

The Shrewsbury and Telford Hospital NHS Trust

Trust Board – July 2011

Health Care Associated Infection (HCAI) Annual Report for 2010/11

Executive Lead	Vicky Morris, Director of Quality and Safety
Author	Dr Patricia O'Neill, Director of Infection Prevention and Control
Corporate Objective	C. Quality and Safety: We will always provide the right care for our patients and ensure that they suffer no harm
Goal	<p>C1. Ensure that we learn from mistakes and embrace what works well</p> <p>C4. Deliver services that offer safe, evidence-based practice</p> <p>C5. Meet regulatory requirements and healthcare standards</p> <p>C6. Ensure our patients suffer no avoidable harm</p>
Executive Summary	<p>Over 2010/11 the trust has continued to improve in prevention and control of HCAI</p> <p>The Trust met its reduction targets for MRSA bacteraemia and C difficile infection in 2010/11.</p> <p>Our compliance with the Health Act stands at 95.7%</p> <p>New problems in HCAI continue to emerge and in July 2010 we had an outbreak of NDM Klebsiella, a new and extremely resistant bacterial strain.</p> <p>Looking ahead to 2011/12 our targets for C difficile and MRSA bacteraemia are very challenging, and we are now also monitoring MSSA bacteraemia and E coli bacteraemia which will also present considerable additional workload to the IPC team.</p>
Recommendations	The Trust Board is asked to APPROVE the contents of this report.

Health Care Associated Infection

Contribution to Inspection, Registration, Assurance, Performance and Delivery

Risks and Assurance	Links to following risks: CRR 1 – sustainability of achieving reduction in infection rates
Contribution to Key Performance Indicators	Links to HCAI key performance indicators in Integrated Performance Report
Compliance with Clinical and other Governance Requirements	Compliance with the Health Act and CQC standards
Engagement and Decision-Making Process	This paper was presented to the monthly SaTH Infection, Prevention and Control Committee on 21/06/11

Strategic Impact Assessment

Quality and Safety	HCAI is one of the commonest serious consequences of hospitalisation and preventing avoidable infections is a key requirement of high quality care
Financial Strength	Reducing HCAI reduces length of stay and should reduce costs
Learning and Growth	Prevention of HCAI also covers requirement to protect staff from infection and to ensure adequate training to protect themselves and patients
Patients, GPs and Commissioners	Reduction in HCAI is a key safety indicator for patients. Reducing hospital acquired infection also reduces ongoing infection managed by GPs. Conversely community based health care may cause HCAs which need to be managed in hospital. Commissioners monitor HCAI as quality and safety indicators
Equality and Diversity	Not applicable
Legislation and Policy	Prevention and control of HCAI is essential for compliance with the Health Act
Communication and Marketing	Reducing HCAI increases patient confidence. Key points are communicated to staff in the Quality Newsletter. We also share this data with the PCTs