

Infection Prevention Risk Assessment and Plan

Deborah Kash, BSN, RN, PHN

Quality Assurance Specialist

County of San Diego HAI Program



www.sdhai.org



phs.hai.hhsa@sdcounty.ca.gov



Healthcare
Associated
Infections
Program

Objectives

The learner will be able to:

- Describe how the annual risk assessment can impact a facility infection prevention plan.
- List three components of an infection prevention and control risk assessment.



CMS §483.80 Infection Control



§483.80 Infection Control.

The facility must **establish and maintain an infection prevention and control program** designed to provide a safe, sanitary, and comfortable environment and to help prevent the development and transmission of communicable diseases and infections.



Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2024, August 8). *State Operations Manual: Appendix PP – Guidance to surveyors for long term care facilities* (Rev. 225).

<https://www.cms.gov/medicare/provider-enrollment-and-certification/guidanceforlawsandregulations/downloads/appendix-pp-state-operations-manual.pdf>



**Healthcare
Associated
Infections
Program**

CMS §483.80 Infection Control



§483.80(f) - Annual Review of IPCP

The facility's IPCP and its standards, policies and procedures must be reviewed at least annually to ensure effectiveness and that they are in accordance with the current standards of practice for preventing and controlling infections; the IPCP must be updated as necessary. In addition, the facility population and characteristics may change over time, and the facility assessment may identify components of the IPCP that must be changed accordingly.



Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2024, August 8). *State Operations Manual: Appendix PP – Guidance to surveyors for long term care facilities* (Rev. 225).

<https://www.cms.gov/medicare/provider-enrollment-and-certification/guidanceforlawsandregulations/downloads/appendix-pp-state-operations-manual.pdf>



**Healthcare
Associated
Infections
Program**

Annual Written Infection Prevention Planning Cycle



The diagram illustrates a four-step annual cycle. Each step is represented by a chevron-shaped arrow pointing right, with a corresponding rounded rectangular box containing the step name. The steps are: 1. Annual Evaluation (green chevron), 2. Risk Assessment (dark green chevron), 3. Written Plan (orange chevron), and 4. SMART Goals (light orange chevron). A large black bracket underneath all four steps points to the word 'Annually' centered below the flowchart.

Annual Evaluation

Risk Assessment

Written Plan

SMART Goals

Annually



Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Infection Prevention (IP) Program Elements

Leadership
Support

IP Policy and
Procedures

Healthcare
Professionals
Education

Resident &
Family
Education

Adherence
Monitoring

Occupational
Health

Stewardship

Risk
Assessment

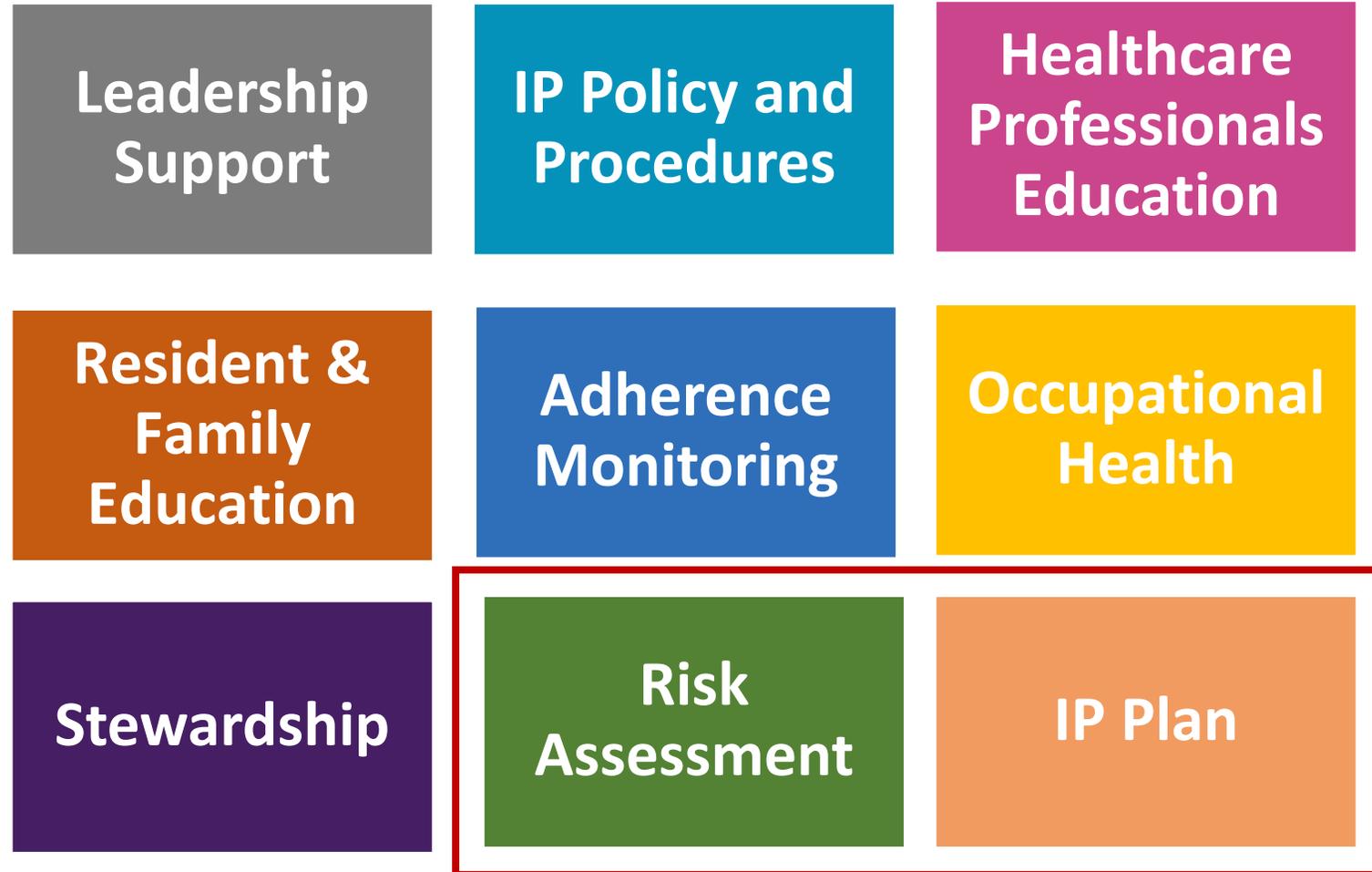
IP Plan



https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/SNF_EstablishingIC_Program.aspx



Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF) Infection Prevention (IP) Program Elements



https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/SNF_EstablishingIC_Program.aspx



Leadership Support

IP receives the required infection prevention and control **training** to manage the program.

Authority is given to the IP to manage the program.

Allocated the **time** required to advocate for infection prevention practice adherence.

Leadership is engaged and advocating for the success of infection prevention activities.

IP Policy and Procedures

Examples:

- Enhances barrier precautions (EBP)
- Care of urinary catheters
- Cleaning and disinfection of the environment
- “Who cleans what” list
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved cleaning agents with manufacturer instruction for use
- Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette
- Vaccination for residents
- Screening for communicable disease



Training (New Hire and Annual Training)

- **Job-specific** infection prevention training:
 - Hand hygiene
 - Standard, Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP), and Transmission-based precautions
 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - Bloodborne pathogen standard
 - Respiratory protection
 - Environmental cleaning
 - Linen handling
 - Hazardous waste disposal
- **Additional training** when gaps are identified, an increase in infection rates is noted, or when new protocols and equipment are introduced.

