	Learning from Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells Christine Perry Associate Director of Nursing (Infection Control) NHS South West	
	Hosted by Maria Bennallick www.webbertraining.com maria@webbertraining.com	
	■Maidatana and Tumbridge Wells 1	
	Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells NHS Trust	
	 Merger of two Trusts in 2000 500 000 population Employs 5 000 staff 857 - 900 beds Three Hospital Sites: Pembury Hospital (136) Kent and Sussex (284) Maidstone Hospital (437) 	
E	Why an Investigation?	
	 Request of Strategic Health Authority Little or no recognition of rise in cases Oct-Dec 05 Inconsistent data re cases and mortality Historically high background rates of CDI Publicly raised concerns about cleanliness, control of infection and 	
	standards of nursing care	







M&TW Terms of Reference Examination of : o Arrangements to identify and notify cases and outbreaks of CDI o Factors contributing to rates of CDI and outbreaks o Arrangements at ward level for patient safety and quality of care o Governance arrangements o Priority give to IC by Trust, PCT and SHA o Role of the HPA M&TW Investigation Team Dr Heather Wood ■ HCC staff - Eight (Analysts - Legal Advisers) ■ Chief Executive Officer Professor of Nursing ■ Infection Control Nurse Consultant ■ Microbiologist/Infection Control Doctor ■ Epidemiologist Methodology ■ October 2006 - April 2007 o 200+ interviews o 1 000+documents

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o 50 notes reviewed

o Scheduled and unannounced site visits

■ Report published November 2007

Surveillance - National

- Jan Sept 2006 12th highest rate of CDI in over 65 years
- Apr 2006 Mar 2007 41st highest MRSA bacteraemia rate per 1 000 bed days
- Typing
 - o 7/10 March 2006 027
 - o 6/8 April 2006 027

Surveillance - Local

- Local CDI database 2000
 - o Incomplete data
 - o Reliant on paper records
 - o Reliant on lead ICN
- Electronic surveillance package 2005
 - o Use started August 2006
- Reported to ICC quarterly
 - o 3-4 months out of date

Information on Deaths

- Initial review by Medical Director and Consultant Microbiologist
- Further review by Consultant Intensivists
- Inconsistent information on number of deaths
- Trust attributed outbreak to patients admitted with infection

Quality of Care

- Clinical Review of Case Notes 50/274
- Areas of scrutiny:
 - o Antibiotic prescribing
 - Recognising severe disease and deteriorating patients
 - o Fluid management
 - o Nutrition management
 - o Management and treatment of CDI
- Cause/contribution to death

General Management

- Documentation
 - o Diagnosis of CDI
 - o Evidence of regular review
 - o Stool charts
- Involvement of Microbiologist/ICT

Timeliness Timeliness of obtaining samples

- Timeliness of obtaining samples
 - o 17 tested 3 or more days after symptoms
- Timeliness of antibiotic treatment
 - 5 not started for 3 or more days after positive result
- 12 cases delay of over one week from symptoms to treatment

Antibiotic Management

- Cause for concern in 42%
 - o Use of broad spectrum antibiotics
 - o Excessive use often in additive manner
 - o Used with little evidence of infection
 - o Used for excessive time periods
 - Continued use in patients with ongoing symptoms
- Antibiotics for CDI

Clinical Management

- Fluid management- 36%
 - o Completion of fluid charts
 - Blood tests and acting on outcomes
- Nutritional management 34%
 - Assessment
 - o Acting on declining nutritional status
 - o Dietician referral
- Severe disease
 - o Monitoring
 - Acting on deterioration

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able 2. Health	h	contribution by C. difficile infection to			
he death of pa	tients in the sample of 50 cases betwe	een April 2004 and June 2006			
	Contributed to death (including main cause of death)	Main cause of death only			
Definitely	21 cases (42%)	3 cases (6%)			
Probably	18 (36%)	10 (20%)			
ossibly	9 (18%)				
Inlikely	2 (4%)				
Vo.	0				
ce – Health Ca	re Commission report page 36				
		1]		
Fam	ilies' Experienc	ce]			
■ Dif	ficulty in seeing Se	enior Medical Staff			
■ Dif ■ Ina ■ CD	ficulty in seeing Se dequate explanation	enior Medical Staff			
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 Dif Ina CD Nu S S 	ficulty in seeing Se dequate explanation of not taken serious rsing care	enior Medical Staff ons sly s res			

