



**Aktion
Saubere Hände**

Aktion Saubere Hände

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- Ergebnisse Zertifikate 2017
- Aktionstag WHO 2017
- Aktionstag ASH 2017
- Positionspapier 2017
- Finanzierung der ASH ab 2018
- Ausblick 2018: 200 Jahre Semmelweis / 10 Jahre ASH



Aktion
Saubere Hände

Ergebnisse

ZERTIFIKATE

160 Zertifikate 2017

 87 Silber Zertifikate

 39 Gold Zertifikate

 **227 Zertifikate**
Ambulante Einrichtungen seit 2015



Stand: September 2017



August 2017 (REHA):

- Rehakliniken ohne Frühreha erfassen ihren Händedesinfektionsmittelverbrauch hausweit
- Zertifikatsstufen Silber und Gold gelten für Rehakliniken HDMV Referenzwerte für die Fachrichtung "Reha"
- eigenes Formblatt zur Spenderausstattung zur Verfügung



August 2017 (IMC):

- HAND-KISS neue Stationsart IMC
- Anleitung Auswertung HDMV für IMC
- Compliance-Beobachtung auf IMC für Silber & Gold
Sofern **keine** Intensivstation aber eine IMC vorhanden ist, müssen die Beobachtungen auf der IMC durchgeführt werden



Aktion
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Überblick

AKTIONSTAG



**Aktion
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Aktionstag 2017 WHO

#HandHygiene #AntibioticResistance



**FIGHT
ANTIBIOTIC
RESISTANCE**
IT'S IN YOUR HANDS

HEALTH WORKERS:

Clean **YOUR HANDS** at the right times and **STOP** the spread
OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE



**SAVE LIVES
CLEAN YOUR HANDS**

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#HandHygiene #AntibioticResistance



**FIGHT
ANTIBIOTIC
RESISTANCE**
IT'S IN YOUR HANDS

HOSPITAL CEO, AND ADMINISTRATORS:
LEAD a year-round infection prevention and control
PROGRAMME to **PROTECT YOUR PATIENTS** from
RESISTANT infections



**SAVE LIVES
CLEAN YOUR HANDS**



Evidence of hand hygiene to reduce transmission and infections by multi-drug resistant organisms in health-care settings

INTRODUCTION

Infections by multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs) are increasing worldwide (1). Prevention of spread and control of MDROs in health-care settings are critical and urgent as the number of antibiotics available to treat these infections is extremely limited and development of new antibiotics is not forthcoming in the foreseeable future. Worldwide, the most common bacteria causing health-care associated infections (HAIs) are:

- **MRSA** Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
- **VRE** Vancomycin resistant *Enterococci* spp.
- **ESBL** Extended-spectrum beta (β)-lactamase gram-negative organisms
- **CRE** Carbapenems resistant Enterobacteriaceae
- **MRAB** Multi-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*

The emergence of resistance in these microorganisms has mainly been caused by an inappropriate use of antibiotics in general and use of broad spectrum antibiotics in particular. In addition the spread of MDROs in health-care settings is common and occurs mostly via health-care workers' (HCWs) contaminated hands, contaminated items/equipment and environment often leading to outbreaks and serious infections especially in critically ill patients. Therefore, implementation of standard precautions for *all* patients *all* the time is key to preventing spread of all microorganisms and MDROs in particular. Hand hygiene performance according to recommendations (2) is the most important measure among standard precautions.

SUMMARY RESULTS OF A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

Through a systematic literature review from January 1980 to December 2013 conducted using Medline, the WHO Clean Care is Safer Care team has evaluated the available evidence about the impact of hand hygiene improvement interventions to reduce transmission and/or infections by MDROs¹.

The review primarily focused on studies where hand hygiene was the key intervention implemented in the study period and hand hygiene indicators (hand hygiene compliance and/or alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) products consumption) were measured along with MDRO infection and/or transmission rates. The review identified 39 papers with these characteristics. Some relevant and higher quality papers were selected and summarized (see Table). Three non-systematic reviews also discussed this topic in the context of the role of hand hygiene to reduce HAIs (3-5). A further 60 papers included major hand hygiene interventions but in the context of a broader infection control programme or implementation of other measures aimed at reducing antimicrobial resistance (AMR).



