



Patient Safety Healthcare- Associated Infection and Joint Commission International

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Who I am

- Joint Commission International consultant
- Director
 - Bureaus of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement
 - Mediplex Sejong Hospital
 - Incheon, Korea
- ABIM-certified Internist, Infectious Diseases Specialist

A stylized world map composed of small blue dots on a light blue background, with a red triangle in the top-left corner.

Joint Commission International (JCI)

Mission

To improve the safety and quality of care
in the international community

Joint Commission International

JCI-Accredited Organizations

1095

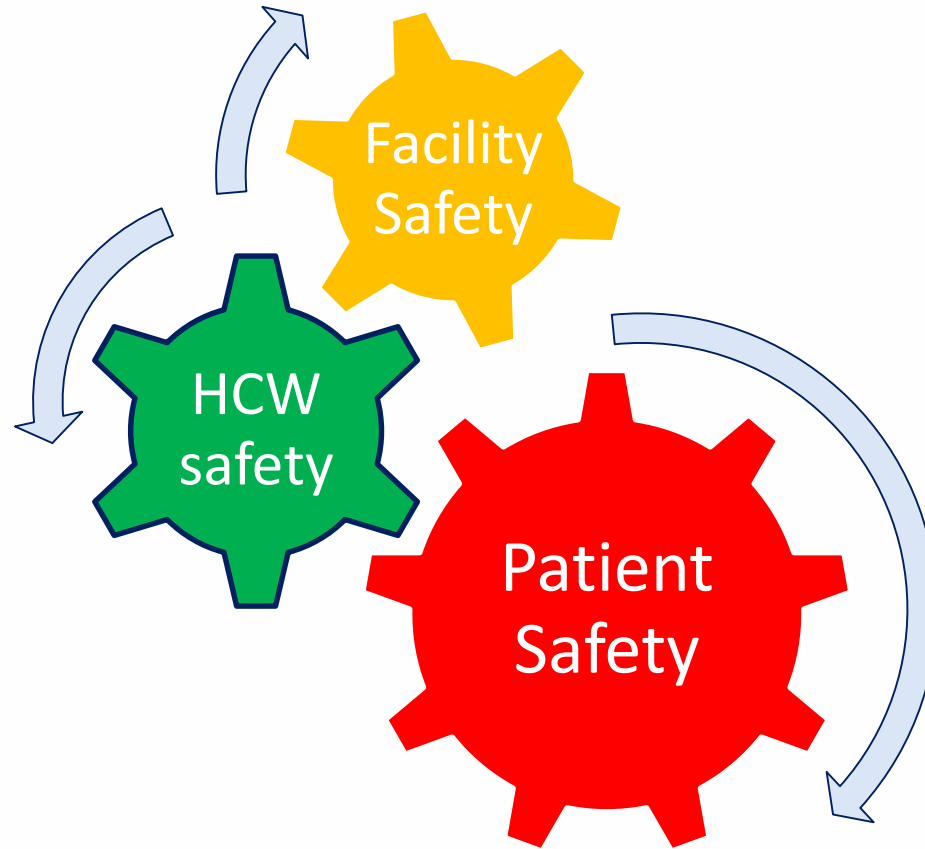


Joint commission International Accreditation



HCAI is a major problem for patient safety

WHO



Healthcare-associated infection (HCAI)

- HCAI is a major problem for **patient safety**
 - Prolonged hospital stay, long-term disability
 - Increased resistance of microorganisms to antimicrobials
 - Massive additional financial burden, high costs for patients, their families, and excess deaths

World Health Organization, Report on the Burden of
Endemic Health Care-Associated Infection
Worldwide, 2011

Magnitude of HCAIs

HCAI surveillance is already a challenging task in highly resourced settings, it may often appear an unrealistic goal in everyday care in developing countries (WHO).