TRAINING



Resident & Family Education

Residents & family instructional materials should be created with the attention to the following:

- Education level
- Comprehension level
- Cultural diversity
- Language (available in languages needed)
- **Content** could include:
 - How infections are spread
 - How they can be prevented
 - What signs and symptoms should prompt evaluation



SDHAI.org

The screenshot shows the SDHAI.org website. At the top, it says "SanDiegoCounty.gov Home" and "Health & Human Services Agency". There is a search bar and a "Google Translate" button. The main heading is "Healthcare-Associated Infections Program". Below this, it says "Page last updated 1/28/2026." and provides a description of the program. There are also logos for the County of San Diego, Live Well San Diego, and PHAB. A navigation menu is visible at the bottom right of the page.

SanDiegoCounty.gov Home

Health & Human Services Agency

ENHANCED BY Google

MENU PROGRAMS ALL SERVICES A-Z FACILITIES ADVISORY BOARDS CONTACT US

Healthcare-Associated Infections Program

Page last updated 1/28/2026.

The Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program is in the Epidemiology and Immunization Services Branch (EISB) of the Public Health Services (PHS) department, of the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency (HHSA). This program facilitates the prevention, surveillance, and reporting of HAIs and emerging antimicrobial-resistant (AR) pathogens in San Diego's healthcare facilities.

County of San Diego Public Health derives its authority from the state, Title 17, California Code of Regulations, (CCR) §2500, §2505, and §2641.30-2643.20.

****UPCOMING** March 19, 2026 SNF IP 1-Day Basic Course. Registration is required to attend.**

****NEW** HAI Environmental Services (EVS) Cart Set-Up Video**

HAI Program Navigation Menu

Home Page

The infographic features a doctor in a white coat and mask holding a clipboard. The title is "Candida auris (C. auris) Frequently Asked Questions for Patients and Family Members". It lists five questions with bullet points. A QR code is provided for more information. Logos for the County of San Diego, Live Well San Diego, and PHAB are at the bottom.

Candida auris (C. auris)

Frequently Asked Questions for Patients and Family Members

- What is C. auris?**
 - It is a yeast that can survive in healthcare settings for a long time.
- What is the risk?**
 - It can be hard to treat with medicine usually used for yeast.
 - It can spread quickly in healthcare settings. It can lead to severe infections, when germs enter your body and make you sick. It can even cause death.
- How should I protect myself?**
 - Tell your doctor if you have ever been diagnosed with C. auris or another drug resistant infection.
 - You have a right to be treated with clean hands. All healthcare staff have to wash their hands or use hand sanitizer before they touch you or any tubes attached to your body. If you did not see them wash their hands, it is ok to ask them to.
 - Your visitors care about you. It's ok to ask them to wash their hands or use hand sanitizer too.
 - Staff might come into your room to clean and disinfect. They do this to keep you safe. Please follow their instructions on what to do during this process.
- What if I have questions?**
 - Ask your doctor or nurse.
 - Visit our website sdhai.org for more information or scan the QR code to the right.

9/22/2023

Resident & Family Education

Resident & Family Education

CDPH HAI Program

CDPH California Department of Public Health

Home | Programs | Center For Health Care Quality | Healthcare-Associated Infections Program | HAI Program Home

HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS (HAI) PROGRAM

HAI Reports
HAI Advisory Committee
Patients & Families
Healthcare Facilities
Public Health Partners
Outbreak Investigation & Response
Antimicrobial Resistance
Antimicrobial Stewardship
California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) HAI/AR Advisories
How to Contact Us

Support Environmental Services (EVS) Staff

Access infection prevention & control (IPC) training resources for maintaining a clean and sanitary environment in healthcare facilities for patients, visitors, and staff.

[IPC Training for EVS Staff](#)

The Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program in the California Department of Public Health [Center for Health Care Quality](#) oversees the prevention, surveillance, reporting, and response to HAIs and antimicrobial resistance (AR) in California's hospitals and other healthcare facilities. Although infections acquired as a result of receiving health care remain a public health problem, HAIs and AR can be prevented by following infection prevention and control (IPC) and antimicrobial stewardship (AS) best practices.

Since 2010, the HAI Program:

- Receives and publicly reports California hospital HAI data to inform the public and prompt healthcare providers to take action to prevent infections.
- Conducts statewide surveillance of healthcare-associated reportable conditions.
- Provides IPC and AS education, training, and consultation to healthcare providers.
- Convenes statewide and regional HAI/AR prevention collaboratives to coordinate efforts among healthcare facilities that commonly share patients.
- Assists local public health agencies to investigate HAI/AR unusual occurrences, IPC breaches, and outbreaks that occur in healthcare facilities.

Visit the resources below for more information.

CDC LTC Facilities

CDC Long-term Care Facilities (LTCFs)

EXPLORE TOPICS SEARCH

APRIL 2, 2024

Implementation of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Use in Nursing Homes to Prevent Spread of Multidrug-resistant Organisms (MDROs)

KEY POINTS

- How to implement personal protective equipment (PPE) use in nursing homes to prevent spread of multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs).

For Awareness

Updates: Recommendations for Enhanced Barrier Precautions are being reviewed as part of updates to the 2007 Guideline for Isolation Precautions. Once a draft is finalized by the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC), it will be posted in the federal register for a public comment period before being returned to HICPAC for additional review. Further information about HICPAC, the guideline development and public comment process, and future meetings is available at: [Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee \(HICPAC\)](#).

Access the print version

A print version of this material is available for download

[Implementation of Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\) Use in Nursing Homes to Prevent Spread of Multidrug-resistant Organisms \(MDROs\) PDF](#)

ON THIS PAGE

- [For Awareness](#)
- [Enhanced Barrier Precautions in Nursi...](#)
- [Background](#)
- [Description of Precautions](#)
- [Implementation](#)
- [Resources](#)



www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/HAIProgramHome.aspx

www.cdc.gov/long-term-care-facilities/about/index.html



Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Adherence Monitoring

What: Measure staff adherence to evidence-based infection prevention practices

When: Regularly – **include weekend and evening shifts**

Why: Provides feedback to staff, and assist with risk assessment

How: Standardized tools and definitions

- CDPH Adherence Monitoring Adherence to Health Care Practices that Prevent Infections
- “Secret Shoppers”

Results: What do you do with it???

- **Share** with leadership, committees, and staff



www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/MonitoringAdherenceToHCPacticesThatPreventInfection.aspx



Choosing the Right Tool

- **Examples:**

- Central Line Maintenance Practices Adherence Monitoring Tool
- Fluorescent Marker Assessment Adherence Monitoring Tool
- Hand Hygiene Adherence Monitoring Tool
- Indwelling Urinary Catheter Maintenance Practices Adherence Monitoring Tool
- Injection Safety Adherence Monitoring Tool





Healthcare-Associated Infections Program Adherence Monitoring Hand Hygiene

Assessment completed by: _____

Date: _____

Unit: _____

Regular monitoring with feedback of results to staff can improve hand hygiene adherence. Use this tool to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. Monitoring may be performed in any type of patient care location.

