Patient Empowerment	
& Measurement Program	
for Hand Hygiene	
Dr. Maryanne McGuckin	
(MMI)	
McGUCKIN METHODS	
INTERNATIONAL Hosted by Paul Webber	
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McGuckin Methods International (MMI)	
McGuckin Methods International (MMI) • Providing education, statistical solutions,	
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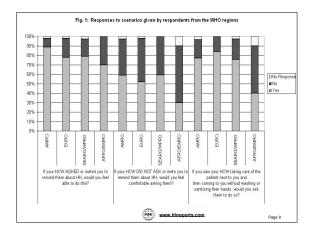
Presentation Objectives Define and identify... o scientific evidence for patient empowerment o components of McGuckin Methods International's (MMI's) Measurement & Benchmarking Program o steps necessary to implement the program Patient and Healthcare Worker (HCW) Empowerment • 1982: "Patients should be sure that any Physician, Nurse, and Therapist has washed his/her hands before touching them." McGuckin M. Medical World News 1982; Feb 15. · 25 years later: "Encourage active patient involvement" National Patient Safety Goals (NPSG) #13 – Patient Empowerment 2007 www.hhreports.com What is Patient Empowerment? · Most definitions are found in nursing literature · "A process in which clients participate with nurse facilitators to assist them to develop proactive healthy behaviors" Advance Nursing • WHO - Global Challenge Empowerment Models MMI www.hhreports.com

How do we Know Patients Want to be Empowered? • 4 out of 5 - 80%- of respondents in a national (USA) telephone survey said they would ask their HCW to wash hands if encouraged by staff. • 52% respondents saw HCW put on gloves instead of practice hand hygiene (HH) • McGuckin M. et. al. Consumer Attitudes about Healthcare-Acquired Infections and Hand Hygiene. Amer Journal of Med Quality 2006; 21:1-5

Consumers Ranking of Factors

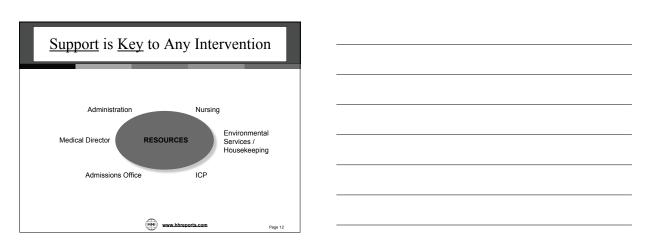
- 94% rate clean as very important
- 85% low infection rates
- 93% knowing infection rates for hospital or doctor would influence their selection.
 - McGuckin M, et. al. Consumer Attitudes about Healthcare-Acquired Infections and Hand Hygiene. Amer Journal of Med Quality 2006;21:1-5

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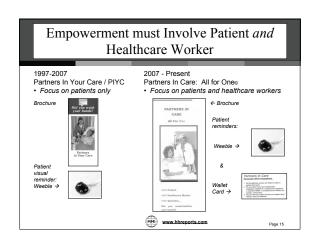
Acute Care – 34% HH increase in 6 weeks McGuckin M, et. al. Patient Education Model for Increasing Handwashing Compliance Am J Infect Control 1999;27 4:309-14	
Acute Care – 50% HH increase in 6 weeks	
 McGuckin M, et. al. Evaluation of Patient Empowering Hand Hygiene Programme in UK The Journal of Hospital Infection 2001;48:222-7 	
Rehab – 50% HH increase in 6 weeks	
 McGuckin M, et. al. Evaluation of a Patient Education Model for Increasing Hand Hygiene Compliance in an In-Patient Rehabilitation Unit Am J Infect Control 2004;32:235-8 	
LTC – 90 less infections in 6 months	
 McGuckin M, et. al. Validation of a Comprehensive Infection Control Program in LTC The Director 2004;12 1:14-17 	
ICU – 100% increase in sanitizer usage	
 McGuckin M, et. al. The Effect of Random Voice Hand Hygiene Messages Delivered by Medical, Nursing, and Infection Control Staff on Hand Hygiene 	
Compliance in Intensive Care Am J Infect Control 2006;34 10:673-5	
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	Period	Participants	Median % change	1
1	1	947	6.8966%	1
2	2	766	15%	1
3	3	641	26.087%	1
4	1	542	29.2892%	1
5	5	463	33.3333%	
6	3	412	36.039%	
7	7	362	33.3333%	1
8	3	288	34.7826%	1
9)	254	45.7056%	1
1	10	197	45.4545%	1



Empowerment Plan • Support for Empowerment • NPSG #13 • Empowerment Research • Consumer Attitude





