and/or alcohol / HH opportunities)
  - Alcohol rub consumption (litres alcohol rub / 10000 patient days)
  - Respect of basic hygiene conditions (optional, from the third campaign)

Conforming with hand hygiene recommendations of the Superior Health Council and WHO.

## **Planning**







# Campaign messages

Campaign	Messages
First	Hand hygiene, just do it and with alcohol rubs
Second	Hand hygiene, do it correctly
Third	Hand Hygiene, without jewels and with appropriate use of gloves
Fourth	Doctor, don't forget, it works and you are a role model
Fifth	Hand hygiene, do it certainly before any contact with the patient
Sixth	Hand hygiene, together with the patient

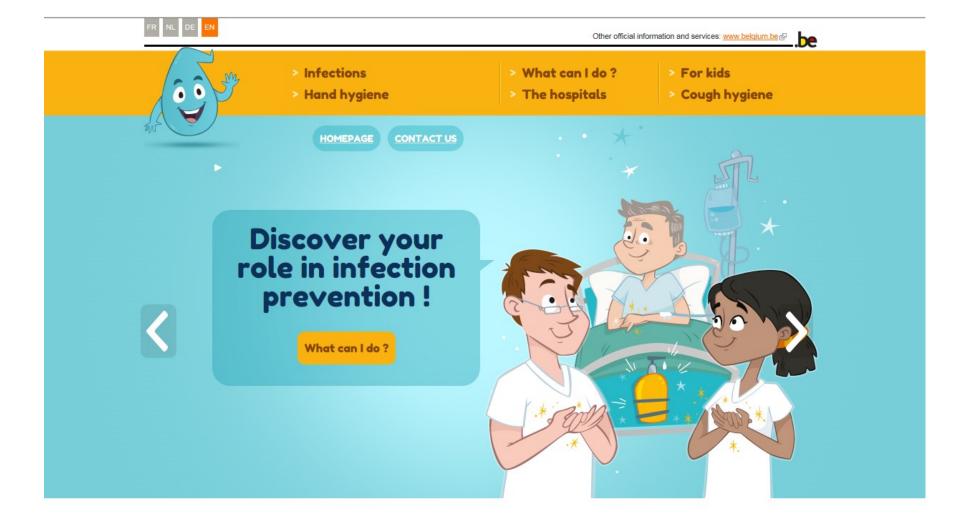




## Awareness campaign: multi modal

- Reminders (posters)
- Education of HCW
  - standardised powerpoint presentation
  - Interactive quiz
- Distribution of gadgets for HCW or patients
- Promotion of hand rub (posters, black light)
- Feedback of measurement results before campaign
- Clip video
- Implication of patients (leaflets, gadget, website)





Hand hygiene: talk about it to your healthcare provider. Let's avoid infections together!





## Measurement of HH compliance

- Direct (overt or covert) observation
- By trained observers (IC practitioner or reference nurses for hospital hygiene)
- Standardised observation grid (WHO proofed)/mobile tablets
- Observation period of 30 minutes, 24/24, 7/7
- Minimum 150 opportunities for HH per unit
- At least intensive care units
- Same methodology before and after campaign
- Online web tool for data entry and real time feedback





# RESULTS





## Number of observed opportunities

Campaigns	Number of opportunities		
	Before campaign	After campaign	
2004-2005	73 663	72 705	
2006-2007	88 480	84 883	
2008-2009	107 653	109 826	
2010-2011	89 583	79369	
2012-2013	123 204	115 599	
2014-2015	117 411	104 186	



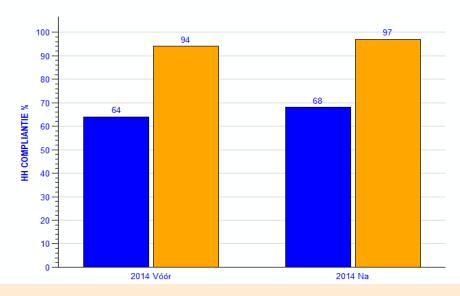
### Choisir période (Campagne ou Hors-campagne) : Campagne Choisir une période : Post Campagne 2014 Choisir données pour tout l'hôpital, toutes les unité,ou pour une unité spécifique : Unité Choisir unité: 441 • Type du fichier: RTF ▼ Génère Kliniek Sint-Jan Clinique Saint-Jean Service 5ème Campagne 5de Campagne 2013 Alcool Alcohol Avant Compliance St-J Alcohol Après / NA = 59% Compliance St-J HDM (alcool + savon) Après / Na = 69% Port de Bijoux / 5 Indicaties / 5 Indications Juwelen dragen



