

GLOBAL WEBINAR SERIES Objective: To provide our partners and healthcare workers the best support in IPC knowledge and our innovations. Format: 1 global webinar per month, 30 minutes + Q&A in English. Possible contact sessions: Due to different time zones, the webinars will be recorded and shared. Live Q&A session with the speakers can be arranged for those who cannot attend the webinar. Please contact your seles rep/channel marketeers if needed.

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Nake sure you are on mute and your camera is off for the duration of the webinar. Please place any questions in the Q&A section for answering at the end of the webinar. Feel free to introduce yourself and where you are joining from in the chat box! Due to the intellectual property of the presenter, please refrain from recording or taking screen shots during the webinar. Contact your salesperson for the webinar content & certificate

OUR SPEAKERS



Dr Phillip Norville

or Phillip Norville has over 10 years' experience working with healthcare organisations, helping improve and mplement effective infection

As Clinical & Scientific Director for GAMA Healthcare, Phil leads a team of experienced infection preventionists, making sure GAMA's offering is clinically proven and industry-leading.



James Clarke

lames has 10 years of experience in he research and development of high-performing disinfectant and antiseptic products across a range of applications and geographies. Educated as a microbiologist, he now leads GAMA's R&D science and technology group in Halifax, UK.



Dan Morgan-Smith

Dan is an experienced infection Prevention Sales leader with 25 years of experience in the UK Market. He has worked with two ambitious companies helping both grow to be strong market leaders and the outstanding company in

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AGENDA

- 1. Principles of cleaning and disinfection
- 2. Overview of disinfectant testing with an introduction to EN standards
- 3. Case study of cleaning and disinfection in clinical practice
- 4. Clinell Universal and Peracetic Acid Wipes when to clean and disinfect?

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DECONTAMINATION

Decontamination can play an important role in helping to prevent the spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

Use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactive or destroy microorganisms on a surface to make it safe, so that they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles.



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DECONTAMINATION, CLEANING & DISINFECTION

Decontamination of non-invasive equipment or the environment can be achieved through:

- Cleaning
- Disinfection
- A combination of the two

A 2-in-1 decontamination system utilises a formula containing both a detergent and disinfectant to clean and disinfect in one process with one product one product.

Physical removal of contamination is achieved by the actual wiping process itself.

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CLEANING

Standard precautions:

- Hand hygieneRespiratory, cough, isolation
- management PPE use Sharps safety
- Blood spills
 Laundry and waste management
 Patient equipment cleanliness
 Patient environment cleanliness

Cleaning removes substantial amounts of any material which is not part of the item (Hoffman et al., 2004).

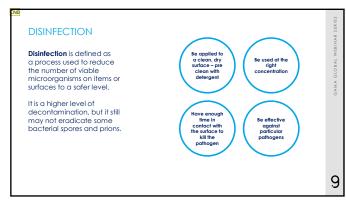


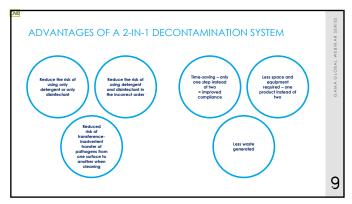


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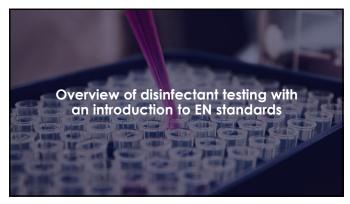


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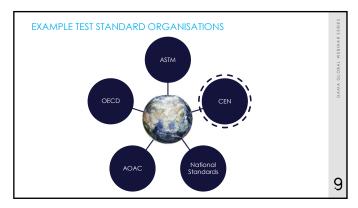


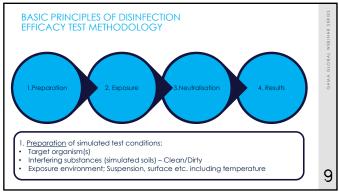


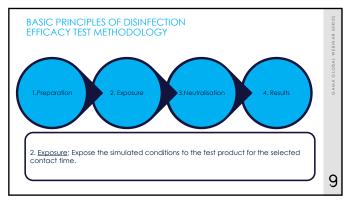
MICROORGANISMS • Vary in their susceptibility to disinfectants (some are easier to kill than others). • Certain groups are more resistant to disinfectants than others. • Causing significant numbers of HAIs are in practice very susceptible to disinfectants and can be eradicated easily. • The disinfectant hierarchy gives insight on why different levels of disinfectant are needed (i.e. sportcial and sporostatic).

