

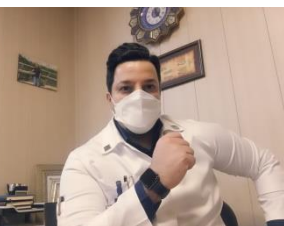


TEHRAN UNIVERSITY
OF
MEDICAL SCIENCES

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Disaster and Emergency Health Specialist



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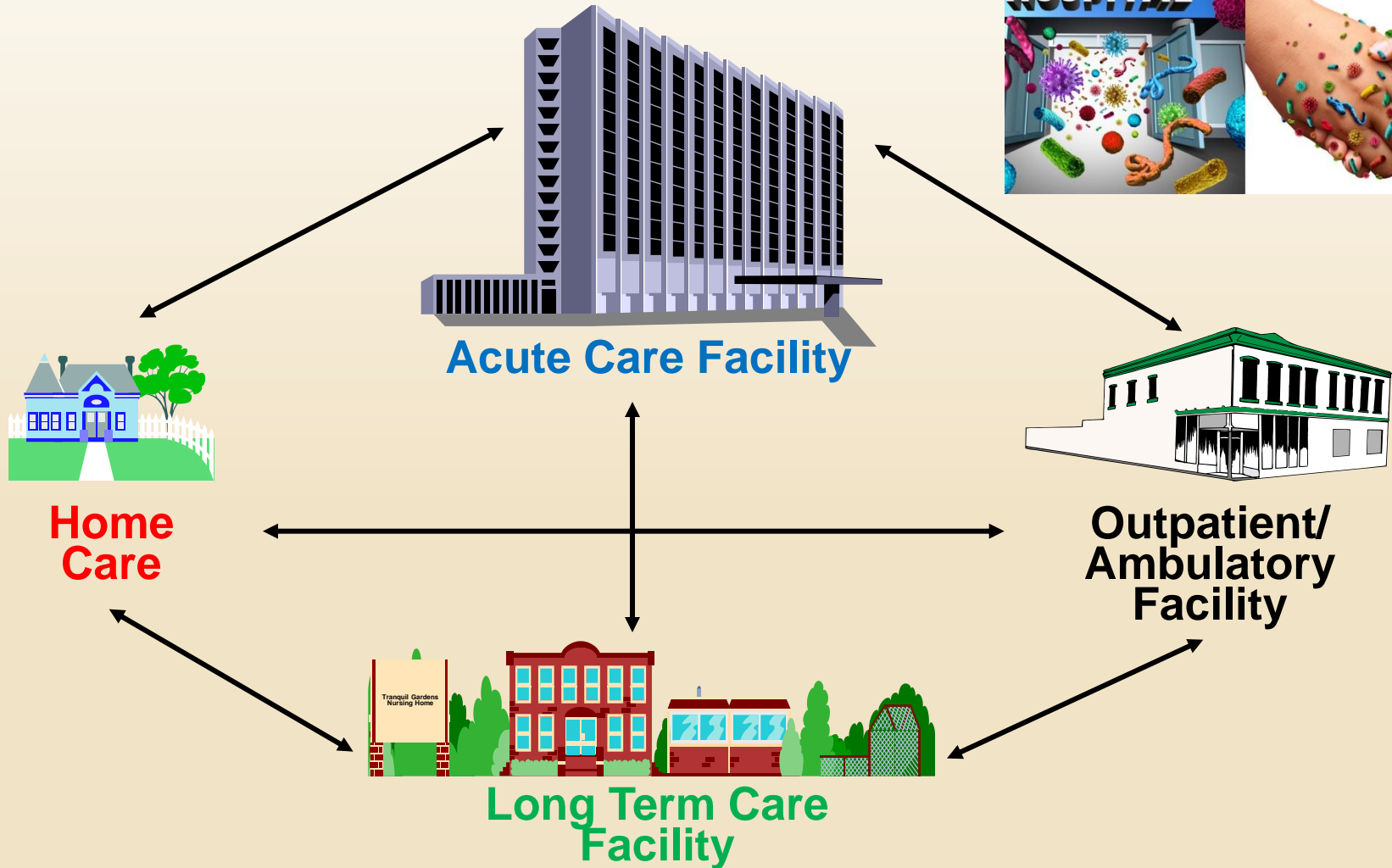


[Amirsalari2136](https://www.instagram.com/Amirsalari2136)



[@Amirsalari](https://www.telegram.me/Amirsalari)

The Healthcare System More than Just Hospitals



Thousands of people die every day
around the world from infections
acquired while receiving health care!



Any health-care worker, caregiver or
person involved in direct or indirect
patient care needs to be concerned
about...



One death every six minutes



Dellit TH. Infectious Diseases Society of America and the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America guidelines for developing an institutional program to enhance antimicrobial stewardship. Clin Infect Dis 2007 Jan 15;44(2):159-77

Impacts of Health Care-Associated Infections (HAI)

HAI can:

- Increase patients' suffering.
- Lead to permanent disability.
- Lead to death.
- Prolong hospital stay.
- Increase need for a higher level of care.
- Increase the costs to patients and hospitals.

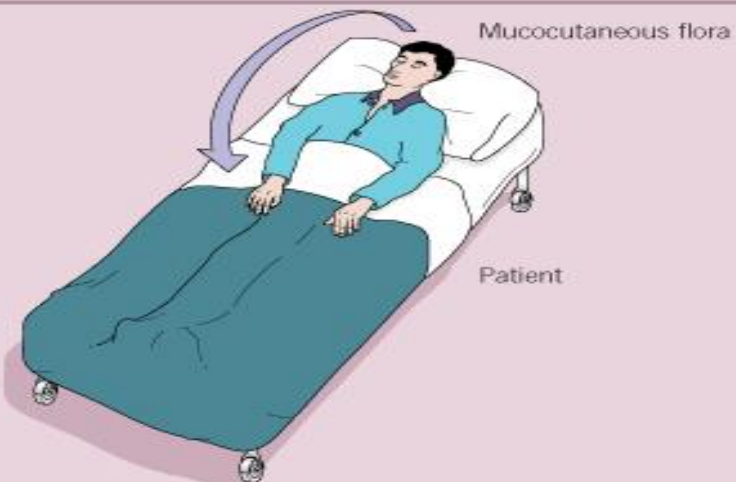
WEBSITE ADDRESSES

American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	http://www.acoem.org
American Society for Microbiology (ASM)	http://www.asm.org
Association of peri-Operative Registered Nurses (AORN)	www.aorn.org
Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC)	www.apic.org
Australian Infection Control Association (AICA)	http://www.aica.org.au
Baltic Network Infection Control	http://www.balticcare.org
British Global and Travel Health Association	www.bgtha.org
Centre for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)	www.cdc.gov
European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)	http://www.ecdc.europa.eu
European Operating Room Nurses Association (EORNA)	http://www.eorna.eu
European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (ESCMID)	www.escmid.org
Global Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology (GIDEON)	www.gideononline.com
Health Canada	www.hc-sc.gc.ca
Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	http://www.hse.gov.uk
Healthcare Infection Society (HIS)	www.his.org.uk
Health Foundation	http://www.health.org.uk
Health Protection Scotland (HPS)	http://www.hps.scot.nhs.uk
Infection Prevention Society (IPS)	www.ips.uk.net
Infection Prevention and Control Canada	https://ipac-canada.org

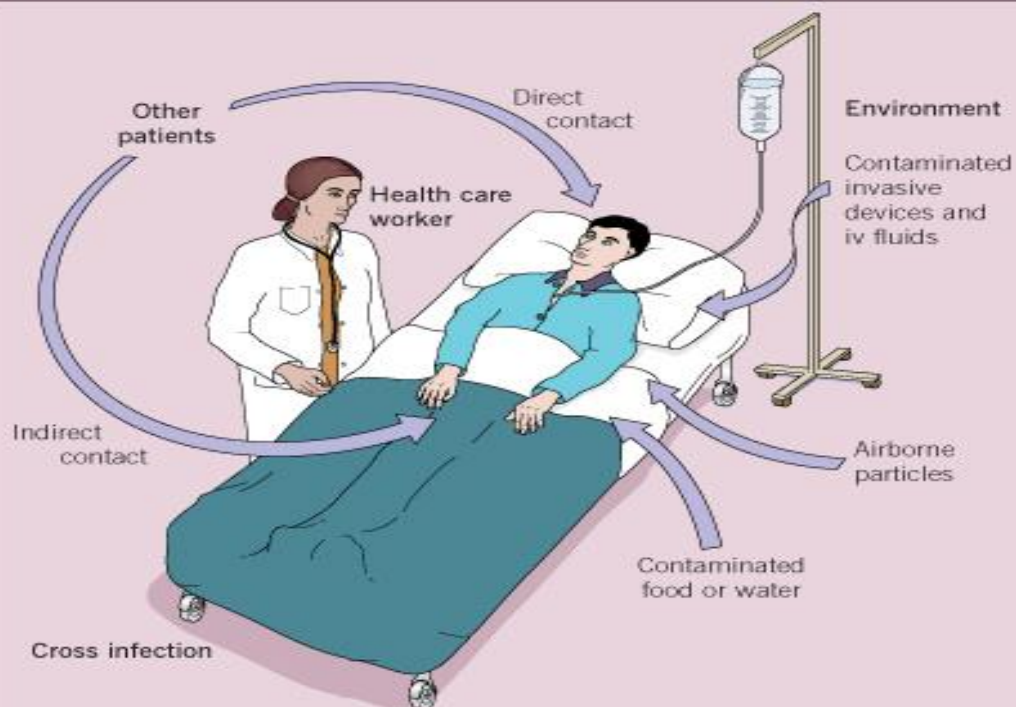
International Nosocomial Infection Control Consortium (INICC)	http://www.inicc.org
Infectious Diseases Research Network (IDRN)	http://www.idrn.org
Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)	http://www.idsociety.org
Institute of Health Improvement (IHI)	http://www.ihl.org
International Federation of Infection Control (IFIC)	www.theific.org
International Scientific Forum for Home Hygiene (IFH)	http://www.ifh-homehygiene.org
International Sharps Injury Prevention Society	http://www.isips.org
International Society for Infectious Diseases (ISID)	www.isid.org
International Society of Travel Medicine	www.istm.org
Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HSPC)	http://www.hpsc.ie
National electronic Library of Infection (NeLI)	http://www.neli.org.uk
National Foundation for Infectious Diseases	www.nfid.org
National Prion Clinic	www.nationalprionclinic.org
Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)	www.osha.gov
Public Health Agency of Canada	https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health.html
Public Health England (PHE)	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england
Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA)	www.shea-online.org
Webber Training	http://webbertraining.com
World Health Organization (WHO)	www.who.int

ENDOGENOUS AND EXOGENOUS SOURCES OF HOSPITAL INFECTION

Endogenous infection



Exogenous infection



Break the Chain of Infection

BREAK THE CHAIN!

- ✓ Immunizations
- ✓ Treatment of underlying disease
- ✓ Health insurance
- ✓ Patient education

BREAK THE CHAIN!

- ✓ Diagnosis and treatment
- ✓ Antimicrobial stewardship

BREAK THE CHAIN!

- ✓ Cleaning, disinfection, sterilization
- ✓ Infection prevention policies
- ✓ Pest control