Instructions: Observe at least 10 hand hygiene (HH) opportunities per unit. Observe a staff member and record his/her discipline. Check the type of hand hygiene opportunity you are observing. Indicate if HH was performed. Record the total number of successful HH opportunities and calculate adherence.

HH Opportunity	Discipline	What type of HH opportunity was observed? (select/ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 per line)	Was HH performed for opportunity observed? ✓ or ∅
<i>Example</i>	N	<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room* <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room *Remember: Hand hygiene should be performed before <u>and</u> after glove use	✓
HH1.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH2.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH3.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH4.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH5.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH6.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH7.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH8.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH9.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
HH10.		<input type="checkbox"/> before care/entering room <input type="checkbox"/> before task <input type="checkbox"/> after body fluids <input type="checkbox"/> after care <input type="checkbox"/> upon leaving room	
Disciplines: CNA = Nurse Assistant D = Dietary N = Nurse P = Physician RT = Respiratory Therapist S = Student VIS = Visitor VOL = Volunteer W = Social Worker OTH = Other, Specify U = Unknown		Opportunities: ✓ = Opportunity Successful ∅ = Opportunity Missed	
For HH1-HH10:			
Total # HH Successful (“# ✓”): _____		Total # HH Opportunities Observed: _____	Adherence: _____% (Total # HH Successful ÷ Total HH Opportunities Observed x 100)

Components

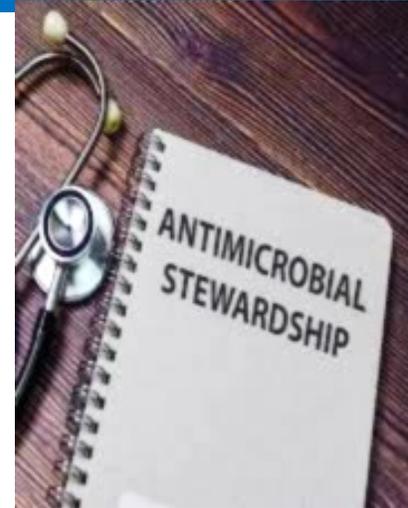
- Vaccines (Influenza, etc.)
- Respirator fit testing
- TB testing
- Infectious disease exposure investigations
- Post-exposure management
- Counseling
 - Infectious disease exposure risk
 - Work restriction
 - Latex allergies
- Compliance with CA regulation
 - Bloodborne Pathogen Standard (www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5193.html)
 - Airborne Transmissible Disease Standard (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDCPHP/DEODC/OHB/CDPH%20Document%20Library/ATD-Guidance.pdf)



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Diagnostic and Antimicrobial Stewardship Program

- Leadership Commitment
- Leadership has accountability for stewardship outcomes
- Drug expertise access
- Tracking antibiotic use practices and outcomes
 - Reporting antibiotic use to physicians and nurses
 - Education for clinical providers and nursing staff on rationale
 - Action to implement at least one intervention to improve antibiotic use



LIVE WELL
SAN DIEGO



Healthcare
Associated
Infections
Program

Risk Assessment

WHAT?



What is the Risk Assessment?

- Process to identify risk to facility's resident population
 - Yearly process
 - Gathers information for IP Program
 - Facility infection rates
 - Occupational vaccine, illness and injury data
 - Adherence monitoring rates
 - Community infection rates

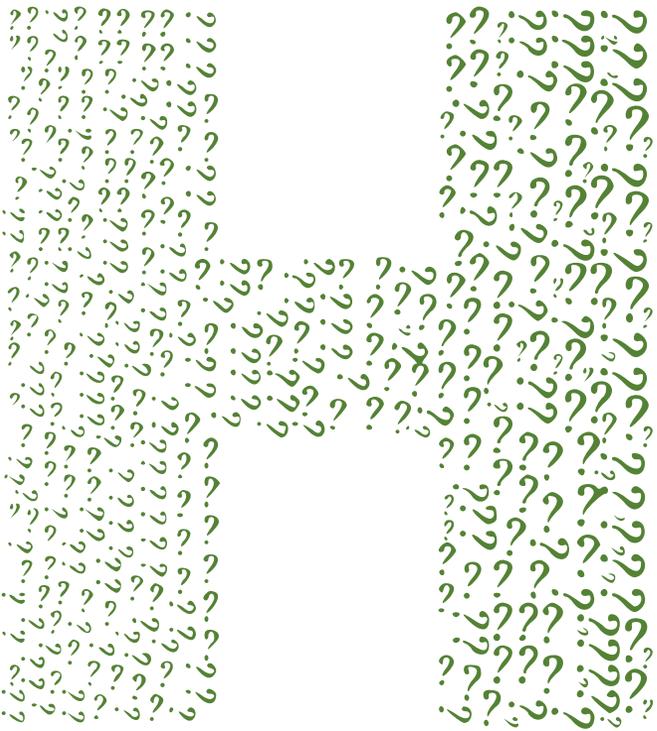


Helps prioritize risks to address

- Identifies:
 - risks to residents
 - high risk events
 - new risk
- Used to write the IP Plan

Risk Assessment

How



Risk Assessment Tips

- Use a consistent tool
- Determine scores using data
- Get input from others



Involve Relevant Stakeholders

- Infection Preventionist
- Medical Director
- Administrator
- Nursing Representatives
- Licensing Representative
- Occupational Health
- Environmental Services
- Facility Management
- Pharmacist
- Ancillary Services
- Public Health



Key Steps – Identify Potential Risks

What are the potential risks at your facility?

- Review all the IP program elements
- Gather adherence monitoring data
- Gather infection rate data
- What has changed at the facility since last year?
- Any changes planned for this year?

Tailor the risk
assessment to your
facility.



Key Steps – Identify Potential Risks

Identify potential risks

Resident population: Consider vulnerable resident groups like immunocompromised individuals, subacute residents, memory care, or those with open wounds.

Procedures: Analyze high-risk procedures like wound care, respiratory treatments, or specimen collection.

Environment: Evaluate cleanliness, air quality/ventilation, and equipment maintenance practices. Is there construction or remodeling planned?

Staff practices: Assess hand hygiene compliance, PPE use, and cleaning practices with shared equipment.

Key Steps – Assess Probability

Assess the probability of occurrence

- Review facility's historical infection data
- Consider local disease trends and community factors
- Evaluate staff training and adherence to infection control practices



Probability or likelihood of an event/occurrence to happen.

