



# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass

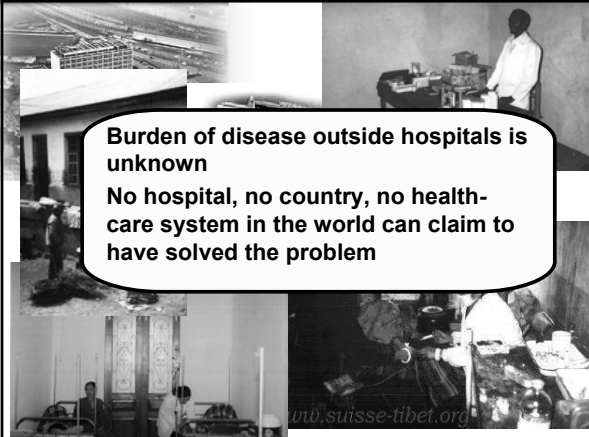
**1st Global Patient Safety Challenge**  
**A Year of Cleaner and Safer Care**

**Professor Didier Pittet**  
 Lead, Global Patient Safety Challenge  
 World Alliance for Patient Safety

Hosted by Paul Webber  
 paul@webbertraining.com

www.webbertraining.com

Average infection rate:  
 8-12 % of patients in acute care hospitals in developed countries  
 Risk is higher in critical care (15-40 %)  
 Risk is 2 to 20 fold higher in developing countries




**Burden of disease outside hospitals is unknown**  
**No hospital, no country, no health-care system in the world can claim to have solved the problem**

www.suisse-tibet.org




- Jan 2002 – Executive Board of WHO discussed patient safety
- May 2002 – Resolution WHA55.10 adopted
- May 2004 – World Health Assembly adopted a resolution on patient safety
- May 2004 – WHO and WPAAL established the Alliance for Patient Safety
- September 2004 – launch of the World Alliance for Patient Safety

please do me no harm



**Health care-associated infection is a major patient safety problem**

- Affects hundreds of millions of individuals worldwide each year
- Multifaceted causation related to
  - systems and processes of care provision
  - economic constraints on systems and countries
  - human behaviour




**Health care-associated infection is a major patient safety problem**

- Data to assess the size and nature of the problem and to create the basis for monitoring the effectiveness of actions
- Patient safety gap  
 Some healthcare institutions and systems control the risk to patients much better than others

# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass



**Health care-associated infection: solutions to the problem**

- Prevention strategies reduce infections in developed, transitional and developing countries
- Most solutions are simple and not resource-demanding
- Several health-care settings have succeeded in reducing the risk to patients, but others have not



**Health care-associated infection: solutions to the problem**

- Gaps in patient safety arise because existing tools and interventions are not being implemented widely
- Gaps not only between countries, but also within the same country
  - ... both in developed and developing countries





**FIRST GLOBAL PATIENT SAFETY CHALLENGE**

To reduce health care-associated infections  
**Hand hygiene as the cornerstone**





**5 action areas**

**Outline**

- **Key success factors of 1st Challenge**
- **Current achievements**
  - Country commitment
  - Global awareness raising
  - WHO Guidelines
- **The way forward**



Launch of the  
**1st Global Patient Safety Challenge**  
 WHO HQ, 13 October 2005

# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass

**World Alliance for Patient Safety**

## Country pledges on 13 October 2005

UK  
SWITZERLAND  
THE NETHERLANDS  
ITALY  
SAUDI ARABIA  
BAHRAIN  
HONG KONG  
PHILIPPINES

**World Alliance for Patient Safety**

## Country pledges on 13 October 2005

**World Alliance for Patient Safety**

## Countries pledges, 1-year Anniversary

USA  
COSTA RICA  
BELGIUM  
LUXEMBOURG  
GERMANY  
FINLAND  
BULGARIA  
SUDAN  
UGANDA  
KENYA  
BHUTAN  
SINGAPORE  
AUSTRALIA

Oct 13, 2005  
 past 12 months  
 Nov 10, 2006

*Status, November 2006*

**World Alliance for Patient Safety**

## Clean Care is Safer Care 1-year Anniversary

**World Alliance for Patient Safety**

## Countries committed to addressing HAI

Countries committed in 2005, 2006 and 2007  
 Countries planning to commit in 2007  
 Countries interested to commit in 2007

