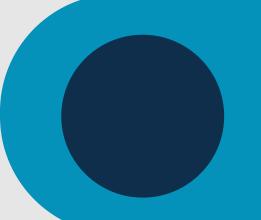






San Diego Skilled Nursing Facility Infection Prevention Collaborative

Grow - Collaborate - Succeed



Coordinated by the County of San Diego Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program

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Reminders





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Recording is on!



PHS.HAI.HHSA@sdcounty.ca.gov



Keep your lines muted



Participate in the polls and chat



Use the chat box for questions



Slides will be emailed



Type into the chat your:

- Name
- Title
- Facility



Land Acknowledgement

OF SANOTE OF SAN

nfections

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Public Health Services would like to begin by acknowledging the Indigenous Peoples of all the lands that we are on today. While we are meeting on a virtual platform, I would like to take a moment to acknowledge the importance of the lands, which we each call home. We respectfully acknowledge that we are on the traditional territory of the Kumeyaay. We offer our gratitude to the First Nations for their care for, and teachings about, our earth and our relations. May we honor those teachings. **Associated**

Agenda





Welcome

General Updates

Announcements

Featured Topic: "Implementing and Sustaining Your Quality Improvement Projects"

Next Collaborative







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Respiratory Virus Update

April 10, 2025





San Diego County

Respiratory Virus Surveillance Report

Prepared by Epidemiology and Immunization Services Branch www.sdepi.org

Beginning April 10, 2025, this report will be issued monthly on the second Thursday of the month. Weekly reporting will resume in October.

COVID-19

Cases

25,699

Deaths

248

Outbreaks* 218

6/30/2024 - 4/5/2025

Influenza

Cases

37,679

Deaths

200

Outbreaks*

88

6/30/2024 - 4/5/2025

RSV

Cases

5,498

Deaths

13

Outbreaks*

6

6/30/2024 - 4/5/2025

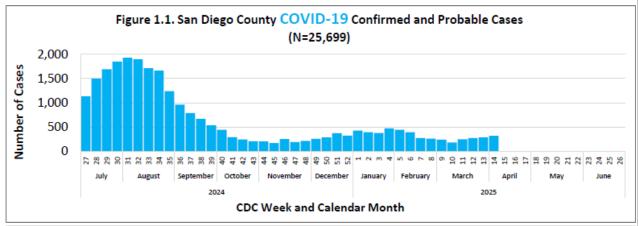
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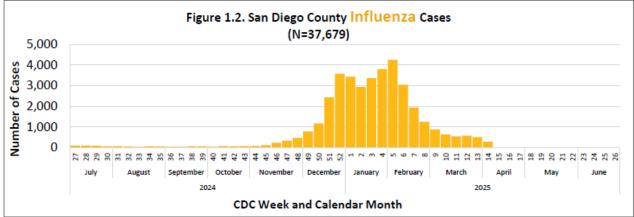


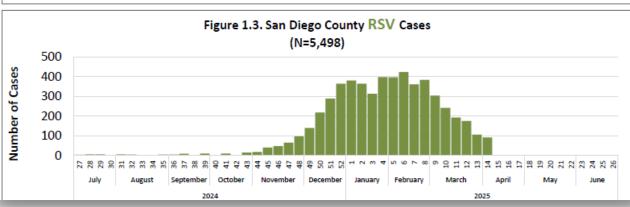
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Respiratory Virus Update

COVID-19, Influenza, and RSV Cases by CDC Episode Week,* 2024-25 Fiscal Year-to-Date







^{*}Episode date is the earliest available of symptom onset date, specimen collection date, date of death, date reported. Data for the most recent week may be incomplete.

