

WEBINAR



Sharing quality improvement experiences from the WHO SEARO region

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Improving hand hygiene practices in the NICU

30th August 2018









GUIDELINES

- Please use the chat box to:
 - ✓ Introduce yourselves
 - ✓ Ask questions
 - ✓ Contribute throughout the session
- ✓ All participants are muted currently.



- ✓ To speak use the 'Raise hand button'
- Please be patient with the technology
- Any connection problems
 - Send Email <u>ontopaiims@gmail.com</u>
- Participate, Share and Learn

Webinar Roles

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WEBINAR



Improving hand washing among parent-attendants entering the NICU in a Family Centered Care Model

Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and PGIMER New Delhi, India









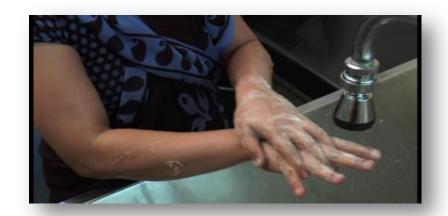
Hand washing

Why?

- WHO: Clean Care Is Safer Care: "Hands are main pathways of germ transmission"
- Hand hygiene Most important measure to avoid transmission of harmful germs.

Who?

 Any caregiver or person involved in direct or indirect patient care (Health Care Providers, Family, Paramedical staff etc.)





Setting

- Dr. R.M.L Hospital and PGIMER has an
 - NICU providing tertiary level care
 - ➢ In a Family Centered care Model (FCC) in a
 - > 16 bedded unit in an area of about 2500sq ft
- This was the first quality improvement initiative that we undertook
- We contacted a Quality improvement advisor—A good decision

Problem

 Poor compliance among Parent-Attendants to hand washing despite of AV training sessions as a part of FCC

This was the first quality improvement initiative that we undertook

We contacted Quality improvement advisor—A good decision

Our steps to improve hand washing practices in NICU

Step 1: Identifying a problem, forming a team and writing an aim statement

Step 2: Analyzing the problem and measuring quality of care

Step 3: Developing and testing changes

Step 4: Sustaining improvement

Step 1: Problem Statement

Poor Compliance (20%) to hand hygiene (6 areas for 30 seconds followed by gowning) by Parent-Attendant before entering into NICU

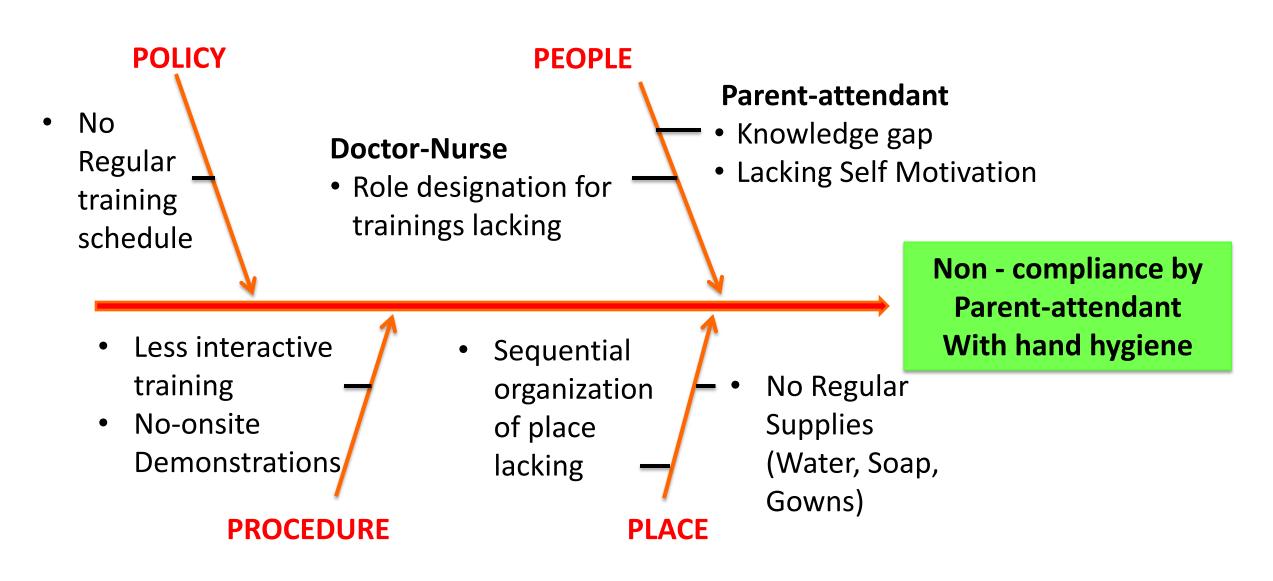
Step 1: Aim Statement

To increase compliance towards Hand hygiene (6 areas for 30 seconds followed by gowning) by Parent or attendants entering NICU from 20% to 80% with in 8 weeks (5thJune'2016 - 5th August 2016)

Step 1: Forming a quality improvement team

Team members	Numbers
Senior resident	1
Nurse In-charge	1
Staff Nurses	2
Sr. Quality Improvement Advisor	1
Project Coordinator	1
Nurse Coordinator	1
Total	7

Step 2: Analysis using Fishbone Analysis



Step 2: Data collection

- Parent-Attendants observed for
 - Full Compliance to hand hygiene
 - Null compliance to hand hygiene
- 10 observations (4 out of 10 at night) over 24 h
- Indicator:

Observations with full compliance

%Observations with full compliance = ------X 100

Total number of observations

Definition of Compliance

- 1 Coverage of all 6 critical hand areas
- (2) Duration of 30 secs
- 3 Gowning following handwashing







Six critical hand areas requiring cleaning







Baseline Data: Observation Checklist (5/6/17)

Observations	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4	Area 5	Area 6	Duration 30sec	Gown	compliance
1	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	Yes	NO
2	Yes	Yes	Yes						
3	NO	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	NO
5	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	NO	Yes	NO
6	Yes	Yes	Yes						
7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	NO
8	Yes	Yes	NO	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO
9	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO	NO	NO	NO	Yes	NO
10	Yes	Yes	NO	Yes	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO

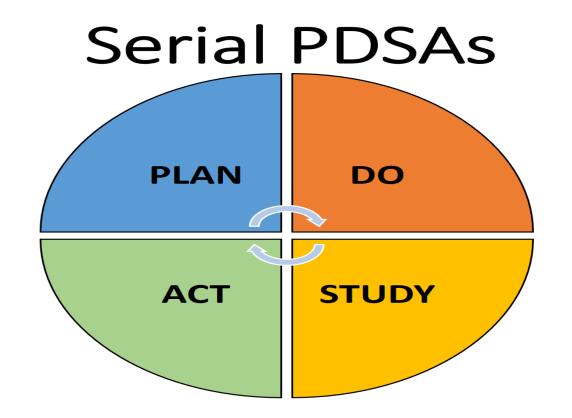
Observations with full compliance
Total number of Observations
% compliance to handwashing

<u>2</u> 10

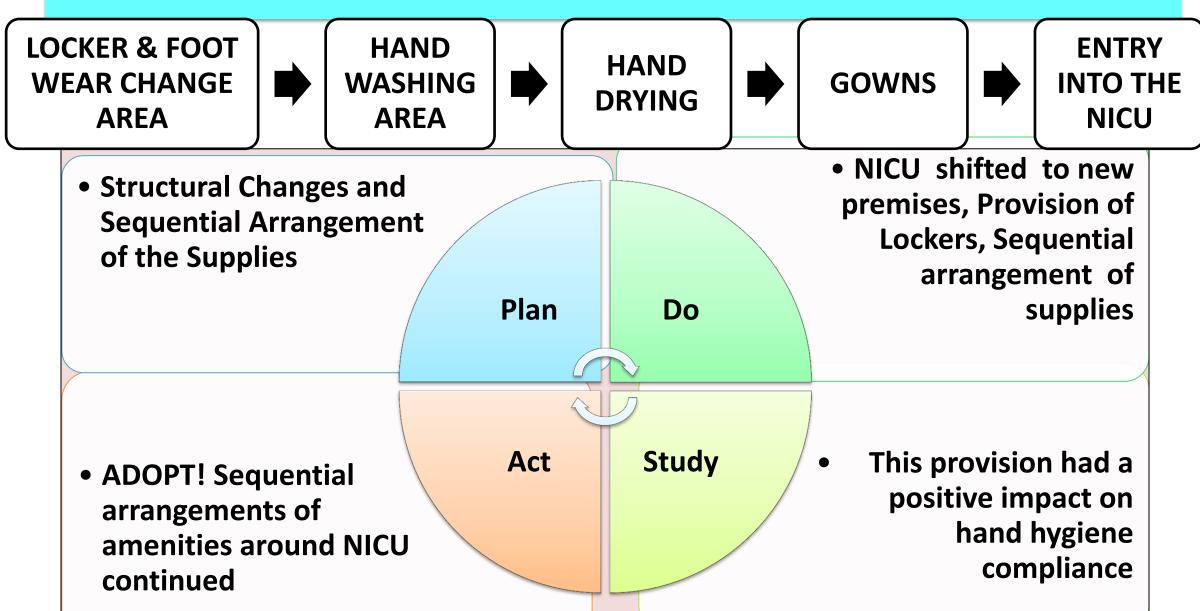
20%

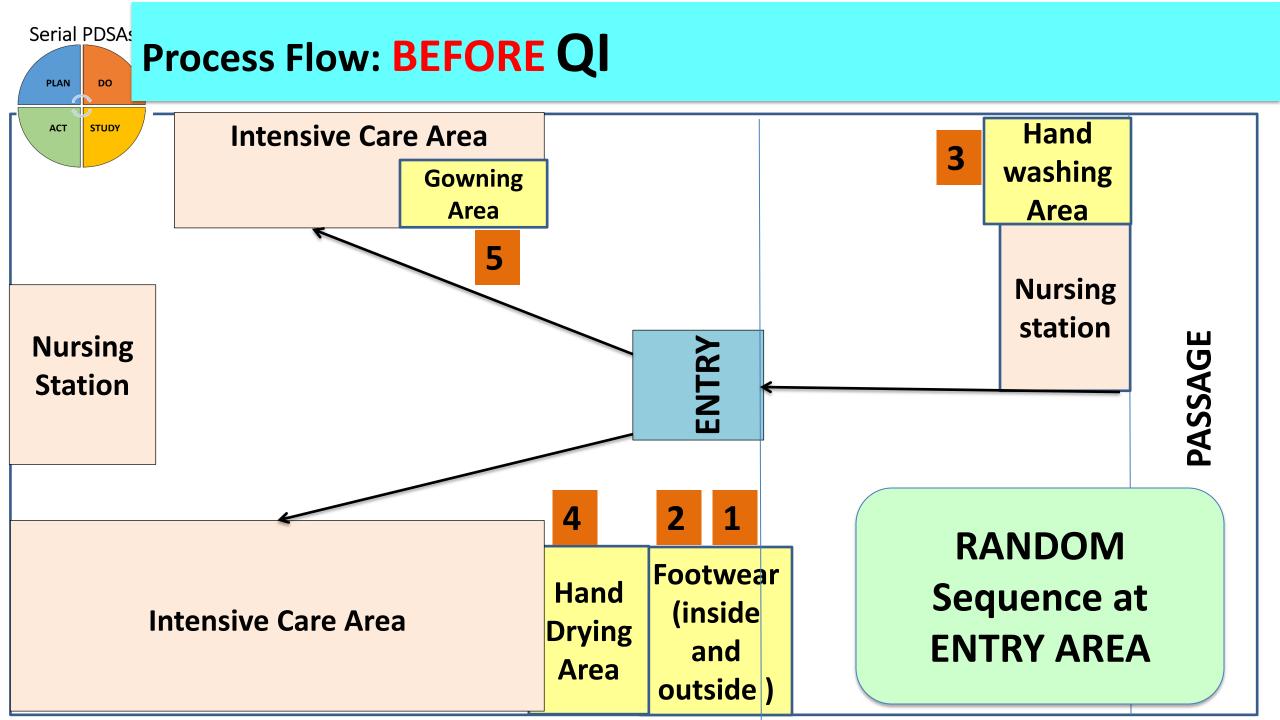
Step 3: Developing and Testing Change Ideas

- Team came up with several change ideas for improvement
- Tested each of the ideas one by one with PDSA cycles



PDSA Cycle-1 Structural Change (5th to 16th June 2016)





NICU Entry process flow

Remove bangles, watch, rings, etc. tie your hair

Remove footwear; put on NICU slippers kept at entrance

Washing hands (6 areas) for atleast 30 seconds.