*Current Status, March 2007*

**World Alliance for Patient Safety**

## Countries committed to addressing HAI

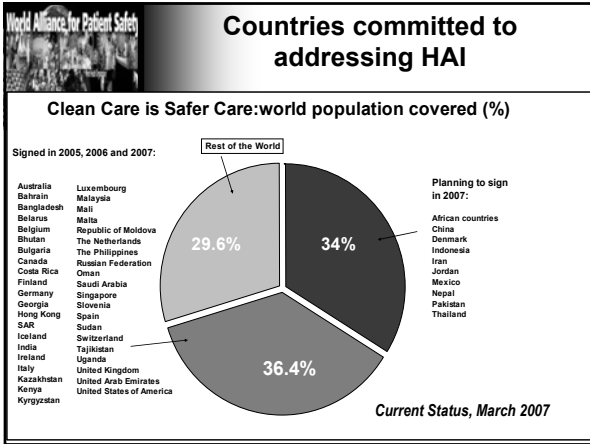
- **8 countries/autonomous areas committed at the GPSC launch 2005:**  
Bahrain, Hong Kong SAR, Italy, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, UK
- **19 countries committed to address HAI, 2005, 2006 and 2007**  
Bangladesh, Belarus, Canada, Georgia, Iceland, India, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Oman, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Tajikistan, and UAE
- **13 countries committed at the 10 November 2006 "A Year of Cleaner and Safer Care":**  
Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Germany, Finland, Kenya, Luxembourg, Singapore, Sudan, Uganda and USA
- **More countries planning to commit in 2007:**  
African countries, China, Denmark, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand
- **Countries interested to commit in 2007:** Argentina, Bolivia, Caribbean States, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Peru

*Current Status, March 2007*

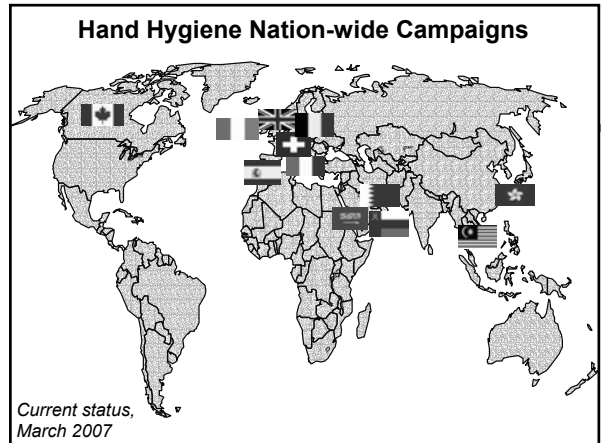
# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass



- Country progress reports following the pledge**
- New policy development
  - Financial and human resources allocation
  - National campaigning
  - National guidelines
  - Training programmes
  - Surveillance systems
  - Multimodal programmes implementation in health-care settings



# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass



 Министерство труда  
 здравоохранения  
 и социального  
 обеспечения  
 GEORGIA  
**Чистота - залог  
 безопасной помощи**  
 World Alliance for Patient Safety  
 CDC  
 Альянс за безопасность пациентов  
 Грузии

**Country progress:  
 Saudi Arabia**  
 NATIONAL CAMPAIGN:  
 ALCOHOL-BASED HANDRUBS  
 IN MORE THAN 200 HOSPITALS  
 Lancet 2006; 367:1025

**Country progress:  
 Switzerland**  
 I, Thomas B. Zeltner, Director of the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health, at the global launch meeting in Geneva on October 13, 2005.

Recognizing the serious care-associated infections...

