

Assessment of HAI needs in Nebraska Acute-Care, Long-Term Care and Ambulatory Care Facilities

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BACKGROUND

The Centers for Disease Control report that healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) result in death to an estimated 380,000 long-term care residents and 75,000 acute care hospital patients annually. HAIs outside of acute care hospitals and long term care are largely unidentified and areas of greatest need are unclear. To assess infection prevention gaps in Nebraska healthcare settings, a needs assessment was conducted.

METHODS

In August, 2015, a needs assessment was conducted with representatives from regional acute care hospitals (ACH), ambulatory surgical centers (ASC), and long term care (LTC) facilities at the August 2016 Nebraska Infection Control Network (NICN) symposium. Participants completed sections relevant to their facility-type. The three facility-types ranked topics from greatest to lowest need, in four categories. The categories included risk reduction strategies, strategies specific to infection types, National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) surveillance, and topics of interest for a collaborative project. Survey forms unique to organizational type were distributed at the NICN symposium. Respondents were asked to rank needs/priorities from a menu of responses (See Figure 1).

Figure 1. Sample Form

Acute Care Hospitals		1	2	3	4	5
Please rank the following: Use a 1 for area of greatest need ending with 5 as the area of lowest need.						
1 Rank the area(s) your facility would benefit the most from risk reduction strategies :	Hand Hygiene					
	Use of PPE					
	Isolation					
	Disinfection/ Sterilization					
	Injection Safety					
2 Rank the area(s) that your facility has the greatest need for strategies to decrease emerging infections :	Antibiotic Resistant Organisms					
	MERsCoV					
	Bloodborne Pathogens					
	Ebola					
	Vaccine Preventable					
3 Rank the area(s) that would provide your facility the greatest benefit to have an external validation of your National Safety Network Database (NHSN) data:	MRSA					
	C-Dif					
	Surgical Site Infection					
	CAUTI					
	CLABSI					
4 Rank the area(s) in your facility that have the greatest interest for participating in a collaborative project :	Outbreak Response					
	Antibiotic Stewardship					
	Hip/Knee SSI					
	Community Transfer Protocol					
	Laboratory Alerts/Reporting					
5 Critical Access Hospital Only: I would be interested in enrolling and reporting in NHSN.	Yes					
	No					
	NA					
6 Other Topics or Comments:						

