

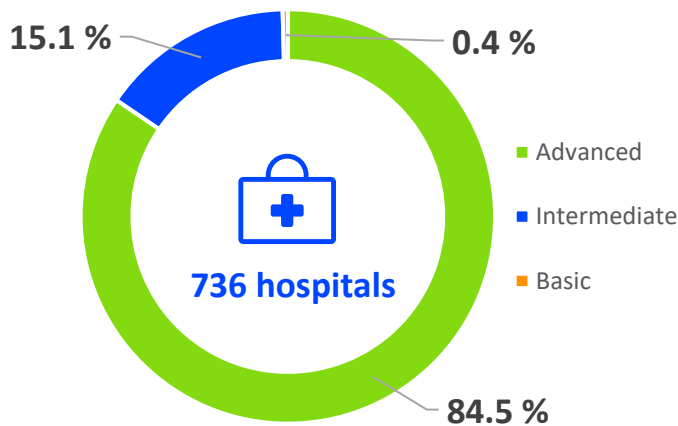


National survey on infection prevention has revealed deficits in multimodal strategies in Germany

Results from 736 German hospitals conducting the WHO Infection Prevention and Control Assessment Framework (IPCAF)

Large-scale survey study from the National Reference Centre for Surveillance of Nosocomial Infections (NRZ) in Germany

STUDY RESULTS



Results of the IPCAF survey in German Hospitals

Hospitals were grouped according to their total score. 3 hospitals (0.4%) were categorised as “basic”, 111 hospitals (15.1%) as “intermediate” and 622 hospitals (84.5%) as “advanced”. No hospital fell into the category “inadequate”.

STUDY DESIGN



1472 German hospitals were asked to participate in the WHO IPCAF

736 German hospitals completely conducted the survey

STUDY PERIOD



October 2018 - December 2018

CORE COMPONENTS REQUESTED

- **Core Component (CC) 1:** Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) program
- **CC2:** IPC guidelines
- **CC3:** IPC education
- **CC4:** HAI surveillance
- **CC5:** Multimodal strategies
- **CC6:** Monitoring/audit of IPC practices and feedback
- **CC7:** Workload, staffing, and bed occupancy
- **CC8:** Environments, materials, and equipment for IPC

IPC CATEGORIES

- 0-200 points: inadequate
- 201-400 points: basic
- 401-600 points: intermediate
- 601-800 points: advanced



Research for
infection protection



BACKGROUND

Healthcare-associated infections (HAI) are still a challenge for healthcare providers worldwide. The prevalence of HAIs in acute care hospitals (28 EU countries and Serbia) is estimated at 6.5 %. A total of 2.6 million HAIs per year is assumed and extrapolated from this 90,000 deaths per year.

GOAL

The aim of this study was to gather information on the current state of IPC implementation in German hospitals by using the WHO IPCAF as well as to promote the IPCAF to a broad audience.

DESIGN AND METHODS

The WHO IPCAF to prevent HAI and strengthen IPC was translated by the National Reference Centre for Surveillance of Nosocomial Infections (NRZ) in Germany.

The questionnaire was sent to 1472 acute care hospitals on October 1st in 2018. The hospitals got a link to the survey webpage by the annual KISS-survey and had to complete data entry until the end of December 2018. Participation in the survey was on a voluntary basis.

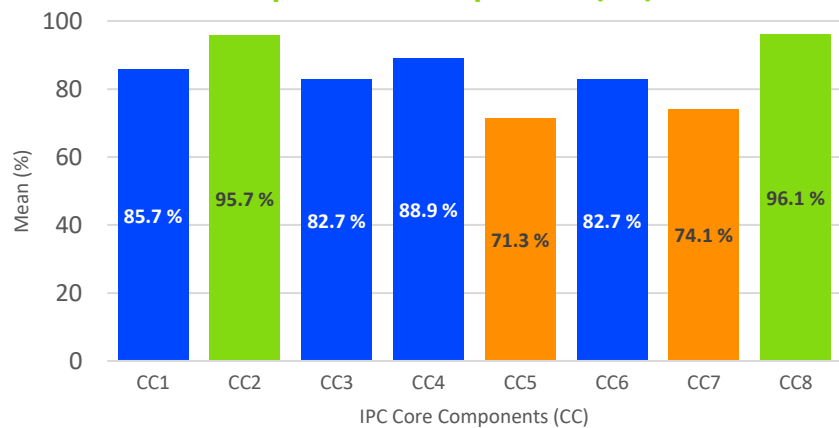
All answers of the questions were allocated a score. The IPCAF was divided into eight sections, corresponding to the eight core components of the IPC. A maximum score of 100 was possible for each core component. In the end, the points of all scores were added up individually for each hospital, resulting in a possible total score of 800. According to the total score, the hospitals were divided into 4 different IPC categories: inadequate (0-200 points), basic (201-400 points), intermediate (401-600 points), advanced (601-800 points).

RESULTS

Data from 736 of the 1472 hospitals contacted were included and further analysed. Their overall median score was 690 (out of 800 possible). When grouped by score into the above mentioned categories, 3 hospitals (0.4%) were categorised as “basic”, 111 hospitals (15.1%) as “intermediate” and 622 hospitals (84.5%) as “advanced”. No hospital fell into the category “inadequate”.

Looking at the results within the individual core components (CC), CC5 focussing on multimodal strategies had the lowest score (71.3 %) followed by CC7 (workload, staffing, ward design, and bed occupancy) with 74.1 %. CC2 (Guidelines) and CC8 (environment/infrastructure) had the highest scores, with 95.7 % and 96.1 %, respectively.

Total IPCAF scores per core component (CC)



CC1: IPC program, CC2: Guidelines, CC3: Education, CC4: HAI surveillance, CC5: Multimodal strategies, CC6: Monitoring and feedback, CC7: Workload, staffing, ward design, and bed occupancy, CC8: Environment/infrastructure

CONCLUSION

Most German hospitals seem to have a functioning infection prevention and control system. In the category multimodal strategies and also with regard of workload, staffing, ward design, and bed occupancy there is a mentioning potential of improvement.