WHO Information for Patients and Consumers

What is 'antibiotic resistance'? Sometimes an antibiotic that used to work in the past for a certain type of bacterial infection no longer works. This happens when the bacteria change and so can no longer be killed or inhibited by the antibiotic. The antibiotic (and others of the same "type") is then unable to cure an infection caused by these bacteria. In other words, the bacteria become resistant and can continue to multiply in a patient's body even while taking the antibiotic. The name for this is **antibiotic resistance** and is usually caused by the overuse and misuse of antibiotics.

How do antibiotic-resistant bacteria get into our bodies? Infections may occur when there is an 'entry point' for resistant bacteria to get into the patient's body, usually through a break in the skin, such as a surgical wound or an intravenous line. The most likely way this occurs is by directly touching the 'site' with unclean hands. In health-care facilities where the use of antibiotics is high and poorly regulated, bacteria are more likely to become resistant to antibiotics and can cause health care-associated infections (HAI - infections acquired during health care) which are much more difficult to treat.

Is antibiotic resistance seen in both hospitals and the community? Antibiotic resistance is a worldwide problem seen in hospitals and also in the community.

Why should you be concerned about antibiotic-resistant bacteria? When a person takes antibiotics, generally the bacteria that are causing the infection are killed, but resistant bacteria can develop in the body and multiply, making it harder to treat infections with the antibiotics that are available. These infections can cause serious harm and death. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria can easily spread to vulnerable patients. At times they might also be spread to your family members, schoolmates, or co-workers. It is a public health concern around the globe as more bacteria are developing resistance to antibiotics but the number of antibiotics available to treat infections diminishes. It is important to note that you or your family can pick up antibiotic-resistant bacteria which can sit in your gut or on your skin without causing any harm but which can cause infection in others.

What is the key action that health-care workers should take to stop resistant bacteria getting into patients?

The answer is simple: Hand hygiene!

There are key times when a health-care worker must clean their hands to protect his/her patient from transferring resistant bacteria:

Before a health-care worker touches a patient when first approaching him/her

For example, before performing an examination or helping to move you. WHO calls this indication for hand hygiene **Moment 1**, before touching a patient.

Before a clean/aseptic task

This means before undertaking a care activity involving direct touching of mucous membranes or a part of the body that is not intact skin, for instance during wound dressings, urinary catheter insertion and care, oral care, intravenous (IV) line insertion and care. WHO calls this **Moment 2**; before a clean or aseptic procedure.

What can patients do to limit the development of antibiotic resistance in hospital?

When patients are in hospital, they can help stop antibiotic-resistant bacteria spreading by cleaning their hands. Here are some **examples** of when:

- before touching their own wound dressing or IV line site;
- after touching other patients;
- after using the toilet.

Patients can also work alongside their health-care workers, by politely asking if they have cleaned their hands before touching them and before a clean task - WHO has a document on this

(http://www.who.int/gpsc/5may/5may2013_patient-participation/en/)

A general call to action for you

- Prevent infections from developing by staying healthy (e.g. through a healthy diet and practicing good hygiene) so that you won't need antibiotics.
- Avoid infections by cleaning your hands regularly in your home, office, school, gym, etc.
- Let a doctor or your pharmacist prescribe an antibiotic appropriate for your infection – don't demand antibiotics. Be aware that they don't generally work for viral infections.
- If antibiotics are prescribed, always ask how the medicine will help your current illness.
- Take antibiotics as prescribed by your doctor or pharmacist, and don't skip or stop them even if you start to feel better.
- Do not save and take antibiotics for another illness. While several infections might appear to be the same, they may not be. Don't share your prescribed drugs with others – this can lead to misuse and facilitate antibiotic resistance. Antibiotics are powerful drugs and can also have negative side effects.
- Encourage your family and friends to only take antibiotics when necessary.



Read more on antimicrobial resistance at <http://www.who.int/drugresistance/en/> and read more on hand hygiene in health care at <http://www.who.int/gpsc/5may/en/>



Patienten fordern die Hygieneleistung des Versorgers ein.