Implementing a Patient Empowerment	
Process	
Two Key Steps: Decide on the best way to get the materials to the patient Monitor process through patient satisfaction form:	
1. Did you read the pamphlet on hand hygiene O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
Comments:	
www.hhreports.com Page 16	
Empowerment	
Most patients believe they should be	
Most patients believe they should be involved in hand	
Most patients believe they should be involved in hand hygiene	
Most patients believe they should be involved in hand hygiene	
Most patients believe they should be involved in hand hygiene Patients should not be involved Patients should not be involved Patients should be involved	
Most patients believe they should be involved in hand hygiene Patients should not be involved Patients should be involved Source: National Patient	
Most patients believe they should be involved in hand hygiene Patients should not be involved Patients should not be involved Source: National Patient Safety Agency	
Most patients believe they should be involved in hand hygiene Patients should not be involved Patients should not be involved Source: National Patient Safety Agency	

Measurement: Know Your Direction
Policies and guidelines will not increase hand hygiene compliance unless <u>measurement and</u> <u>feedback</u> are part of the process
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Hand Hygiene Measurement Methods · Direct Observation · HCW Self-reporting · Product Usage/Volume Excellent Review: Haas and Larson Journal of Hospital Infection 2007;66:6-14 www.hhreports.com Page 19 Table I Methods of measuring compliance with hand hygiene with advantages and disadvantages –J.P.Haas, E.L. Larson - JHI (2007)66:6-14 Advantages Labour and resource intensive Subject to Hawthorne effect. Small samples of all hand Gold standard" The only method that can give specific information on who is performing hand hygiene, or what indications for hand hygiene have good or poor compliance rates. The only method that can assess technique. Small samples of all hand hygiene opportunities are usually observed. Can be subject to bias due to oversampling selected shifts (days) or units (e.g.ICUs) and inadequate sampling of others (nights/weekends). Highest granularity of observations No standardized way to observe; some studies focus on frequency and others on technique Expensive to install and maintain equipment. Labour costs to review tapes. Can be subject to bias based on camera location selection bias, as they can operate at any Self-report Low cost. Involves healthcare work Poor validity in several studies self-awareness of hand hygiene behaviour Cannot provide information about wich indications for hand hygiene are being followed, or which types of staff members are in best/worst compliance. Not able Less costly to monitor. Overall measure of use, not subject to selection bias to assess technique Product Volume Measurement · Referenced in: 。 NPSF 。 CDC WHO Guidelines 。 IHI Bundle JC Monograph

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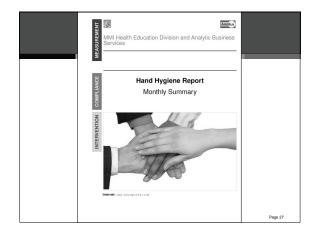
Product Volume Usage How it works: o Track hand hygiene compliance through the measurement of product usage Tracking · EVS Dates Monitors · Next screen: MMI's data submission form www.hhreports.com Page 22 Authorization Form (Just Once @ Start) Data Form (Every Month, One per Unit) Product Volume Data Submission · Submit form via e-mail to o data@hhreports.com · Fax is okay • Mail (must arrive on time)

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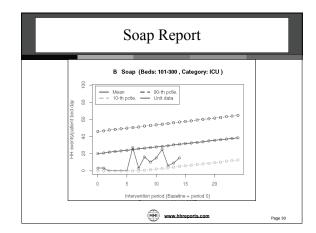
Monthly Timeline MON TUE WED THU SAT SUBMIT DATA www.hhreports.com Page 25

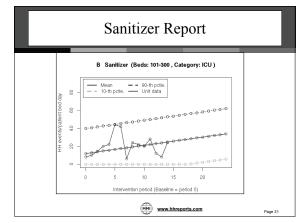
Reports • Individual Client Reports • The standard report is sent as PDF. The file contains a compliance report for each unit (department, hospital wing, or functional area). The report contains: • HH/bed day rate for soap usage • HH/bed day for sanitizer • Combined HH/bed day soap + san • Mean, Percentile, Benchmark, and Goals • Chart format and Graph format

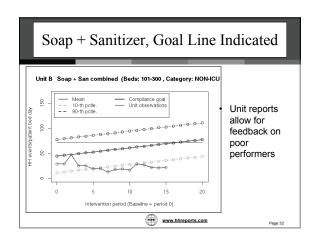


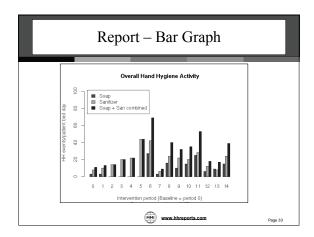
How Comparisons are Made - Benchmarking The benchmarks are calculated using data from every hospital and unit in the program. The methodology used for the benchmarking is a linear regression model, and the percentile benchmarks are drawn from the same model, using prediction intervals calculated at the 10th and 90th percentiles. - Comparative Benchmark These benchmarks are drawn at the average overall comparable units and at the 10th and 90th percentiles.

