LTCare Webinar: Hand Hygiene and Competency Validation



"Practice Makes Perfect" in Healthcare Education





Peggy Pass RN, BS, MS, CIC, FAPIC Nurse Manager, ICAR Assessments Nurse Consultant, Infection Prevention & Control Maryland Department of Health





The ICAR Project:

Infection Control Assessment and Response Project



A Collaboration between State Health
Departments and the Centers for Disease
Control & Prevention



```
verbs verbs reporting validity grasks levels of the certification teaching weighting alignment principles manageability expectations expectations decisions explicitness decisions explicitness equity reliability grades learning
```

What happened between 2014 - 2015?

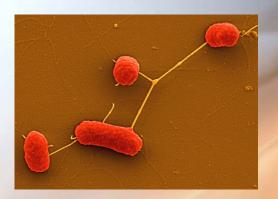
Ebola Virus Outbreaks





Antibiotic Resistance on the Rise







Both of these focused the attention of the CDC on improving the nation's ability to combat infectious diseases effectively and quickly if necessary...

What is CDC really after?

- If facilities have adopted evidence-based practices to prevent healthcare-acquired infections
- If facilities use competency-based training, audit, validation, and feedback to ensure staff knowledge and practice
- The vehicle used to find the gaps in knowledge and practice is the ICAR Assessment
 - We have assessed over 32 nursing homes in Maryland
 - We have analyzed our data for "gaps" to use for the educational phase of the ICAR project and our collaboration with you-our pilot group for the other roughly 200 nursing homes in Maryland



The objectives of today's education, Hand Hygiene The learner will be able to:

- 1. List the three types of hand hygiene used in the LTC environment and when to use each.
 - Alcohol based hand gel or foam products
 - 2. Handwashing at the sink
 - 3. Washing hands of our residents
- 2. Describe the purpose of competency validation and why you think CMS has mandated this methodology for training of healthcare workers.
- 3. When does competency validation need to be done and what topics are mandated by CMS for this type of training?

Infection Control 483.80 Timeline

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Effective November 28, 2016	Effective November 28, 2017	Effective November 2019
 Isolation should be least restrictive for the resident Flu vaccination offered each year 10/1-3/31 Does not require provider order if part of facility policy Annual review of policies 	 Antibiotic Stewardship (Facility Assessment) New F Tags F 880 (rather than F 441) Infection Control F 881 Antibiotic Stewardship Program 	 Infection Preventionist (IP) IP participation on QAA Committee



Federal Regulatory Groups for Long Term Care Facilities

* Substandard quality of care = one or more deficiencies with s/s levels of F, H, I, J, K, or L in Red