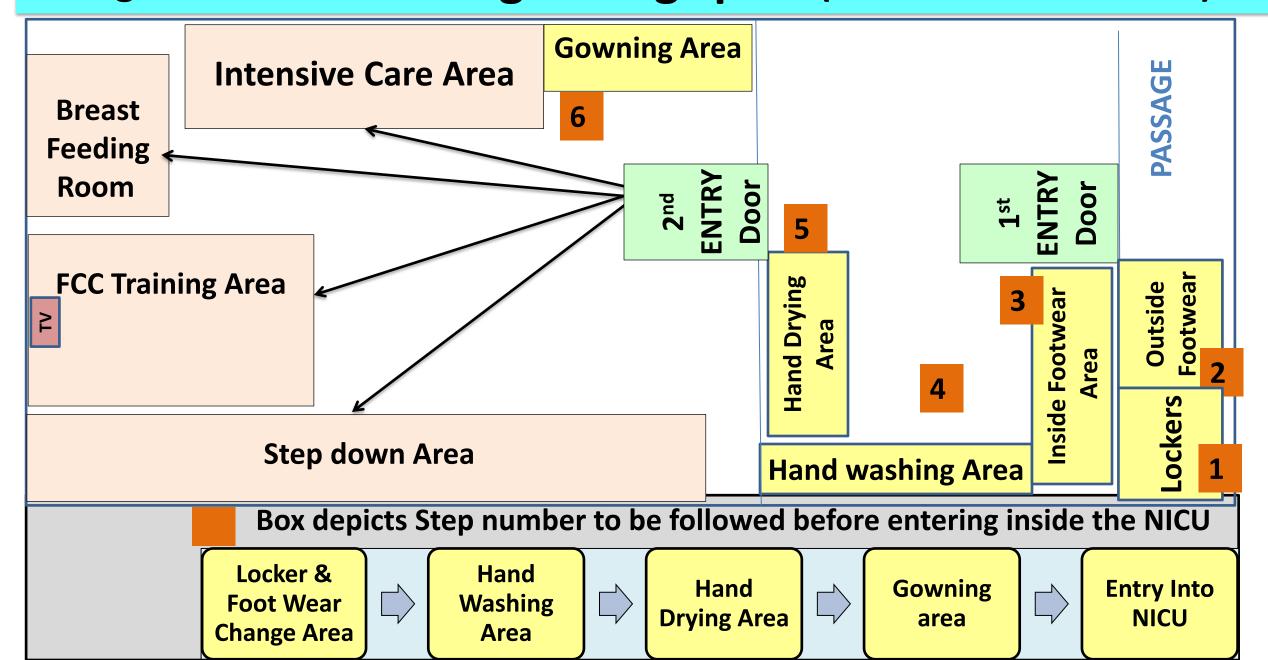
Wearing a Gown



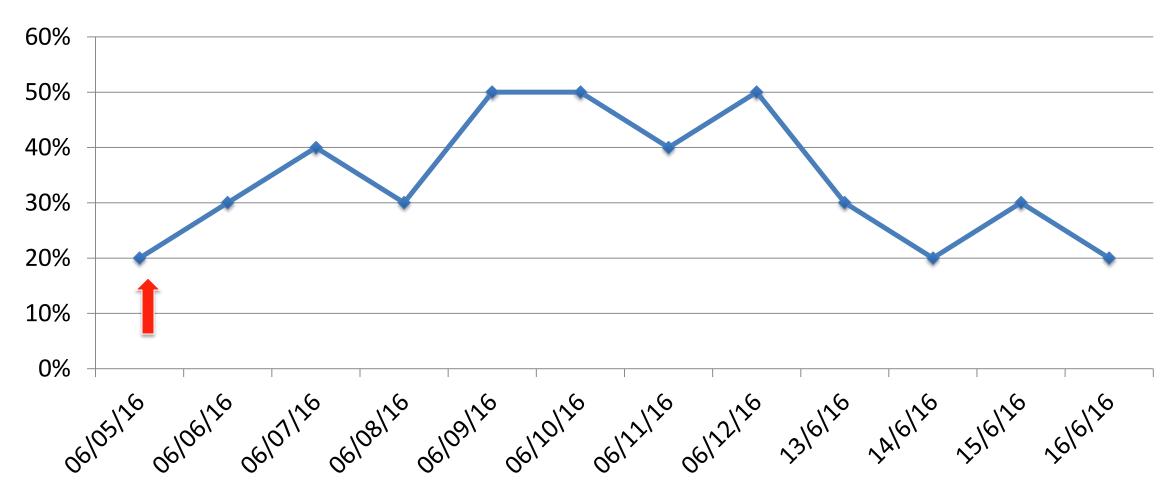
NICU Entry area pics: After reorganization of space



Change idea-1 AFTER reorganizing space(5th to 16th June 2016)