Compliance Goals · Literature based · Confirmed by observational studies Compliance Goal Unit Type 144 HH/Patient Bed Day ICU Non-ICU 72 HH/Patient Bed Day Pediatrics 72 HH/Patient Bed Day ER / Outpatient 6 HH/Patient Visit Clinics 3 HH/Patient Visit Rehab/LTC 20 HH/Patient Bed Day www.hhreports.com

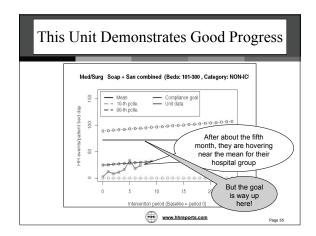


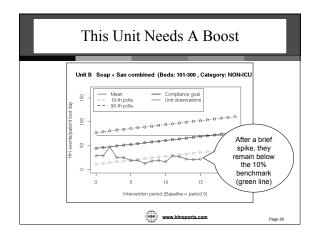


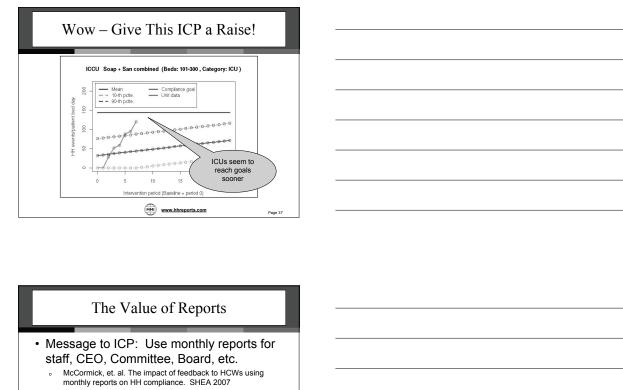




R	_		ed day nt Com	Summary pliance
	Soap	Sanitizer	Combined	Percent compliance
Baseline	3	8	11	7.6%
Intervention 1	3	10	13	9.0%
Intervention 2	0	14	14	9.7%
Intervention 3	0	20	20	13.9%
Intervention 4	0	22	22	15.3%
Intervention 5	0	44	44	30.6%
Intervention 6	27	42	69	47.9%
Intervention 7	3	6	9	6.2%
Intervention 8	16	24	40	27.8%
Intervention 9	10	22	32	22.2%
Intervention 10	15	20	35	24.3%
Intervention 11	25	28	53	36.8%
Intervention 12	6	12	18	12.5%
Intervention 13	9	8	17	11.8%
Intervention 14	15	24	39	27.1%







 Monitor feedback (reports) to leaders and HCWs with "specific unit data" – effective in achieving their HH goals

· Various interventions – no effect



What about Observation?			
Compliance first Observation second			
(MM) www.hhreports.com	Page 39		

Observation	on Audits	
	1.5	00/ - 1-1-1
Observation never evaluated	d for accuracy	– 3% yield
	200	
4	201	
Mortel Thea van de, et. al. An examin	nation of covert obse	ervation audit as
 Mortel Thea van de, et. al. An examir tools to measure the success of hand 	I hygiene intervention	ons. AJIC 2006
MM)	www.hhreports.com	Page 40
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	-	
Product Volume I	Measureme	ent vs.
Observ	vation	
Josef	441011	
	Observation	Product/Vol
Resource intensive	Yes	No
	Yes	N/A
Staff recognize auditors and change behavior	162	IV/A
Events are not always observable	Yes	N/A
Requires additional time/cost	Yes	No
Perceived as a "management thing"	Yes	No
Increases compliance evidence	No	Yes
based	""	163
Proven to sustain compliance	No	Yes
Benchmarking capabilities	No	Yes
20.10 marking capabilities	10	. 30
mm)	www.hhreports.com	Page 41
-		.,,
Daginning Ct	Co 41.	ICD
Beginning Ste	ps for the	ICP
 Get support 		
Make sure products a	are availabl	۵
		C
 Provide educational r 	materials	
 Use patient empower 	ment!	
 Monitor compliance 		
 Provide feedback to f 	tne HCW	
Observe after compli	ance has ir	ncreased
Observe after compli	a.100 1103 II	10.00000

A Webber i	Talling Teleciass
Since 2003, half the states have passed infection reporting and control laws. Control All propting law Control All propting	
Mandatory HAI rates and	
HH Compliance Rates	
If we are to see the value of mandatory reporting of HAIs on our health care systems, we must include rates for the significant predisposing factor for all HAIs "Failure to Practice Hand Hygiene" HAI rates without HH rates can be compared to our first attempts at surveillance in which we reported rates without predisposing factors such as catheters, vent days, etc.	
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Thank You	
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