اقدامات ضروري در شکستن زنجیره عفونت
بر اساس اجزای زنجیره عفونت

شکستن زنجیره عفونت





The 5 pillars of infection control

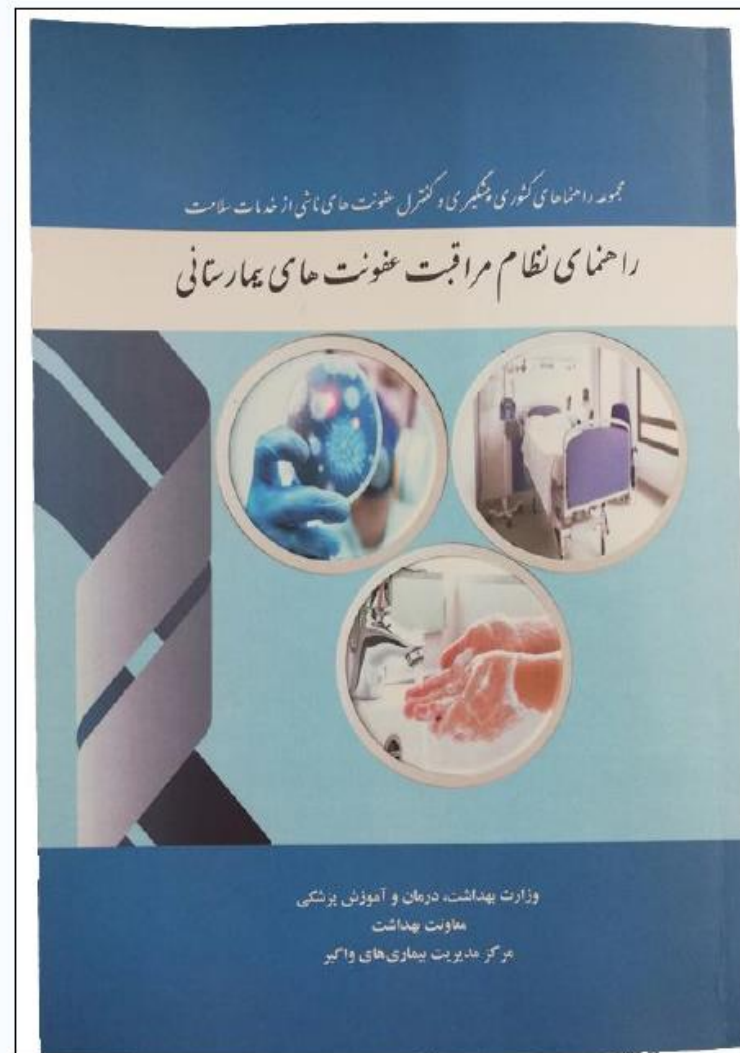


مدل مفهومی پنج ستون اصلی پیشگیری
و کنترل عفونت

کتاب نظام مراقبت عفونت های بیمارستانی

CDC/NHSN

National Healthcare Safety Network





کمک



سامانه سیاسی



سامانه سیاسی



تنظیمات



گزارشگیری



برونده ها



مورد جدید برنده ها

نظام مراقبت عفونت های بیمارستانی

INIS

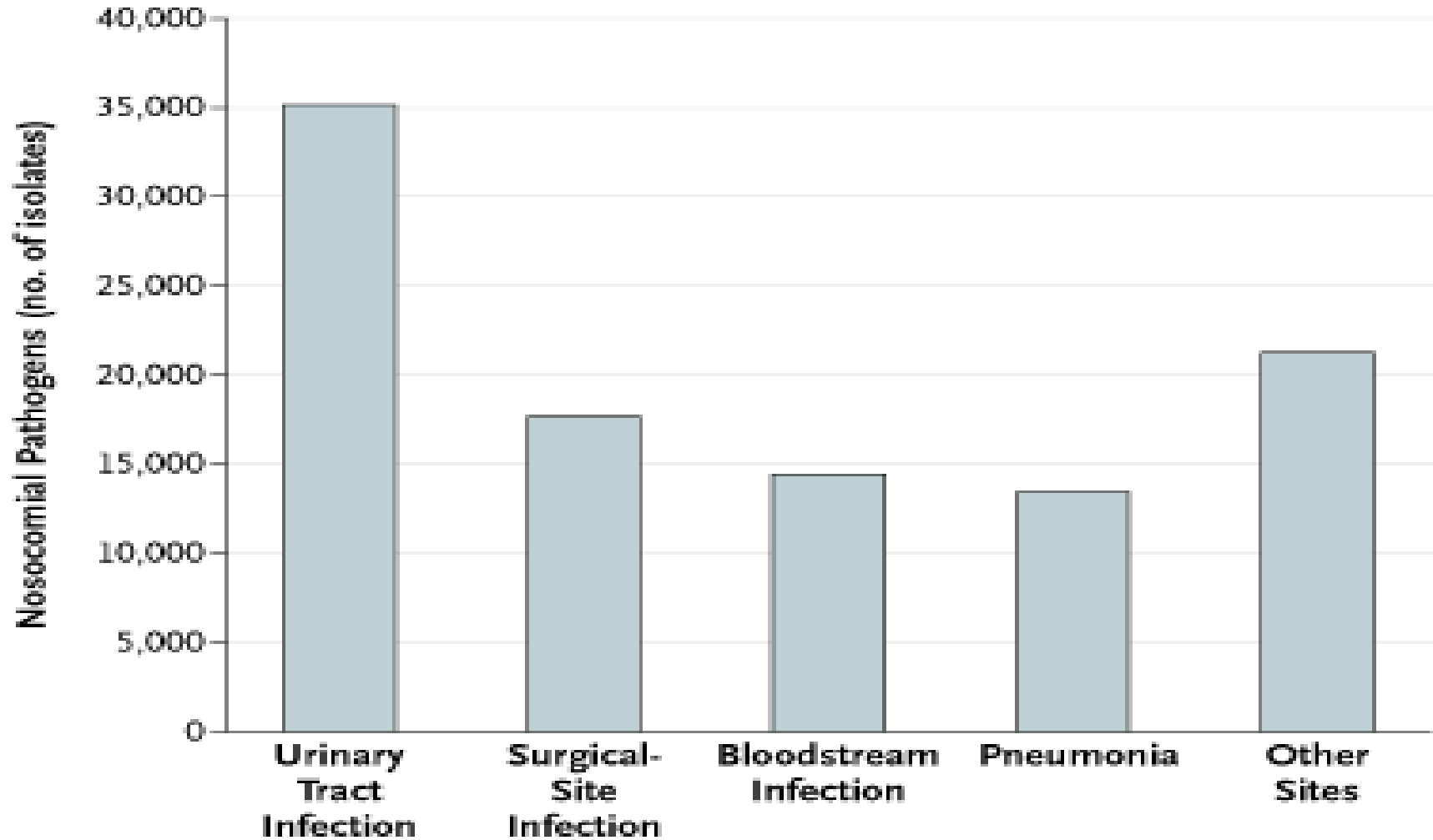
IRAN NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS SURVEILLANCE SOFTWARE



جمہوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت بهداشت درمان و آموزش پزشکی

[illegible]

Types of Infections



Burke J Infection control-a problem for patient safety New Eng Journal of Medicine (February 13, 2003)

CLA-BSI

Central Line associated Bloodstream Infection



CA-UTI

Catheter associated Urinary Tract Infection

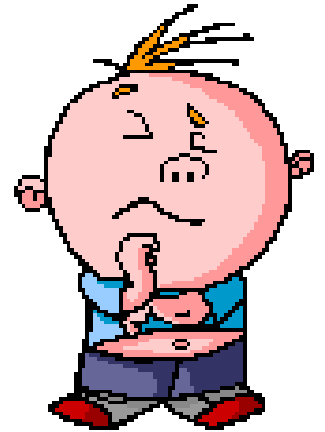


VAP

Ventilator Associated Pneumonia



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- شایعترین عفونت های مرتبط با مراقبت های سلامت در بیمارستان های کشور؟؟

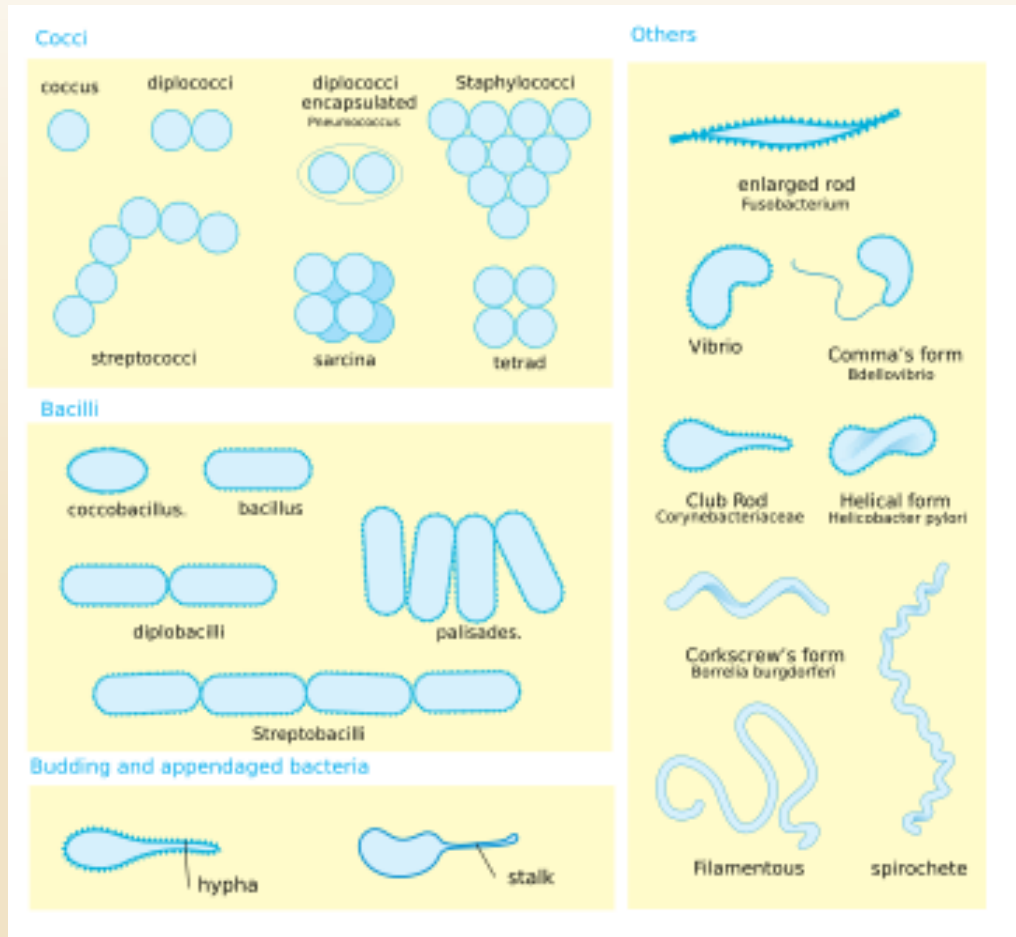
- سه میکروارگانیزم شایع عامل این عفونت ها به ترتیب؟؟؟



- بیشترین میزان عفونت در کدام بخش ها؟؟

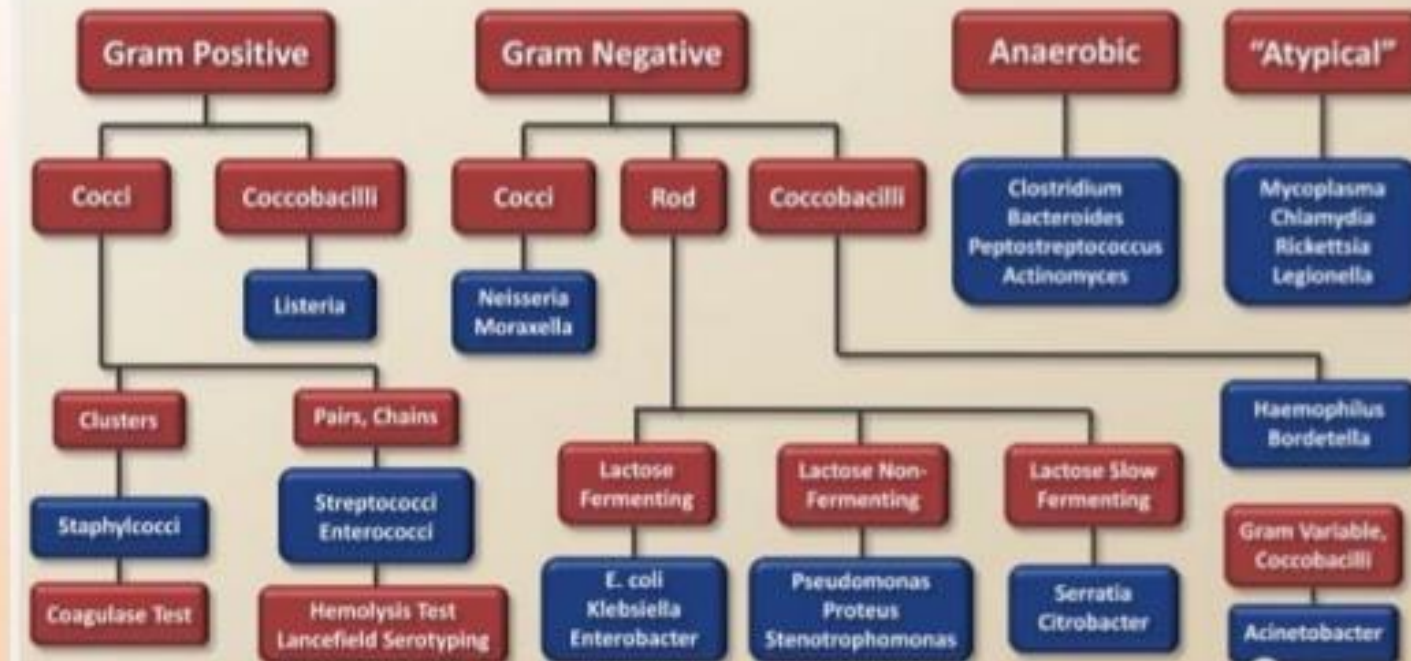
Classes of Microorganisms

- Bacteria
- Protozoa
- Fungi
- Rickettsiae
- Viruses
- Helminths

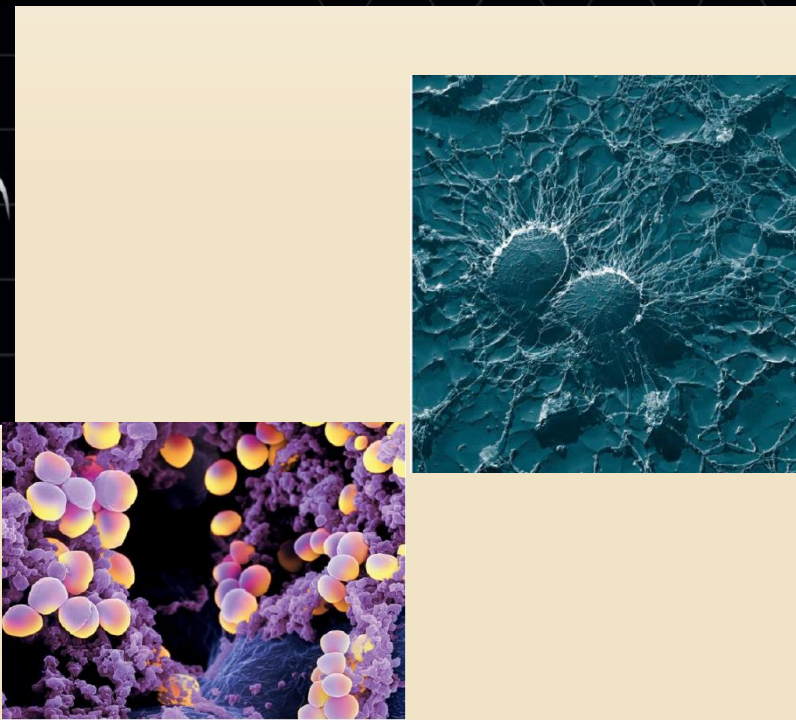


Practical classification of bacteria

A Practical Classification of Bacteria



BY: Pharmacologist L Mweetwa



باکتری های گرم مثبت شامل گونه های زیر است:

استرپتوکوک، استافیلوکوک، کورینه باکتریوم، باسیلوس، کلستریدیوم، سایر انواع کمپیلو باکتر، ویبریو، هموفیلوس، بروسلا، برودوتلا، فرانسیسلا، اسپروکت کلامیدیا، ریکتزیا، مایکوپلاسما

باکتری های گرم منفی شامل گونه های زیر است



نایسریاسه

شامل چهار جنس اند که عبارتند از :

نایسریا (مننژیتیدیس و گونوره) آسینتوباکتر - کینگلا - موراکسلا



انتروباکتریاسه

شامل: اشیرشیا کولی شینگلا سالمونلا

کلبسیلا پروتئوس پروویدنسیا سراسشیا آنتروباکتر مورگانل ویرسینا می باشد



پسودوموناس

State of prevention knowledge and science

- ❑ Guidelines developed for each type of infection and based on systematic reviews of medical literature
 - Prevention of central line-associated blood stream infections
 - Prevention of catheter-associated urinary tract infections
 - Prevention of surgical site infections
 - Prevention of healthcare-associated pneumonia
 - Management of multidrug-resistant organisms
- ❑ Recommendations graded according to evidence
- ❑ Guidelines contain many recommendations
- ❑ Current efforts to help prioritize interventions that are most effective

Intervention Response
Practices
Options
Package
Programme
Strategies
Bundle
Multifaceted intervention
Precautions
Measures
Multidimensional approach
Interventions
Quality improvement



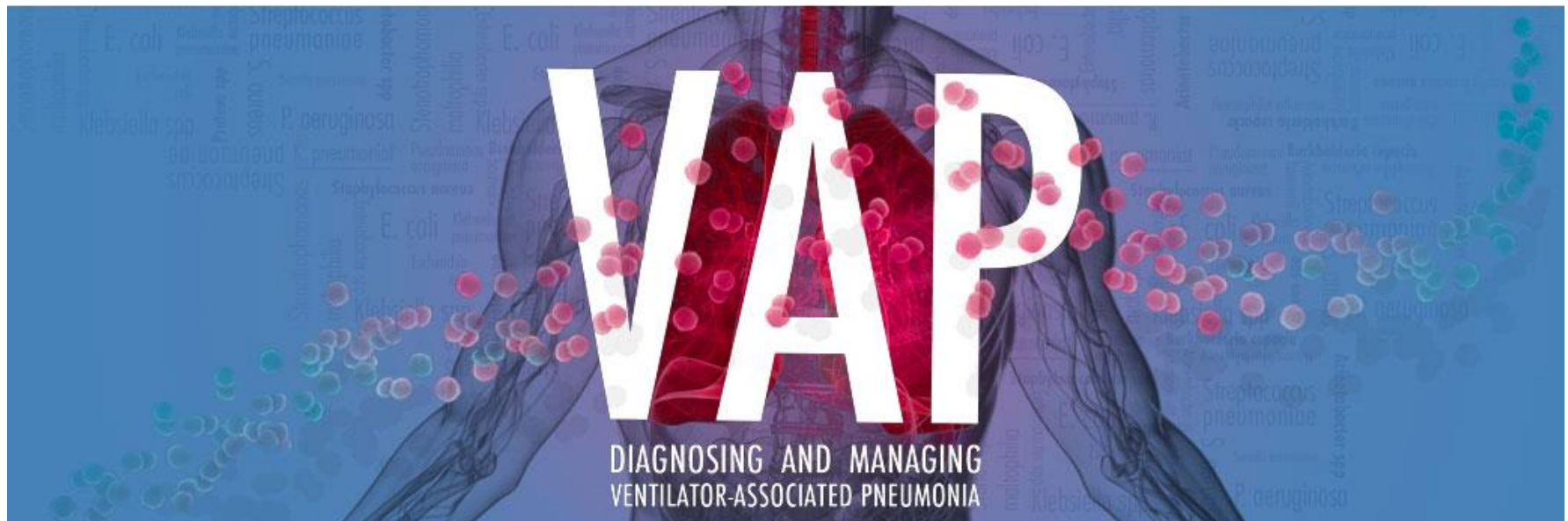
“a small set of evidence-based interventions for a defined patient segment/ population and care setting, that when implemented together will result in significantly better patient outcomes than when implemented individually”.

(Institute for Health Improvement 2012)



What are “Care Bundles”?

- ▶ A Care Bundle is a collection of interventions (usually 3–5) that are evidenced based
- ▶ All clinical staff know that these interventions are best practice but frequently their application in routine care is inconsistent
- ▶ A Care Bundle is a means to ensure that the application of all the interventions is consistent for all patients at all times thereby improving outcomes

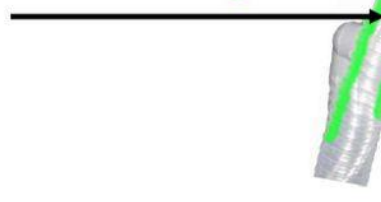


Exogenous sources of micro-organism

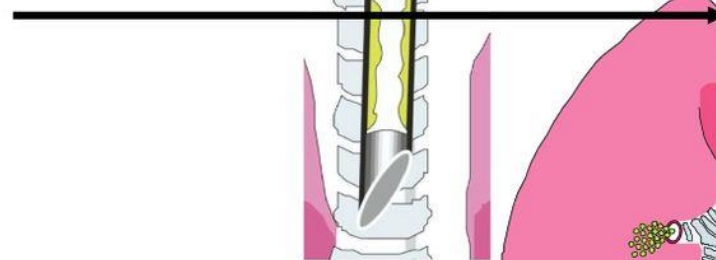
(1) Hands of health-care worker



(2) Ventilator circuit

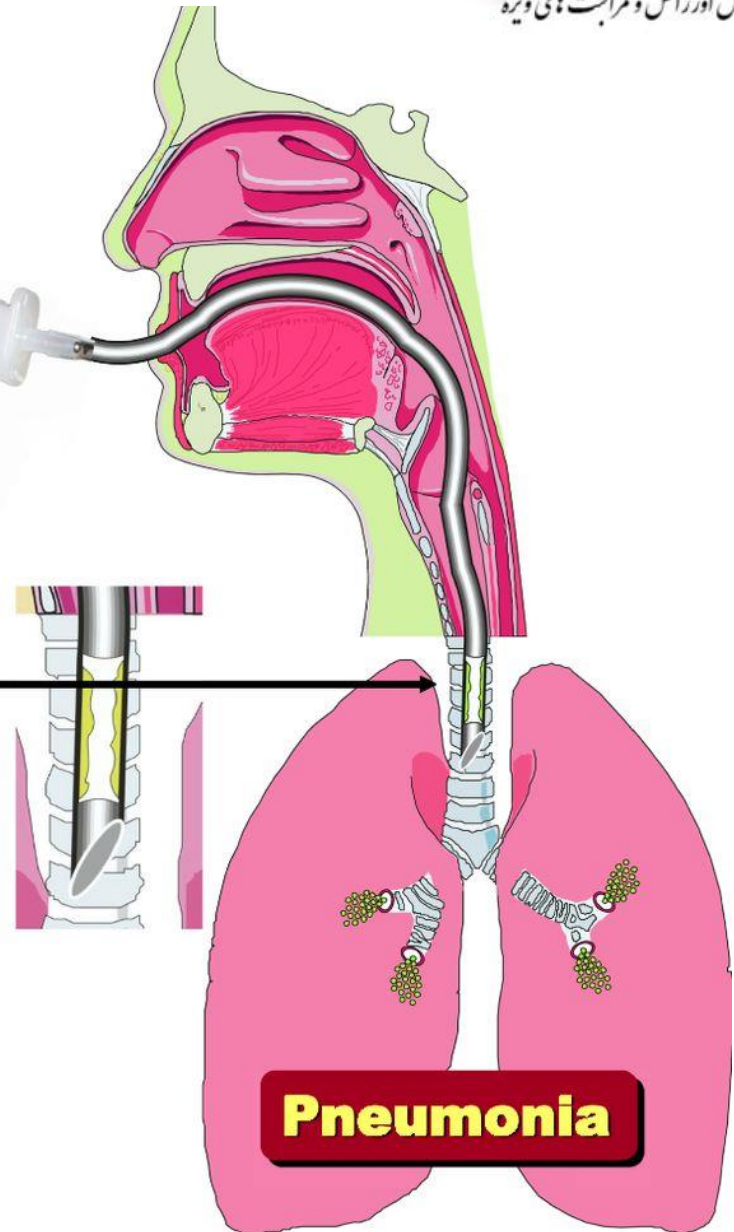


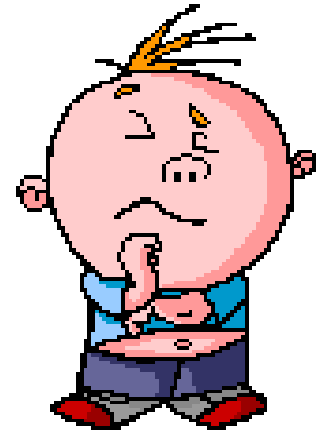
(3) Biofilm of endotracheal tube



Mechanism for pneumonia

Pneumonia occurs when colonized secretions are inhaled into the lungs through the endotracheal tube





- اقدامات **VAP Care Bundles** در مورد پیشگیری از پنومونی ناشی از ونتیلاتور؟؟؟

- کامل کردن اجزای واژه **WHAP VAP** در مورد پیشگیری از پنومونی ناشی از ونتیلاتور؟؟؟



Appendix 3: Sample VAP care bundle

1	Sedation reviewed and, if appropriate, stopped each day.
2	Patient assessed for weaning and extubation each day.
3	Avoid supine position. Aim to have the head of bed elevated to at least 30°.
4	Use chlorhexidine as part of daily oral care (0.12-2.0% applied 6-hourly).
5	Use subglottic secretion drainage in patients likely to be ventilated for more than 48 hours.

Adapted from Scottish Intensive Care Society Audit Group/NHS National Services Scotland VAP Prevention Bundle



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

Health Protection Surveillance Centre

25-27 Middle Gardiner Street Dublin 1 Ireland
Tel +353 1 876 5300 Fax +353 1 856 1299
Email hpsc@hse.ie www.hpsc.ie

W

Wean Patient

H

Hand Hygiene

A

Aspiration Precautions

P

Prevent Contamination

W.H.A.P. VAP!

Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

VAP is the leading cause of nosocomial infection in the ICU and reflects 60% of all deaths attributable to nosocomial infections. Pneumonia rates are much higher in mechanically ventilated patients due to the artificial airway, which increases the opportunity for aspiration and colonization.

Wean Patient...

- As soon as clinically indicated

Hand Hygiene...

- Wash hands before & after contact with patient or ventilator
- Alcohol foam or gel are appropriate alternatives

Aspiration Precautions...

- Elevate head of bed 30°
- Drain ventilator circuit condensate before repositioning patient
- Drain condensate away from patient

Prevent Contamination...