Key Steps – Potential Harm

Assess the severity of potential harm

- Consider potential complications from infection, including sepsis, prolonged resident stay, or mortality
- Evaluate the **impact on resident well-being and quality of care**

Assign a risk level

- Most forms use a matrix system to categorize risks based on the probability of occurrence and severity of harm (e.g., **low, moderate, high**)



Key Steps - Document

Document findings

- Clearly identify the risks
- Use a form (samples to follow)
- Personalize it to your facility
 - Name and Logo
 - Services and unique risks identified
 - Delete unnecessary items



Risk Assessment

HSAG* Sample Form



Infection Prevention Post-Acute Risk Assessment Prioritization Worksheet

Risk Priority	Low: 1-4 Risk Score				Medium: 5-11 Risk Score				High: 12-18 Risk Score			Risk Score
	Probability the risk will occur.				Potential severity if the risk occurs.				How well prepared is the organization?			
	High	Med	Low	None	Life-threatening	Permanent Harm	Temporary Harm	None	Poorly	Fairly Well	Well	
Value	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	
Example: Multiply the first section score (3) with the second section score (3), then multiply the sum (9) with the third section score (3) to get the total (18).	X				X					X		18
External												
Geographical Location and Population Served												
Potential for Industrial Accident												
Food-Borne Illness												
Unvaccinated Populations												
Elderly Population												
Internal												
Potential Device-Associated Infections												
Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection												
Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia												
Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection (CAUTI)												
Low Vaccination Rates												
Antibiotic Stewardship/Outcomes												
Inappropriate Antibiotic Use												
Methicillin-Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA)												
Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci (VRE)												

*Health Services Advisory Group



Microsoft Word



Risk Assessment

CDC Sample Form

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for resident)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in place)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	Score	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1
Facility-onset Infections(s)																
Device- or care-related																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)																
Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																
Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection																
Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection																
Wound infection																
Other (specify):																
Resident-related																
Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)																

<https://www.cdc.gov/long-term-care-facilities/media/excel/IPC-RiskAssessment.xlsx>

Microsoft Excel Form



Form Instructions



Risk Assessment

CDC Sample Form

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	Score	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1
Facility-onset Infections(s)																
Device- or care-																
• Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)																
• Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																
• Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection																
• Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection																
• Wound infection																
• Other (specify):																
Resident-related																
• Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)																
• Pneumonia																
• Cellulitis/soft tissue																
• Clostridioides																
• Difficile infection																
• Tuberculosis*																
• Other (specify):																
Outbreak-related																
• Influenza*																
• Other viral respiratory pathogens*																
• Norovirus gastroenteritis*																
• Bacterial gastroenteritis (e.g., Salmonella, Shigella)																
• Scabies																
• Conjunctivitis																
• Group A Streptococcus*																
• MDRB																
• Other (specify):																

2 Tabs

Infection events

IPC practice failures



LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO



Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Infection Events Tab



Risk Assessment

Infection Event Tab

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)	
	Score	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infections(s)																	
Device- or care-																	
• Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)																	
• Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																	
• Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection																	
• Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection																	
• Wound infection																	
• Other (specify):																	
Resident-related																	
• Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)																	
• Pneumonia																	
• Cellulitis/soft tissue																	
• Clostridioides																	
• Difficile infection																	
• Tuberculosis*																	
• Other (specify):																	
Outbreak-related																	
• Influenza*																	
• Other viral respiratory pathogens*																	
• Norovirus gastroenteritis*																	
• Bacterial gastroenteritis (e.g., Salmonella, Shigella)																	
• Scabies																	
• Conjunctivitis																	
• Group A Streptococcus*																	
• MDRD																	
• Other (specify):																	

* Risk assessment should consider the prevalence of disease in the community as part of determining probability of occurrence. Data from State/local health department may be informative.



1st Tabs
LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO

Infection events

IPC practice failures



Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Risk Assessment

Score Categories

Score Categories

	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-associated Infections(s)																
Device- or care-																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	Probability				Harm				Impact				Readiness			
Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																
Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection																
Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection																
Wound infection																
Other (specify):																
Resident-related																
Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)																
Pneumonia																
Cellulitis/soft tissue																
Clostridioides																
<i>difficile</i> infection																
Tuberculosis*																
Other (specify):																
Outbreak-related																
Influenza*																
Other viral respiratory pathogens*																
Norovirus gastroenteritis*																
Bacterial gastroenteritis (e.g., <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i>)																
Scabies																
Conjunctivitis																
Group A <i>Streptococcus</i> *																
MDRO																
Other (specify):																

* Risk assessment should take into account the frequency of this disease in the community as part of determining probability of occurrence. Data from State/local health department may be informative.



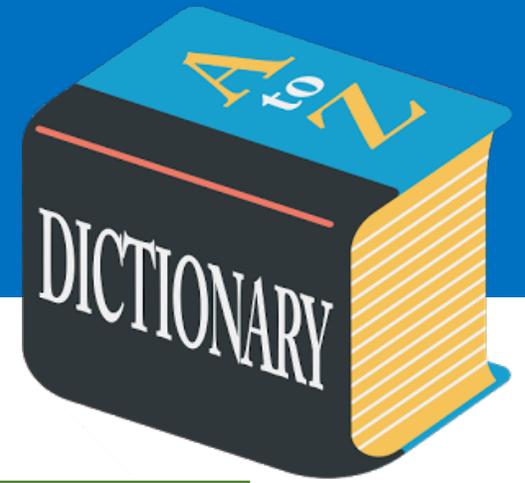
LIVE WE SAN DIEGO

Infection events

IPC practice failures



Healthcare Associated Infections Program



Infection Events Score Categories

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:

- **Probability of occurrence**
 - How likely is the event to occur?
- **Level of harm**
 - How much harm would occur due to the event?
- **Impact on care and prevention strategies**
 - Will new treatment be needed for the resident or staff?
- **Readiness to prevent**
 - Are processes in place to identify or address this event?

Risk Assessment

Score

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																
Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection																
Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection																
Wound infection																
Other (specify):																
Resident-related																
Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)																
Pneumonia																
Cellulitis/soft tissue																
Clostridioides																
difficile infection																
Tuberculosis*																
Other (specify):																
Outbreak-related																
Influenza*																
Other viral respiratory pathogens*																
Norovirus gastroenteritis*																
Bacterial gastroenteritis (e.g., Salmonella, Shigella)																
Scabies																
Conjunctivitis																
Group A Streptococcus*																
MDRD																
Other (specify):																

Score

High - 3 points
Med - 2 points
Low - 1 point
None - 0 points

Poor - 3 points
Fair - 2 points
Good - 1 point

Infection events



Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Risk Assessment

Infection Events

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)	
	Score	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infection(s)																	
Device- or care-																	
• Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)																	
• Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																	
• Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection																	
• Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection																	
• Wound infection																	
• Other (specify):																	
Resident-related																	
• Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)																	
• Pneumonia																	
• Cellulitis/soft tissue																	
• Clostridioides																	
• Difficile infection																	
• Tuberculosis*																	
• Other (specify):																	
Outbreak-related																	
• Influenza*																	
• Other viral respiratory pathogens*																	
• Norovirus gastroenteritis*																	
• Bacterial gastroenteritis (e.g., Salmonella, Shigella)																	
• Scabies																	
• Conjunctivitis																	
• Group A Streptococcus*																	
• MDRD																	
• Other (specify):																	

Infection Event

* Risk assessment should be based on the prevalence of the disease in the community as part of determining probability of occurrence. Data from State/local health department may be informative.



Infection events

IPC practice failures



Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Risk Assessment

Facility-onset Infections

Probability

Harm

Impact

Readiness

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for residence?)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in place?)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High	Med.	Low	None	Serious Harm	Moderate Harm	Temp. Harm	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	
Score	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	
<i>Facility-onset Infections(s) Device- or care-related</i>																

Facility-onset Infections(s): Device or care related

- Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)
- Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLASBI)
- Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection
- Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection
- Wound Infection
- Other (specify)



Risk Assessment

Resident-related

Probability

Harm

Impact

Readiness

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for resident?)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in place?)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
<i>Resident-related</i>																

Resident-related

- Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)
- Pneumonia
- Cellulitis/soft tissue
- *Clostridioides difficile* infection
- Tuberculosis*
- Other (specify):
 - MDRO (*Candida auris* and Carbapenemase producing organisms (CPO))

*Consider the frequency of this disease in the community as part of determining probability of occurrence.