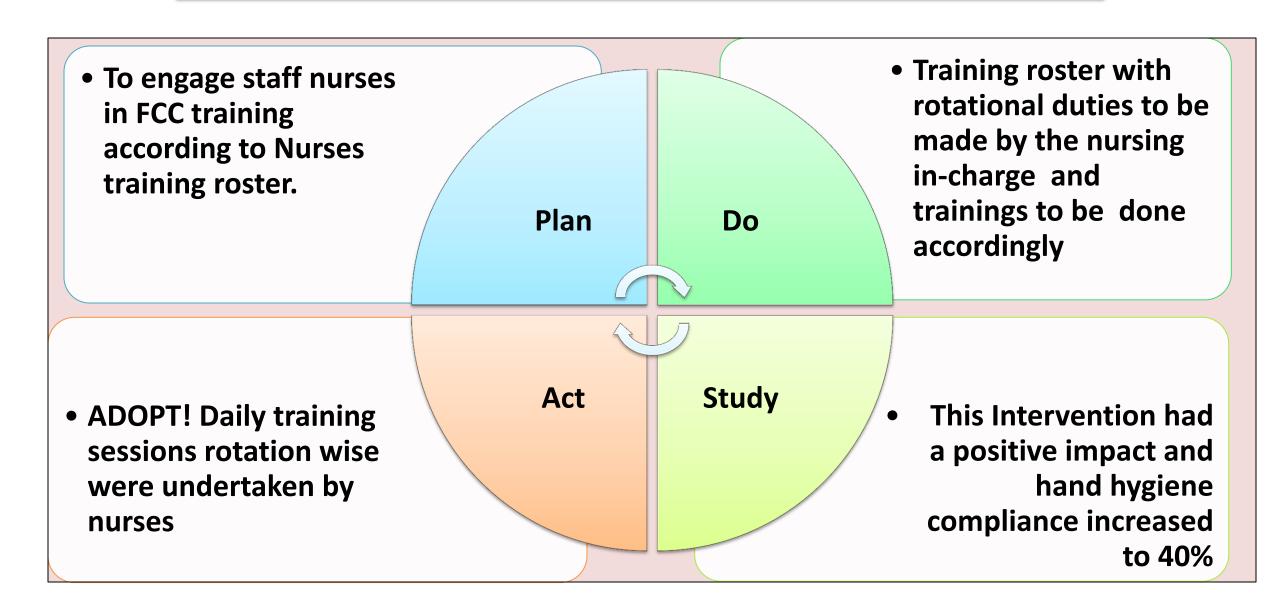


Results after PDSA 1(5th to 16th June 2016)



Date

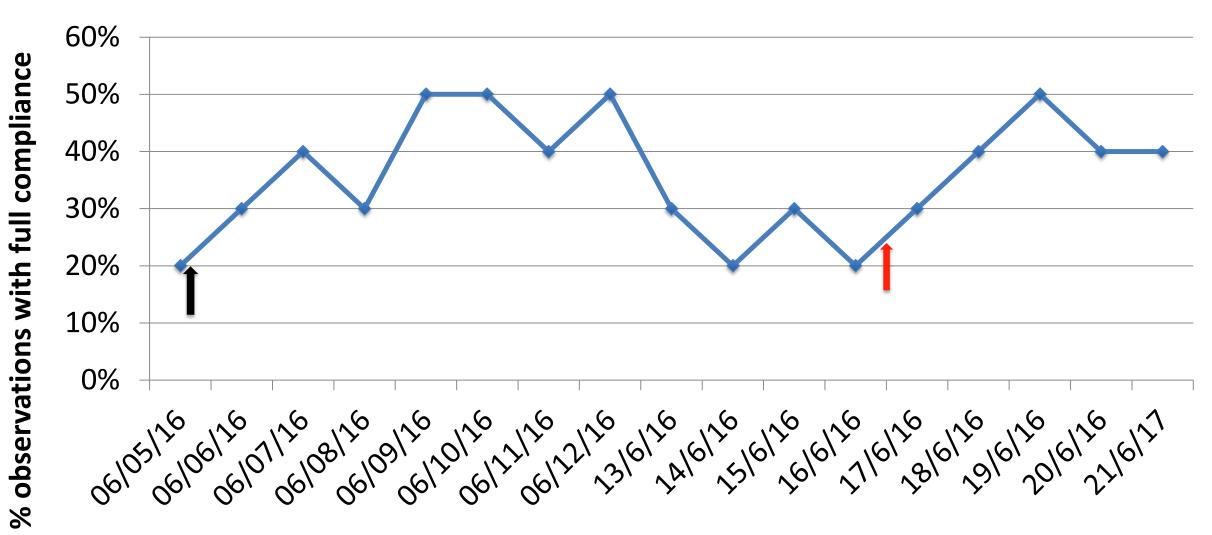
PDSA Cycle-2 Change Of Trainer (17/6/16-21/6/16)





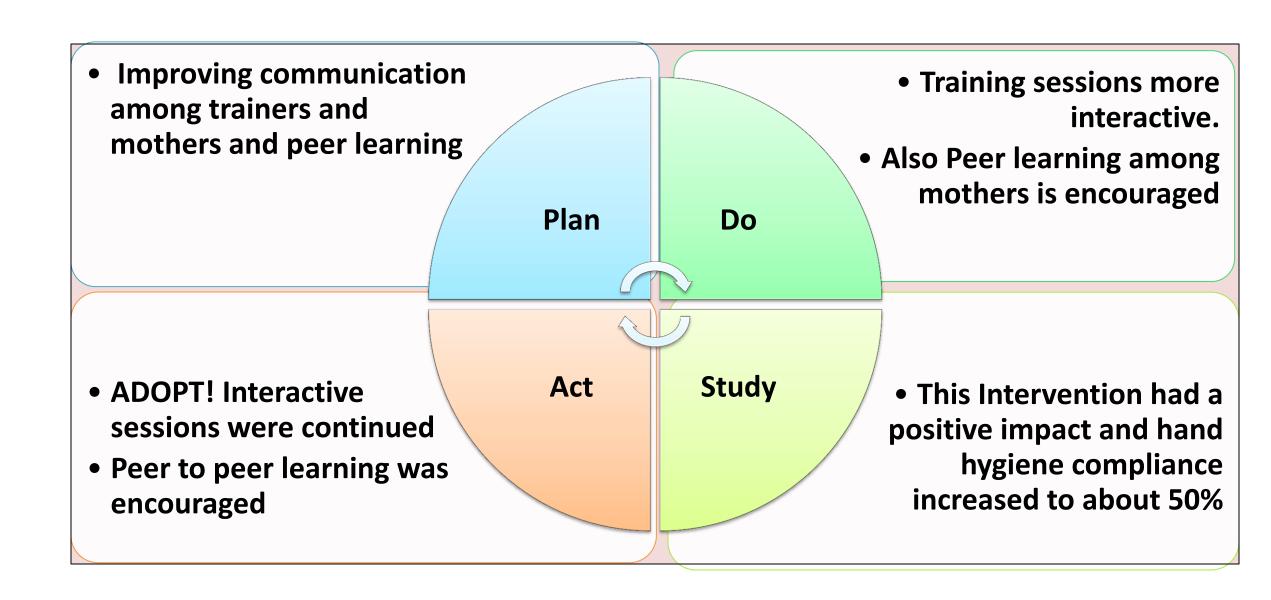


Results After PDSA 2 (17th to 21st June 2016)