- 25% increase of hand hygiene compliance in 4 months
- 17,000 infections prevented in 2006
- Cost savings: 60 million CHF in 2006

Compliance with hand hygiene (%)  
 100  
90  
80  
70  
60  
50  
40  
30  
20  
10  
0  
 54 68  
 baseline May 2005 follow-up May 2006

116 hospitals  
 swisshandhygiene.campaign.2005|2006

**Achievements during 2006  
 Global Awareness Raising**

- Widespread dissemination of advocacy publications
- "A Year of Cleaner and Safer Care" (1-year anniversary event)
- 50 keynote/plenary lectures across the 6 WHO regions
- 17 academic publications in peer reviewed journals
- Stand-alone website for the Challenge (with a web platform for pilot/complementary sites)
- Monthly newsletter
- Media coverage in all WHO regions
- Database of 1,500 stakeholders
- 66 infection control organizations invited to commit to the Challenge and take action in their countries

**Website**  
 (<http://www.int/gpsc/en/>)

- Monthly news alerts
- Up to 1,000 hits for guideline downloads
- Registration and interactive platform for test sites

**Stakeholders  
 and partners**  
 eg: North America

Canadian Patient Safety Week  
 OCT 20-27, 2006  
 Patient Safety: It's in Your Hands.  
 Clean them well. Clean them often.

**APIC**  
 International Infection Prevention Week  
 October 16-22, 2006

# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass

**WHO Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care (Advanced Draft)**

- 2 international consultations
- 9 task forces
- > 100 international experts
- > 700 references
- Ongoing testing in sites
- Summary translated in WHO official languages

**WHO Hand Hygiene Guidelines Implementation Strategy: Critical features**

1. Engineering controls (system change):
  - Alcohol handrubs at point of care
  - Access to safe continuous water supply, soap and towels
2. Training/education
3. Observation and feedback
4. Reminders in the workplace
5. Institutional safety climate
  - Active participation at institutional and individual level
  - Individual/institutional self efficacy

**A WHO Multimodal Implementation Strategy to improve hand hygiene**

- An evidence based approach
- Five core components
- Additional components can be incorporated

**Pilot Implementation Pack**

**The 5-step pilot implementation strategy**

- Step 1: Facility preparedness
- Step 2: Baseline evaluation
- Step 3: Implementation
- Step 4: Follow-up evaluation
- Step 5: Action planning & review

**Solution alcoolique pour la désinfection des mains**  
Alcohol-based hand rub

**1st Global Challenge 2003-2006**

**Clean Care is Safer Care**

Adoption of alcohol-based handrubbing as the gold standard of care whenever possible

HUG  
Hospitales Universitaires de Genève  
As part of the World Alliance, WHO has launched the Global Challenge in collaboration with HUG

**World Alliance for Patient Safety**

World Health Organization

# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass

**WHO Hand Hygiene Guidelines Implementation Strategy: Critical features**

- 1. Engineering controls (system change):**
  - Alcohol handrubs at point of care
  - Access to safe continuous water supply, soap and towels
- 2. Training/education**
- 3. Observation and feedback**
- 4. Reminders in the workplace**
- 5. Institutional safety climate**
  - Active participation at institutional and individual level
  - Individual/institutional self efficacy

**Critical features: alcohol-based handrubs at point of care worldwide**



**WHO Hand Hygiene Guidelines Implementation Strategy: Critical features**

- 1. Engineering controls (system change):**
  - Alcohol handrubs at point of care
  - Access to safe continuous water supply, soap and towels
- 2. Training/education**
- 3. Observation and feedback**
- 4. Reminders in the workplace**
- 5. Institutional safety climate**
  - Active participation at institutional and individual level
  - Individual/institutional self efficacy

**Training/education: local adaptations**

# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass

World Alliance for Patient Safety

### WHO Hand Hygiene Guidelines Implementation Strategy: Critical features

- 1. Engineering controls (system change):**
  - Alcohol handrubs at point of care
  - Access to safe continuous water supply, soap and towels
- 2. Training/education**
- 3. Observation and feedback**
- 4. Reminders in the workplace**
- 5. Institutional safety climate**
  - Active participation at institutional and individual level
  - Individual/institutional self efficacy

World Alliance for Patient Safety

### WHO Hand Hygiene Guidelines Implementation Strategy: Critical features

Your 5 moments: HAND HYGIENE

How to handrub? How to handwash?