San Diego County's Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program presents:



Infection Prevention 1-day Course

March 18, 2025





SAVE THE DATE(s)





CDPH/County of San Diego Collaboration: Environmental Services Training

Two Part Training

No Cost

- Virtual Training (2-hour pession) to Audience: U, EVS Managers,
 April 24, 2025 English
 - April 30, 2025 Spanish
- Hands-on Reschedule Leuren Park Maragrs, session)

 EVS Trainers, DSD
 - May 12, 2025 May 16, 2025
- More details forthcoming





County/CDPH Briefings





- County LTC Sector Bi-Monthly Telebriefing:
 - Bi-monthly 4th Thursday @ 2PM-3PM
 - Next briefing is on <u>5/22/25</u>





Contact Hour Instructions

Ensure

Ensure your full name identifies you on Teams

Enjoy

Enjoy the full presentation

Complete

Complete the post-evaluation

Presenters







Hosniyeh Bagneri, RN, BSN, CIC
Infection Preventionist
California Department of Public Health
Healthcare-Associated Infections Program

Barbara Allen, BS, CIC
Infection Preventionist
California Department of Public Health
Healthcare-Associated Infections Program

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Margaret "Maggie" Turner, RN, BSN, M.Ed., PHN,
FAPIC, CIC
Infection Preventionist
Education and Training Workforce
California Department of Public Health
Healthcare-Associated Infections Program



Sustaining Results of Quality Improvement and Quality Assurance Projects

April 23, 2025

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Agenda

- Quality Improvement (QI) and Quality Assurance (QA) Projects
- Sustaining IPC Change

Additional considerations for sustaining IPC practices and ongoing training

Objectives

- Review the role of quality assurance and performance improvement in infection prevention
- Define sustainability in infection prevention
- Discuss strategies for infection prevention sustainability



Developing QI/QA Projects for Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Programs

What is QAPI?

- QAPI is the coordinated application of two mutually reinforcing aspects of a quality management system: Quality Assurance (QA) and Performance Improvement (PI)
- QAPI takes a systematic, comprehensive, and data-driven approach to maintaining and improving safety and quality in nursing homes while involving all nursing home caregivers in practical and creative problem solving

QAPI Description and Background | CMS

(www.cms.gov/medicare/provider-enrollment-and-certification/qapi/qapidefinition)



Why QAPI and Infection Prevention?

- QAPI builds competencies that equip you to solve quality problems and prevent their recurrence
- Competencies allow you to seize opportunities to achieve new goals
- Fulfillment for caregivers, as they become active partners in performance improvement
- Better care and better quality of life for your residents

QAPI at a Glance | CMS (PDF)

(www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/QAPI/Downloads/QAPIAtaGlance.pdf)



SNF QAPI and IPC Process

- Provide an outline/guide for how to plan and implement a QI project, and additional tools to consider
- Facility to select QI project topic (e.g., hand hygiene, environmental cleaning and disinfection)
- Convene regular check ins on progress
- Facilities provide updates (accountability) to review if a change in processes are needed to reach goals
- Strong QAPI processes sustain IPC programs



Case Study: Acceptable QAPI Project?

- Upon reviewing data, an IP finds hand hygiene rates are at 70%
 - Data is from charge nurses on the day shift
 - These charge nurses watch CNAs but no other disciplines
- Questions to consider
 - What errors can you find in this method of data collection?
 - How would these errors affect the IPC program?



Chat Engagement

In one word, what does "sustaining IPC change" mean to you?





Sustainability is achieved when the innovation loses its separate identity and becomes part of regular activities

Change

- Motivated by aspiration rather than by a defense against a threat
- Team learning project rather than as individual skill acquisition
- Organizational challenge rather than a technical challenge



Basic Concepts of Resident Safety

- User-centered design
- Avoid reliance on memory
- Attend to work safety
- Avoid reliance on vigilance
- Train concepts for team

- Involve residents in their care
- Anticipate the unexpected
- Design for recovery
- Improve access to accurate, timely information