F730 F731 F732 483.40	Nurse Aide Perform Review – 12Hr/Year In- service Waiver-Licensed Nurses 24Hr/Day and RN Coverage Posted Nurse Staffing Information D Behavioral Health Services	F806 F807 F808 F809 F810	Resident Allergies, Preferences and Substitutes Drinks Avail to Meet Needs/Preferences/ Hydration Therapeutic Diet Prescribed by Physician Frequency of Meals/Snacks at Bedtime Assistive Devices - Eating Equipment/Utensils	F895	,
F740 F741 F742 F743 F744 F745	Behavioral Health Services Sufficient/Competent Staff-Behav Health Needs *Treatment/Svc for Mental/Psvchosocial Concerns *No Pattern of Behavioral Difficulties Unless Unavoidable *Treatment /Service for Dementia *Provision of Medically Related Social Services	F811 F812 F813 F814 483.65	Feeding Asst -Training/Supervision/Resident Food Procurement, Store/Prepare/Serve - Sanitary Personal Food Policy Dispose Garbage & Refuse Properly 5 Specialized Rehabilitative Services	F906 F907 F908 F909 F910 F911	O Physic Emergen Space an Essential Resident Resident Bedroom
483.45 F733	5 Pharmacy Services Pharmacy Svcs/Procedures/Pharmacist/Records	F825 F826	Provide/Obtain Specialized Rehab Services Rehab Services- Physician Order/Qualified Person	F912 F913	Bedroom
F756 F757 F758 F759 F760 F761	Print Regimen Review, Report Irregular, Act On *Drug Regimen is Free From Unnecessary Drugs *Free from Unnec Psychotropic Meds/PRN Use *Free of Medication Error Ratesof 3% or More *Residents Are Free of Significant Med Errors Label/Store Drugs & Biologicals	F835 F836 F837 F838 F839	O Administration Administration License/Comply w/Fed/State/Local Law/Prof Std Governing Body Facility Assessment Staff Qualifications	F914 F915 F916 F917 F918 F919 F920	Resident Resident Resident Bedroon Resident Requirer
483.50 F770 F771	D Laboratory, Radiology, and Other Diagnostic Se Laboratory Services Blood Blank and Transfusion Services	F840 F841 F842 F843	Use of Outside Resources Responsibilities of Medical Director Resident Records - Identifiable Information Transfer Agreement	F921 F922 F923	Safe/Fun Procedur Ventilati
F772 F773 F774	Lab Services Not Provided On-Site Lab Svs Physician Order/Notify of Results Assist with Transport Arrangements to Lab Svcs	F844 F845 F846	Disclosure of Ownership Requirements Facility closure-Administrator Facility closure	F924 F925 F926	Corridor: Maintain Smoking
F775 F776 F777	Lab Reports in Record-LabName/Address Radiology/Other Diagnostic Services Radiology/Diag. Svcs Ordered/Notify Results	F849 F850 F851	Hospice Services *Qualifications of Social Worker >120 Beds Payroll Based Journal	483.9 F940	5 Trainii
F778 F779	Assist with Transport Arrangements to Radiology X-Ray/Diagnostic Report in Record-Sign/Dated	483.75 F865	5 Quality Assurance and Performance Improvem QAPI Program/Plan, Disclosure/Good Faith Attempt	F941 F942 F943	{PHASE-: {PHASE-: Abuse, N
483.55 F790 F791	5 Dental Services Routine/Emergency Dental Services in SNFs Routine/Emergency Dental Services in NFs	F866 F867	(PHASE-3) OAPI/OAA Data Collection and Monitorine	F944 F945 F946	{PHASE-3 {PHASE-3 {PHASE-3
483.60	D Food and Nutrition Services		0 Infection Control	F947 F948	Required
F800 F801 F802 F803 F804 F805	Provided Diet Meets Needs of Each Resident Qualified Dietary Staff Sufficient Dietary Support Personnel Menus Meet Res Needs/Prep in Advance/Followed Nutritive Value/Appear .Palatable/Prefer Temp Food in Form to Meet Individual Needs	F880 F881 F882 F883	Infection Prevention & Control Antibiotic Stewardship Program {PHASE-3} Infection Preventionist Qualifications/Role *Influenza and Pneumococcal Immunizations	F949	{PHASE:

SE-3} Compliance and Ethics Program

E-3) Compliance and Ethics Program

ical Environment

F906 Em	ergency	Electrical	Power S	ystem
---------	---------	------------	---------	-------

and Equipment

al Equipment, Safe Operating Condition

nt Bed

nt Room

m Number of Residents

ms Measure at Least 80 Square Ft/Resident

ms Have Direct Access to Exit Corridor

ms Assure Full Visual Privacy

nt Room Window

nt Room Floor Above Grade

nt Room Bed/Furniture/Closet

ms Equipped/Near Lavatory/Toilet

nt Call System

ements for Dinine and Activity Rooms

unctional/Sanitary/Comfortable Environment

ures to Ensure Water Availability

ors Have Firmly Secured Handrails

ins Effective Pest Control Program

ng Policies

ning Requirements

F940 F941	{PHASE-3} Training Requirements - General {PHASE-3} Communication Training
942	{PHASE-3} Resident's Rights Training
F943	Abuse. Neelect. and Exploitation Training
944	{PHASE-3} QAPI Training
F945	{PHASE-3} Infection Control Training
F946	{PHASE-3} Compliance and Ethics Training
F947	Required In-Service Training for Nurse Aides
F948	Training for Feeding Assistants

E-3} Behavioral Health Training

Facility Assessment Tool Infection Control: Competencies

Infection Control Competencies

Infection control- hand hygiene, isolation, standard universal precautions including use of personal protective equipment, MRSA/VRE/CDI precautions, environmental cleaning

Use methods like:

- Return demonstration
- Pre and Post-tests
- Skills Checklists



All staff must show EVIDENCE of Education & Competency

Definition

- Competency is the application of knowledge and skill in performance. Competency is best assessed via return demonstration and observation. Additional methods include, but are not limited to, simulation, mock reviews, and case studies.
- Competency is NOT assessed via an education module with a post-test. An education module with a post-test measures knowledge, not competence (or proficiency). One may be very knowledgeable about a skill, but incompetent to actually safely perform that skill.