Risk Assessment

Outbreak-related

Probability

Harm

Impact

Readiness

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for residence?)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in place?)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
<i>Outbreak-related</i>																

Outbreak-related

- Influenza*
- Other viral respiratory pathogens*
- Norovirus gastroenteritis*
- Bacterial gastroenteritis (e.g., Salmonella, Shigella)
- Scabies
- Conjunctivitis
- Group A Streptococcus*
- **MDRO**
- Other (specify):

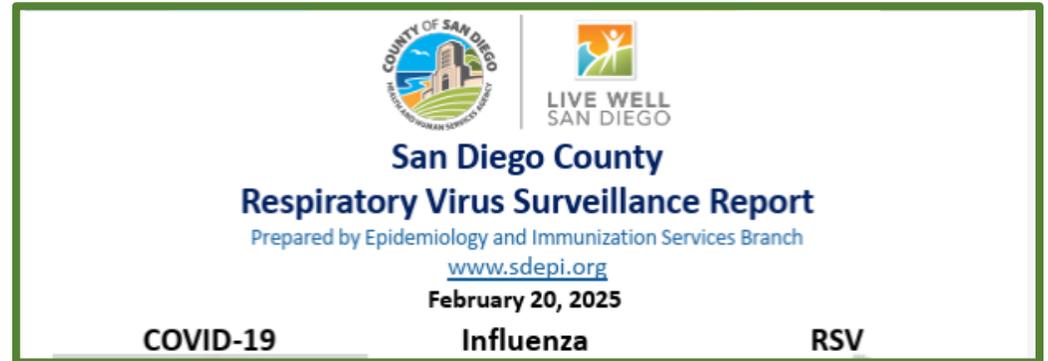
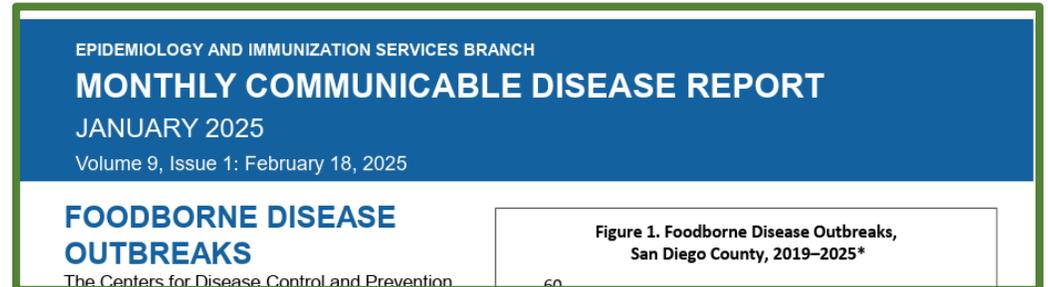
*Consider the frequency of this disease in the community as part of determining probability of occurrence.



Community Wide Infectious Disease Information

Where could you obtain community wide infectious disease information?

- **San Diego County Public Health**
 - Respiratory Virus Report
 - CAHAN
 - Tuberculosis Control
 - Communicable Disease Reports
 - HAI
 - Public Health Preparedness and Response
- **CDPH**
- **CDC**



www.sdepi.org

<https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/hhsa/programs/phs.html>



Healthcare
Associated
Infections
Program

Risk Assessment

Risk Level

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)	
	Score	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infection(s)																	
Device- or care-																	
• Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)																	
• Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																	
• Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection																	
• Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection																	
• Wound infection																	
• Other (specify):																	
Resident-related																	
• Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)																	
• Pneumonia																	
• Cellulitis/soft tissue																	
• Clostridioides																	
• Difficile infection																	
• Tuberculosis*																	
• Other (specify):																	
Outbreak-related																	
• Influenza*																	
• Other viral respiratory pathogens*																	
• Norovirus gastroenteritis*																	
• Bacterial gastroenteritis (e.g., Salmonella, Shigella)																	
• Scabies																	
• Conjunctivitis																	
• Group A Streptococcus*																	
• MDRB																	
• Other (specify):																	

Scores ≥ 8 are considered high

Infection events

* Risk assessment should be based on the presence of disease in the community as part of determining probability of occurrence. Data from State/local health department may be informative.



Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Risk Assessment

Written Annual Risk Assessment - Infection Events

Score Categories

Score

Infection Event

1st Tab

Infection events

	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for...)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in...)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High	Med.	Low	None	Serious Harm	Moderate Harm	Temp. Harm	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	
	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	
Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																
Tracheostomy-associated respiratory infection																
Percutaneous-gastrostomy insertion site infection																
Wound infection																
Other (specify):																
Resident-related																
Symptomatic urinary tract infection (SUTI)																
Pneumonia																
Cellulitis/soft tissue																
<i>Clostridioides</i>																
<i>difficile</i> infection																
Tuberculosis*																
Other (specify):																
Outbreak-related																
Influenza*																
Other viral respiratory pathogens*																
Norovirus gastroenteritis*																
Bacterial gastroenteritis (e.g., <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i>)																
Scabies																
Conjunctivitis																
Group A <i>Streptococcus</i> *																
MDRD																
Other (specify):																

Probability

Harm

Impact

Readiness

Scores ≥ 8 are considered high



LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO



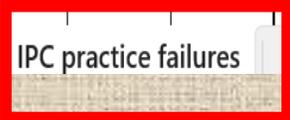
Healthcare Associated Infections Program

IPC Practice Failures Tab

Risk Assessment

IPC Practice Failures Tab

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify)			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered highest)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Care activity															
Lack of accessible alcohol-based hand rub															
Lack of accessible personal protective equipment (PPE)															
Inappropriate selection and use of PPE															
Inadequate staff adherence to hand hygiene															
Inadequate staff adherence to glove and gown use when resident in Contact Precautions															
Inadequate staff adherence to facemask use when resident in Droplet Precautions															
Other (specify): _____															
Other (specify): _____															
Occupational health															
Low influenza immunization rates among staff															
Lack of notification															



LIVE WELL
SAN DIEGO



Risk Assessment

Score Categories

Score Categories

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify)			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered highest)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Care activity															
Lack of accessible alcohol-based hand rub															
Lack of accessible personal protective equipment (PPE)															
Inappropriate selection and use of PPE															
Inadequate staff adherence to hand hygiene															
Inadequate staff adherence to glove and gown use when resident in Contact Precautions															
Inadequate staff adherence to facemask use when resident in Droplet Precautions															
Other (specify): _____															
Other (specify): _____															
Occupational health															
Low influenza immunization rates among staff															
Lack of notification of															

Probability

Impact

Detection

Readiness



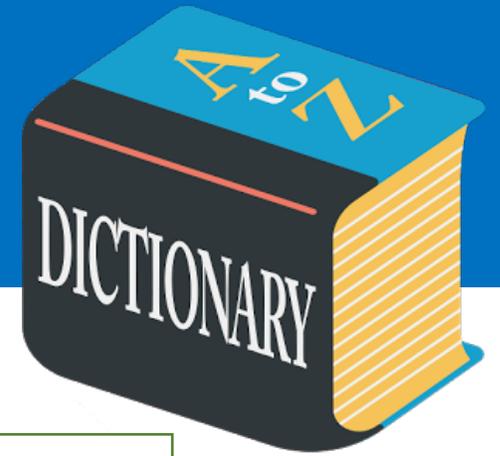
LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO

Infection events

IPC practice failures



Healthcare Associated Infections Program



IPC Practice Failures Tab

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:

- **Probability of occurrence**
 - How likely is the event to occur?
- **Impact**
 - Will this failure directly impact safety?
- **Capacity to detect**
 - Are processes in place to identify this failure?
- **Readiness to prevent**
 - Are policies, procedures, and resources available to address this failure.