Results

Figure 2. Survey Participation

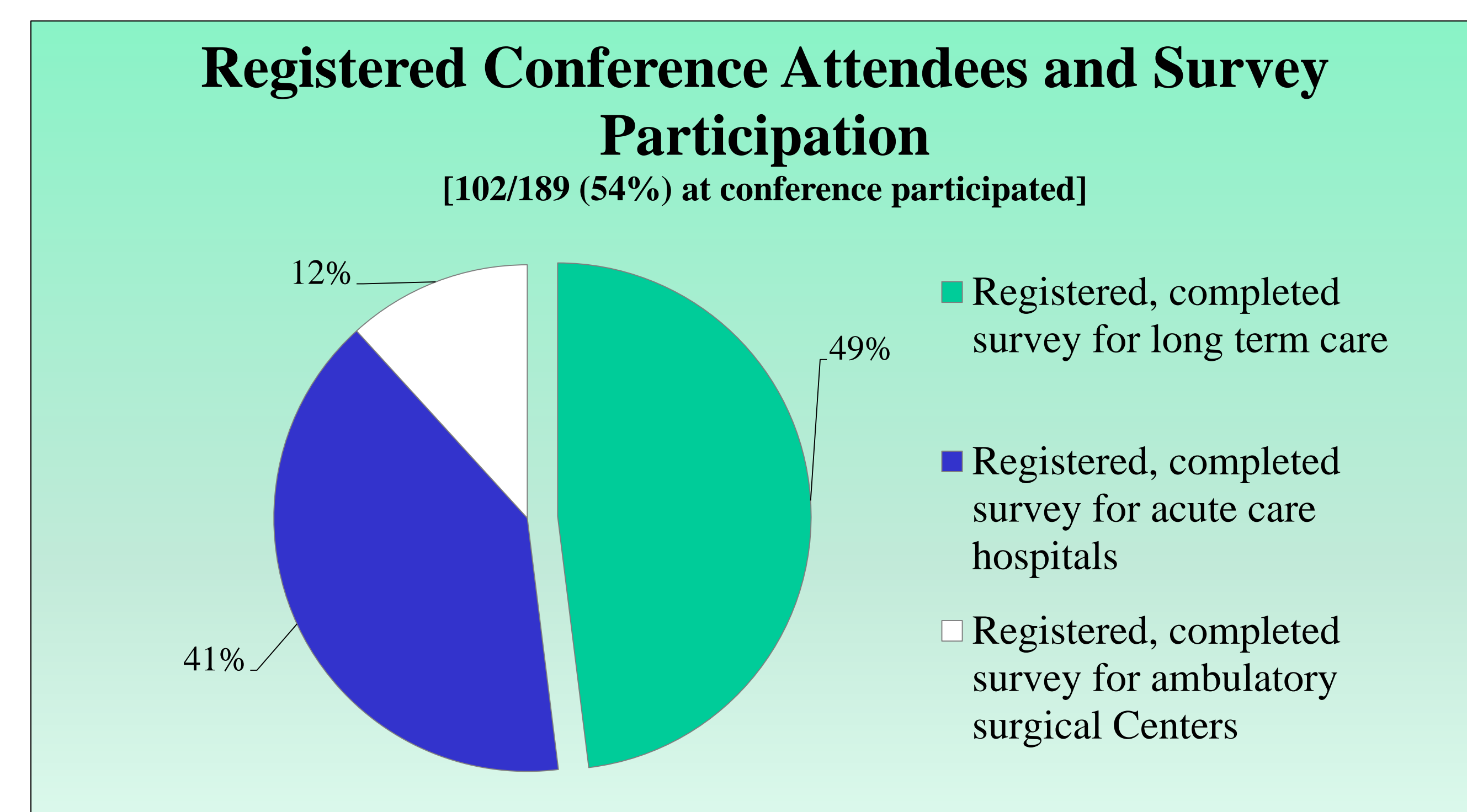
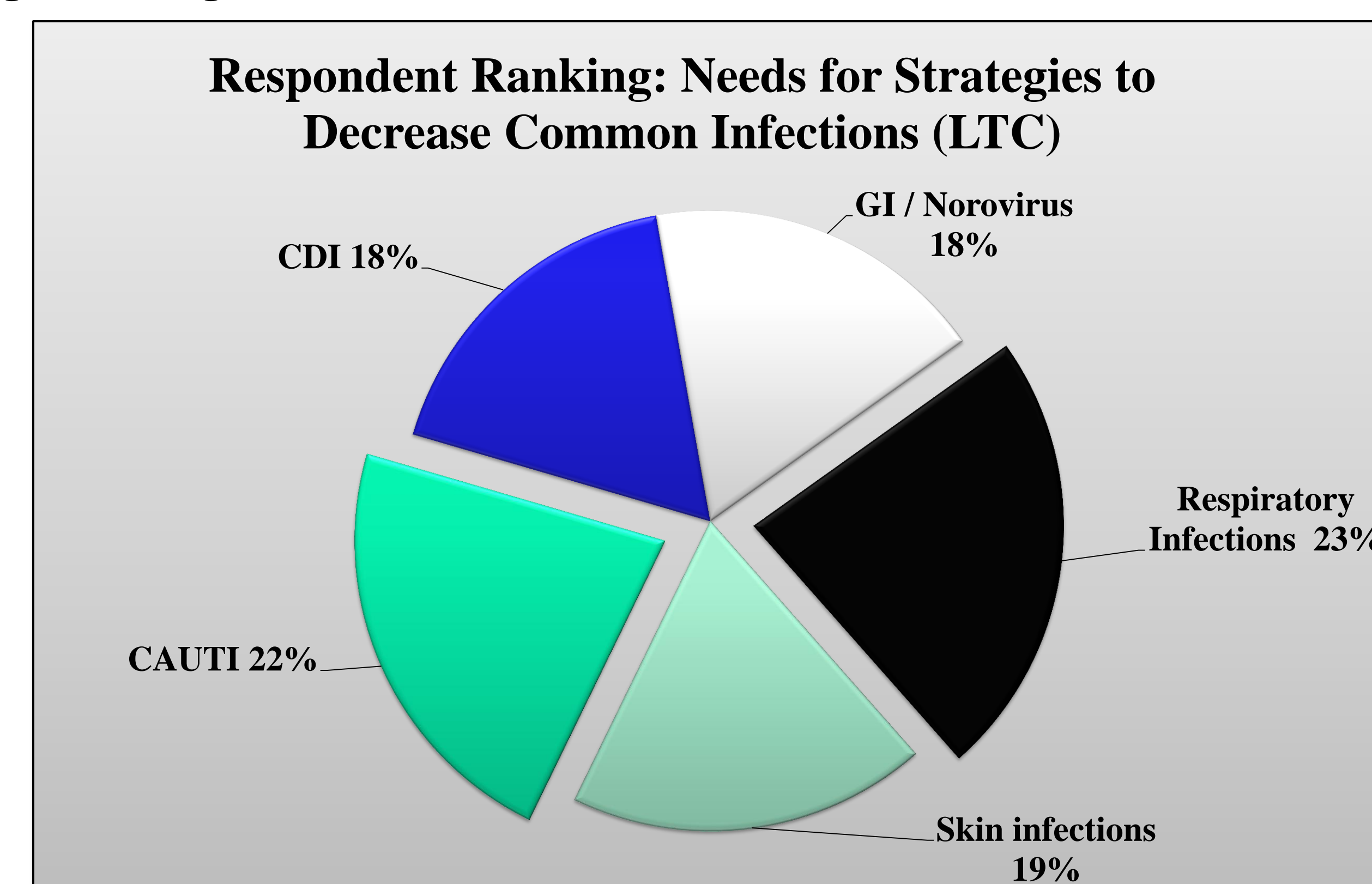