- Of respiratory therapy equipment
- Of ventilator circuits
- Wear gloves when in contact with ventilator
- Wash hands



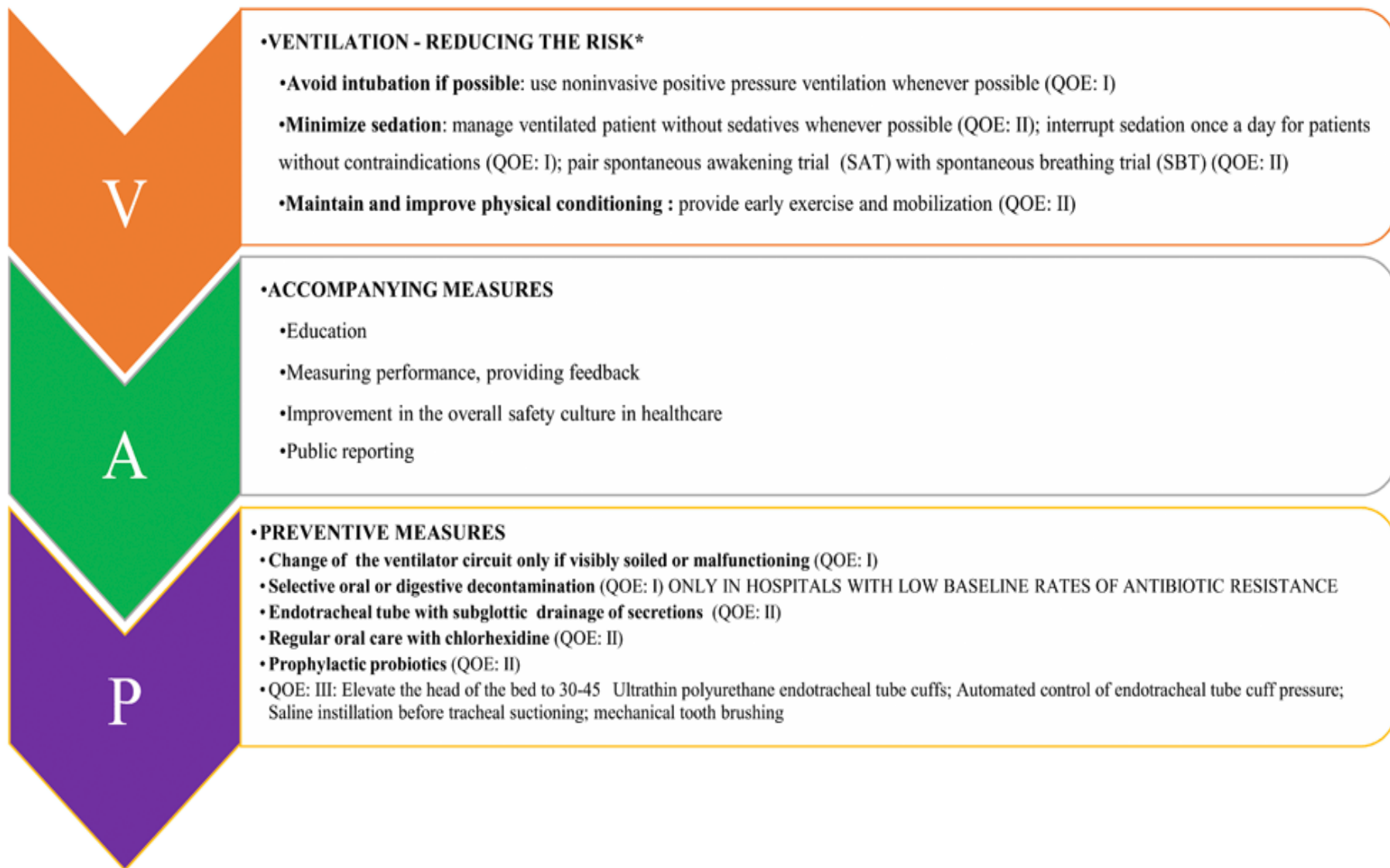
BIC HEALTH SYSTEM
www.bic.org

ICNEC
International Council for
Nosocomial Infection Control



Controlling infections is
YOUR responsibility!
Protect your patients ...
wash your hands!

308 - up poster 4416



مراقبت بسته ای در پیشگیری و کنترل پنومونی ناشی از ونتیلاتور

کاهش خطرات در بیماران تحت ونتیلاسیون

- پرهیز از انتوباسیون و استفاده از تهویه فشار مثبت غیرتهاجمی تا حد امکان
- قطع سدا تیوها یکساعت در روز برای بررسی بیمار جهت اکستوباسیون (در صورت عدم وجود کنترا اندیکاسیون)
- برنامه ریزی برای تحرک هر چه زودتر بیمار به منظور بهبود وضعیت جسمانی

اقدامات حمایتی

- آموزش به کارکنان
- ارزیابی عملکرد کارکنان و بازخورد آن
- ارتقاء همه جانبه فرهنگ ایمنی در مراقبتهای بهداشتی
- تهیه پوستر آموزشی از مراقبت های بسته ای پیشگیری و کنترل عفونت برای پرسنل

اقدامات پیشگیرانه

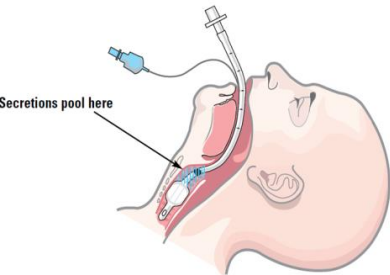
- بهداشت دست ها را رعایت نمایید.
- از لوله تراشه های ساب گلوتیک استفاده نمایید و ترشحات ساب گلوتال را ساکشن نمایید.
- مراقبتهای دهانی را با محلول های حاوی کلرهگزیدین ۰/۲ - ۰/۱۲ درصد هر شی ساعت انجام دهید.
- از پوزیشن سوپاین خودداری کنید و سر تخت بیمار را ۳۰ تا ۴۵ درجه بالا نگهدارید.
- فشار کاف را بصورت اتوماتیک اندازه گیری نمایید.
- از ساکشن نوع بسته استفاده نمایید.
- به منظور گرم و مرطوب کردن هوای دمی از فیلتر های آنتی ویرال و آنتی باکتریال HME استفاده نمایید.
- لوله های خرطومی را فقط زمانی که در دستگاه مشکل بوجود آمده و آلودگی واضح داشته باشد عوض کنید و گر نه نیاز به تعویض نمی باشد.
- هر گونه تجمع آب در مسیر لوله ها را تخلیه نموده و خشک کنید.

Strategies to reduce VAP

- **Avoid intubation** whenever possible .
- Consider noninvasive ventilation whenever possible.
- Prefer oral intubations to nasal unless contraindicated .
- Keep **head elevated at 30-45°** in the semi-recumbent body position .
- Daily **oral care with chlorhexidine** solution
- Daily **sedation vacation** if feasible and assessment of readiness to extubate .
- Avoid re intubation whenever possible .
- Routine change of ventilator circuits is not required .

Strategies to reduce VAP

- Monitor endotracheal tube **cuff pressure**
- Prefer endotracheal tubes with a **subglottic suction port** to prevent pooling of secretions around the cuff leading to microaspiration.
- The **heat moisture exchanger** may be better than the heated humidifier.
- **Closed endotracheal suction** systems may be consider than the open suction.
- Periodically **drain and discard** any condensate that collects in the tubing of a mechanical ventilator.



Intensive and Critical Care Nursing



ELSEVIER

REVIEW

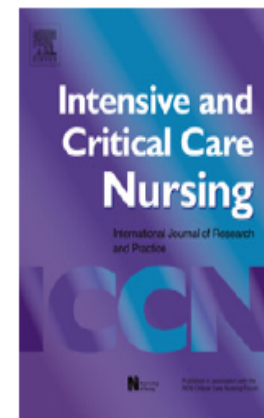
@AMIRSALARI2136

SN	GUIDELINES	RECOMMENDED
1	Frequency	ETS should be performed only when necessary
2	Suctioning catheter	Should occlude less than half of the lumen of the ETT
3	Suctioning pressure	Should be lowest as much as possible, usually 80–120 mmHg
4	Depth of suctioning	Minimum invasion to the length of the ETT only
5	Time of suctioning	Should last no longer than 15 seconds
6	Continuous vs Intermittent	Should be continuous rather than intermittent suctioning during the individual suction procedure
7	Normal Saline instillation	No routine instillation of normal saline (N/S) prior to ETS
8	Oxygenation	There should be pre-oxygenation by the delivery of 100% oxygen for at least 30 seconds prior to and after the suctioning procedure to prevent decrease in oxygen saturation
9	Hyperinflation	Hyper-oxygenation prior to suctioning should be combined with hyperinflation (20–30 cmH ₂ O)
10	Infection Control	Aseptic technique should be used for infection control
11	Closed vs Open suctioning	Both open and closed suction systems are recommended

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0201743.t001>

توصیه ها و شواهد علمی برای ساکشن
اندوتراکیال در بیماران بخش های ویژه

دکتر امیرسالاری
مدرس اورژانس و مراقبت های ویژه



Endotracheal suctioning of the adult intubated patient—What is the evidence?

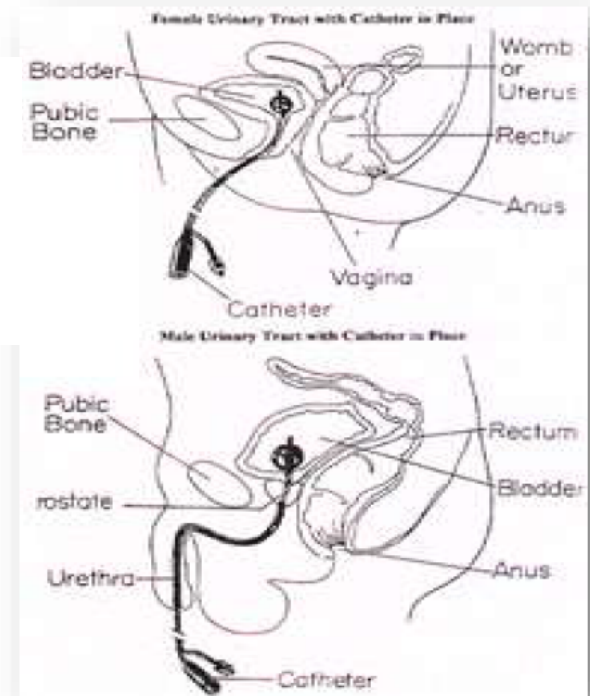
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Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

Indwelling Urinary Catheter Key Concept

A drainage tube that is inserted into the urinary bladder (includes neobladder) through the urethra, is left in place, and is connected to a collection system. This includes a collection system that is used for irrigation of any type or duration (e.g., intermittent, continuous).

- Also called a Foley catheter

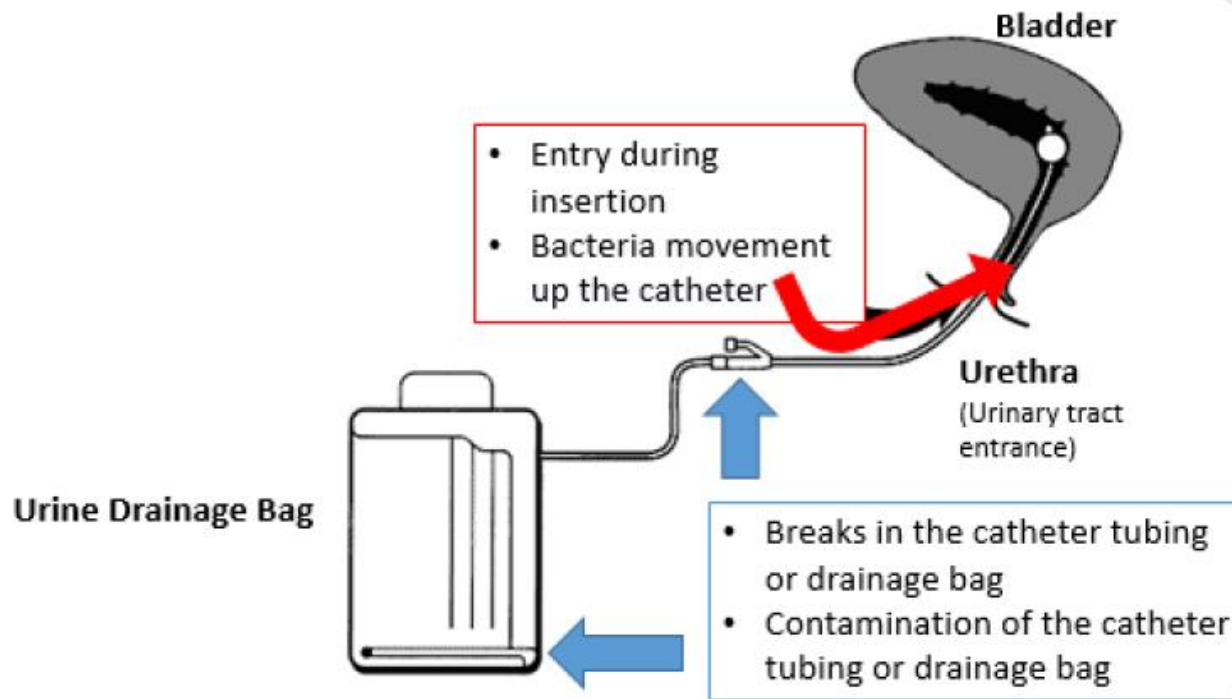
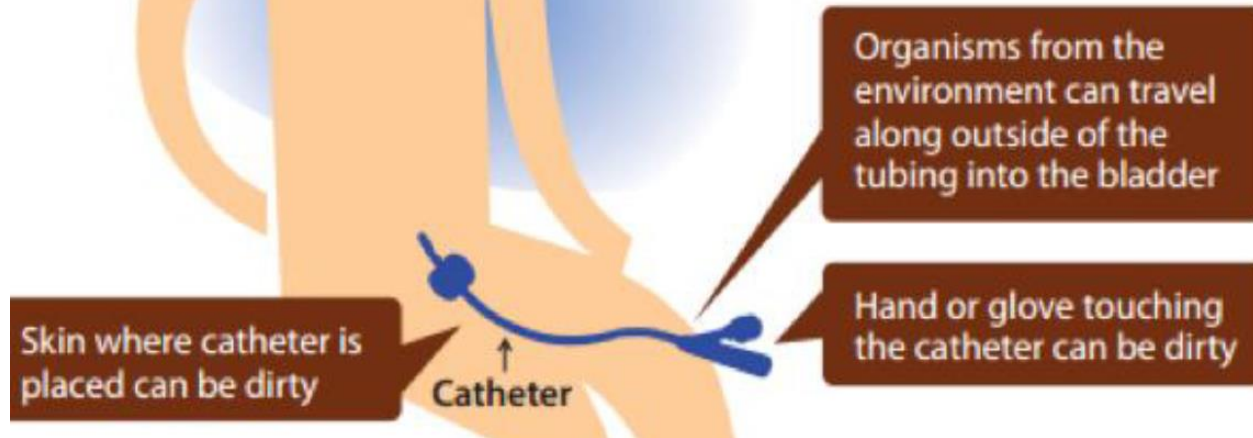