Competency Assessment Tool

Employee Name:	oyee Name:		[Us Or co	[] Initial Assessment Date: Use this tool for initial competency assessment if no Orientation Skills Checklist is used or if there are additional competencies that require validation.		
Manager Name:		Departmen	nt:] Annual Performance Rev] Ongoing Assessment/Da	/iew/Date:	
Review Period (Dates C	overed) From:	1	To: Or pr	going also includes low volume oblem prone areas, the result of ills are required.	, high risk, new p	
Reviewer Signature(s)	x		Re	eviewer Initial(s) X		
	x			x		
	x			x		
Note: During the initial performed. When an op some situations, a review Performance Standard Rating M - Meets DNM - Does Not Meet N/A - Not Applicable	portunity to observe the skill is v of clinical documentation in t DC RD O -	and most eff s not available he medical not not be not available not ava	fective way to determine competency is the le, a test (e.g., dysrhythmia exam), mock scene cord (related to the behavior or skill, if approximately approxim	nario, or return demonstration opriate). ion	of the skill bei	ing d or in
pump Correctly follows Operates <u>Methas</u> dosing Labels and dispe	by flushing and calibrating sidentification procedure soft to dispense and record enses take homes d according to policy	M DNM N/A	Comments (Required for "Does Not Meet	Method DO RD MS CD O	Assessed	iniuais

Performance Standard						
Rating M - Meets DC) – Direct Ob	Assessment Method servation CD – Clinical Documentation				100000000000000000000000000000000000000
		emonstration MS – Mock Scenario/Simulation				
	Other (Des					
N/A - Not Applicable	Other (Des	clibe).				
Skills Competency Checklist	Rating	Comments (Required for "Does Not Meet")	Assessment	Date	Initials	
, ,		, ,	Method	Assessed		
Enforces policy to ask patients to speak after dosing						
 Closes pump properly at end of day Able to engage in hand dosing if electronic systems are unable to operate 						
Correctly administers breathalyzer.	■ M		DO			
	DNM N/A		RD MS			
	III N/A		MS CD			
			0			
		SAMPLE				
Maintains glucometer competency using	■ M		■ DO			
hospital's glucometer competency process	■ DNM	O WINDE	DO RD MS			
	■ N/A		■ MS			
		200	CD			
			□ 0			
A. Dorfores TD to the condensation	_ ,,		- DO			
Performs TB testing and reading.	M		DO RD			
	DNM N/A		MS MS			
	L IVA		CD			
			0			
5.	■ M		DO DO			
	■ DNM	·	RD			
	■ N/A		MS			
			CD			
			0			

CMS Surveyor Guidelines – 483.80 Infection Control

Hand Hygiene:

- Staff implement standard precautions (e.g., hand hygiene and the appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE)).
- Appropriate hand hygiene practices are followed.
- Alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) is readily accessible and placed in appropriate locations. These may include:
 - Entrances to resident rooms;
 - At the bedside (as appropriate for resident population);
 - In individual pocket-sized containers by healthcare personnel;
 - Staff work stations; and
 - Other convenient locations.
- Staff wash hands with soap and water when their hands are visibly soiled (e.g., blood, body fluids), or after caring for a resident with known or suspected C. difficile infection (CDI) or norovirus during an outbreak, or if endemic rates of CDI are high. ABHR is not appropriate to use under these circumstances.
- Staff perform hand hygiene (even if gloves are used) in the following situations:
 - Before and after contact with the resident;
 - After contact with blood, body fluids, or visibly contaminated surfaces or other objects and surfaces in the resident's environment;
 - After removing personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, gown, facemask); and
 - Before performing a procedure such as an aseptic task (e.g., insertion of an invasive device such as a urinary catheter, manipulation of a central venous catheter, and/or dressing care).
- When being assisted by staff, resident hand hygiene is performed after toileting and before meals.
- Interview appropriate staff to determine if hand hygiene supplies are readily available and who they contact for replacement supplies.
- Soap, water, and a sink are readily accessible in appropriate locations including, but not limited to, resident care areas, food and medication preparation areas.