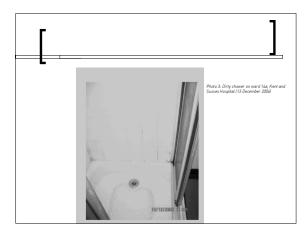
Contributing Factors

- Antibiotics
 - o Original policy broad spectrum
 - o Lack of review in 2005
 - o Intervention of the Health Protection Unit
 - $\circ \ \ \text{Inappropriate prescribing}$

The Environment Lack of side rooms Sluice space and storage Bed spacing

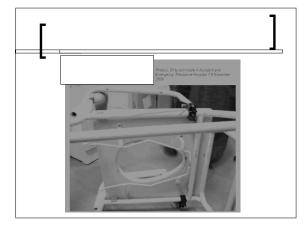
Cleanliness and Hygiene

- Cleaning hours
- General standards of cleanliness



Cleanliness and Hygiene

- Cleaning hours
- General standards of cleanliness
- Commodes



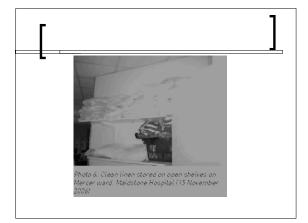
Cleanliness and Hygiene

- Cleaning hours
- General standards of cleanliness
- Commodes
- Use of treatment/clinical rooms



Cleanliness and Hygiene

- Cleaning hours
- General standards of cleanliness
- Commodes
- Use of treatment/clinical rooms
- Linen storage



Infection Control Team

- Accountability not clear
- Microbiologist time and activity
- ICN staffing during sickness and vacancies
- Infection Control Committee poorly attended
- Audit loop not closed
- Infection Control Team not working together
- Link nurse scheme not well established

Policy and Practice

- Policies
 - o Past review date
 - o Fitness for purpose
 - o Accessibility
 - o Contradictory and lacking detail
- Training
 - o Induction and update training

Patient Isolation The second of the printing of the second of the secon

Nurse staffing

- 90% of medical and surgical wards below national average staffing for ward type and size
- National patient survey 2006 M&TW was rated in the worst 20% of Trusts for low nursing levels
- 485 incident forms between June 04 and Sept 06 related to staffing shortages
- Ombudsman report 2005 recommended Trust needed to consider risk of low staffing levels and skill mix

Director of Infection Prevention and Control

- Appointment unclear
- Full portfolio
- Working relationship with Microbiologists
- Annual reports
- Effectiveness of systems

Strategic Level

- Board Involvement
- Reporting Mechanisms
- Assurance Framework/Risk Register
- Standards for Better Health
- Incidents

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-		

Lessons for the NHS

- Antibiotic prescribing
 - o Indicated, targeted and reviewed
 - o Junior Doctor training
- Management of patients
 - o Diagnosis in own right
 - Monitoring
 - o Care
- Cleanliness and hygiene

Similarities to Stoke Mandeville

- Difficult mergers
- Financial difficulties
- Reconfiguration of services
- Private Finance Initiative
- Poor environment
- Lack of single rooms

Questions for Providers

- Role of the DIPC
- Surveillance function and reporting
- Board involvement and monitoring
- Monitoring and reporting deaths due to HCAI
- Root cause analysis
- Isolation policies and practice
- Escalation policies
- Cleanliness monitoring
- CDI management and review
- Antibiotic prescribing and monitoring

Questions for Commissioners

- Surveillance reports from Providers
- Quality monitoring process and outcomes
- Reporting of outbreaks
- Infection prevention and control standards in commissioning agreements
- Agreements with Health Protection Agency

The 2008 Briti	sh Teleclass Series
February 5 Lessons from Maidstone	
with Christine Perry, NHS	March 4 Voices of the Infection Prevention Society IPS Board Members & Guests
April 22 Live broadcast from the Central Sterilsing Club	
Speaker to be Announced	July 22 Progress Report from the Chief Nursing Officer Dr. Christine Beasley, Department of Health
Organised by:	September 16
Maria Bennallick maria@webbertraining.com	le Prevention Better than Cure Dr. Mark Wilcox
Debbie King debbie@webbertraining.com	November 11
Lauren Tew lauren@webbertraining.com	Becoming a Transformational Leader Dr. Peter Wells