The Development of Infection Control in Healthcare Settings in Hungary

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The third Semmelweis CEE Conference on Hospital Hygiene and Patient Safety 12th March 2019. Vienna
Topics

• Background

• Priorities in Hungary

• Introduction of „Methodological Developments in the Health System“ project

• From guidelines to culture of safety – implementation
Complex systems

Bruegel: Children’s games
Complex systems
Health care has become more and more complex
Hospital-centric health care system, vulnerable population

Hospital beds per thousand inhabitants

- **Hungary**: 7
- **EU average**: 5.1

Average days of hospitalization

- **Hungary**: 9.5
- **EU average**: 7.9

Hungary, 2015

- Hospital discharges annually: 2.2 million
- Patients with at least one health care associated infection annually (estimated) 78 000*
- More than 340 000 excess nursing day

68 000 reported communicable diseases

The undesirable effects associated with healthcare can’t be fully eliminated.

However, their occurrence can be significantly reduced by effective methods.
The culture of safety

I always perform the check on the checklist before the flight.
I am successful as a team member.
Security is a fundamental feature of the system.

I know my patients, using a checklist is an unnecessary administration and a time loss for me.
For me, important values are professional autonomy and independence.
Patient security is a question of individual competence.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Hungary*</th>
<th>EU/EEA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients in PPS sample</td>
<td>20 588</td>
<td>310 755</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patients with at least 1 HAI (prevalence)</td>
<td>818 (4%)</td>
<td>18 287 (5,5%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimated incidence</td>
<td>3,5% (2,1-5,4%)</td>
<td>3,7% (2,4-5,3%)</td>
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<td>Antibiotic use</td>
<td>15,9%</td>
<td>30,5%</td>
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<td>Proportion of broad-spectrum antibacterials among all antibacterials for systemic use</td>
<td>Almost 50%</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Composit index of AMR from patients with HAI</td>
<td>37,9%</td>
<td>31,6%</td>
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*representative sample containing 38 hospitals

Suetens C, Latour K, Kärki T et al. 2018
Distribution of types of HAI in Hungary*

**PPS 2017**

- **Pneumonia**: 16%
- **Other lower respiratory tract infections**: 7%
- **Surgical site infections**: 10%
- **Urinary tract infections**: 14%
- **Gastrointestinal infections**: 16%
- **Skin and soft tissue infections**: 9%
- **Bloodstream infections**: 8%
- **Other infections**: 20%

* Based on data of 99 participating hospitals
Aims and principles of development

• Aim to protect patients, health care workers and visitors from healthcare associated infections

• Principles of development
  – Patient centred
  – Comprehensive, multimodal
  – Focus on patient care processes
  – Enablers
  – Development of safety culture
Legislation, administrative rules

Strengthening prevention primarily at the level of patient care and institutional management

Induce and catalyze system-level changes at institutional level

EFOP 1.8.0 – VEKOP 17-2017-00001 project “Methodological Developments in the Health System”

Creating an organizational culture and approach that enables employees to identify sources of hazard when carrying out activities, formulate suggestions to decrease risk and prevent harm, and the management of the institution actively contributes to the development of patient safety.

Main players at national level

Consortium: National Center for Public Health
Semmelweis Medical University
National Health Service
National Health Fund Administration

Ministry of Human Capacities, State Secretariat of Health Care
About 30-50% of healthcare-associated infections can be prevented by a package of patient care measures in the following 5 areas:

- Hand hygiene and standard precautions
- Use of infection prevention care bundles
  1. when using urinary catheters
  2. when using mechanical ventilation to support pulmonary functions
  3. when using vascular catheters
  4. In case of surgical procedures
WHO Multimodal Improvement Strategy

1. System change
2. Training
3. Monitoring and feedback
4. Reminders and communication
5. Culture change

Enabling environment: workload, staffing, financing etc.
National and facility level infection prevention and control guidelines

• Individually tailored risk assessment tools;
  – Offers a comprehensive assessment system;
  – Allow clinical staff to target interventions at those most in need;
  – Is simple to use;
  – Provides a comprehensive profile of each patient during hospital stay;
  – Integrates risk-management activity;

• Care bundles
  – A set of evidence based good practices,
  – formulated briefly in 3-5 measures, that are simple, clear and concise,
  – that when implemented together have shown to produce better outcomes and have a greater impact than that of the isolated implementation of individual measures.
Implementation of IC care bundles at health care provider level

- Each element of the bundle must be implemented collectively with complete consistency to achieve the most favorable outcomes ("all or none" approach);
- The measures be adapted to the local setting,
- appropriately followed,
- recorded and evaluated to ensure compliance by all members of the healthcare team involved.
- A bundle compliance percentage goal should be set for the healthcare team to work toward achieving (at least 95% bundle compliance is the recommended best practice).
# Other elements of the strategy

## 2. Training
- Who needs training? – first line HCW
- What type of training? – TTT & e-learning
- Who will do the trainings? – educated trainers

## 3. Monitoring and feed-back
- How to prioritize intervention? – GUIDELINE and standard checklist about the core elements of IC programs at institutional level
- How can you be sure that intervention is being implemented correctly? - Regular audits of adherence according to standard checklist and timely feed back of health care practices

## 4. Reminders and communication
- How to promote the desired actions at the right time? – Development of promotional messages and materials.
The role of best practices in the implementation of methodological guidelines

Without best practices...

With best practices
Step by step

Is there a real support of patient security at all levels of the healthcare system?

Are there best practices? Are there role models in personnel?

Does the patient care team take part in the design and adaptation of infection control measures?

Do they feel responsible? Do they accept the necessity of accountability?

Do they consider patient security and infection prevention as value?
Thank you for your attention