Risk Assessment

Score

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify)			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered highest)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Lack of accessible personal protective equipment (PPE)															
Inappropriate selection and use of PPE															
Inadequate staff adherence to hand hygiene															
Inadequate staff adherence to glove and gown use when resident in Contact Precautions															
Inadequate staff adherence to facemask use when resident in Droplet Precautions															
Other (specify): _____															
Other (specify): _____															
Occupational health															
Low influenza immunization rates among staff															
Lack of notification of															

Score

High - 3 points
Med - 2 points
Low - 1 point
None - 0 points

Poor - 3 points
Fair - 2 points
Good - 1 point

IPC practice failures



Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Risk Assessment

IPC Failures

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY				CAPACITY TO DETECT			READINESS TO PREVENT			RISK LEVEL
	(How likely is this to occur?)				(Will this failure directly impact safety?)				(Are processes in place to identify)			(Are policies, procedures, and res)			
Score	High	Med.	Low	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	
Care activity															
Lack of accessible alcohol-based hand rub															
Lack of accessible personal protective equipment (PPE)															
Inappropriate selection and use of PPE															
Inadequate staff adherence to hand hygiene															
Inadequate staff adherence to glove and gown use when resident in Contact Precautions															
Inadequate staff adherence to facemask use when resident in Droplet Precautions															
Other (specify): _____															
Other (specify): _____															
Occupational health															
Low influenza immunization rates among staff															
Lack of notification of															

IPC Failures



NextTab

LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO

Infection events

IPC practice failures

+

:



Risk Assessment

Care Activity

Probability

Impact

Detection

Readiness

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify)			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Care activity															
Lack of accessible alcohol															

Care activity

- Lack of accessible alcohol-based hand rub
- Lack of accessible personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Inappropriate selection and use of PPE
- Inadequate staff adherence to hand hygiene
- Inadequate staff adherence to glove and gown use when resident in Contact Precautions
- Inadequate staff adherence to facemask use when resident in Droplet Precautions
- Other (specify): _____



Probability

Impact

Detection

Readiness

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High	Med.	Low	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
Score	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	
<i>Occupational health</i>															

Occupational Health

- Low influenza immunization rates among staff
- Lack of notification of employee illness or working sick
- Low compliance with annual tuberculosis (TB) screening among staff
- Other (specify): _____

Probability

Impact

Detection

Readiness

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high
	High	Med.	Low	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
Score	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	
Environment															

Environment

- Lack of access to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-registered products for routine cleaning and disinfection
- Lack of access to EPA-registered products with sporicidal activity for cleaning and disinfection (e.g., for *C. difficile*)
- Inadequate cleaning and disinfection of high touch surfaces in resident room
- Inadequate terminal cleaning and disinfection of resident rooms
- Inadequate cleaning and disinfection of resident common areas
- Other (specify): _____

Risk Assessment

Resident/Visitor Health

Probability

Impact

Detection

Readiness

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify)			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High	Med.	Low	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
<i>Resident/visitor health</i> Low rates of TB screening	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	

Resident/Visitor Health

- Low rates of TB screening among new resident admissions
- Low rate of resident acceptance of influenza immunization
- Low rate of resident acceptance of pneumococcal immunization
- Visitors entering facility when ill
- Lack of notification to visitors during facility outbreaks
- Inadequate resident/visitor education on facility hand hygiene policies
- Inadequate resident/visitor education on facility respiratory etiquette policies
- Other (specify): _____



Medical Devices and Equipment

Probability

Impact

Detection

Readiness

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify)			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High	Med.	Low	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
Score	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	
Medical Devices and Equipment															

Medical Devices and Equipment

- Improper handling of medications and injection equipment (e.g., reuse of syringes)
- Lack of access to single-use, auto-disabling fingerstick devices
- Inappropriate sharing of devices labeled for single-resident use
- Improper cleaning and disinfection of point-of-care devices (e.g., blood glucose meter) between residents
- Improper cleaning and disinfection of shared equipment (e.g., blood pressure cuff) between residents
- Lack of separation between clean supplies and dirty/contaminated medical supplies
- Improper storage and/or transport of linen
- Other (specify): _____

Probability

Impact

Detection

Readiness

IPC PRACTICE FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high
	High	Med.	Low	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
Score	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	
<i>Antibiotic Stewardship</i>															

Stewardship

- Unable to obtain report summarizing antibiotic resistance patterns (e.g., antibiogram)
- Inadequate resident/family education on facility antibiotic stewardship policies
- Lack of leadership support for antibiotic stewardship
- Inadequate written policies guiding antibiotic use
- Unable to obtain antibiotic usage report from pharmacy
- Other (specify): _____

Written Annual Risk Assessment – IPC Practice Failures Tab

Risk Assessment

Score Categories

Score

IPC Failures

Next Tab

Scores ≥ 8 are considered high

IPC FAILURES	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				IMPACT ON RESIDENT/STAFF SAFETY (Will this failure directly impact safety?)				CAPACITY TO DETECT (Are processes in place to identify)			READINESS TO PREVENT (Are policies, procedures, and res)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High	Med.	Low	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	Poor	Fair	Good	
	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	
Lack of accessible personal protective equipment (PPE)															
Inappropriate selection and use of PPE															
Inadequate staff adherence to hand hygiene															
Inadequate staff adherence to glove and gown use when resident in Contact Precautions															
Inadequate staff adherence to facemask use when resident in Droplet Precautions															
Other (specify):															
Other (specify):															
Occupational health															
Low influenza immunization rates among staff															
Lack of notification of															

Probability

Impact

Detection

Readiness

IPC practice failures



LIVE WELL SAN DIEGO



Healthcare Associated Infections Program

Practice





Scoring

- The IP should **not** determine the scores alone.
- The IPC Committee should be included in determining risk with the guidance and consultation of the IP.
- The facility Leadership should be included.
 - Leadership determines **where resources** are allocated, and this document demonstrates where IPC activities should be a focused.

Risk Assessment

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infections(s)																
Device- or care-																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)																
Central line-associated																

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:

Probability of occurrence

- How likely is the event to occur?

High - 3 points
 Med - 2 points
 Low - 1 point
 None - 0 points

The Kash House SNF has about 70% of our residents with catheters and we had a 40% rate of CAUTI infections last year. How likely will there be CAUTIs at my SNF this next year?