#### Globale percentage van handhygiënecompliantie

Periode	Aantal geobserveerde eenheden (n)	Aantal geobserveerde opportuniteiten (n)	Totale observatieduur (Uren)	Observatieduur/ 10 opp. (Minuten)
2014 Vóór	2	639	22.1	21
2014 Na	2	190	3.0	9

Periode	Aantal geobserveerde opportuniteiten (n)	Alcohol + zeep		Handhygiëne	Percentage alcohol/alcohol+zeep (%)
2014 Vóór	639	408	64	383	94
2014 Na	190	130	68	126	97







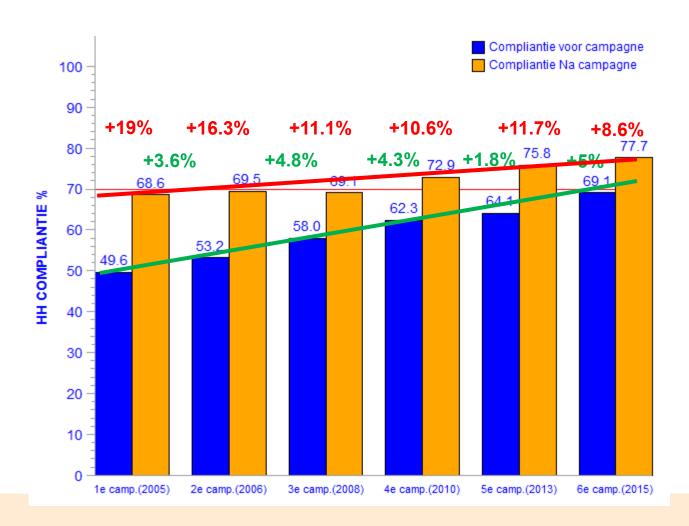
# **Participation**

	Acute hospitals	Chronic hospitals	Psychiatric hospitals	All hospitals
Campaign 2005 n/N (%)	112/116 (97 %)	19/31 (67%)	NA	131/147 (89%)
Campaign 2006 n/N (%)	113/116 (97 %)	22/30 (73%)	43/68 (63%)	178/214 (83%)
Campaign 2009 n/N (%)	110/113 (97 %)	20/28 (71%)	46/67 (69%)	175/208 (84%)
Campaign 2011 n/N (%)	98/107 (92 %)	16/24 (67%)	41/67 (61%)	156/198 (79%)
Campaign 2013 n/N (%)	118/120 (98 %)	11/24 (45%)	26/67 (39%)	155/211 (73%)
Campaign 2015 n/N (%)	123/124 (99%)	11/24(45%)	18/44 (41%)	152/192 (79%)



### HH compliance before vs after campaign









### Campaigns were succesfull

- High participation rate
- Increase of HH compliance at short and long term
- Alcohol rub is widely used
- Physician compliance increased during IVth campaign

### To be improved:

- HH compliance before contact (70% min to be reached)
- Patient empowerment
- HH improvement has to become an institutional project





### Limitations of methodology

- 1. Variability of measurements between observers
- → tackled with training:
  - by national workshop for observers
  - by standardised powerpoint presentation
  - by online quiz
- 2. Observation bias (« Hawthorne effect ») difficult to eliminate
- 3. Rates of HCAIs were not evaluated





# **PERSPECTIVES**





### The 7th campaign

#### Patient is partner in HH

- Identical to the 6 th campaign
- Measurement of the impact of the campaign on the patient via a patient survey questionnaire (JCI)

**Implication of hospital management** to show everyone (also the patient) that hand hygiene is a priority for patient safety

Development of **e-learning modules** for healthcare workers education









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