- Prevalence – 14~20%
- Surgical Site Infection rate – 19~31%
- Neonatal infections – 3–20 times higher

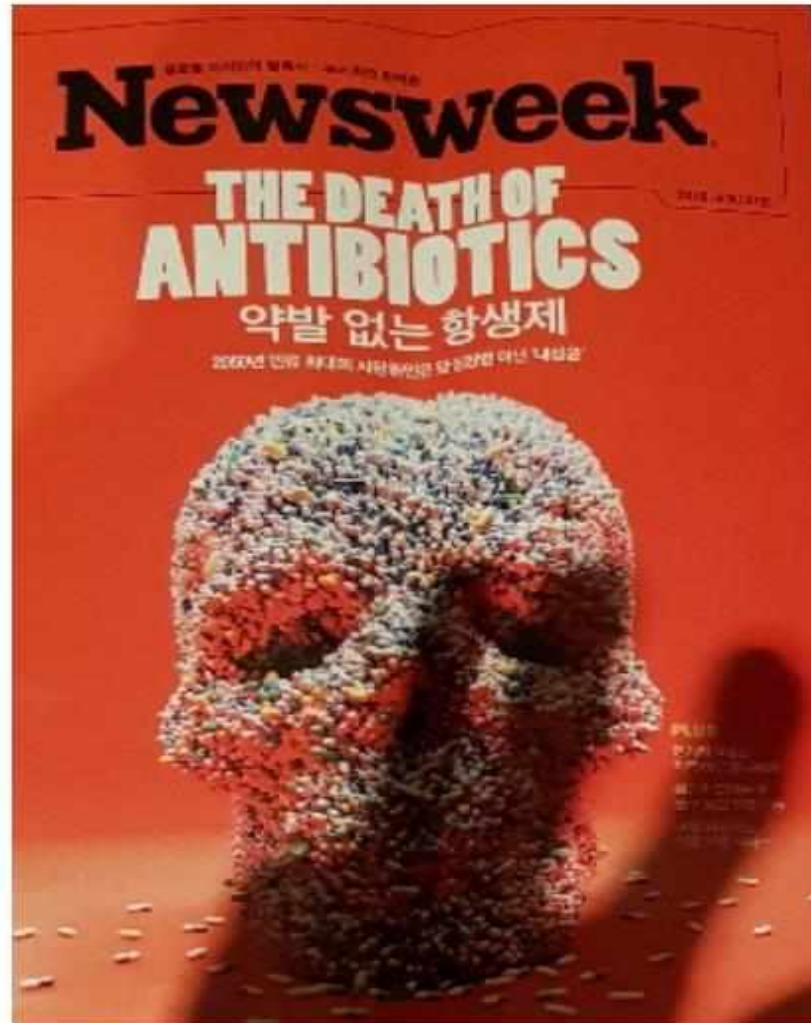
Multidrug-resistant Organisms

Higher mortality than war or famine:

- Globally - 700,000 deaths/year
- Europe – 25,000 deaths/year (15 billion Euro)
- USA – 23,000 deaths, 2 million infected/year (\$ 45 billion)**

* IHI ** CDC

Death of Antibiotics = End of Humanity



HCAIs

The Big Five

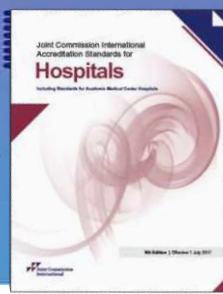
- Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infection (CLABSI)
- Surgical Site Infection (SSI)
- Ventilator Associated Pneumonia (VAP)
- Catheter Associated U.T.I. (CAUTI)
- C. difficile-associated disease (CDAD)