- 1. Engineering controls (system change):**
  - Alcohol handrubs at point of care
  - Access to safe continuous water supply, soap and towels
- 2. Training/education**
- 3. Observation and feedback**
- 4. Reminders in the workplace**
- 5. Institutional safety climate**
  - Active participation at institutional and individual level
  - Individual/institutional self efficacy

World Alliance for Patient Safety

### Reminders: local adaptations

World Alliance for Patient Safety

### Reminders: local adaptations

World Alliance for Patient Safety

### WHO Hand Hygiene Guidelines Implementation Strategy: Critical features

- 1. Engineering controls (system change):**
  - Alcohol handrubs at point of care
  - Access to safe continuous water supply, soap and towels
- 2. Training/education**
- 3. Observation and feedback**
- 4. Reminders in the workplace**
- 5. Institutional safety climate**
  - Active participation at institutional and individual level
  - Individual/institutional self efficacy

Communication and Campaigning, Switzerland, January 2006  
110 hospitals



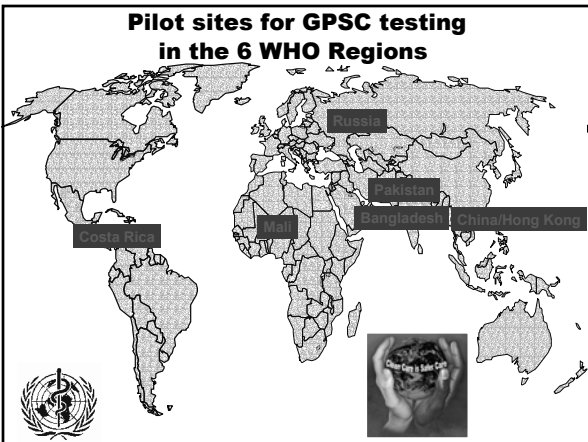
# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass



**Promotional tools: local adaptations**



**Implementation strategy**

PILOT TEST SITES	COMPLEMENTARY SITES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 sites, in each WHO region</li> <li>• WHO technical and financial support</li> <li>• Complete package of tools (information, evaluation, education, promotion) and related data analysis programs</li> <li>• Availability in CD ROM or through a restricted web access</li> <li>• Web community platform</li> <li>• On-site visits by the Challenge team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numerous sites worldwide</li> <li>• Limited WHO technical support</li> <li>• Complete package of tools (information, evaluation, education, promotion) and related data analysis programs</li> <li>• Access following a formal agreement and through a restricted web access</li> <li>• Web community platform</li> </ul>

# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass



## How to become a complementary site ?

Simply access the website at:

[http://www.who.int/gpsc/country\\_work/pilot\\_testing\\_info/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/gpsc/country_work/pilot_testing_info/en/index.html)

Very simple procedure: benefit from all tools



## The way forward... pledges, implementation

- Invitation to pledge to all WHO Member States
- Stakeholders' empowerment
- Link to other Alliance streams of work
- Regional workshops
- Strengthening the ongoing collaboration with other WHO departments
- Testing the implementation strategy in pilot and complementary sites



## The way forward... scaling up, sustainability, impact

- Worldwide dissemination of the Guidelines
- Expansion of current networks
- Creation of a WHO Collaborating Centre
- "Hand hygiene-friendly" hospitals
- WHO Hand Hygiene Day
- Evaluation of impact on patient safety



## Papers on the 1st Challenge

1. Clean Care is Safer Care: the first global challenge of the WHO World Alliance for Patient Safety. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2005;26:891-4
2. Clean care is safer care: the first global challenge of the WHO World Alliance for Patient Safety. *Am J Infect Control* 2005;33:476-9
3. Pittet D. Clean hands reduce the burden of disease. *Lancet* 2005;366:185-7
4. Pittet D, Donaldson L. Clean Care is Safer Care: a worldwide priority. *Lancet* 2005;366:1246-7
5. Rotter M, Sattar SA, Dharan S, Webber P, Voss A, Pittet D. Comparative efficacy of hand hygiene agents in the reduction of bacteria and viruses. *Am J Infect Control* 2005;33:558-60
6. Pittet D, Allegranzi B, Donaldson L. *Russian Journal "Public Health Manager"* 2005;12:31-41
7. Pittet D, Donaldson L. Challenging the world: patient safety and healthcare-associated infection. *Int J Qual Health Care* 2006;18:4-8
8. Ahmed QA, Memish ZA, Allegranzi B, Pittet D. Hand hygiene and the Muslim healthcare worker. *Lancet* 367(9515):1025-7
9. Pittet D, Allegranzi B, Storr J, Donaldson L. Clean Care is Safer Care: the Global Patient Safety Challenge. *Int J Infect Dis* 2006;10:419-24
10. Pittet D, Storr J, Allegranzi B. Hand hygiene: still not sufficiently recognized in European hospitals. *Hospital Health Care* 2006/7. Epub available at [www.hospitalhealthcare.com](http://www.hospitalhealthcare.com)