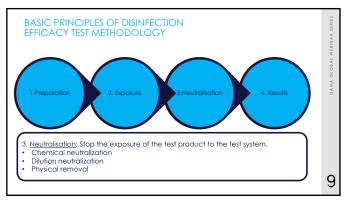


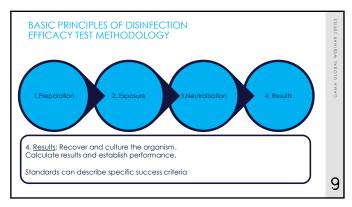








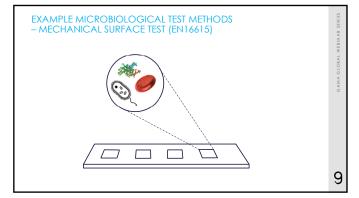


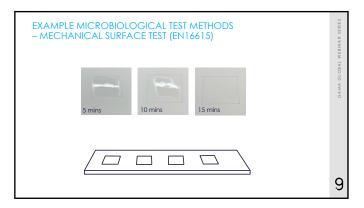


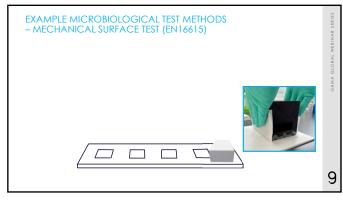
TEST ORGANISMS Basic claims in EN norms; Bactericidal Yeasticidal Yeasticidal Mandatana Department of the Constant and Dates And And

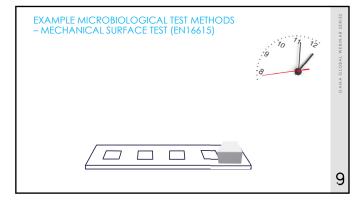


Time for which the product is exposed to target organism. Critical to understand to ensure sufficient disinfection has taken place. Guidelines specify minimum and maximum contact times for specific uses e.g. hands – minimum 30 secs (EN1500).











UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM CASE STUDY

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- Large teaching hospital (approx. 2,700 beds) in Birmingham, UK.
- Investigated the changes in the rate of MRSA acquisition when 2 step surface decontamination process is changed to a 1 step decontamination process.
- Phase 1: Detergent wipe clean and alcohol disinfection.
- Phase 2: Clean and disinfection with a combined cleaning and disinfection wipe.
- MRSA acquisition acquiring MRSA if a patient had negative admission screen and have MRSA isolated from a subsequent screen or clinical specimen, 48 hours after admission.



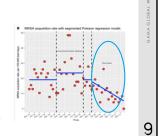
Wijing out MRSA: effect of introducing a universal disinfection wipe in a large UK teaching hospital

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UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM CASE STUDY

- Phase 1 MRSA acquisition rates 20.7 per 100,000 patient days (310 acquisitions).
- Phase 2 MRSA acquisition rates 9.4 per 100,000 patient days (93 acquisitions).
- 55% reduction in MRSA acquisition rates.
- 1160 staff trained training and education may have contributed to the reduction of MRSA acquisitions.
- "The data suggest the use of a one wipe regime is associated with reducing the incidence of healthcare associated MRSA".



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HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT NEEDS TO BE FREQUENTLY CLEANED & DISINFECTED

- FACT Micro organisms can survive for many months in the Hospital Environment. Surfaces & equipment, just like hands get re-contaminated.
- 2. CHANGE This is about human factors- or behaviour. Make it easy to do the right thing.
- 3. IMPROVE PROTOCOL & POLICY Clean Hospitals expert guidance:

WHEN TO DECONTAMINATE?

- 1. Visibly dirty
- New Occupant
 Before procedure
- After Procedure
 Sufficient to maintain
- SUPPORT To embed a change
 - A quick look at Products and services that support all of the above.

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FACT - COMBINED WIPES ARE THE BEST APPROACH

- 1. Detergents plus a disinfectant is slow. Busy staff do not do it.
- Alcohol & Chlorine do not contain detergent, so they need pre-clean with detergent before being used as a disinfectant.
- 3. Alcohol is a fixative in microbiology testing for example.
- 4. Chlorine is inactivated by body proteins and blood.
- Human factors are crucial in IPC. You need 100% of the people to do 100% the right thing 100% of the time. **You have to make it easy.**

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CHANGE - CLINICAL EVIDENCE - GAMA STUDY

Wiping out MRSA: Effect of introducing a universal disinfection wipe in a large UK teaching hospital.

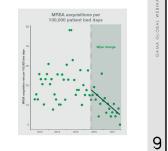
MRSA acquisitions across the whole organisation fell by **55%** with a continuing and consistent **6.3%** monthly reduction.

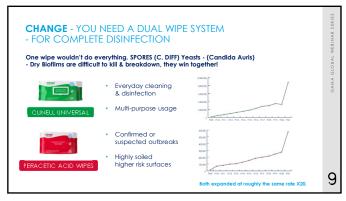
Additional operational benefits such as time saved, which of course is money saved.

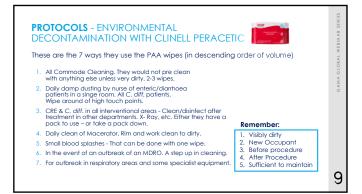
Protocol developed:

What they then did over the subsequent few months - CS25 Peracetic/Sporicidal & Hand wipes.

Clinell Universal and Sporicidal together offer a fully effective product and protocol improvement.







PROTOCOLS - TRAINING & COMPLIANCE - GOOD HABITS IS GOOD IP Supporting continued improvement in practice. Posters & Link nurse meetings Study Days Ward based educational training FOCUS on Policy and practice. THE most useful thing to embed good practice supply dispensers FOC to Hospitals. In the last 10 years, we have supplied more than 160,000 dispensers within the UK hospitals.