JCI Accreditation Standards for Hospitals

Sixth Edition



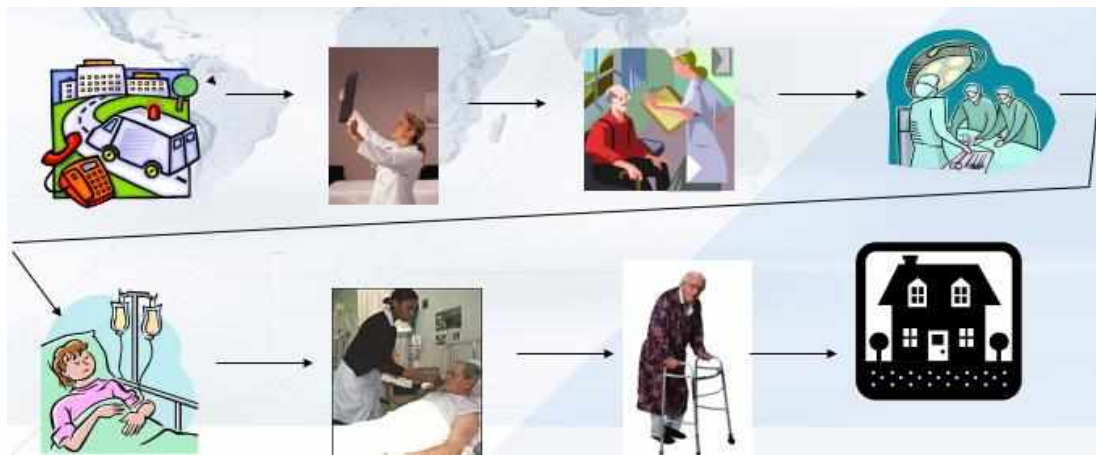
Prevention and Control of Infections



- Responsibilities
- Resources
- Goals of the program
- Infectious Waste
- Food services
- Construction Risks
- Transmission of Infections
- Quality Improvement and Program Education

JCI PCI workshop

- Tracer methodology
 - Patient
 - System



- Antimicrobial stewardship

Topics

1-1:

Infection Prevention and
Control Program.

Structure and Management

Structure of the Program

A designated coordination mechanism

- A coordinating committee
- A small work group
- A task force



Building a risk assessment table

Probability and Criticality table

	Catastrophic	Critical	Marginal	Negligible
Frequent	A	A	A	B
Probable	A	A	B	B
Occasional	A	B	C	C
Remote	B	C	C	D
Improbable	C	C	D	D
Incredible	C	D	D	D

Exercise: Risk Assessment

Infection Control Risk Assessment

Event	Probability of Occurrence				Potential Severity/Risk Level of Failure				Potential Changes in Care & Treatment				Preparedness			Risk Level
	H i g h	M e d	L o w	N o n e	L i f e T h r e a t e n i n g	P e r m. H a r m	T e m p. H a r m	N o n e	H i g h	M e d	L o w	N o n e	P o o r	F a i r	G o o d	
SCORE	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	
Community Influx:																
<u>MRSA</u>																
<u>H1N1</u>																
TB																
<u>Norovirus</u>																
Potential Infection (HAI's)																
<u>C.diff</u>																
Surg. Site Infections by																

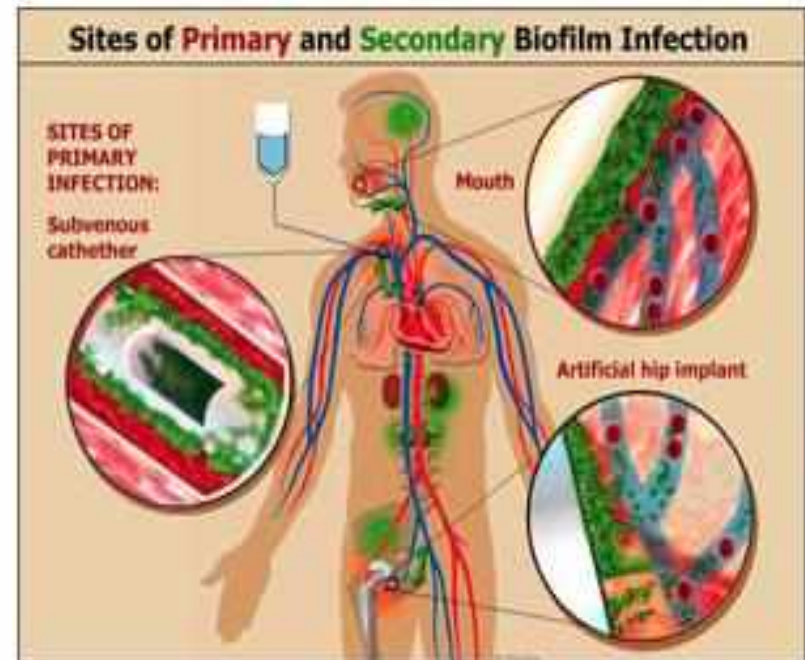
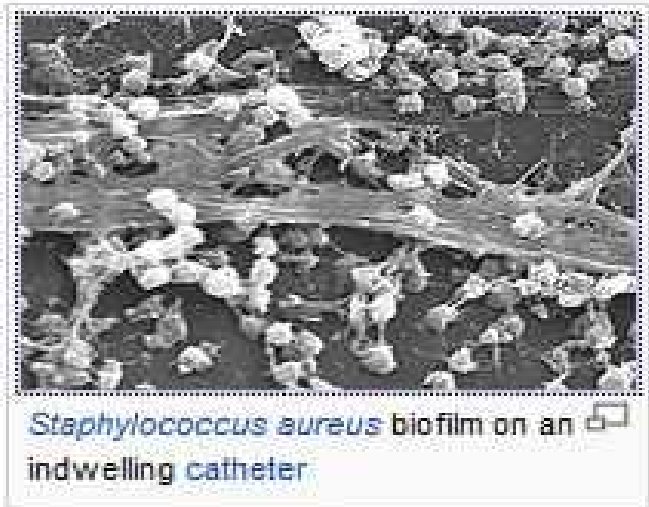