Elements of a complete program for Hand Hygiene?

- List of who requires this training
- Determine frequency of training-orientation & annually
- Knowledge based training
- Competency validation
 - Demonstration of the proper way
 - Practice by the learner
 - Observation by the trainer and an assessment
- Documentation and how education records will be kept
- Underlying policy –accessible, signed and reviewed annually by IP, DON, Administrator along with strong support
- Audit program with documentation and feedback mechanism with range and accountability
- Display and sharing of the real data















Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™



CDC A-Z INDEX >

Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings

Hand Hygiene in **Healthcare Settings**

Healthcare Providers

Guideline

Education Courses

Patients

Show Me the Science

Clean Hands Count Campaign

CDC > Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings > Healthcare Providers

Education Courses







CDC offers two education courses for healthcare providers on hand hygiene.

Hand Hygiene, Glove Use, and Preventing Transmission of *C. difficile* (2017) – WD2703

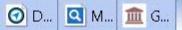
This course is a supplement to the below course, Hand Hygiene & Other Standard Precautions to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections (2005). Free continuing education is available and this course is SCORM compliant.

WE I









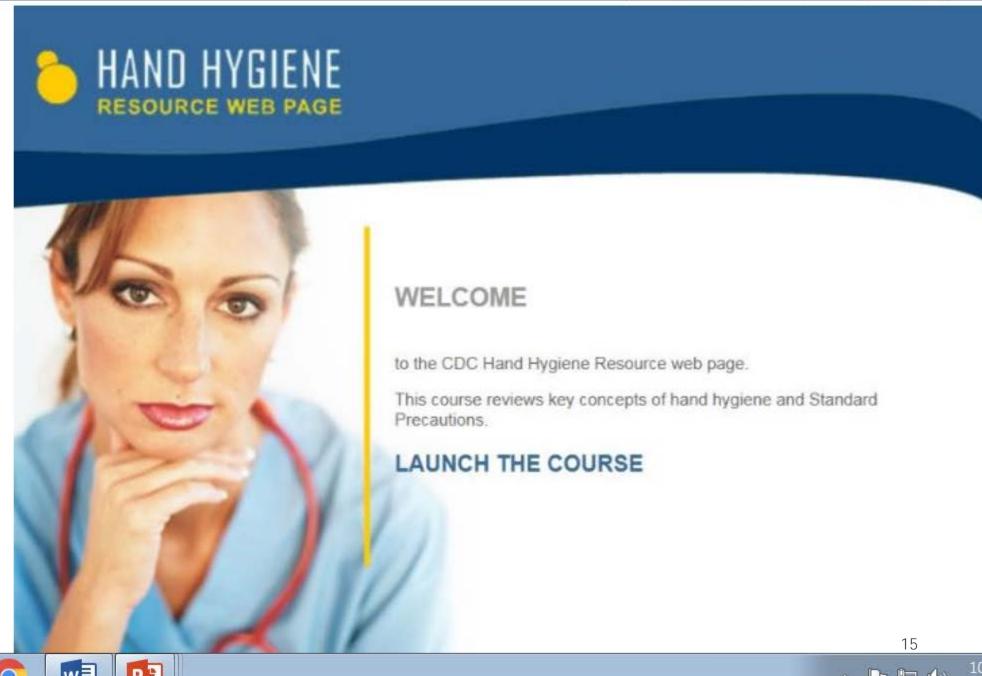














10:12 F

Patients

Show Me the Science

Clean Hands Count +
Campaign

Get Email Updates

To receive email updates about this page, enter your email address:

What's this?

Submit

Hand Hygiene, Glove Use, and Preventing Transmission of *C. difficile* (2017) – WD2703

This course is a supplement to the below course, Hand Hygiene & Other Standard Precautions to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections (2005). Free continuing education is available and this course is SCORM compliant.

