

Connecticut Department of Public Health
Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Overview on Conducting
Infection Control Assessment and
Readiness Site Visits
in CT Long Term Care Facilities:
2016 - 2017



Connecticut Department of Public Health

Overview:

- Discuss Role of CT DPH HAI Program
- CDC Plan for State Health Departments - Infection Control Assessment and Response (ICAR) Tool
- CT DPH Site Visit Structure for LTC
- Next Steps after CT DPH Site Visit



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2

Role of
CT State Health Department –
Healthcare Associated Infection
(HAI) Program



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3

Role of Health Department in HAIs & Infection Prevention

- Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH)
 - HAI-related reporting regulations (CGS 19a-490n-o)
 - Law passed in 2006 for the mandatory reporting of HAIs
 - HAI Advisory Committee established
 - CDC National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) chosen as the surveillance and reporting system
 - Reporting began in 2008 for central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) in adult ICUs in CT acute care hospitals

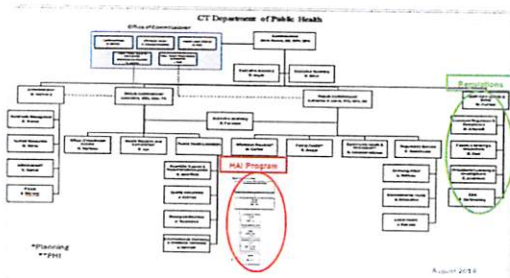


Role of DPH HAI Program: Partner and Collaborate – *Not Regulate*

- Provide oversight of public reporting of HAI infection rates.
- Provide information on infection risks and best prevention practices in healthcare settings.
- Provide infection prevention education
- Provide consultation and assistance to hospitals and local public health for infection outbreaks
- Partner with professional associations, patient advocacy groups and the public to inform, improve and advance the sciences of infection control, healthcare epidemiology and patient safety.



State of CT: Department of Public Health



Types of Healthcare Facilities in CT Reporting HAI Data to CT DPH/NHSN/CMS in 2016

CT Healthcare Facilities Reporting to CMS via NHSN:
Current # of Facilities and # of HAI Events (4/1/16)

| Type of Healthcare Facility * | # of Facilities | # of HAI Events Reported to NHSN |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Acute Care Hospitals (ACHs) | 29 | 8 |
| 2. ESRD (Dialysis) | 44 | 2 |
| 3. Long Term Acute Care (LTACs) | 3 | 6 |
| 4. Inpatient Rehabilitation (IRFs) | 8 | 4 |
| 5. Ambulatory Surgical Centers (ASCs) | 44 | 1 |
| 6. In Patient Psychiatric Facilities (IPFs) | 30 | 1 |
| 7. Long Term Care Facilities (Nursing Homes) | TBD | 1 - C diff LabID |
| TOTAL | 158 | 22 |



HAI Data Reported to CT DPH/NHSN/CMS in 2016

- Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)
- Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI)
- Surgical Site Infections (SSI): COLO (Colon Surgery)
- Surgical Site Infections (SSI): HYST (Abdominal Hysterectomy)
- Lab ID Event: Methicillin Resistant Staph aureus (MRSA)
- Lab ID Event: *Clostridium difficile* (C. diff)
- Multi Drug Resistant Organisms: CRE
- Healthcare Worker Influenza Vaccination
- Ventilator Associated Events (VAE)





Healthcare Infection Control Assessment and Response (ICAR)





Background

- In March of 2014, West Africa began experiencing the largest Ebola outbreak on record.
- In October 2014, the U.S. public health system was challenged with the first of three domestic cases of Ebola.
- The Ebola outbreak response highlighted vulnerabilities in infection control practices within the U.S. healthcare system.
- The CDC response efforts provided an opportunity to identify gaps in the nation's capacity to deal with Ebola or other emerging/re-emerging infectious diseases.





CDC Plan for State HD's

- May 1, 2015: CDC issued 3 year funding to state health dept.'s (HD) through the Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)-Domestic Ebola Supplement to provide support to states to address some of the gaps identified.
- The funding supports efforts to define and apply basic standards of infection control in various healthcare settings to:
 - bolster policy and capacity at local and state levels to promote good infection control, and
 - actively assess and intervene to achieve best practices across all healthcare facilities.
- Aligns with ELC's existing purpose which is to protect the public health and safety of the American people by enhancing the capacity of public health agencies to effectively detect, respond, prevent and control known and emerging/re-emerging infectious diseases.