1-2:

Health Care-associated Infections and Microorganisms

Biofilm

- A **biofilm** is an aggregate of microorganisms in which cells adhere to each other on a surface: Composed of extracellular DNA, proteins, and polysaccharides
 - Resistant to the battery of immune system and antibiotics.



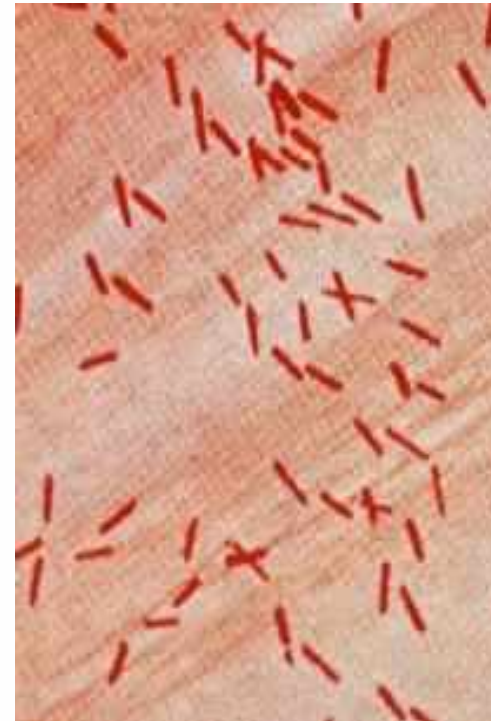
Gram negative bacteria

E. coli, Proteus, Klebsiella, etc.

E. coli



Gram's Stain





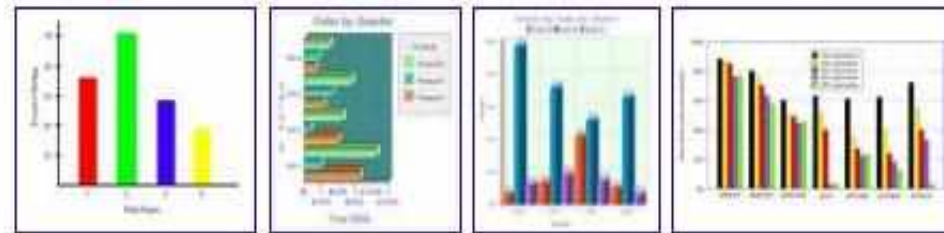
2-1:

Introduction to Statistics

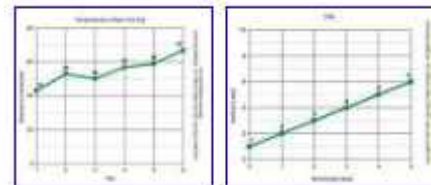
Reporting (Sharing) Data

- Graphic analytical analysis

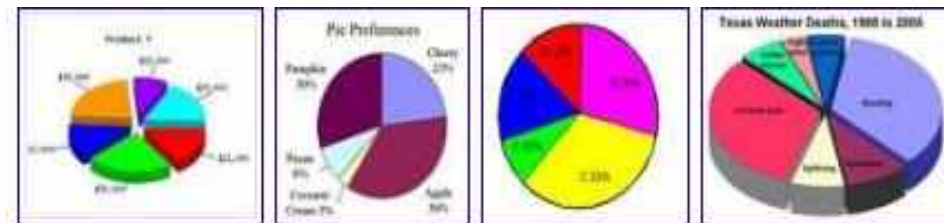
- Bar graph



- Line graph



- Pie graph



Collecting Data: Dashboard with Trends

All Indicators View: Infection Control

Status	Indicator	Current Value	Target	SPC Alert	Updated
Infection Control > Activity Data					
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - Central Line Days		n/a		Dec 2010
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - Central Line Days - ICU ONLY		n/a		Dec 2010
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - Central Line Days - NON ICU		n/a		Dec 2010
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - Patient Days (excl Psych)		n/a		Nov 2010
▼ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - Ventilator Days		n/a		Dec 2010
Infection Control > Infection Data					
★ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - Bacteremia Secondary - ICU ONLY				Dec 2010
★ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - Bacteremia Secondary - NON ICU				Dec 2010
✗ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - C-Diff Rate per 1000 Patient Days				Nov 2010
★ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - CLABSI - ICU ONLY				Dec 2010
★ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - CLABSI - NON ICU				Dec 2010
★ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - COLONIZED - <u>Citrobacter</u>				Dec 2010
★ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - COLONIZED - <u>Klebsiella</u>				Dec 2010
★ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IC - COLONIZED - <u>MRSA</u>				Dec 2010



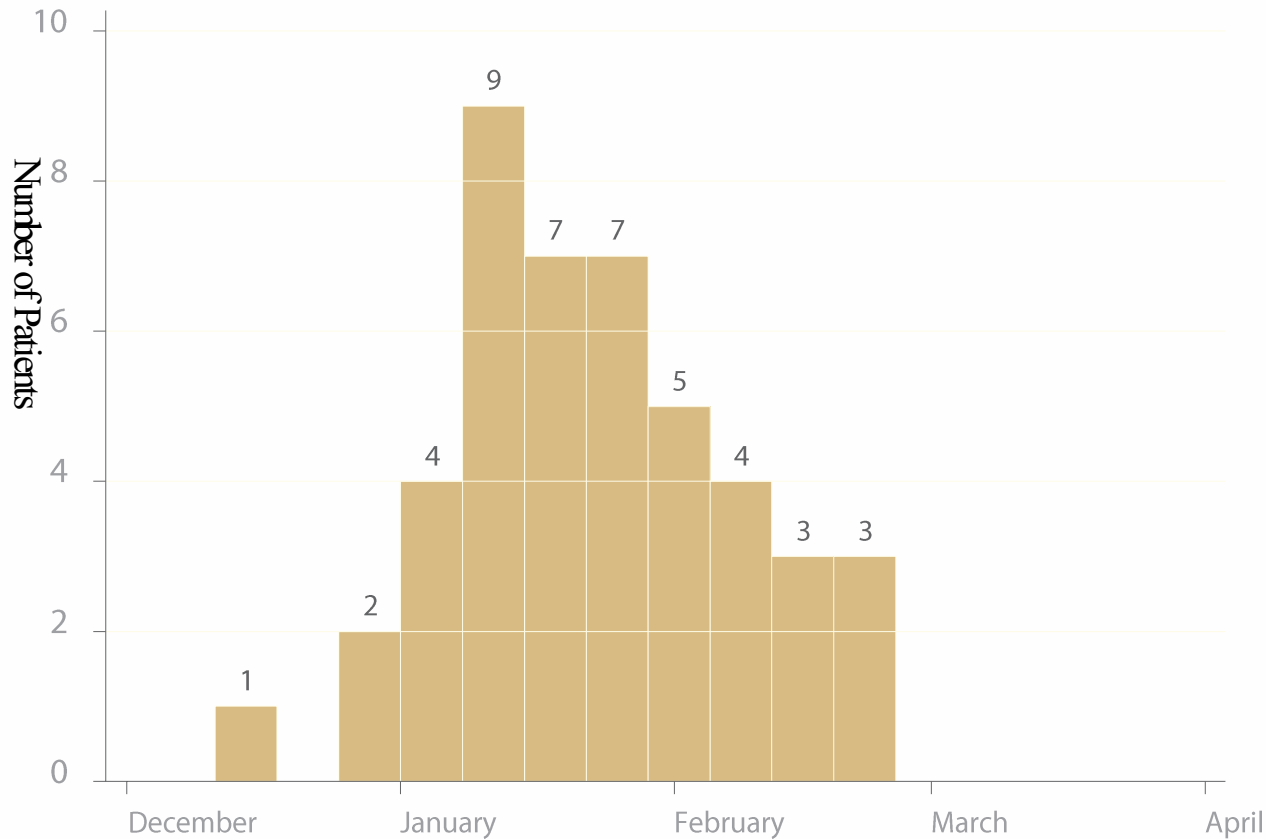
2-2:

