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Slide 1

Relative Impact of Hand Hygiene on Healthcare-Associated Infections

What's left if hand hygiene is perfect?

Dr. Elaine Larson

Columbia University School of Nursing

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Slide 2

Review of Studies: Criteria

- · Conducted between 1960-2003
- Prospective (not outbreak investigations or retrospective)
- · In an acute care setting
- · English language
- · Intervention: hand hygiene
- Outcome: healthcare-associated infection

Slide 3

Early Work: 1960s

- 92% (45/49) of neonates handled by nurses with unwashed hands versus 53% (17/32) handled with washed hands acquired the caretaker's S. aureus strain (p<0.001)
- · Reduction of about 1/3

(Wolinsky, Lancet 1960, Sept 17: 620. Mortimer, Am J Dis Child 1962; 104:289)



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Early studies (1970-90) in Adult ICUs

- 1977 Reduced
 Klebsiella infections
 (Casewell, Br Med J, 2:1315)
- 1982 Reduced infections (Maki, J Chemother 1989;1(suppl 1):3)
- 1984 Reduced infections (Massanari, Am J Infect Control;12:247)



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Combined Intervention

- Handwashing AND cohorting
- 1986-7: 34.8% of children with congenital heart disease got RSV
- 1987-8: 3.3% (Isaacs, Arch Dis Child 1991; 66:227)



Slide 6

ICU Studies in 1990s

- 1990, No impact (Simmons, Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol,11:589)
- 1992, Difference in infection rates between two difference regimens (Doebelling, N Engl J Med, 327:88)
- 1994, Eliminate MRSA (with other interventions) (Webster, J Paediatr Child Health, 30:59)
- 1995, Eliminate MRSA (with other interventions) (Zafar, Am J Infect Control;23:200)

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Descriptive Evidence

- Case-control study of outbreak of SSI
- Multiple risk factors studied
- Only significant correlate was use of plain vs. antiseptic product for hand scrubbing (p<0.0001) Grinbaum, ICHE 1995;16:198



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Hospital-Wide Intervention



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Intervention Comparison

Feb-June and Sept-Dec 98 (8 months)

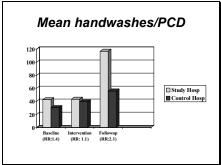
- 477,680 handwashes recorded
- 382,887 handwashes recorded



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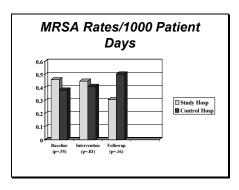
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Slide 11

Intervention Comparison 109,732 patient days monitored 29 VRE, 54 MRSA infections 236,989 patient days monitored 80 VRE, 55 MRSA infections

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VRE Rates/1000 Patie	nt Days
0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7	Study Hosp Control Hosp

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Change from Baseline to Followup Periods: MRSA

- Intervention Hospital:
 33% decrease
- Comparison Hospital: 31% increase
- p<0.0001



Slide 15

Change from Baseline to Followup Periods: VRE

- Intervention Hospital:
 85% decrease
- Control Hospital: 44% decrease p<0.0001

Larson, et. al. Behav Med 2000; 26:14



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Other Studies This Decade

- 2000, MICU/NICU, Reduction in VRE, no change in MRSA (Pittet, Lancet; 356:1307)
- 2001, Hospital-wide, Reduction in IV complications after hand disinfection, but not after regular handwashing (Hirschmann, J Hosp Infec, 49:199)

Slide 17

In an orthopedic surgical unit..