## Papers on the 1st Challenge (cont'd)

11. Pittet D, Allegranzi B, Storr J. Clean care is safer care. *Public Service Review: European Union* 2006;12:74-5
12. Pittet D, Allegranzi B, Sax H, Dharan S, Pessoa da Silva C, Donaldson L, Boyce J. Evidence-based model for hand transmission during patient care and the role of improved practices. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2006;6:641-52
13. Whitby M, Pessoa da Silva CL, McLaws M-L, Allegranzi B, Sax H, Larson E, Seto WH, Donaldson L, Pittet D. Behavioral considerations for hand hygiene practices: the basic building blocks. *J Hosp Infect* 2007;65:1-8
14. Larson E, Girard R, Pessoa-Silva CL, Boyce J, Donaldson L, Pittet D. Skin reactions related to hand hygiene and selection of hand hygiene products. *Am J Infect Control* 2006;34:627-35
15. Pittet D, Allegranzi B, Widmer A. Prévention des infections liées aux soins: premier défi mondial pour la sécurité des patients de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé. *Swiss-NOSO* 2006 (in press)
16. Allegranzi B, Storr J, Dziekan G, Leotsakos A, Donaldson L, Pittet D. The first Global Patient Safety Challenge "Clean Care is Safer Care": from the launch to the in progress achievements. Invited article, *J Hosp Infect* 2007
17. Pittet D, Allegranzi B, Dharan S and Sax H. Hand hygiene transmission model. Authors' reply to comments by Banfield and coll. and Voss and Meis. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2007 (in press)
18. J Storr, B Allegranzi, A Leotsakos, D Pittet. Information and Announcement on the First Global Patient Safety Challenge: Clean Care is Safer Care. *Int J Infect Control* 2007 (in press)

# A Year of Cleaner, Safer Care

## Prof. Didier Pittet, World Health Organization

### A Webber Training Teleclass



## Abstracts on the 1st Challenge

1. Pittet D. Hand hygiene: global and local actions to improve compliance, engaging patients, measuring compliance. *Joint Commission Resources/APIC International Infection Control Conference*, San Francisco, CA, USA, September 8-9, 2005. Presentation
2. Pittet D. Global patient safety challenge: a WHO initiative to improve patient safety worldwide. *1st Eastern Mediterranean Regional Infection Control Congress and 14th Annual of the Egyptian Society of Infection Control*, Cairo, Egypt, 14-17 November 2005. Presentation
3. Allegranzi B, Memish ZA, Philip P, Arpin J, Pittet D. Religious and cultural aspects influencing hand hygiene promotion worldwide. *45th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*; Washington DC, USA, 16-19 December 2005. Presentation
4. Ahmed QA, Memish ZA, Allegranzi B, Pittet D. A novel nexus: alcohol-based hand rub and the Muslim healthcare worker. *45th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*; Washington DC, USA, 16-19 December 2005. Presentation
5. Pittet D. Global patient safety challenge: the WHO programme for the world. *Asia Pacific Society for Healthcare Quality 1st International Conference "Current trends in healthcare quality"*, Kowloon, Hong Kong, SAR, China, 5-7 January 2006 Presentation
6. Pittet D. Clean Care is Safer Care: a WHO initiative to prevent healthcare-associated infections worldwide. *16th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America*; Chicago, USA, 18-21 March 2006. Presentation
7. Allegranzi B, Dziekan G, Larson E, Pessoa da Silva C, Philip P, Donaldson L, Pittet D. Considerations on optimal glove use within the World Health Organization "Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care". *16th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases*; Nice, France, 1-4 April 2006. Poster
8. Allegranzi B, Philip P, Storr J, Fletcher M, Lazzari S, Donaldson L, Pittet D. Worldwide implementation strategy of the World Health Organization "Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care". *16th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases*; Nice, France, 1-4 April 2006. Poster