Healthcare-Associated Infection Surveillance

Surveillance Strategy

- Risk-based
- Unit-based
- Pathogen-based
- Procedure-based

Epidemic curve Norovirus infection: Single exposure or common source



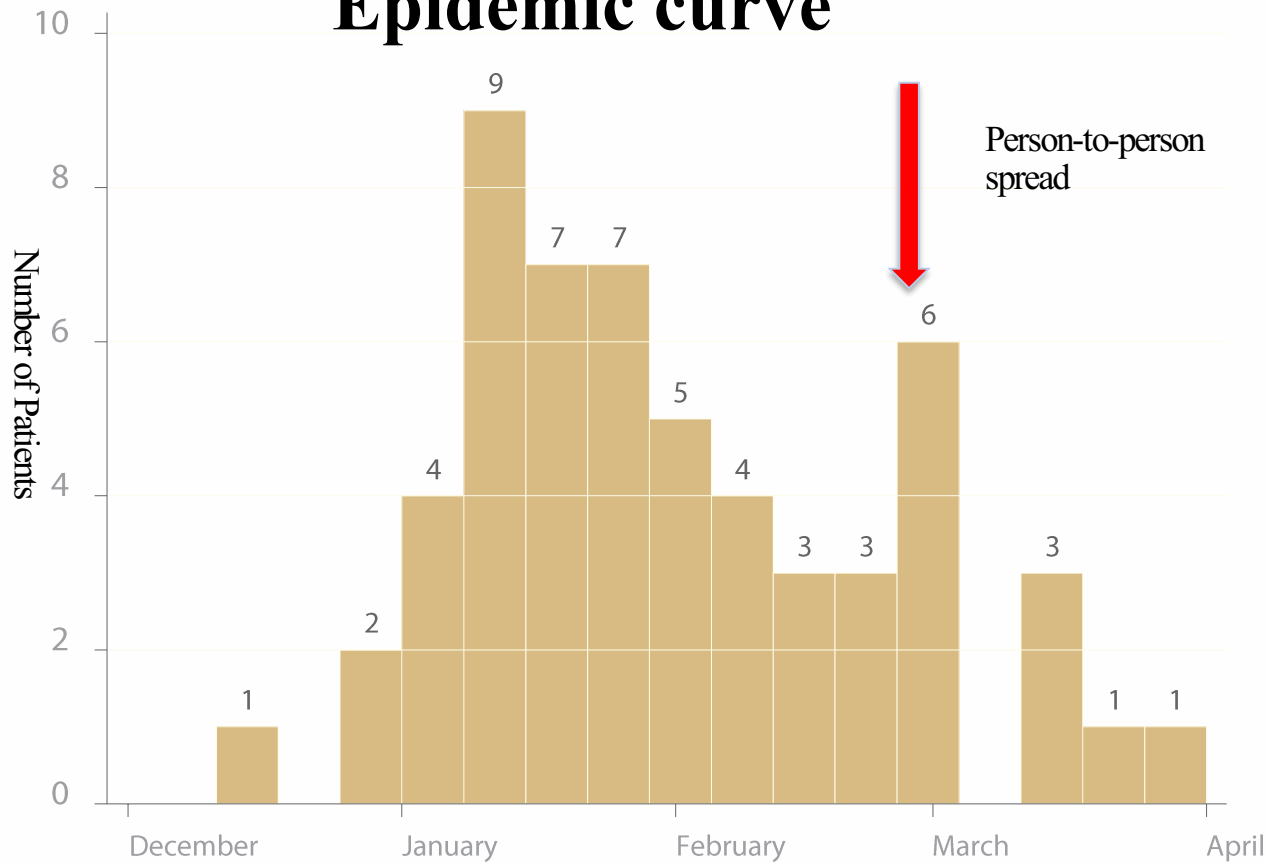


3-1:

The Basics of Outbreak Investigation

Data gathering and documentation

Epidemic curve



Dec 2011 – April 2012



3-2:

Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sterilization and Infection Control

Cleaning starts at Point-of-Care

- OR
 - Soaking
 - Cleaning (enzyme, moistening)