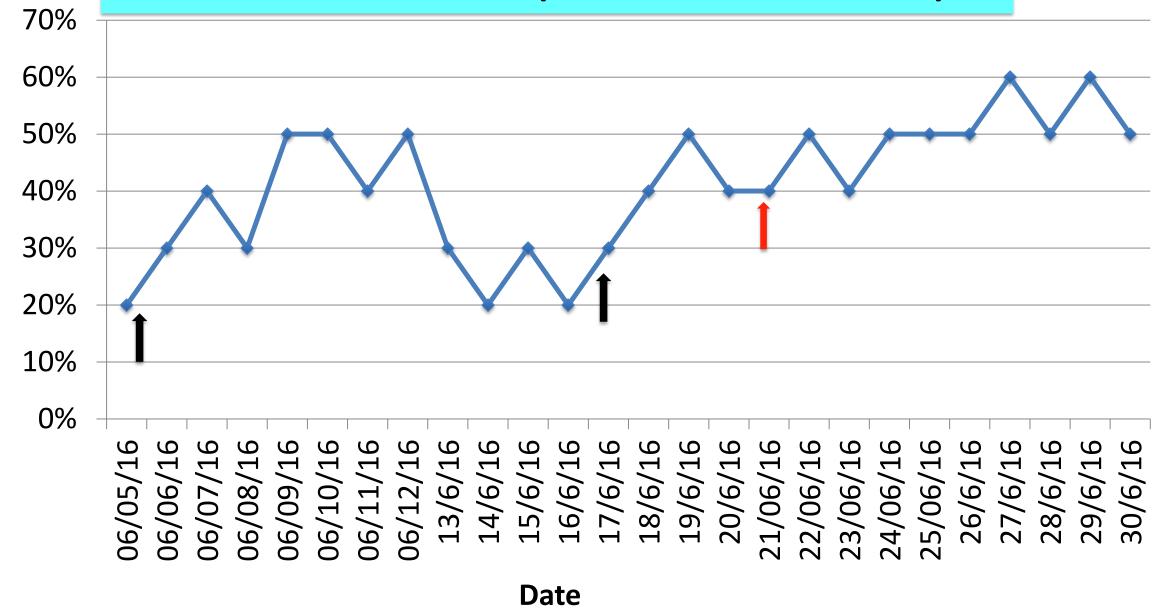
Date

PDSA Cycle- 3 Peer Learning (22nd to 30th June 2016)





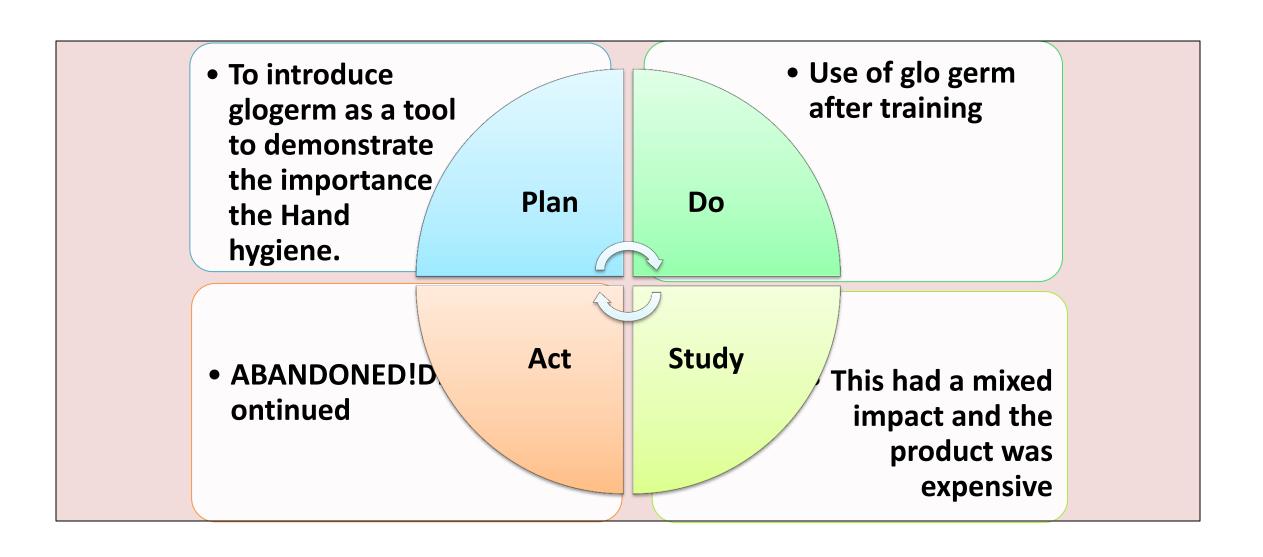
Results after PDSA 3 (22nd to 30th June 2016)