Risk Assessment

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infections																
Device- or care-associated																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	3															
Central line-associated																

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:

Probability of occurrence

- How likely is the event to occur?

High - 3 points
 Med - 2 points
 Low - 1 point
 None - 0 points

*The Kash House SNF has about 70% of our residents with catheters and we had a 40% rate of CAUTI infections last year. How likely will there be CAUTIs at my SNF this next year? **High***



Risk Assessment

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High	Med.	Low	None	Serious Harm	Moderate Harm	Temp. Harm	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	
Score	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	
Facility-onset Infections(s)																
Device- or care-																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	3															
Central line-associated																

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:

Level of harm

- How much harm would occur due to the event?

High - 3 points
 Med - 2 points
 Low - 1 point
 None - 0 points

*The Kash House SNF has about 70% of our residents with catheters and we had a 40% rate of CAUTI infections last year. **How much harm would occur due to a CAUTI?***

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infections(s)																
Device- or care-																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	3					2										
Central line-associated																

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:

Level of harm

- How much harm would occur due to the event?

High - 3 points
 Med - 2 points
 Low - 1 point
 None - 0 points

*The Kash House SNF has about 70% of our residents with catheters and we had a 40% rate of CAUTI infections last year. **How much harm would occur due to a CAUTI? (Moderate harm - 2)***



Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infections(s)																
Device- or care-																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	3					2										
Central line-associated																

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:

Impact on care

- Will new treatment be needed for the resident or staff?

High - 3 points
 Med - 2 points
 Low - 1 point
 None - 0 points

The Kash House SNF has about 70% of our residents with catheters and we had a 40% rate of CAUTI infections last year. Will new treatment be needed for the resident?



Risk Assessment

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infections(s)																
Device- or care-																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	3					2				2						
Central line-associated																

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:
 Impact on care and prevention strategies

- Will new treatment be needed for the resident or staff?

High - 3 points
 Med - 2 points
 Low - 1 point
 None - 0 points

The Kash House SNF has about 70% of our residents with catheters and we had a 40% rate of CAUTI infections last year. Will new treatment be needed for the resident? (Medium - 2)



Risk Assessment

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed?)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in place?)			RISK LEVEL
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	(Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
Healthcare-associated infections (HAI)																
Device- or care-associated infections (DCAI)																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	3					2				2						
Central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI)																

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:
Readiness to prevent

- Are processes in place to identify or address this event?

Poor - 3 points
 Fair - 2 points
 Good - 1 point

The Kash House SNF has about 70% of our residents with catheters and we had a 40% rate of CAUTI infections last year. Are processes in place to identify or address CAUTIs?



Risk Assessment

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed?)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in place?)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
Facility-onset Infections(s) Device- or care-associated																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) Central line-associated	3					2				2				2		

Evaluate the risk related to each infection event type:

Readiness to prevent

- Are processes in place to identify or address this event?

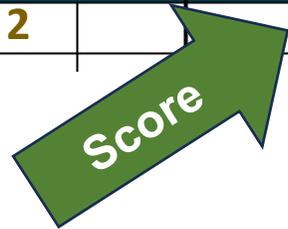
Poor - 3 points
Fair - 2 points
Good - 1 point

The Kash House SNF has about 70% of our residents with catheters and we had a 40% rate of CAUTI infections last year. Are processes in place to identify or address CAUTIs? (Fair – 2 points)

Risk Assessment

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High	Med.	Low	None	Serious Harm	Moderate Harm	Temp. Harm	None	High	Med.	Low	None	Poor	Fair	Good	
Score	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	
<i>Facility-onset Infections(s)</i>																
<i>Device- or care-</i>																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	3					2				2				2		9
Central line-associated																



Risk Assessment

Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				IMPACT ON CARE (Will new treatment/care be needed for)				READINESS TO PREVENT (Are processes/resources in)			RISK LEVEL (Scores ≥ 8 are considered high)
	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Serious Harm 3	Moderate Harm 2	Temp. Harm 1	None 0	High 3	Med. 2	Low 1	None 0	Poor 3	Fair 2	Good 1	
<i>Facility-onset Infection(s)</i>																
<i>Device- or care-</i>																
Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI)	3					2				2				2		9
Central line-associated																

Scores ≥ 8 are considered high



Risk Assessment/Results

- What do I do with it?
- How do I choose what is important?
 - I can't do everything?
 - Look for the highest scores first
 - Consider which items are required for monitoring
- Committee selects areas for improvement for the next year
 - Verify agreement of the numbers with others





Benefits:

- This process makes the IPs work visible.
- If someone is asking for a new program, look at the risk assessment, and if it did not rate high –
 - “It was not identified for this year’s priorities, but we could look at it next year.” Helps the IP to say no.
- Leadership buy-in, they were part of the process.

A close-up, high-resolution image of a US dollar bill, focusing on the intricate patterns and textures of the paper. The image is dominated by the fine, repeating lines and dots that form the background of the currency. In the center, a quote is displayed in white text on a black background. Below the quote, the name 'Benjamin Franklin' is written in white text on a red background. The overall composition is clean and professional, suitable for a presentation or educational material.

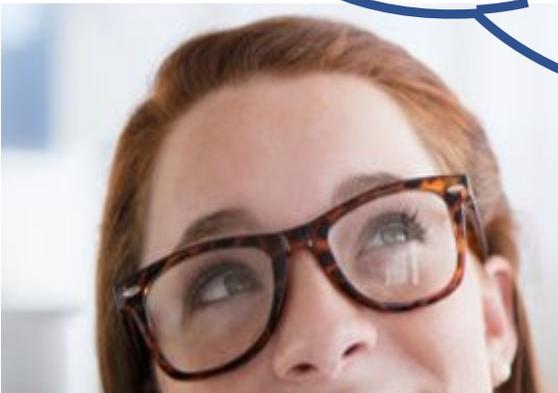
**“If you fail to plan,
you are planning to fail”**

—Benjamin Franklin.

Purpose of an Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) plan

Infection Prevention and Control Plan

**A written IPC plan is based on the
annual risk assessment**



What is it?



- It is a written plan completed annually.
- Includes findings from the annual risk assessment.
- Gives direction for the facility's IPC program.
- Explains how a facility will meet the IPC program objectives.
- Outlines the role of the IP and the surveillance to be conducted.
- Describes how infections will be recorded or reported.
- Outlines strategies to prevent infections.
- Defines adherence monitoring practices.
- Explains how feedback will be given to the HCP.
- **When changes are made in the facility** (e.g., higher level of care in a unit changing from skilled to subacute, start of an in-facility dialysis program) **the plan and risk assessment must reflect the facility changes**



https://www.naccho.org/uploads/downloadable-resources/Programs/Community-Health/Project-Firstline/LTC-IC-program-policy-sample-5_20.pdf



NOTE: This document is a template for your use and should be adapted to meet your facility's needs.