Over 10 month period, infection rates were reduced by 36.1% after introduction of an alcohol-based hand rinse



Hilburn, et al. AJIC 2003; 31:109

Slide 18

Alcohol sanitizer in longterm care

- Infection data collected in a 275-bed extended care facility for 34 months
- 30.4% decrease in infection rates on two units using sanitizer

Fendler, et al. AJIC 2002; 30:226-3



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Randomized Clinical Trial

- Gown and glove isolation vs. strict handwashing in children with solid organ transplantation
- Both interventions resulted in significant reduction in infections (p=0.008)





Alcohol Vs. Traditional Scrub: 30-Day SSI Rates

- · Clean and clean-contaminated surgery
- Protocols: 75% propanol, 4% PI, 4% CHG
- Infection rates: 2.44% (55/2252) in alc group;
 2.48% (53/2135) in other groups
- Compliance significantly better with alcohol (p=0.008), and hands were less dry with less skin irritation

Parienti, JAMA 2002; 288:722-7

What's Needed Is a Health Impact Assessment

- Health impact assessment helps to determine how hand hygiene will affect people's health. Recommendations to improve are produced.
- It is a practical way to influence decision makers.
- People use it to assess policies, programs and projects.

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One component...

- Identify and consider range of evidence for potential impacts on health and equity
 - Collect and collate best available evidence
 - Consider evidence and appraise impact



Slide 23

What Evidence Is Available?

- Plenty from developing countries, in day care centers and other community settings, but may not be applicable to hospitals
- Cannot study this issue in hospitals for ethical reasons. Hence, mathematical modeling is a promising approach

Slide 24

Quantitative assessment of risk reduction from hand washing with antibacterial soap after exposure to enteric pathogen

"Adequate washing of hands after diapering reduces risk and can be further reduced by a factor of 20% by the use of an antibacterial soap"



Gibson, et al. Symp Ser Soc Appl Microbiol 2002;(31):136S-143S

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Mathematical Models for Transmission Dynamics

- Simulation of three control measures: effective handwashing, antimicrobial policy, curtailing admission of colonized patients
- "Effective handwashing compliance reduced staff colonization, but had only limited effect on patient colonization unless colonized admissions were curtailed

Sebille, Infec Contr Hosp Epidemiol 1997; 18:84

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VRE in ICU

- Impact of infection control was to reduce prevalence from predicted 79% to observed 36%
- Most powerful measures: handwashing and staff cohorting
- "Compliance for handwashing significantly in excess of reported levels, or cohorting of nursing staff, are needed to prevent nosocomial transmission of VRE in endemic settings"

Austin, Proc Natl Acad Sci 1999; 96:6908

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Stochastic model for S. aureus spread on medical-surgical ward

- Modeled introduction rate, prevalence, colonized patient days
- Small increases in frequency of effective hand washing were sufficient to control endemic organisms

Cooper. J Hosp Infec 1999:43:13



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In all models, however,

- Slight changes in assumptions or parameters have a major impact on findings.
- Unpredictable and chance events are "amongst the most important factors in determining the course of an outbreak"



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Summarizing results

- Isaacs study, ~90% reduction in RSV with handwashing AND cohorting
- Austin model, ~50% reduction in VRE transmission with handwashing AND cohorting
- Larson study, ~30% reduction in VRE and MRSA with handwashing
- Hilburn, 36% reduction with alcohol
- Fendler, 30% reduction with alcohol

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Hence

 Results from clinical studies and mathematical modeling are consistent potentially an approximately one-third reduction in infections with ideal (or at least improved) hand hygiene



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Mean (SD) attrib nosocomial infe	
- General:	\$13,900 (\$18,000)
- Surgical:	\$15,600 (\$13,800)
- Bloodstream:	\$38,700 (\$3,100)
- Urinary:	?
- MRSA	\$35,300 (\$2,900)
	Stone, AJIC 2002; 30:145

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IF....

- About 30% of healthcare-associated infections are preventable (SENIC)
- Hand hygiene reduces the risk by about 30%

THEN

 About 9% of current infections could be prevented by hand hygiene alone (conservative estimate)

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There's still much to do and many options to try

- · Improving host defenses
- Other barrier practices and products

But....

a 9% reduction in infections JUST with hand hygiene would be a major patient safety coup—a brilliant and notable success!

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