

Disclosures

- Grimmond and Associates are consultants to The Daniels Corporation, a producer of reusable sharps containers.
- No corporate sponsorship was requested or received.

Objectives...

- 1. Recall hierarchy of controls to reduce SI
- Outline international trends in SI rates and prevention.
- Describe surveillance evidence confirming impact of safety devices on SI.
- Identify 2 strategies to make implementing safety-devices easier and more effective.

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Hierarchy of Controls to Reduce SI

- Elimination of hazards
 - Needleless IV systems
- · Procedures without sharps (patches, laser, etc)
- Engineering Controls
 - Sharps injury prevention devices
- Administrative Controls
 - Protective Policies e.g. Universal Precautions
 - $\,{}^{\circ}\,$ Resources demonstrating commitment to safety
 - SI Prevention Committee/Training on safe devices
- Work Practice Controls
- No re-capping; no needle removal; sharps container nearby
- Personal Protective Equipment

http://www.osach.ca/products/SEMS/background4.html

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How do we Measure Sharps injuries? Denominators • per 100 Licensed Beds • per 100 Occupied Beds • per 1000 FTE (Total or workgroup) • per 100,000 Devices

Early SI Research (McCormick & Maki)	1975-79
Total SI/1000 Employees	60
During disposal	25%
Injections (IV/IM)	22%
Blood draw	17%
Waste, Linen collection	17%
Recapping	9%
Surgery	0%

1975-79
Rate/1000 Employees
Nurses 69
Drs 16
Housekeepers 127

Their Recommendations...

- · Increase staff education
- Sharps Containers in every Pt room
- · No recapping
- · Encourage reporting

2 nd Study (McCormic	k & Maki) 1 st Study 1975-79
Total SI/1000 Employees	60
During disposal	25%
Injections (IV/IM)	22%
Blood draw	17%
Waste, Linen collection	17%
Recapping	9%
Surgery	0%

2 nd Study (McCormic	1st Study	
	1975-79	1987-88
Total SI/1000 Employees	60	188
During disposal	25%	4%
Injections (IV/IM)	22%	16%
Blood draw	17%	13%
Waste, Linen collection	17%	20%
Recapping	9%	10%
Surgery	0%	16%

2 nd Study (McCormick & Maki) 1975-79 1987-88					
SI Rate/1000 Employees					
Nurses	69	180			
Drs	16	150			
Housekeepers	127	306			
Phlebotomists	n/av	407			

2nd Recomm. (1991)...

- Prevent sharps containers overfilling
- Transfer all phlebotomy to Phleb. Team
- OR protocol for transfer of used sharps
- Encourage HBV vaccination
- Education not complete answer
- Must adopt Safety Devices (? \$\$ on PPE)
 (Janine Jagger proposed SD in 1988)

Examples of Safety devices...

- · Needleless IV delivery systems
- Needles that retract into syringe or tube holder
- Hinged or sliding shields attached to needles
- · Protective encasements to receive an IV stylet
- Self-blunting needles
- Blunt suture needles
- Sheathed scalpels
- Sharps Containers

An Effective Safety device has...

- · Engineering to reduce BBP hazard
- · Published proof of SI reduction
- · High clinical acceptance
- Passive Safety (if clinically OK)
- Affordability
- Compliance (FDA, Standards, etc)

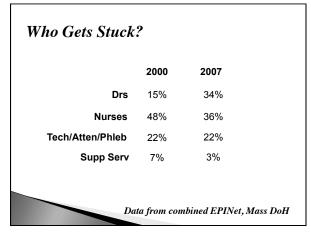
Factors influencing staff acceptance of Safety devices...

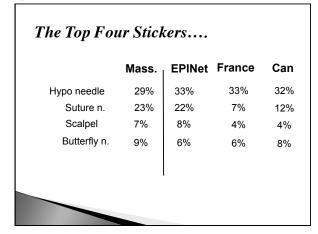
- · Perceived risk of infection
- Design of device
- Training in use of device
- · Length of time to become adept
- · Ease of use
- · Required changes in technique
- · Previous experience with safety devices

Other features recommended by staff

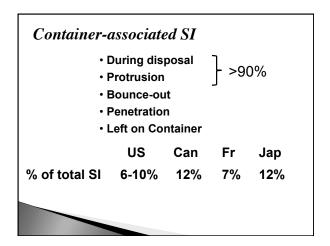
- Device is needleless
- Safety feature is integral
- · Is passive
- · Easily activated with one hand behind sharp
- · Has obvious activation e.g. "click"
- · Safety feature can't be deactivated at disposal
- Performs reliably
- · Easy to use and practical
- · Comes in a variety of sizes/gauges
- Is safe and effective for patients

NIOSH Alert: Preventing Needlestick Injuries in Health Care Setting www.cdc.qov/niosh/docs/2000-108/





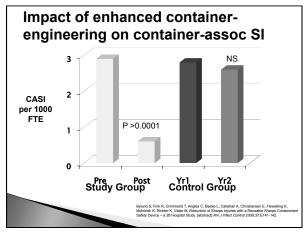
	USA	France	Can
Injection	24%	23%	24%
Suturing	23%	7%	13%
Blood draw	13%	16%	15%
Cutting	9%		7%
Line procedures	9%		10%