Hand Hygiene, Glove Use, and Preventing Transmission of C. difficile

A supplemental training course for healthcare providers

https://www.cdc.gov/handhygiene

This material was developed by CDC. The Clean Hands Count Campaign is made possible through support by GOJO to the CDC Foundation.

D B







Hand Hygiene-not a new concept!!

- Equally acceptable Handwashing with soap and
 water and hand cleansing
 with waterless hand sanitizer
 gel
- Hand hygiene is recognized as the most important prevention measure to help reduce the spread of infections - in the hospital, at home, at day care, everywhere



- Any individual whose responsibilities include direct hands-on patient care may only have natural fingernails. No artificial fingernails or nail enhancements, including but not limited to overlays, wraps, tips or attached decorations are permitted.

2-7. Hand Hygiene Competency

Hand Hyglene Competency Validation

Soap & Water

Alcohol Based Hand Rub (ABHR) (60% - 95% alcohol content)

	Orientation					
Type of validation: Return demonstration	Annual					
	Other					
Employee Name:	Job Title:					
Hand Hygiene with Soup & 1	Water	Comp	etent			
Checks that sink areas are supplied with soap	and nanor towols					
Turns on faucet and regulates water temperate						
Wets hands and applies enough soap to cover						
Wels hands and applies enough scap to cown Vigorously rubs hands for at least 15 seconds						
hands, between fingers, and wrists	ricidang parins, back or					
Rinses thoroughly leeping fingertips pointed of						
6. Dries hands and wrists thoroughly with paper						
Discards paper towel in wastebasket						
Uses paper towel to turn off faucet to prevent	contamination to close hands					
	ene with ABHR					
9. Applies enough product to adequately cover a						
10. Rubs hands including palms, back of hands, by						
surfaces dry						
General (Observations					
T. Direct care providers—no artificial nails or enh	ancements					
12. Natural nails are clean, well groomed, and tips	less than 1/4 inch long					
13. Skin is intact without open wounds or rashes						
Comments of the comments of						
Comments or follow up actions:						
Employee Skignature						
Validator Signature	/ Date					
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH						

References

The Long-term Care Facility Hand Hygiene Observation Tool is intended to promote recommended hand hygiene practices in long-term care facilities. The tool can be used by individuals, including residents or family members, when assessing facility staff hand hygiene practices. Please complete each question as appropriate at this point in time.

Under 'opportunity successful', use a √if successful and leave blank if not.

					Produc	t Used	
	Day	Shift	Discipline of Staff Observed	Hand Hygiene Opportunity Successful?	Soap and Water	Alcohol- based Sanitizer	Describe any missed attempts** (this can include location)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							

Day: M Tu W Th F Sa Su Shift: 1st 2nd 3nd Other

Discipline: P=physician, N=nurse, A= Aide (e.g., CNA, MA, etc.) S=student, D=dietitian, W=social worker, O=other

** See hand hygiene opportunities list on the back of this form

Total Number of Successful Observations:

Hand Hygiene Audit Record

12/14/2017

19

Guide to Hand Hygiene Opportunities in Long-term Care Facilities

Hand hygiene opportunity category	Examples
Prior to touching a resident	 Prior to entering room to provide care to resident Prior to contact with resident care devices (urinary devices, intravenous lines, dressings) Prior to assisting a resident with meals* Prior to assisting a resident with personal care (e.g., oral care, bathing)
2. Prior to aseptic procedures	Prior to performing urinary catheter insertion Prior to suctioning resident Prior to fingerstick blood sampling Prior to administering IV medications or infusions
3. After body fluid exposure risk	When hands are visibly soiled* After contact with a resident's mucous membranes and body fluids or excretions After drawing blood or collecting stool or urine sample After performing wound care or dressing changes After assisting a resident with toile ing* After removing gloves
4. After touching a resident	 When leaving room after performing resident care After performing aseptic procedures After assisting a resident with meals* After contact with a resident with infectious diarrhea*
After touching a resident's surroundings	 After leaving isolation precaution settings After touching items of a resident with infectious diarrhea* After handling soiled or used linens, dressings, bedpans, catheters and urinals After removing gloves

Hand Hygiene Audit page 2

Please make note of the following during this session

	Υ	N	Comments:
There is a sufficient supply of alcohol-based hand sanitizer			
There is a sufficient supply of soap at hand washing stations			
There is a sufficient supply of paper towels at hand washing stations			
There is visible and easy access to hand washing sinks or hand sanitizer			