ICAR Activity B Targeted Infection prevention

- B.1 (required): Expand Assessments**
- Expand both number and depth/content
 - General infection control (beyond Ebola)
 - Consider LTC, ambulatory care, other acute care
 - Incorporate follow up assessments to document mitigation
- B.2: Increase infection control competency and practice**
- Incorporate improved competency into credentialing, CE, licensing
 - Sustainable training (with partners)
- B.3: Enhance surveillance analytic and reporting capacity**
- Add capacity to state to analyze HAI data to target prevention activities
 - Access and use NHSN data
 - Improve outbreak detection and reporting





Example of Domains in Section 2: Infection Control Program and Infrastructure

Infection Control Domains for Gap Assessment

- I. Infection Control Program and Infrastructure
- II. Infection Control Training, Competency, and Audits
- III. Healthcare Personnel Safety
- IV. Surveillance and Disease Reporting
- V. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- VI. Environmental Cleaning
- VII. Equipment Reprocessing (if applicable)





Assessment Tool: Section 2 (partial)

| Section 2: Infection Control Program and Infrastructure | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|
| Item | Element to be assessed | Assessment | Notes/Action for improvement |
| A. | Written infection prevention policies and procedures are available, current, and based on evidence-based guidelines (e.g., CDC/NACMID, hospitalist, or state). | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | Click here to enter text. |
| Note: Policies and procedures should be appropriate for the services provided by the facility and should extend beyond OSHA bloodborne pathogen training. | | | |
| B. | Infection prevention policies and procedures are re-evaluated at least annually or according to most or latest requirements, and updated if appropriate. | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | Click here to enter text. |
| C. | All least one individual trained in infection prevention is employed by or reports to facility (e.g., by contract) to manage the facility's infection control program. | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | Click here to enter text. |
| Note: Examples of training may include: Successful completion of infection control certification exams developed by the Certification Board for Infection Control & Epidemiology, participation in infection control courses organized by the state or recognized professional societies (e.g., AIC, IDSA). | | | |
| D. | Facility has system for early detection and management of potentially infectious persons at initial points of patient encounter. | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No | Click here to enter text. |
| Note: System may include taking a travel and occupational history, as appropriate, and elements assessed under respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette. | | | |



Domains and Gaps Identified during Infection Prevention and Control Activity Assessment in Long Term Care Facility

| Domain | Policy Gap(s) Identified | Practice Gap(s) Identified |
|--|--|--|
| Infection Control Program and Infrastructure | Process for emergency surveillance, facility specific policies, outbreak response | Infection prevention training |
| Personnel and Resident Safety | Supervisors risk assessment, policy statement for reporting barriers (e.g. supervisor sick leave policy with no penalty) for reporting illnesses among employees | Process for tracking employee absence associated with communicable diseases during outbreaks, breaks in aseptic techniques, during care, use of topical skin care products for more than one resident. |
| Surveillance and Disease Reporting | Written surveillance and outbreak response plans | Education of care commensation and follow up after acute care admission for infection |
| Hand Hygiene | Policy statement about preferential use of alcohol based hand rub | Education, hand hygiene compliance availability of hand hygiene supplies |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | Policy statement about selection, indications, donning/doffing | Education, correct use, failure to comply with transmission based precautions, compliance audits and feedback, PPE supplies |
| Respiratory Circuit, Eligibility, Antibiotic Stewardship | None | None |
| Infection Safety/Point of Care Testing | Polices identifying leader and defining prescribing practices | Antibiograms, practices to improve antibiotic utilization, feedback on prescribing education |
| Environmental Cleaning | Competency | Compliance audits and feedback |
| | Polices and procedures for cleaning/disinfection | Education, contact time, compliance audits and feedback, availability of cleaning/disinfection products, visibly soiled environment |

10/28 APIC 45th Annual Educational Conference & International Meeting | Charlotte, NC | June 11-12, 2018
 Poster Abstract / American Journal of Infection Control 44 (2019) 238-242
 The Infection Control Assessment and Response Tool is a useful during an outbreak? Jill Morgan, RN, BSN, DC, Infection Control Coordinator, West
 Connecticut Department of Public Health, Mary Alice Lavin, RN, ML, CC, Project Director, Helixion Institute, LLC



CT DPH ICAR Consultation Team

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- Diane D' Abbaddo, RN, Nurse Consultant Contractor/Retired



Site Visit Evaluation Tools

1. Attachment A: (name of LTC) Agenda for Long Term Care Facility Assessment Visit scheduled for _____, 2016.
2. Attachment B: Suggested list of Long Term Care Facility participants. Please complete and submit to CT DPH HAI Program by _____, 2016.
3. Attachment C: CDC Infection Prevention and Control Assessment Tool for Long Term Care Facilities: Please have the Infection Prevention Manager complete and submit to CT DPH HAI Program by _____, 2016.

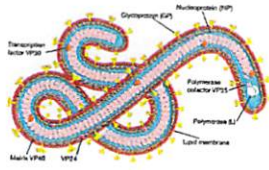


Next Steps after Visit

- Provide you with a summary report
- Provide resources to address areas identified for improvement
- Develop IC training and education programs to address the needs of CT healthcare facilities.



Structure of Ebola Virus



Thank you!

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