Clamps tangled, closed and mixed w/sharps

Cleaning – 3 ~ 4 sink system

Enzyme – rinse – rinse – rinse



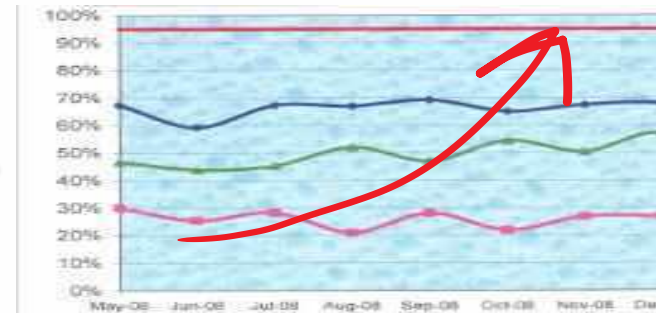
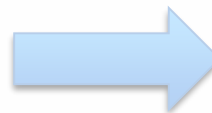
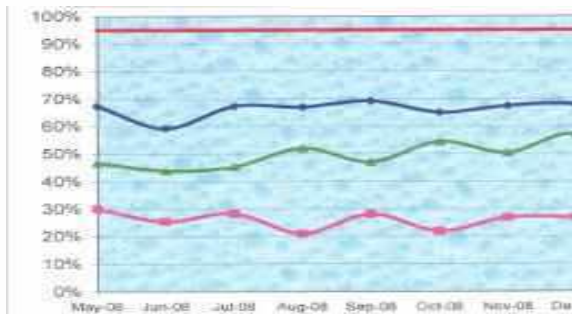


3-3:

Effective Educational Strategy for Infection Prevention and Control

Hand Hygiene

- Hand hygiene guidelines (WHO, CDC, or national)
- Hand hygiene program
- Education and training
- Monitoring
- Continuous improvement



Education and Training





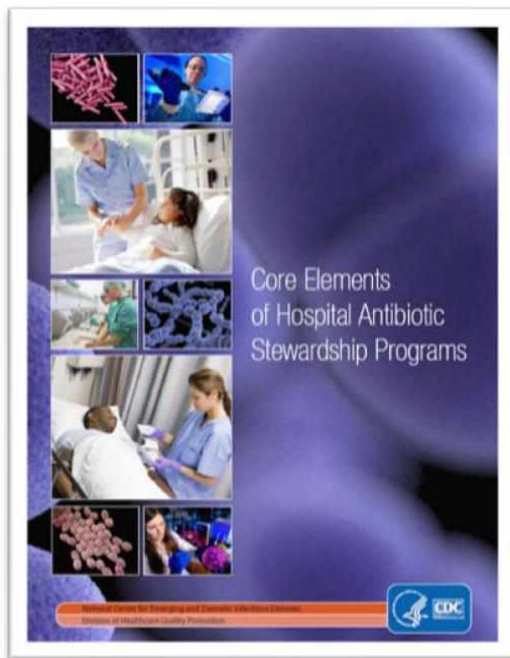
4-1:

Antimicrobial Stewardship

National Goals to Improve Antibiotic Use

CDC

Core Elements of Hospital Antibiotic Stewardship Programs



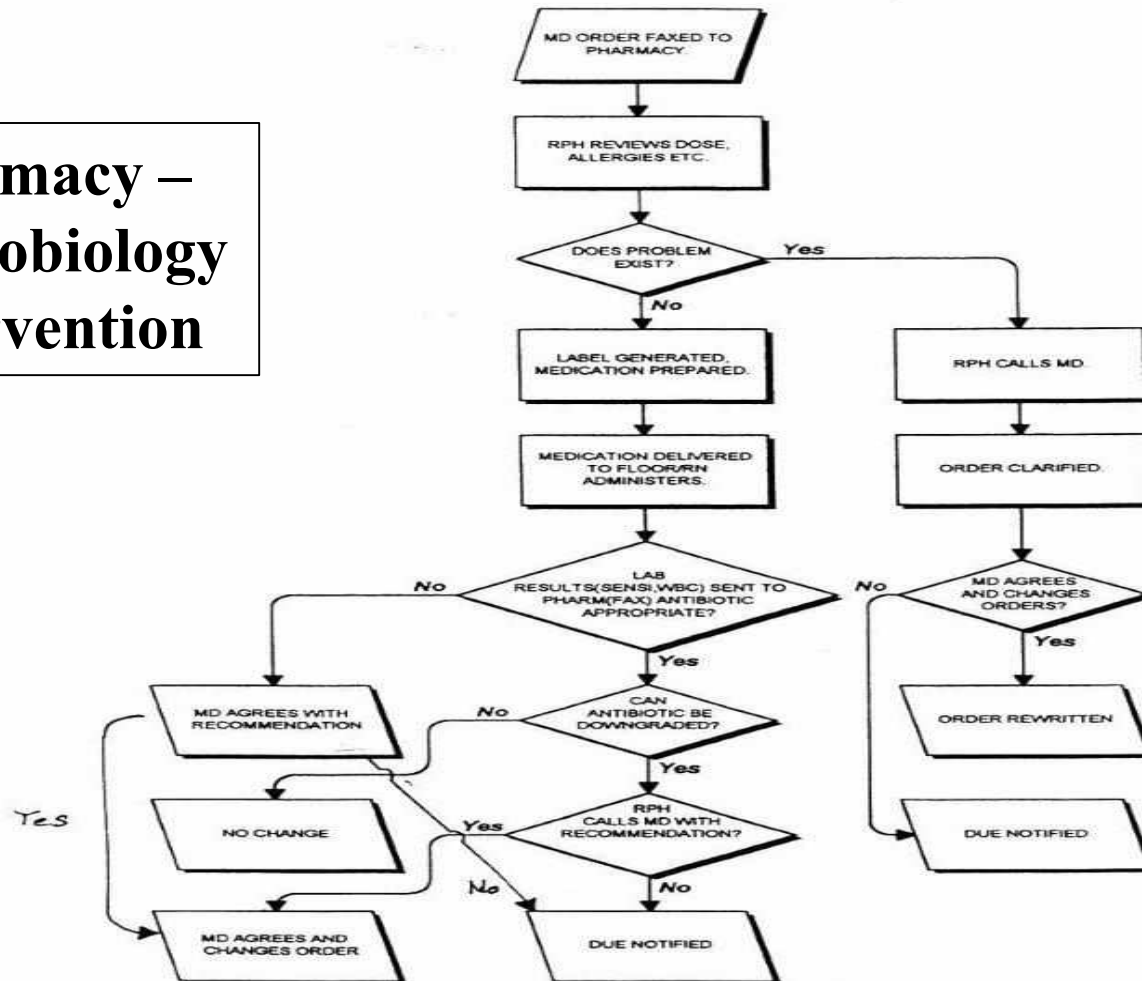
- Leadership Commitment
- Accountability
- Drug expertise
- Action to improve use
- Tracking
- Reporting
- Education

<https://www.cdc.gov/getsmart/healthcare/pdfs/core-elements.pdf>

Antibiotic Usage Flow Chart

ANTIBIOTIC USAGE FLOW CHART

**Pharmacy –
Microbiology
Intervention**



Workshop Agenda

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL WORKSHOP

Hospital Name and Date of Workshop

Consultant Name

AGENDA



DATE and TIME	TOPIC	STANDARDS and ME's
Joint Commission International Accreditation Standards for Hospitals. 4th Edition, January 2011		
Day One		
8:30 – 9:00	Leadership Meeting to Review Workshop Goals and Objectives	
9:00 – 10:15	Review of IPC Program Components, Roles, Staffing, Other	PCI .1, 2, 3, 4
10:15 - 10:30	Morning Break	
10:30- 12:00	Risk Assessment and IPC Plan with Workshop	PCI .5, .6, .7
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch	
1:00 – 4:00	Tracers, Focused Visits, Rounds – Neuroscience Hospital	
4:00 -4:30	Review of Findings with Observers	
Day Two		
8:30 – 10:00	General Principles of Epidemiology for Infection Control and Infection Prevention Surveillance, Data Analysis and Display	PCI. 6, MEs 1-4, PCI.5 ME 3 PCI .10.2-.10-6
10:00 – 10:30	Morning Break	

Certificate of Participation



Certificate of Participation

Awarded to

Name

In Recognition of Completing

INFECTION PREVENTION and CONTROL WORKSHOP

Ho Chi Min City, Vietnam

JAN 25-27, 2020

Chinhak Chun, MD

Joint Commission International Consultant