Hand Hygiene Audit page 3

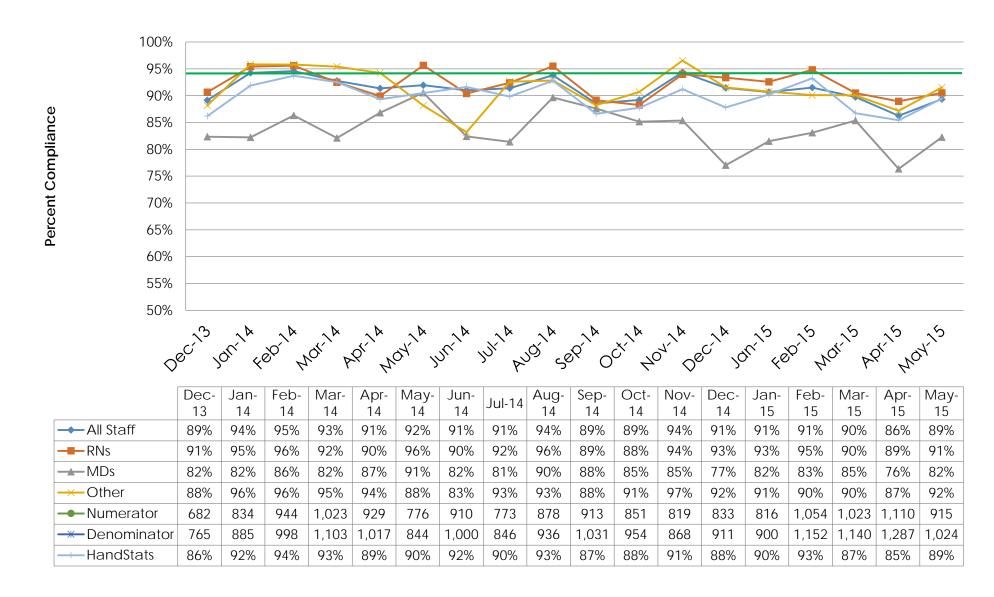
Reference

Oregon Patient Safety Commission

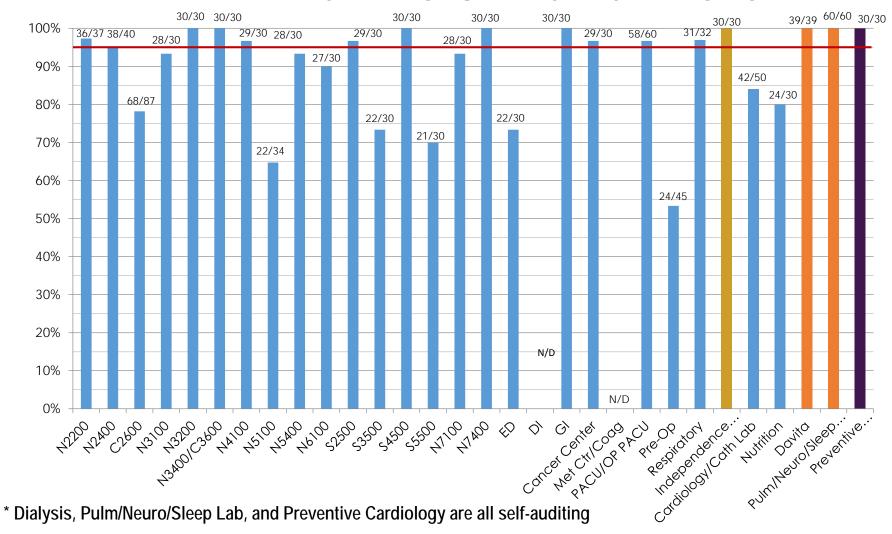
12/14/2017 21

Sample Graphic Representation of Hand Hygiene Audits

Hand Hygiene Practice Compliance -- All Units SAMPLE OF GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION ONLY



Hand Hygiene Practice Compliance by Unit SAMPLE OF GRAPHIC PRESENTATION ONLY



Hand Hygiene Practice Compliance By Employee Type - SAMPLE OF GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION ONLY