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM

Facility Name

Date

Name of facility maintains an organized, effective facility-wide program designed to systematically identify and reduce the risk of acquiring and transmitting infections among residents, visitors, and healthcare workers. This program involves the collaboration of many programs and services within the facility and is designed to meet the intent of regulatory and accrediting agencies.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

Infection Prevention Oversight Committee: Quality Assessment and Assurance Committee (QAAC)

Ultimate responsibility for overseeing and implementing the infection prevention/control program is delegated to the Quality Assessment and Assurance Committee. Committee membership includes but may not be limited to:

- ◆ Medical Director
- ◆ Administration
- ◆ Nursing
- ◆ Infection Preventionist

QAA committee shall meet no less than quarterly and maintain written minutes with documentation of agenda items, discussion, and actions/recommendations. Responsibilities include but may not be limited to:

- ◆ Review of findings related to facility-associated infections, outbreak investigations and findings related to monitoring of antibiotic resistant organisms.
- ◆ Review of infection prevention and control guidelines.
- ◆ Address issues related to emerging and reemerging communicable diseases.
- ◆ Make recommendations and act based on findings from activities described above.
- ◆ Make recommendations for new procedures, policies and/or activities as appropriate.
- ◆ Approve all facility infection prevention/control policies.
- ◆ Review and evaluate the infection prevention/control plan no less than annually and revise as necessary



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)

Components:

- Intro about the facility
- Responsibilities
 - Infection Prevention Oversight committee
 - Infection Preventionist
 - Director of Nursing or Facility Administrator
- Demographic – major risk factors to facility
- Statement based on completed risk assessment and what it included

Components Continued

- Roles: program, medical Director, providers, and employees
- Surveillance for Facility-Associated Infections
 - Surveillance priorities
- **Communication**
 - What information is communicated and to whom
 - *When a resident is referred or transferred and a facility-associated infection is identified, the infection prevention/control department will communicate with the referring and/or receiving health care facility.**
- Healthcare Personnel and Resident/Family Education



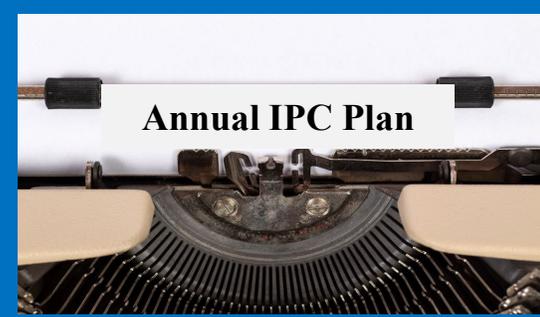
[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)

Components Continued

- Policies and procedures
- Antibiotic Stewardship Program
- Employee/Resident Health
- Program Evaluation
 - How do you assess the IPC program?



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)

- Goals established for the year

SMART GOALS

Specific:

Clearly state what you want to achieve, including details like who, what, where, when, and how.

Measurable:

Identify a way to track your progress with quantifiable metrics like numbers, percentages, or specific milestones.

Achievable:

Set a goal that is realistic and within your capabilities, considering your skills and resources.

Relevant:

Ensure your goal aligns with your broader objectives and contributes meaningfully to your overall aspirations.

Time-bound:

Establish a clear deadline for achieving your goal.



SMART
GOALS

- Specific**
- Measurable**
- Achievable**
- Relevant**
- Time-bound**

Is this a SMART Goal?

**Reduce the CAUTI infection rate
by 2% by 2026**

Is this goal Achievable?

Is the goal Relevant?

SMART
GOALS

- Specific**
- Measurable**
- Achievable**
- Relevant**
- Time-bound**

Is this a SMART Goal?

Reduce the spread of *Candida auris*.

Is the goal Achievable?

Is the goal Relevant?

SMART
GOALS

- Specific**
- Measurable**
- Achievable**
- Relevant**
- Time-bound**

Is this a SMART Goal?

Increase hand hygiene adherence on the 2nd floor unit by 5% by June 2025.

Is the goal Achievable?

Is the goal Relevant?

SMART
GOALS

- Specific**
- Measurable**
- Achievable**
- Relevant**
- Time-bound**

**Increase hand hygiene
adherence on the 2nd floor unit
by 5% by June 2025**



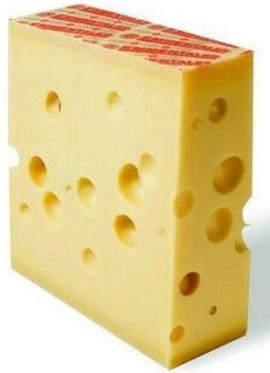
Develop strategies based on the Risk Assessment

Preventive measures: Adherence to standard precautions, proper hand hygiene, appropriate PPE use, and cough etiquette.

Environmental controls: Regular cleaning and disinfection protocols, proper waste disposal

Staff education and training: Ongoing training on infection prevention practices and policies

Surveillance and monitoring: Track infection rates and conduct regular audits to identify areas for improvement



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](#)

Contents – Goals – Action Plan

Area of Focus	Risk Score	Evaluation	Gaps	Plan
<p>Facility-onset Infections(s) Device- or care-related</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Reduce the CAUTI infection rate by 2% by 2026</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistent peri-care • Increase in catheter days • Increase in number of catheters inserted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct peri-care policy review and update • Conduct catheter insertion policy and procedure review. • Conduct catheter insertion and peri-care staff training • Conduct catheter insertion competency



Infection Prevention and Control Program

Review



Annual Written Infection Prevention Planning Cycle



The diagram illustrates a four-step annual cycle. Each step is represented by a chevron-shaped arrow pointing right, with a corresponding rounded rectangular box containing the step name. The steps are: 1. Annual Evaluation (light green chevron), 2. Risk Assessment (dark green chevron), 3. Written Plan (orange chevron), and 4. SMART Goals (light orange chevron). A large black bracket underneath all four steps points to the word 'Annually' centered below the flowchart.

Annual Evaluation

Risk Assessment

Written Plan

SMART Goals

Annually



SNF IP Program Elements

Leadership
Support

IP Policy and
Procedures

Healthcare
Professionals
Education

Resident &
Family
Education

Adherence
Monitoring

Occupational
Health

Stewardship

Risk
Assessment

IP Plan



https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/SNF_EstablishingIC_Program.aspx



Important to Remember

Regularly review and update

- Periodically reassess risks and update strategies as needed based on new information and changing circumstances
- Use a template, but customize to the healthcare facility
 - licensing is looking for this
- Collaborate – don't do this alone
 - **Pro-tip:** Fill it in and email sections to the department to get their agreement. Then when presented in QAPI Meeting, this is the risk assessment everyone agreed to.



Resources

California Department of Health (CDPH)

www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/SNF_EstablishingIC_Program.aspx#

World Health Organization

www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/core-components

Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5193.html

Airborne Transmissible Disease Standard

www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DEODC/OHB/CDPH%20Document%20Library/ATD-Guidance.pdf

Code of Federal Regulations

www.ecfr.gov/current/title-42/chapter-IV/subchapter-G/part-483/subpart-B/section-483.80

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. (2024, August 8). *State Operations Manual: Appendix PP – Guidance to surveyors for long term care facilities (Rev. 225)*

www.cms.gov/medicare/provider-enrollment-and-certification/guidanceforlawsandregulations/downloads/appendix-pp-state-operations-manual.pdf



Questions?

For more information, contact the HAI Program at
p hs.hai.hhsa@sdcounty.ca.gov

Thank you!



www.sdhai.org



p hs.hai.hhsa@sdcounty.ca.gov



**Healthcare
Associated
Infections
Program**