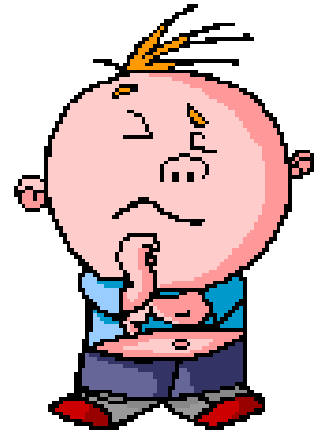
Urinary Catheter Dr. Frederick Foley

- Developed in the 1920s by Dr. Frederick Foley
- The urinary catheter was originally an open system with the urethral tube draining into an open container.
- In the 1950s, a closed system was developed in which the urine flowed through a catheter into a closed bag.



How patients with urinary catheter can get infected with germs





- راه کاری اصلی پیشگیری از **CAUTI** در بیمارستان؟؟؟

- کامل کردن **Bladder Bundles** بر اساس قالب **ABCDE**؟؟؟



Disrupting the Lifecycle of the Urinary Catheter

1. Preventing Unnecessary and Improper Placement

4. Preventing
Catheter
Replacement



2. Maintaining
Awareness &
Proper Care of
Catheters

3. Prompting Catheter Removal

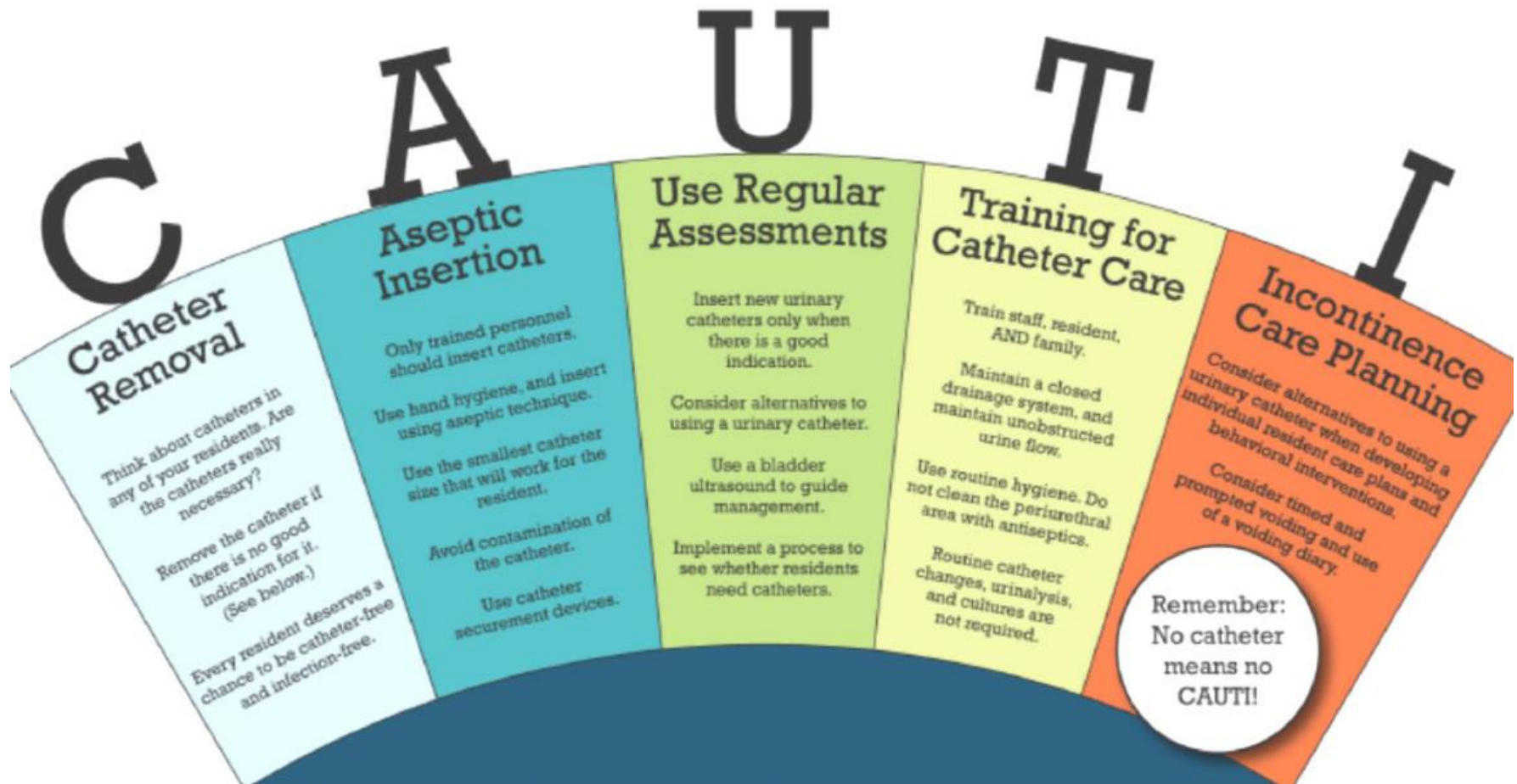
Figure 6.2. Bladder Bundle Example

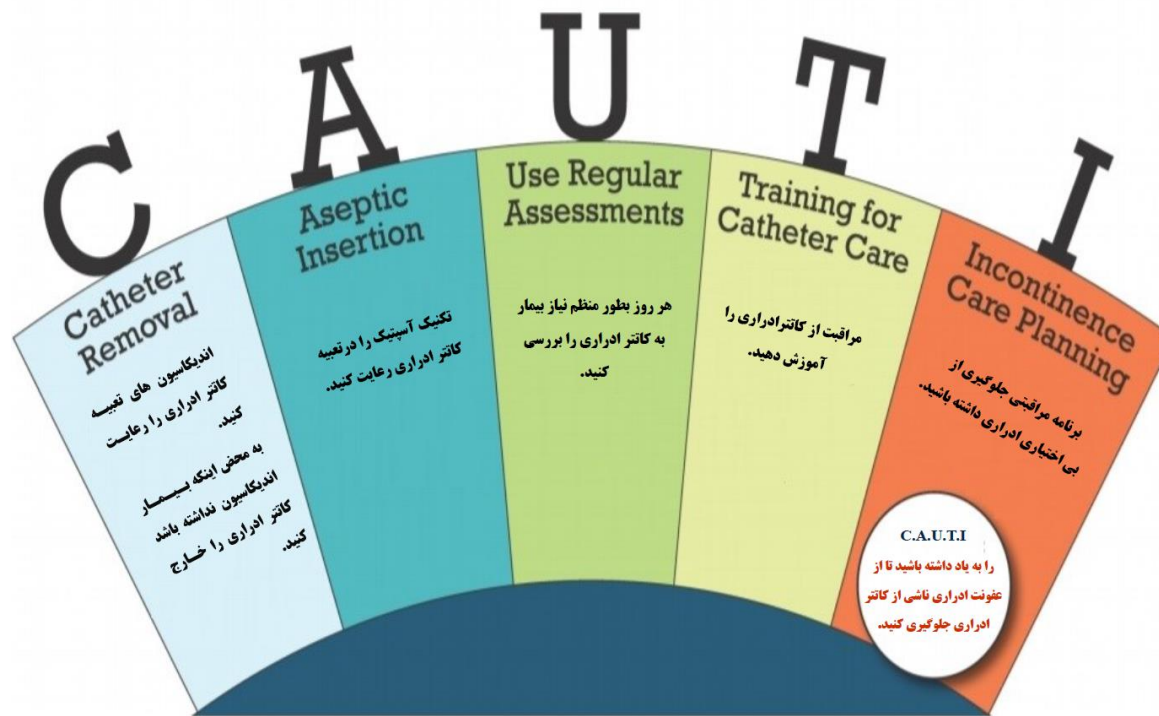
Bladder Bundle

- **A**septic insertion and proper maintenance is paramount.
- **B**ladder ultrasound may avoid indwelling catheterization.
- **C**ondom or intermittent catheterization in appropriate patients.
- **D**o not use the indwelling catheter unless you must!
- **E**arly removal of the catheter using reminders or stop orders appears warranted.

Jt Comm J Qual Patient Saf. 2009 September; 35(9): 449–455.

C.A.U.T.I. Bundle





اقدامات پرستاری در مراقبت از کاتتر ادراری

- توصیه می شود از کوچکترین قطر سوند ادراری که مناسب فرد باشد استفاده گردد.
- رعایت بهداشت دست بلافاصله قبل و بعد از سوند گذاری الزامی است.
- محل اتصال کاتتر به کیسه ادرار باید محکم شود.
- جریان ادرار باید حفظ شده و از انسداد جریان آن جلوگیری شود.
- از بیخ خوردگی و خم شدن کاتتر جلوگیری شود.
- جهت پیشگیری از جابجایی و کشیده شدن کاتتر، کاتتر باید روی کشاله ران تثبیت شود.
- کیسه ادرار در تمام مدت پایین تر از سطح مثانه باشد و به هیچ عنوان روی زمین قرار نگیرد.
- ظرف جمع آوری ادرار برای هر بیمار تمیز شود.
- از یاسیدن ادرار جلوگیری شود.
- از تماس شیر خروجی کیسه ادرار با سطوح غیر استریل جلوگیری شود.
- رعایت احتیاطات استاندارد، شامل استفاده از دستکش و گان در زمان دست کاری کاتتر یا سیستم جمع آوری ادرار ضروری است.
- تمیز کردن روزانه پرینه با مواد آنتی سپتیک برای پیشگیری از عفونت ضروری ندارد.
- رعایت بهداشت پرینه با استفاده از نرمال سالین توصیه می شود.

اندیکاسیونهای تعبیه کاتتر ادراری

- معاینه حجم ادرار در بیماران بدحال
- احتباس ادراری یا انسداد در مسیر خروجی مثانه
- در بیمارانی که بی اختیاری ادراری دارند، برای کمک به بهبود زخمهای باز ناحیه ساکروم یا پرینه
- در بیمارانی که مدت طولانی باید بدون حرکت باشند (شکستگی لگن و..)
- جهت بیماران بسیار بدحال (stage end)
- قبل از عمل جراحی برای پروسیژرهای جراحی، شامل :
- بیمارانی که تحت عمل جراحی اورولوژی و سایر جراحی های مربوط به سیستم ادراری تناسلی قرار گرفته اند.
- در مواردی که زمان جراحی طولانی باشد.
- بیمارانی که در طی جراحی حجم زیادی از مایعات یا داروهای مدر دریافت کنند.