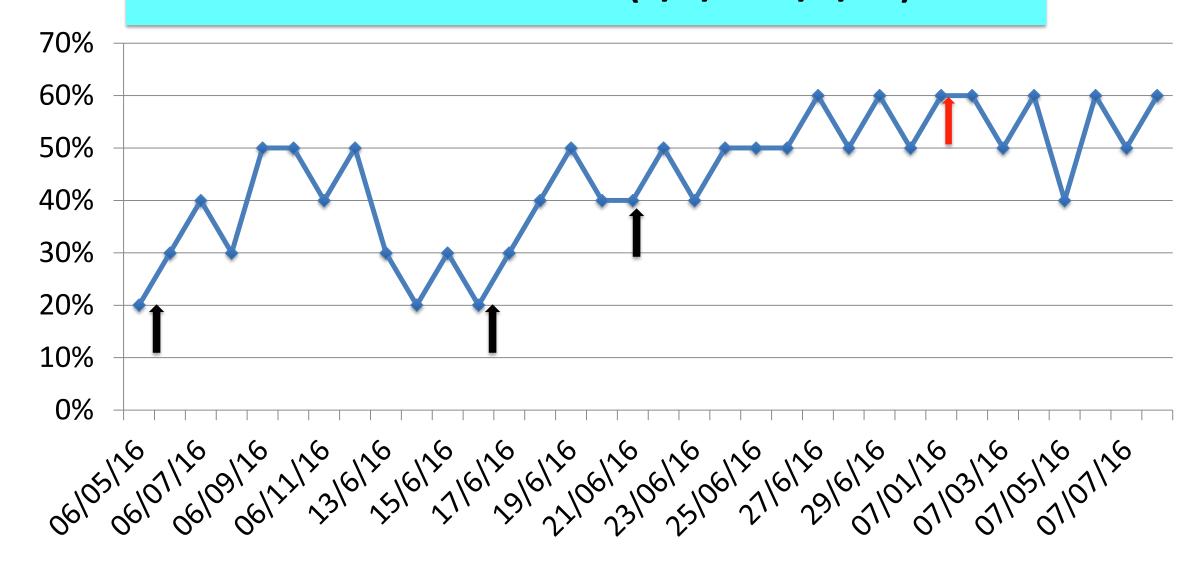
PDSA Cycle-4 Use of Glogerm (1st to 7th July 2016)



PDSA Cycle-4 Use of Glogerm (1st to 7th July 2016)

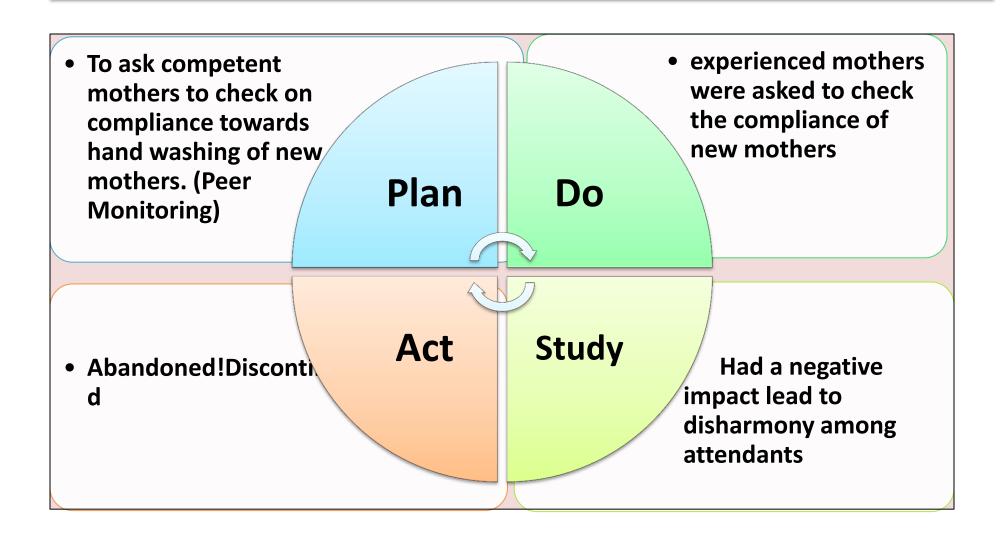


Results after PDSA 4 (1/7/16-7/7/16)



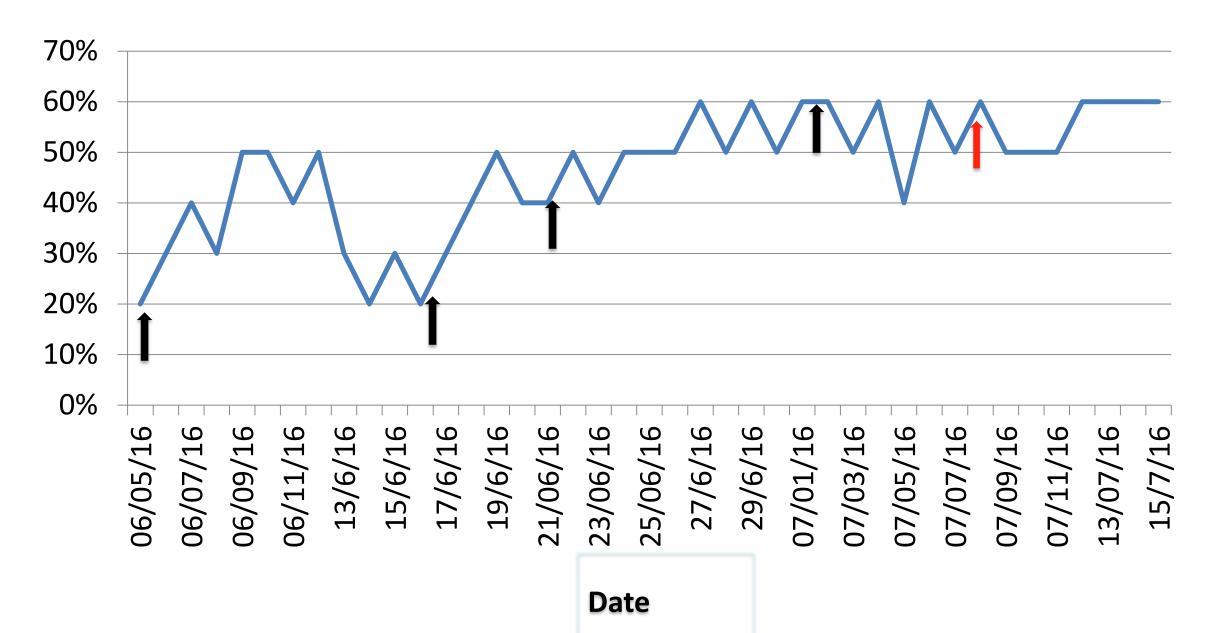
Date

PDSA Cycle-5 Peer Monitoring (8th to 15th July 2016)





Results after PDSA 5 (8th to 15th July 2016)



PDSA Cycle-6 Selected CCTV footage (16th to 18th July 2016)

 To show selected CCTV footage to a group of mothers doing 1)correct hand washing 2)Incorrect hand-washing

Plan

Do

 Shown selected CCTV footage of correct and incorrect hand washing to a group of mothers.