Table 1. Top Ranked Risk Reduction Strategy by Facility Type *

Facility Type	Strategy	Number Respondents Ranking this #1
Long Term Care	Hand Hygiene	26/49 (53%)
Ambulatory Surgery Center	Hand Hygiene	7/12 (58%)
Acute Care Hospital	Hand Hygiene	12/41 (29%)

*some respondents assigned #1 rank to multiple items

Figure 3. Long Term Care Data



RESULTS

Figure 4. Ambulatory Surgical Centers Data

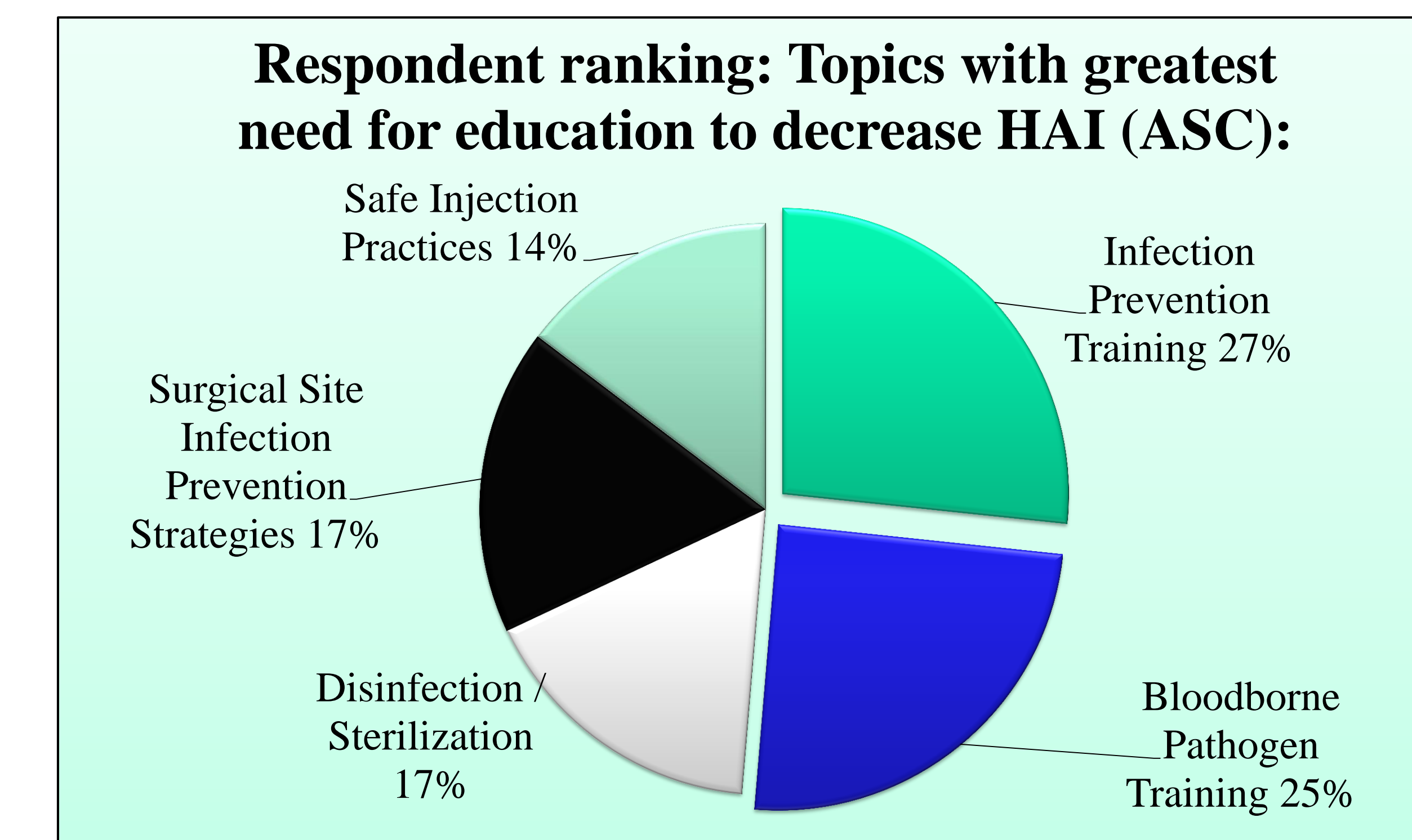
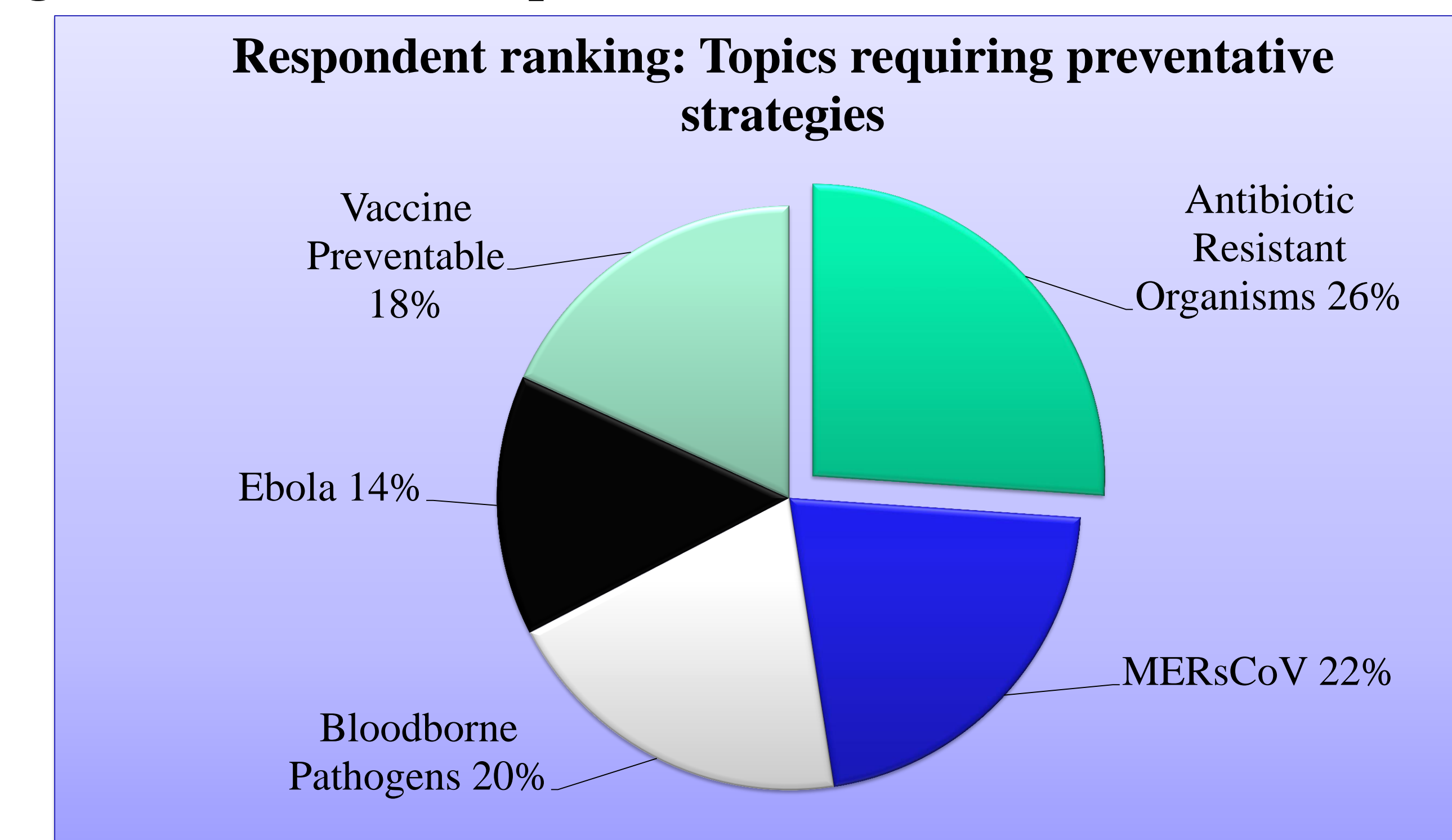


Figure 5. Acute Care Hospital Data



DISCUSSION

Areas of perceived need differ by facility types, yet strategies to improve hand hygiene performance and interest in antibiotic stewardship emerged as common themes. Using on-site visits, CDC-guided assessment tools, and evaluation of data received, The Infection Control Promotion and Assessment team completes a focused assessment to target needs specific to each institution. Trends based upon observation and data collection reveal that the individuals tasked with infection prevention are faced with competing priorities. Mitigation has included tools to assess and prioritize infection prevention efforts.

REFERENCES

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control (CDC) website. Nursing Homes and Assisted Living (Long Term Care Facilities [LTCFs]) 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/longtermcare/>