Closed Urinary Drainage

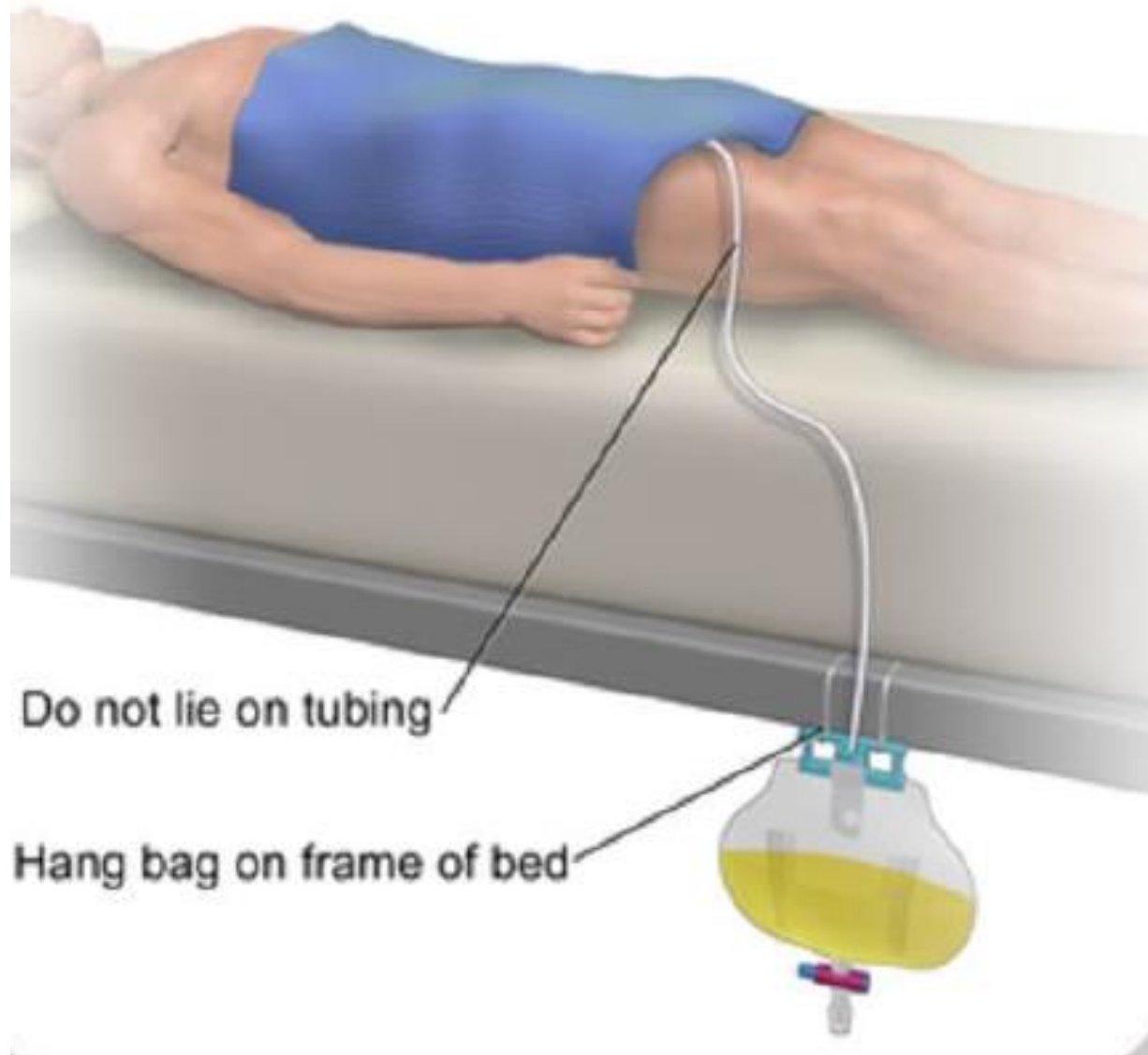
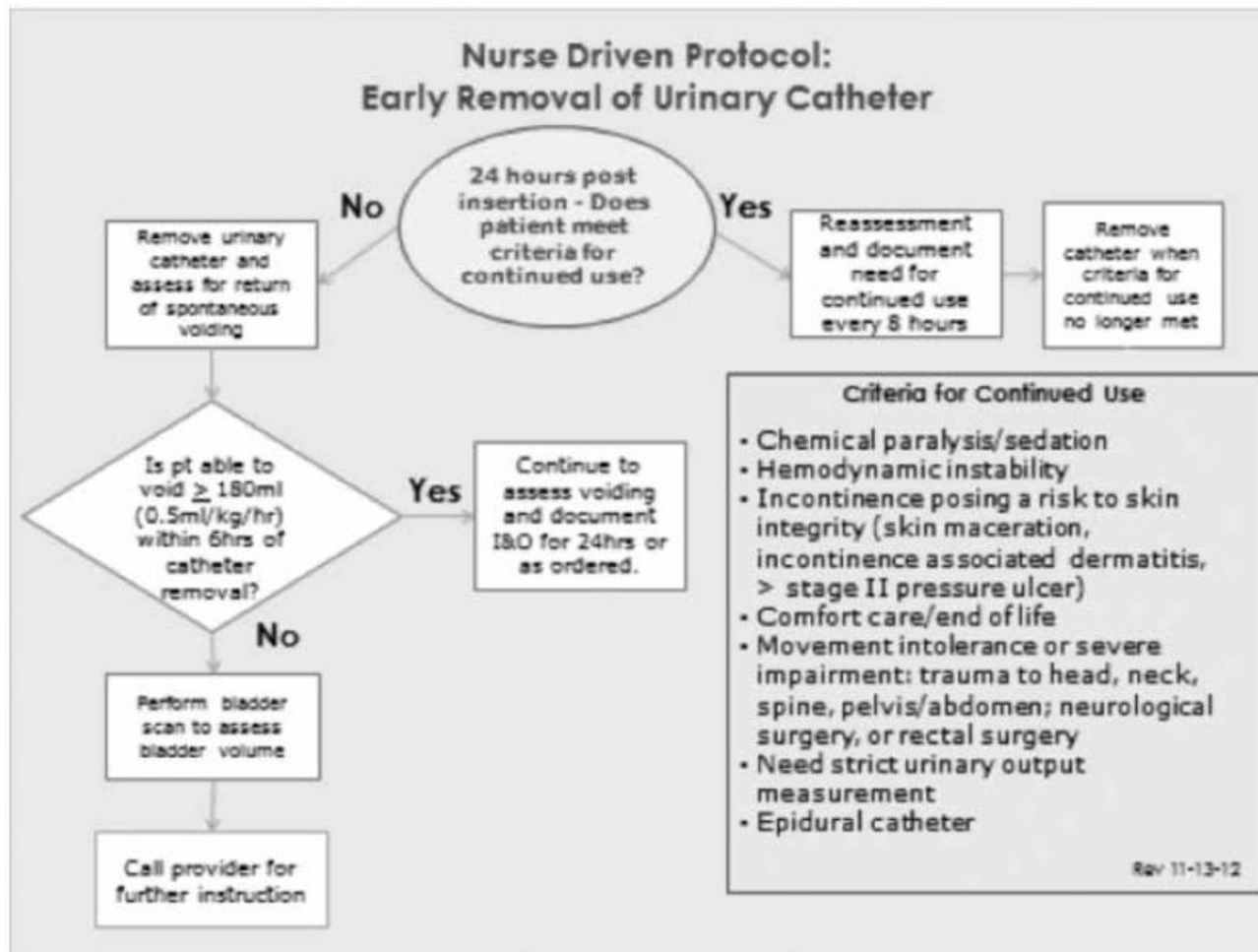


Figure 6.4. Early Removal of Urinary Catheter Protocol



Source: Protocol published with permission from Shari Nersinger, Highland Hospital, Rochester, NY



DOES YOUR PATIENT REALLY NEED A URINARY CATHETER?

INDICATIONS FOR URINARY CATHETER USE (Remember C.H.O.R.U.S)

C = COMFORT

- Comfort Measures for the terminally ill
- Open sacral or perineal wounds in an incontinent patient

H = HEMODYNAMIC MONITORING

- Close monitoring of urinary output
- Aggressive treatment with diuretics or fluids

O = OBSTRUCTION

- Anatomic or physiologic outlet obstruction (enlarged prostate, blood clots, etc.)

R = RETENTION

Urinary retention not manageable by any other means

U = UROLOGIC

- Urologist or other physician placed urinary catheter, urologic studies, neurogenic bladder

S = SURGERY

- Urologic, gynecological or perineal surgeries
- Epidural Catheter in place
- Orthopedic fracture prior to repair

1 in 20



About 1 in 20 patients gets an infection each year while receiving medical care.



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دکتر امیرسالاری
مدرس اورژانس و مراقبت های ویژه



41,000

About 41,000 bloodstream infections strike hospital patients with central lines each year.



37,000

About 37,000 bloodstream infections happen each year to kidney dialysis patients with central lines.

www

<http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns>

WWW.AMIRSALARI.IR

Incidence density

Events per 1000 device-days

Central venous catheter (CVC)