Abandoned!

Discontinued

Act

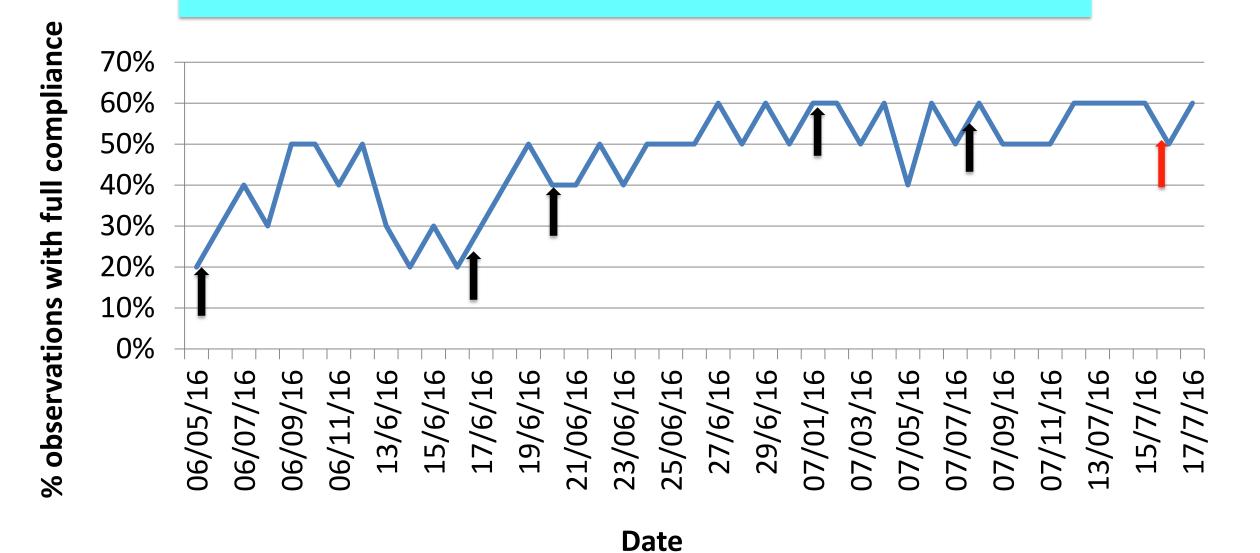
Study

Had a negative impact, lead to naming and shaming

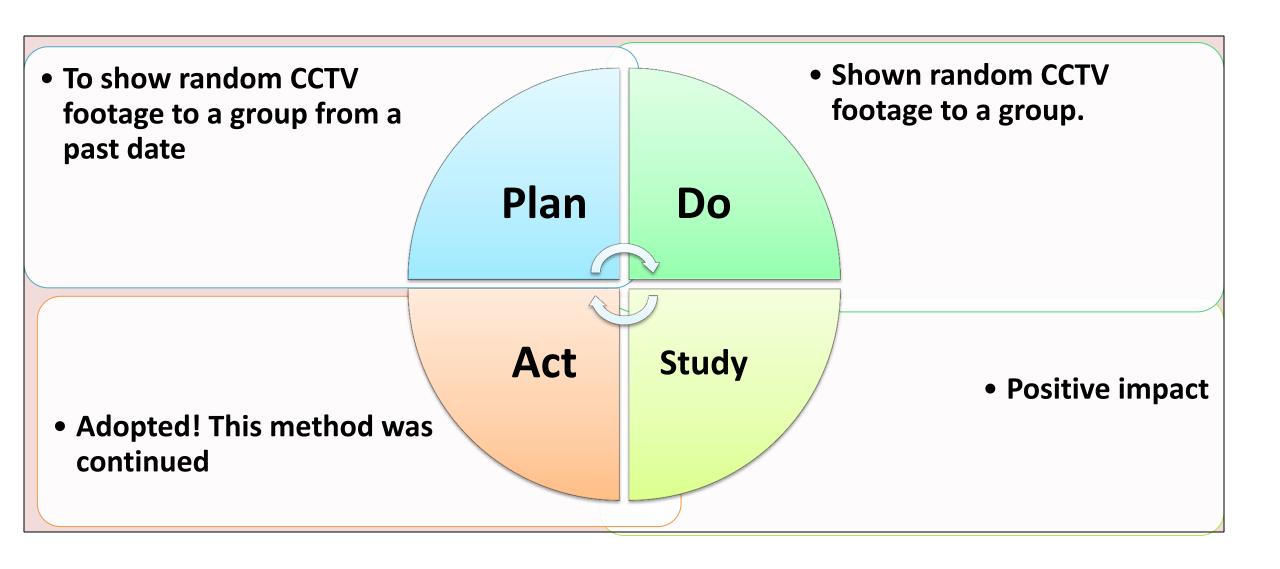




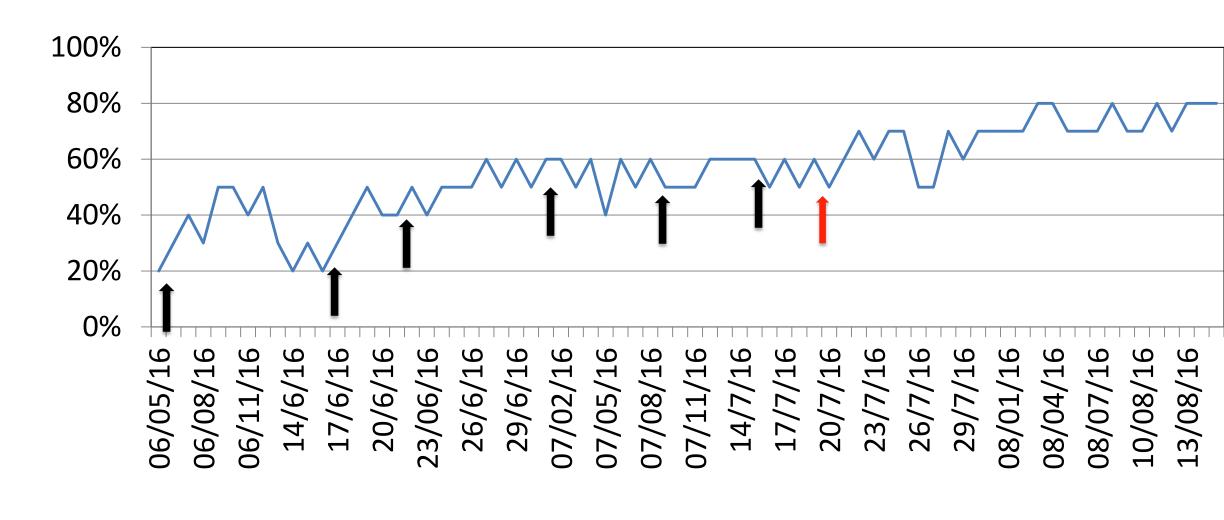
Result after PDSA 6(16th to 18th July 2016)



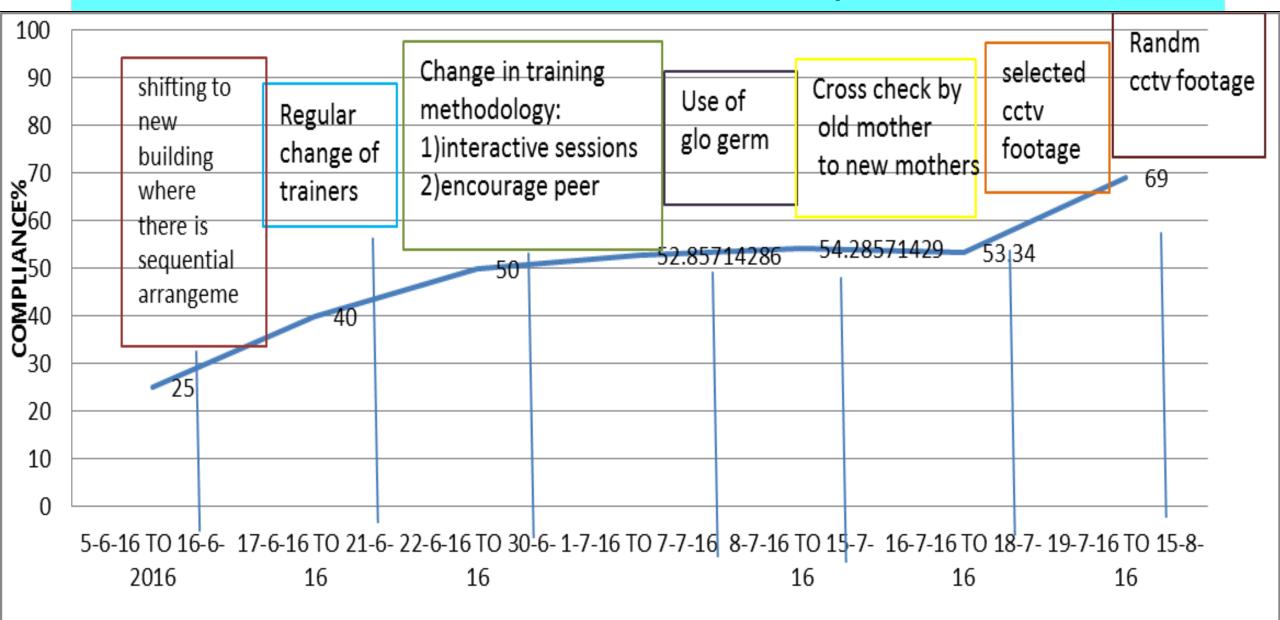
PDSA Cycle-7 Random CCTV footage (19th July to 15th August 2016)



Results after PDSA 7 (19th July to 15th August 2016)



Run Chart(Weekly)



Results:

The compliance to all six steps of hand washing for 30 sec followed by gowning among parents/attendants of newborns admitted in the NICU improved from 20% to 80% over a period of 9 weeks

	Conclusio)N
PDSA 1: Struc	tural changes and sequential arrange	m

and reinforcement by peer learning

shown, made huge impact

Adopted

nent of supplies

PDSA 2: Regular training with more of demonstrations and practice

Adopted

sessions at real site PDSA 3: change in training methodology by ensuring a dedicated trainer

Adopted

PDSA 4: cross checking among mothers, but this lead to negative impact on

Abandoned

Adopted

PDSA 6: Use of CCTV footage where we identified a mother who is non compliant, this bought negative impact on compliance

PDSA 7: Use of CCTV footage, where random footage of any attendant is

Abandoned Abandoned

compliance PDSA 5: Use of Glo Germ, didn't have much of impact

Key messages

- Achieving hand hygiene compliance among parent-attendant is Challenging yet Achievable
- Sequential reorganisation of entry area is important & effective

- Capacity building by healthcare providers is central but peer group learning should be encouraged: is empowering
- Compliance is enhanced by encouragement & Impeded by punitive methods

- Contacting QI coach or mentor is essential
- Continuing interventions that yield positive results lead to sustenance of achievements



Acknowledgement

USAID-ASSIST

Our unit staff
 /doctors and RML
 Hospital

Babies and their families for participation

Thank you!

Open for Questions now!

- Please use the chat box to:
 - ✓ Ask questions
 - ✓ Contribute



✓ To speak message in chat box!



Next Steps

- ☐ Contact your Coach and schedule a call with your coach.
- Share your project in a webinar. Contact us!
- ☐ Start / Continue QI work and document
- ☐ Get your POCQI certificate (workbook.pocqi.org)

Email ontopaiims@gmail.com to share your QI projects