Probleme:

- Wissensstand der Patienten
- Hemmung den Versorger aufzufordern
- Fehlende Akzeptanz des Personals/ Umgang mit Kritik

Die Patienten sollten von der Station (Team und Umgebung) „eingeladen“ werden!

Durch:

Ansprache, Umgebung und Informationsmaterial



Patient Empowerment

- Patientenpartizipation
- Patientenwissen
- Eigenengagement
- Unterstützende Kultur

***Saubere Hände?
Fragen Sie mich!***





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Aktionstag 2017 ASH

Saubere Hände?
Fragen Sie mich!



Händedesinfektion
schützt



Die Händedesinfektion
beugt der Übertragung von Erregern vor

Händedesinfektion
vor Patientenkontakt und
invasiven Tätigkeiten

Händedesinfektion
nach Patientenkontakt

Händedesinfektion nach Kontakt
mit der Patienten Umgebung
oder Ausscheidungen



Sie sind Teil unseres Teams – Fragen Sie nach!



Mehr Informationen unter: www.aktion-sauberehaende.de







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Aktionstag 2017 ASH



Sie sind Teil unseres Teams – Fragen Sie nach!



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Aktion S

Liebe Kinder,
für unseren Aktionstag benötigen wir eure tatkräftige Unterstützung. „IHR seid Teil unseres Teams!“
Das macht ihr indem ihr das Bild für uns ausmalt und in der ZNA abgibt. Die Bilder werden anschließend ausgestellt und auf Facebook veröffentlicht.
Viel Spaß beim Malen und herzlichsten Dank!!!

Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf UKH



Aktion
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Überblick

POSITIONSPAPIER



**Aktion
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Positionspapier

Abgestimmt im wissenschaftlichen Beirat

Erarbeitung eines Positionspapier in 2017 zu:

Elektronischen Händedesinfektions-Compliance Systemen



Elektronischen Händedesinfektions-Compliance Systeme

Werden im allgemeinen Begrüßt (siehe WHO)

- Unterschiedliche Systeme
- Unterschiedliche Funktionsweisen
- Unterschiedliche Möglichkeiten der Verwendung
- Fähigkeiten (z.B. Feedback)



- Mehrzahl der Systeme erfasst nicht alle Indikationsmomente der WHO (z.B. 2 & 3)
- Studien vergleichen Systeme häufig mit erfolgter Desinfektion beim Betreten & Verlassen des Patientenzimmers (USA)
 - Übertragbarkeit auf hiesige Situation
- Untersuchung zu Sensitivität & Spezifität der Systeme (technische Validierung)
- Vergleich mit der direkten Beobachtung (Goldstandard)
- Langzeiteffekt
- Kosteneffektivität



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Überblick

FINANZIERUNG



- Initial gefördert durch das BMG
- Förderung über den Fördererkreis & Spenden von Teilnehmenden Einrichtungen
- Im Jahr 2017 trotz starker Bemühungen:
 - Reduzierter Förderkreis
 - Einzelspende durch die Deutsche Krankenhaus Gesellschaft
 - Wenige Einzelspenden



Unterstützt durch:

- Aktionsbündnis Patientensicherheit
- Wissenschaftlichen Beirat
- Deutschen Krankenhausgesellschaft
- Fördererkreis

Ab dem Jahr 2018

- Teilnahmegebühr für teilnehmende stationäre Einrichtungen
- 500€ / Jahr
- Die Mitteilung an die Krankenhausleitungen erfolgt im Oktober 2017 über die Deutsche Krankenhausgesellschaft



Teilnahmegebühr beinhaltet

- Zugriff auf die aktuellen und zukünftigen Inhalte der Website
- Möglichkeit zur Zertifizierung
- Teilnahme Einführungskurs
- Teilnahme Erfahrungsaustausch
- Support



Aktion
Saubere Hände

Ausblick 2018



200 Jahre Semmelweis

10 Jahre „Aktion Saubere Hände“

- Symposium in Berlin am Montag, 3. Juli 2018
- Namhafte nationale & internationale Referenten
- Teilnahme erwünscht



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Fragen?

VIELEN DANK FÜR IHRE
AUFMERKSAMKEIT UND IHRE
UNTERSTÜTZUNG!