2.7/1000 catheter-days

PICCs

2.1/1000 catheter-days

Tunneled CVCs

1.6/1000 catheter-days

Peripheral venous catheters

0.5/1000 catheter-days

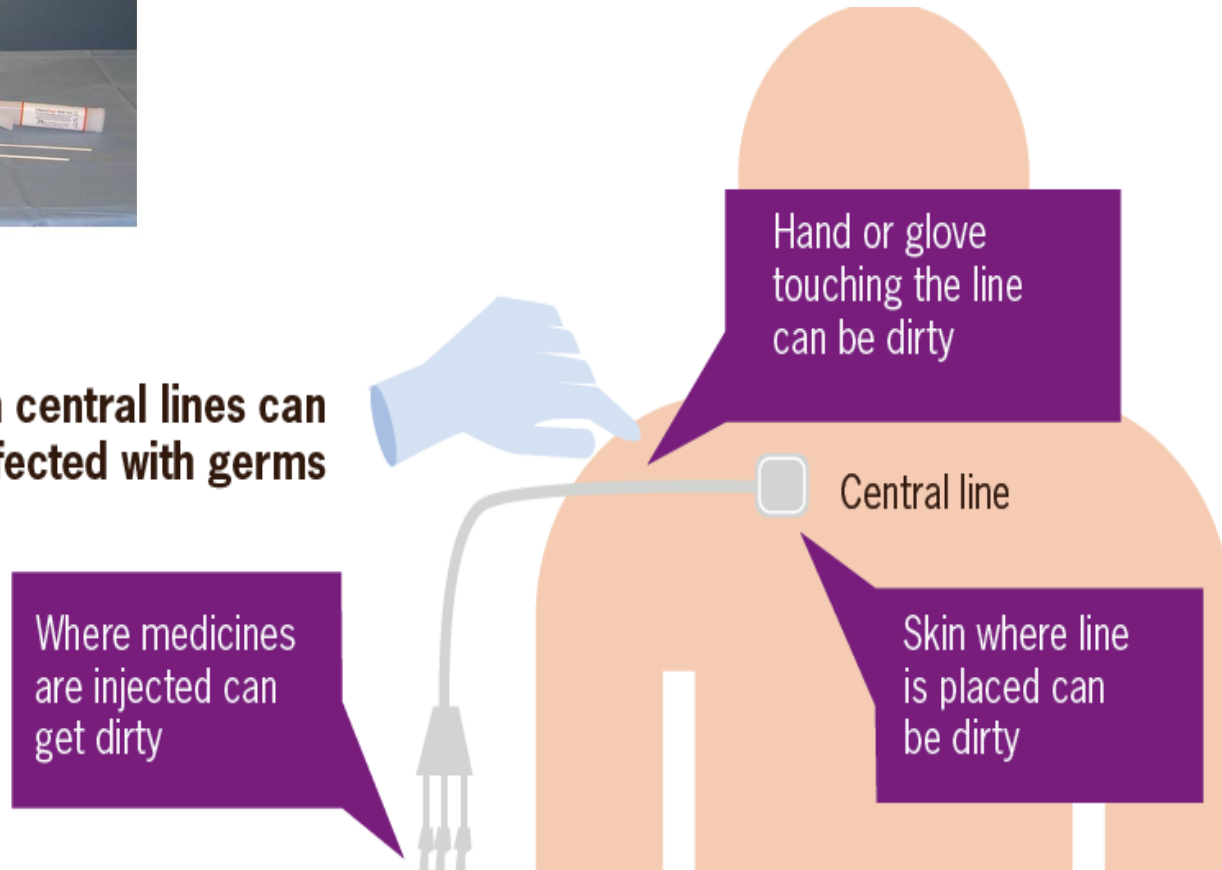
Implantable port systems

0.1/1000 catheter-days

**Risk for
CLABSI**



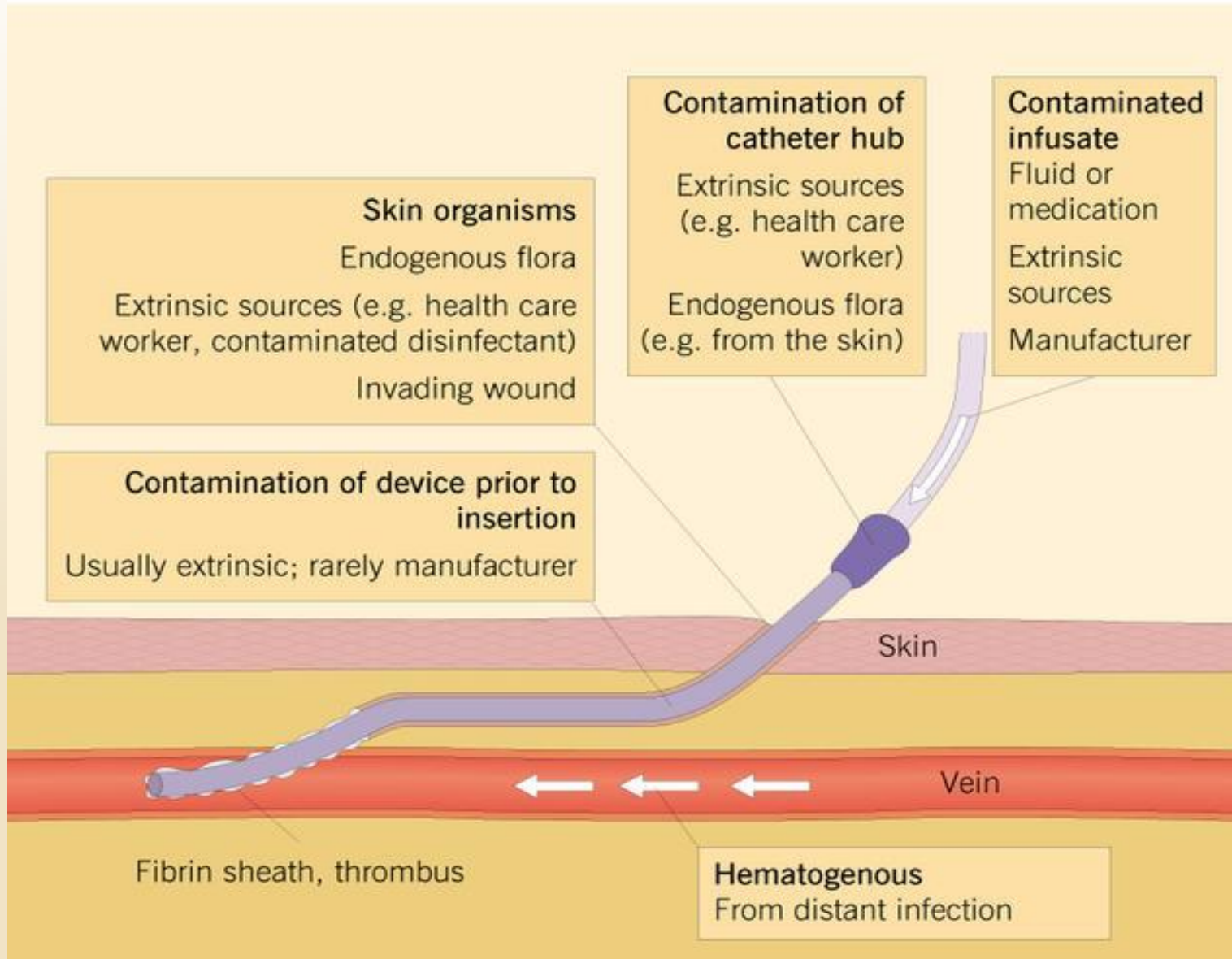
How patients with central lines can get infected with germs



www

<http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns>

POTENTIAL ROUTES OF INFECTION



Prevention of Bloodstream Infections

- Hand hygiene
- Adhere to aseptic technique
- Maximal sterile barrier precautions
- Chlorhexidine rather than povidone-iodine for skin antisepsis
- Avoiding femoral access
- Single lumen if possible
- Remove catheter as soon as possible
- Good work organization
- No guidewire exchange
- No routine catheter change

Antiseptic Non Touch Technique (ANTT)

ANTT aims to prevent the contamination of wounds and other susceptible sites, by ensuring that **only uncontaminated equipment or sterile fluids come into contact with susceptible or sterile body sites during clinical procedures.**

ANTT:

- Always wash hands effectively
- Never contaminate Key parts
- Touch non- key parts with confidence
- Take appropriate infective precautions

*Protect patients every time with...
6 Actions for Safe Aseptic Technique*

The ANTT-Approach



1

Risk Assessment

Select Standard or Surgical-ANTT according to the technical difficulty of achieving asepsis



2

Manage the Environment

Avoid or remove contamination risks



3

Decontaminate & Protect

Hand cleaning, personal protective equipment (PPE), disinfecting equipment, surfaces and Key-Parts



4

Use Aseptic Fields

General, Critical and Micro Critical Aseptic Fields protect Key-Parts & Key-Sites



5

Use Non-Touch Technique

Key-Parts must only come into contact with other Key-Parts & Key-Sites



6

Prevent Cross Infection

Safe equipment disposal, decontamination & hand cleaning

ANTT

Aseptic Non-Touch Technique (ANTT)

Key parts: Key parts are the most critical parts of the procedural equipment, that if contaminated are likely to cause infection. For example: syringe tip, needle, catheter tip, patient skin, gauze swab, cannula tip



Key sites: Key sites are medical device access sites or open wounds



Category 1B **Recommendations**: Strongly recommended for implementation and supported by some experimental, clinical, or epidemiologic studies, and a strong theoretical rationale

CATHETER REPLACEMENT & GUIDEWIRE USE

1. There is no need to replace peripheral catheters more frequently than every **72-96 hours** to reduce risk of infection and phlebitis in adults.
2. Replace peripheral catheters in **children** only when clinically indicated.
3. Do not **routinely replace** CVCs, PICCs, hemodialysis catheters, or pulmonary artery catheters to prevent catheter-related infections.
4. Do not use **guidewire exchanges** routinely for non-tunneled catheters to prevent infection.
5. Do not use guidewire exchanges to replace a non-tunneled catheter suspected of infection.
6. Use a guidewire exchange to replace a malfunctioning non-tunneled catheter if no evidence of infection is present.

Major Areas Of Emphasis



1. Educating and training healthcare personnel who insert and maintain catheters;
2. Using maximal sterile barrier precautions during central venous catheter insertion;
3. Using a > 0.5% chlorhexidine (CHG) preparation with alcohol for skin antisepsis;
4. Avoiding routine replacement of central venous catheters as a strategy to prevent infection
5. Using antiseptic/antibiotic impregnated short-term central venous catheters and chlorhexidine impregnated sponge dressings if the rate of infection is not decreasing despite adherence to other strategies (i.e., education and training, maximum barrier precautions, and > 0.5% chlorhexidine preparations with alcohol for skin antisepsis);
6. Performance improvement by implementing bundled strategies, and documenting and reporting rates of compliance with all components of the bundle as benchmarks for quality assurance and performance improvement.

مراقبت بسته ای در پیشگیری و کنترل عفونت ناشی از کاتترهای مرکزی



حتی الامکان از گاید سونوگرافی برای کارگذاری کاتترهای مرکزی استفاده شود.

تکنیک استریل در زمان تعبیه کاتترهای مرکزی رعایت شود.

از وسایل حفاظت فردی (گان استریل، کلاه، ماسک، عینک و دستکش استریل) استفاده شود.

از گاز استریل، پانسمان شفاف یا نیمه شفاف، پانسمانهای نوین و یا پانسمانهای ضد آب برای محل ورود کاتتر استفاده شود.

تا زمانی که محل ورود کاتتر به خاطر خون ریزی یا تعریق پوستی مرطوب است باید از گاز برای پانسمان ناحیه استفاده کرد.

تعویض پانسمان گازی کاتترهای عروقی مرکزی هر ۴۸ ساعت یک بار و تعویض پانسمان شفاف هر ۷ روز یک بار انجام شود. به جز در اطفال که خطر جایجایی کاتتر بیشتر از نفع تعویض پانسمان است.

در صورت عدم نیاز به کاتترهای مرکزی، هر چه سریعتر خارج شود.

تعویض کاتترهای مرکزی، فقط در صورت وجود اندیکاسیون خاص، ضرورت دارد و به صورت روتین نباید تعویض شوند.

با رعایت اصول آسپتیک می توان تا ۱۴ روز کاتترنافی را نگهداشت و کاتتر شریان نافی نباید بیش از ۵ روز باقی بماند.

Prevention of Surgical Site Infection



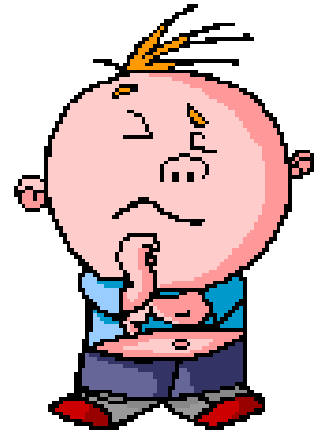
STOP INFECTIONS AFTER SURGERY

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

Patients develop infections when **bacteria get into incisions made during surgery**. These affect patients in both...

WHAT'S THE SOLUTION?

A range of precautions - **before, during and after surgery** - reduces the risk of infection



- توصیه های سازمان جهانی بهداشت در مورد اقدامات قبل، حین و پس از اعمال جراحی برای پیشگیری از **SSI** ???





BEFORE SURGERY



Ensure patients bathe or shower



Do not shave patients



Only use antibiotics when recommended



Use chlorhexidine alcohol-based antiseptic solutions to prepare skin



Surgical scrub technique: hand wash or alcohol-based handrub

DURING SURGERY



Limit the number of people and doors being opened



Ensure all surgical equipment is sterile and maintain asepsis throughout surgery



AFTER SURGERY



Do not continue antibiotics to prevent infection – **this is unnecessary and contributes to the spread of antibiotic resistance**



Check wounds for infection and use standard dressings on primary wounds

مراقبت بسته ای پیشگیری و کنترل عفونت در اعمال جراحی



BEFORE SURGERY



حمام در کمترین فاصله زمانی ممکن
قبل از عمل



عدم استفاده از تیغ یا زلیت
جهت شیو



تجویز آنتی بیوتیک پروفیلاکسی
در صورت لزوم و طبق آخرین
دستورالعمل بیمارستان



پرب پوست ترجیحا با محلول
حاوی کلر هگزیدن به جز
نوزادان و مادران باردار



اسکراپ جراحی صحیح دست
به مدت ۵ تا ۱۰ دقیقه

DURING SURGERY



محدودیت رفت و آمد در اتاق عمل



استفاده از وسایل حفاظت فردی کامل و
انجام عمل جراحی به صورت استریل



AFTER SURGERY



قطع آنتی بیوتیک پروفیلاکسی بعد از
عمل طبق دستورالعمل توصیه شده



پانسمان محل عمل طبق توصیه پزشک و آموزش مراقبت از محل
عمل و علائم هشدار عفونت محل جراحی

Nine strong recommendations – preoperative measures (1)

Patients with known **nasal** carriage of *S. aureus* should receive perioperative intranasal applications of **mupirocin 2% ointment** with or without a combination of CHG body wash.



MBP alone (without the administration of oral antibiotics) should NOT be used in adult patients undergoing elective colorectal surgery.



In patients undergoing any surgical procedure, **hair** should either NOT be removed or, if absolutely necessary, should only be removed with a **clipper**. Shaving is strongly discouraged at all times, whether preoperatively or in the operating room.



Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (SAP) should be administered before the surgical incision, when indicated.



Single use Antiseptic



Nine strong recommendations – preoperative measures (2)

SAP should be administered within 120 min before incision, while considering the half-life of the antibiotic.



Surgical hand preparation should be performed either by scrubbing with a suitable antimicrobial soap and water or using a suitable alcohol-based handrub before donning **sterile gloves**.



Alcohol-based antiseptic solutions based on **CHG** for surgical site **skin preparation** should be used in patients undergoing surgical procedures.



Nine strong recommendations – intra & postoperative measures

Adult patients undergoing general anaesthesia with endotracheal intubation for surgical procedures should receive 80% **fraction of inspired oxygen** intraoperatively and, if feasible, in the immediate postoperative period for 2–6 h.