## Abstracts on the 1st Challenge (cont'd)

9. Pittet D, Sax H, Allegranzi B, Chraïti M-N, Richet H. Risk factors for skin alterations in an evaluation of different handrub formulations: a double-blind, randomized, cross-over study. *46th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*, San Francisco, USA, 27-30 September 2006. Presentation
10. Allegranzi B, Sax H, Richet H, Chraïti MN, Voss A, Rotter M, Sattar S, Griffiths W, Dharan S, Donaldson L, Pittet D. Feasibility and acceptability of World Health Organization alcohol-based formulations to promote hand hygiene worldwide. *46th Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*; San Francisco, USA, 27-30 September 2006. Presentation
11. MN. Chraïti, A. Allegranzi, H. Sax, W. Griffith, H. Richet, D.Pittet. Test comparatif de la tolérance et de l'acceptabilité de différents produits pour la friction hydro-alcoolique et de la méthodologie utilisée pour l'évaluation. *Congrès Annuel de la Société Suisse d'Hygiène Hospitalière*; Bienne, Switzerland, 23-24 November 2006. Poster
12. Allegranzi B. Hand Hygiene: WHO tools for promotion. *2nd International Congress on Infectious and Tropical Diseases, 2nd GCC Conference on Infectious Diseases and Infection Control*; Muscat, Oman, 4-7 December 2006. Presentation
13. B. Allegranzi, PM Nthumbo, P Bird, A Muchiri, A Osofi, N Mugambi, D Posenaru, G Dziekan, S Harbarth, D Pittet. Prevention of surgical site infection using an alcohol-based handrub for surgical hand preparation: a pilot study in Kenya. *Swiss Academy Medical Science Workshop*; Balé, Switzerland, 16-19 January 2007. Presentation
14. Allegranzi B, Leotsakos A, Storr J, Dziekan G, Donaldson L, Pittet D. WHO first Global Patient Safety Challenge: current achievement. *17th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases*; Munich, Germany, 31 March-3 April 2007. Accepted as poster
15. SM Makki, H Balkhy, AM Makki, N Lubbad, B Allegranzi, D Pittet. A successful hand hygiene campaign at the Riyadh Medical Complex (Saudi Arabia). *17th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America*, Baltimore, USA, 14-17 April 2007. Accepted



## Thank you to the team

All international experts and collaborating departments at WHO

### **World Alliance:**

Allegranzi Benedetta  
Coates Hilary  
Dziekan Gerald  
Fletcher Martin  
Jalanti Lauri  
Leotsakos Agnes  
Mealiff Terri  
Pearson Laura  
Philip Pauline  
Storr Julie

### **University Hospitals of Geneva:**

Chraïti Marie-Noelle  
Dharan Sasi  
Griffiths William  
Sax Hugo  
Sudan Rosemary  
All PCI secretarial and technical staff  
HUG administrative and medical directorates

### **University of Marseille:**

Richet Hervé

## The Next Few Teleclasses

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>March 29</b> | <b><i>Environmental Control Strategies for C. diff</i></b><br>... with Dr. Lynne Sehulster, CDC  |
| <b>April 12</b> | <b><i>Who's Afraid of the CIC Exam?</i></b> (a FREE teleclass)<br>... with Sharon MacDonald and Sharon Krystofiak, CBIC                    |
| <b>April 19</b> | <b><i>Bacterial Resistance to Biocides in the Healthcare Environment</i></b><br>... with Dr. Jean Yves Maillard, University of Cardiff, UK |
| <b>April 25</b> | <b><i>Making Infection Control Really Work</i></b><br>... with Prof. Seto Wing Hong, University of Hong Kong                               |
| <b>April 26</b> | <b><i>Environmental Surveillance for Infection Control</i></b><br>... with Andrew Streifel, University of Minnesota                        |

**For the full teleclass schedule – [www.webbertraining.com](http://www.webbertraining.com)**  
For registration information [www.webbertraining.com/howtoc8.php](http://www.webbertraining.com/howtoc8.php)