Trends in Sharps Containers

- · All patient rooms
- Counter-balanced doors
- Larger apertures (take care with hand entry)
- Larger size (take care with strain injuries)
- Movement to Reusables (ecology, safety)
- · Safer containers (Standards)

Streng Sharp	-	_		1998 US ECRI	1999 France	2001 US Stnd.	2007 Canada	2008 South Africa
PerformT ests	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++++	+	++++	++++
Design Specs.	++++	+++	++++	++++	+++++		++++ ++++ ++++	++++ ++++ ++++
				1				



European Parliament resolution with recommendations to the Commission on protecting European healthcare workers from blood-borne infections due to needlestick injuries (2006/2015(INI))

Shall:

- · Record all SI data
- · Use targeted Safety Devices
- · Eliminate recapping
- · HBV Vacc;
- Fast SI response + PEP if indic.

First EU wide agreement between Hospital and Healthcare trade unions and employers to prevent medical sharps injuries www.epsu.org/a/5500

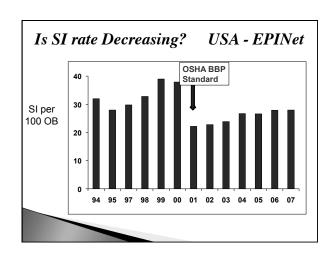
HCW Risk in Developing Countries

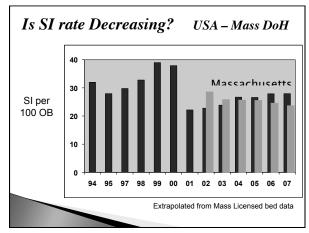
- · High % patients BBP +ve
- High incidence sharps injury
- · Low use of safety devices
- High workloads (through emigration, death)
- High viral loads in patients
- Less access to ARV Rx
- Injection culture

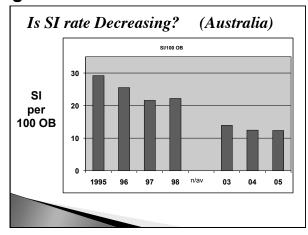
Lee R. Occupational transmission of bloodborne diseases to healthcare workers in developing countries: meeting the challenges. J Hosp Infect 2009; 72; 285-291

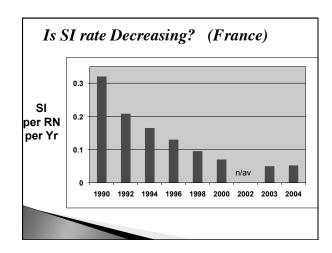
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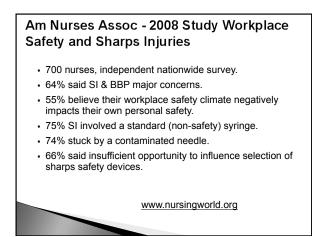
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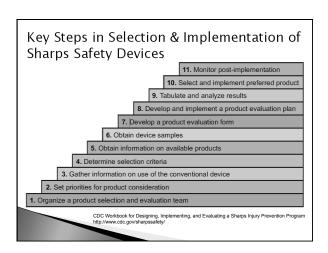






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Hosted by Paul Webber paul@webbertraining.com www.webbertraining.com

Increasing Motivation

- Internal Feedback
 - Reports
 - Monthly Newsletters
 - "Best performance"
- External
 - Assoc newsletters
 - Conference papers
 - Journals
 - Press

SI Resources

Workbook for Designing, Implementing, and Evaluating a Sharps Injury Prevention Program. www.cdc.gov/sharpssafety/

The International Health Care Worker Safety Center at the University of Virginia. www.healthsystem.virginia.edu/internet/epinet/

Safer Medical Device Implementation in Health Care Facilities. www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/bbp/safer/

NIOSH Alert: Preventing Needlestick Injuries in Health Care Settings. www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2000-108/

NIOSH. Selecting, evaluating, and using sharps disposal containers. www.cdc.gov/niosh/sharps1.html

Premier Safety Institute. www.premierinc.com/needlestick

OSACH: Planning Guide to the Implementation of Safety Engineered Medical Sharps. <u>www.osach.ca/products/SEMS/index.html</u>

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THE	NEXT FEW TELECLASSES
17 Feb. 10	(South Pacific Teleclass) Influenza H1N1 – The Southern Hemisphere Experience Speaker: Dr. Lance Jennings, Christchurch School of Medicine
18 Feb. 10	Stopping URI's and Flu in the Family Speaker: Dr. Elaine Larson, Columbia University
25 Feb. 10	Influenza in the Hospital – Who Gets it From Whom Speaker: Dr. Alison McGeer, Mount Sinai Hospital, Toronto
4 Mar. 10	(Novice) An Introduction to Infection Prevention and Control in Healthcare Speaker: Gail Bennett, ICP Associates Inc.
11 Mar. 10	(Novice) MRSA Prevention Basics Speaker: Dr. Bill Jarvis, Jason & Jarvis Associates
18 Mar. 10	(Novice) How to Prepare for CIC Certification Without Becoming Certifiable Speaker: Susan Cooper, Southeastern Ontario Infection Control Network
23 Mar. 10	(Free Teleclass) Voices of CHICA Speaker: Directors & Guests of the Community & Hospital
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