Surgical antibiotic prophylaxis administration should not be prolonged after completion of the operation





Correct use of antibiotics and surgical techniques help **stop the spread of antibiotic resistance**



Preventative measures can **reduce SSIs by 39%** (as shown in a pilot study in 4 African countries)

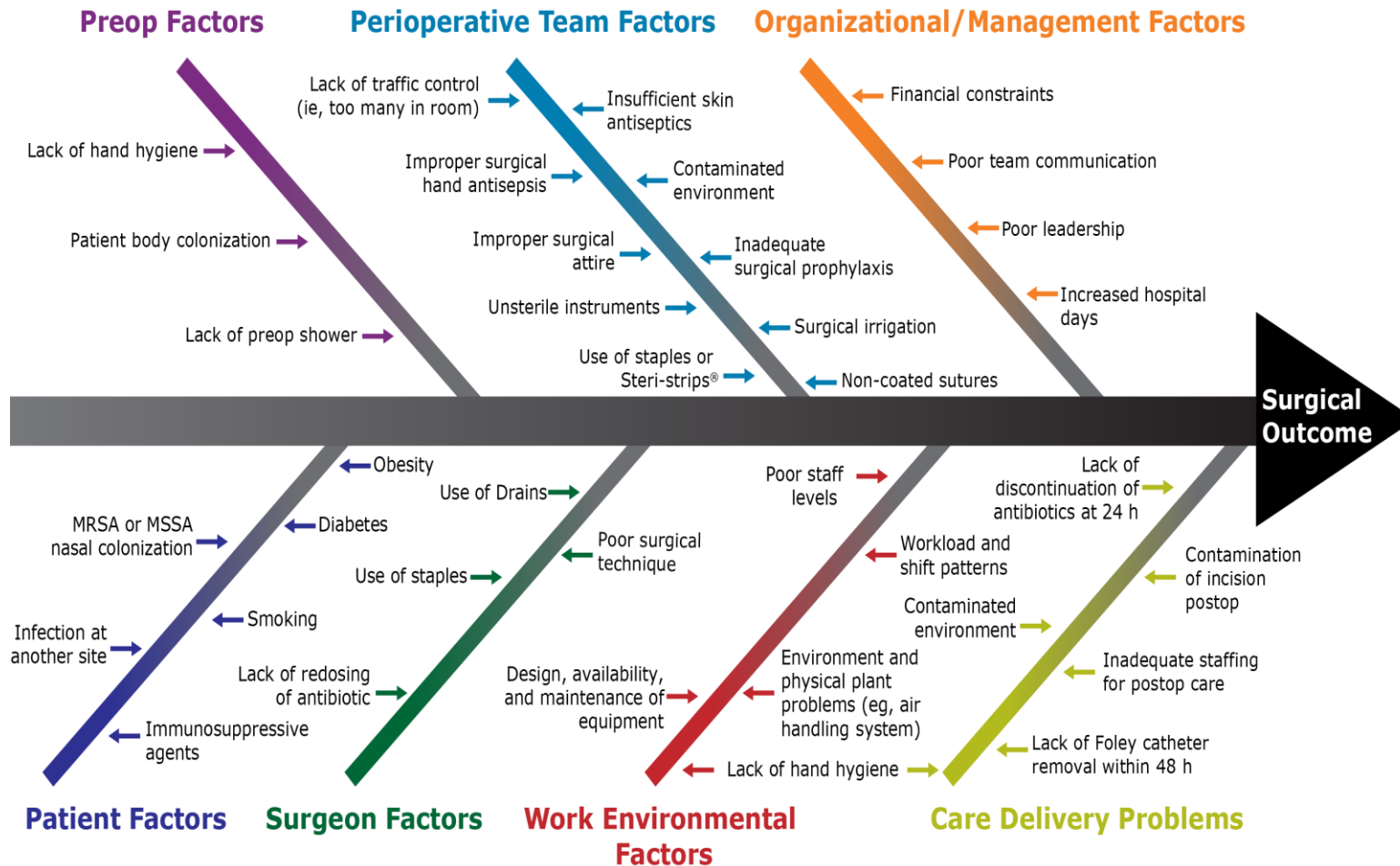
SSI surveillance needs to be an integral part of programmes to prevent infections



Team work, good communication and staff engagement support SSI prevention



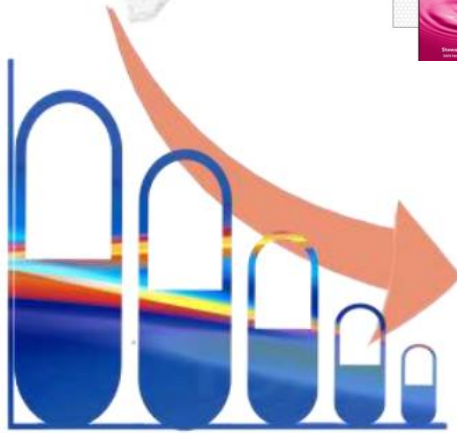
Many Risk Factors Influence SSI



ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE
A GROWING THREAT

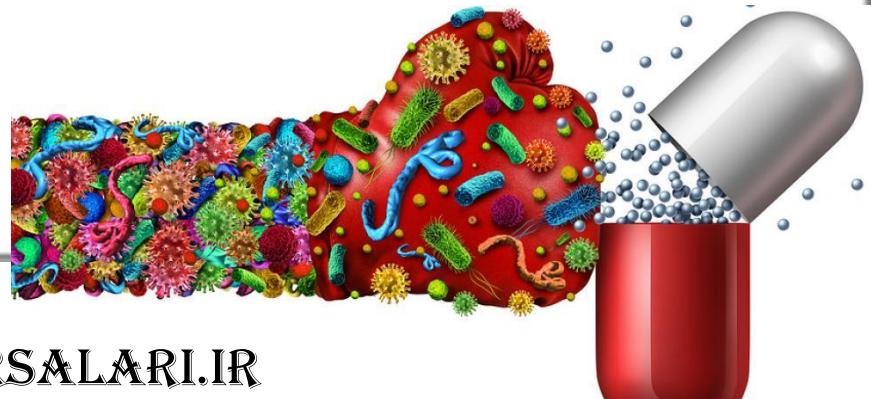
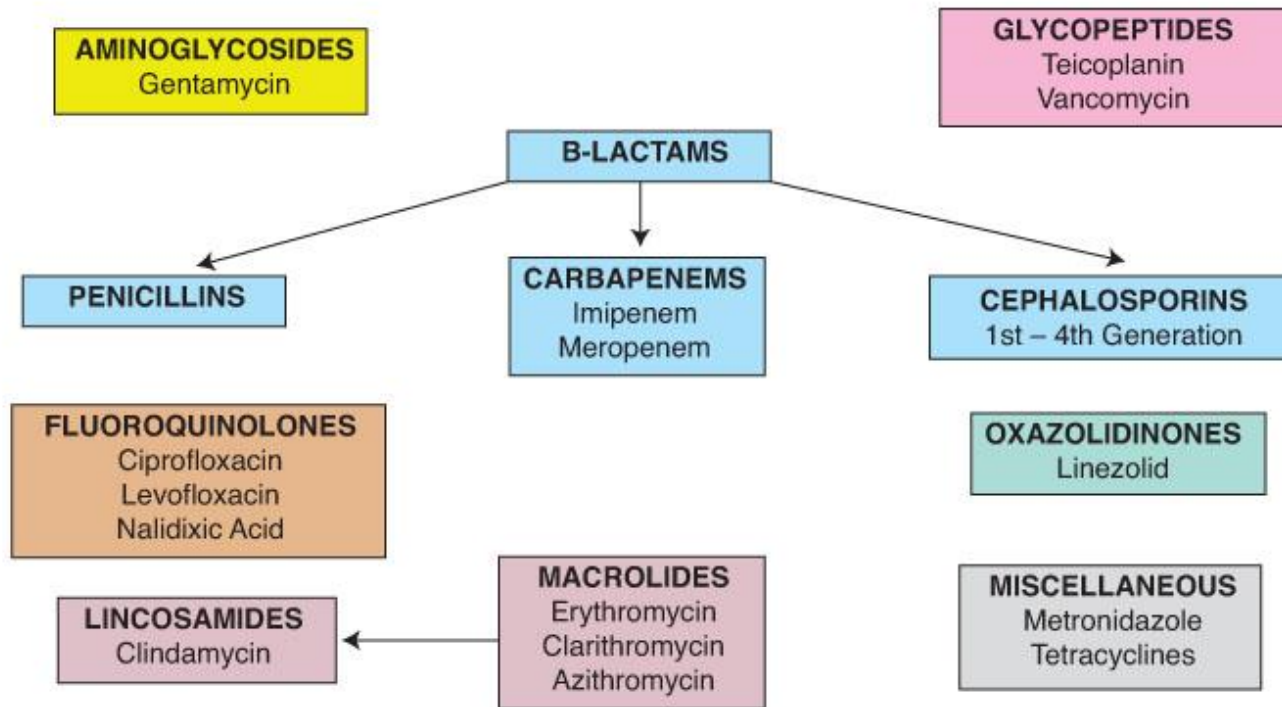
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE A GROWING THREAT

Antibiotic Stewardship (ASP)



Antibiotic Stewardship

CLASSIFICATION OF ANTIBIOTICS



Protect every patient every time.



Actions to prevent antibiotic-resistant infections in healthcare.



Prevent infections from catheters and after surgery.

- ✓ Use catheters only when needed.
- ✓ Follow recommendations for safer surgery and catheter insertion and care.
- ✓ Remove catheters from patient as soon as they are no longer needed.

Prevent bacteria from spreading.

- ✓ Improve hand hygiene.
- ✓ Use gloves, gowns, and dedicated equipment for patients who have resistant bacteria.
- ✓ Know about antibiotic-resistant HAI outbreaks in your hospital and region (e.g. promote coordinated action for prevention).

Improve antibiotic use.

- ✓ Get cultures and start antibiotics promptly, especially in the case of sepsis.
- ✓ Use cultures to reassess the need for antibiotics and stop antibiotic treatment as soon as they are no longer needed.
- ✓ When antibiotics are necessary, use the appropriate antibiotic in the proper dosage, frequency, and duration.

NATIONAL

ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS

Healthcare-associated infections (HAI) are infections patients can get while receiving medical treatment in a healthcare facility. Working toward the elimination of HAIs is a CDC priority. For more information on HAI prevention progress, visit: www.cdc.gov/hai/progress-report/index.html.



CLABSIs

CENTRAL LINE-ASSOCIATED
BLOODSTREAM INFECTIONS

- **1 in 6** CLABSIs were caused by urgent or serious antibiotic-resistant threats.

SSIs

SURGICAL SITE INFECTIONS

- **1 in 7** SSIs were caused by urgent or serious antibiotic-resistant threats.

CAUTIs

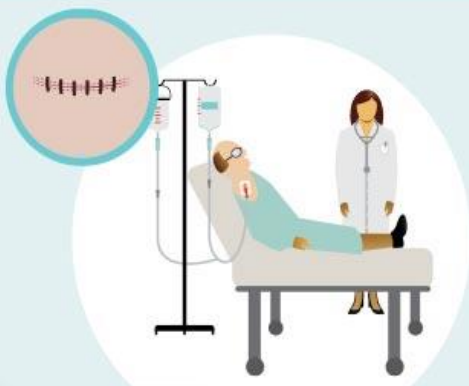
CATHETER-ASSOCIATED
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

- **1 in 10** CAUTIs were caused by urgent or serious antibiotic-resistant threats.

C. difficile Infections

- **9 in 10** patients diagnosed with *C.difficile* are related to healthcare.

Protect patients from antibiotic-resistant infections.



Surgeries and single-use catheters help treat patients, but they can be pathways for bacteria to enter the body.



Bacteria can be spread when appropriate infection control actions are not taken.



Antibiotics save lives, but poor prescribing practices puts patients at risk.

Combine infection control actions with every patient to prevent infections in health care.



Prevent infections from catheters and after surgery.



Prevent bacteria from spreading.



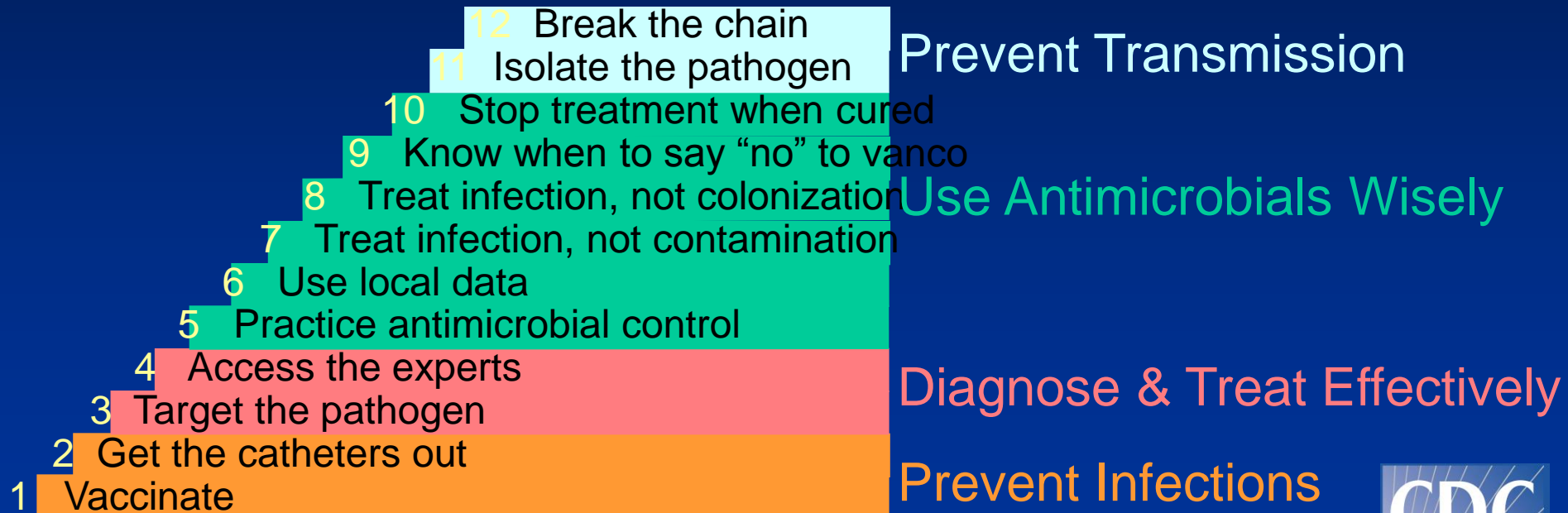
Improve antibiotic use.

SOURCE: CDC Vital Signs, March 2016

12 Steps to Prevent Antimicrobial Resistance: Hospitalized Adults

Clinicians hold the solution...

Take steps NOW to prevent antimicrobial resistance!



For YOU



Thank you