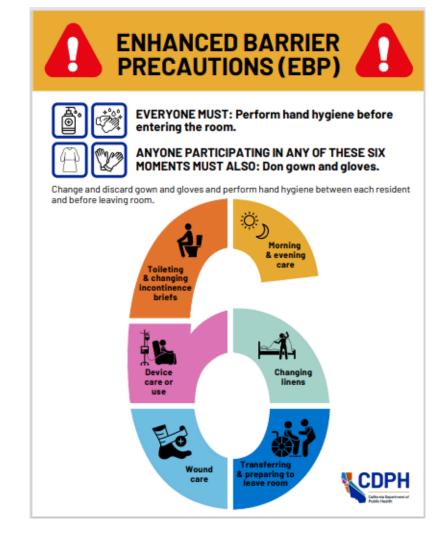
Core CUSP Toolkit | AHRQ

(www.ahrq.gov/hai/cusp/modules/index.html)



1. User-Centered Design

- How to reduce errors
 - Which sign works best in your facility?
- Make things visible
 - Communicate how equipment or a workspace should be used
 - Examples: How clean or dirty items are stored, placing CDPH EBP "Big 6" sign at a set location for every resident on EBP



Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP) Big 6 Sign | CDPH (PDF)

(www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/EBP_Big6_2025.pdf)



Design to Reduce Errors

- Understand how to reduce errors
 - Find likely sources of error and pair them with effective ways to reduce them
- Make things visible
 - Incorporate information that communicates how equipment or a workspace should be used
 - Examples: clean/dirty in storage, isolation signs, placing contact precautions sign at a set location for every resident on contact precautions



1

Put on gown before room entry. Discard gown before room exit.

Do not wear the same gown and gloves for the care of more than one person.



Use dedicated or disposable equipment. Clean and disinfect reusable equipment before use on another person.



Contact Precautions Sign | CDC (PDF)

(www.cdc.gov/infection-control/media/pdfs/contact-precautions-sign-P.pdf)



2. Avoid Reliance on Memory

- Standardize and simplify the structure of a task
- Minimize the demand on working memory, planning, or problem solving
- Examples: Frontline staff IPC training flipcharts for just-in-time training, EVS checklist for high-touch surfaces, CDPH Interfacility Transfer Tool, EBP Resource Guide

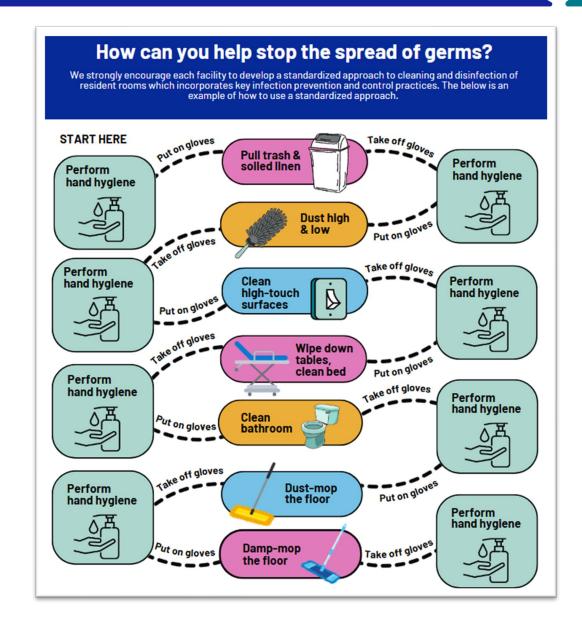


Resources for vSNFs to Prevent Transmission of MDROs | CDPH (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/vSNF.aspx#)



Memory Prompts

- Standardize and simplify the structure of a task
- Minimize the demand on working memory, planning, or problem solving
- Examples: Frontline staff IPC training flipcharts for just-in-time training, EVS checklist for hightouch surfaces, CDPH Interfacility Transfer Tool, EBP Resource Guide





3. Attend to Work Safety

- Evaluate conditions of work including work hours, staffing ratios, and sources of distraction
- This is a team effort!
- Examples:
 - Ergonomic cart set up
 - Hand irritation from soap/ABHR
 - Safe injection device product review
 - Wet floor signs

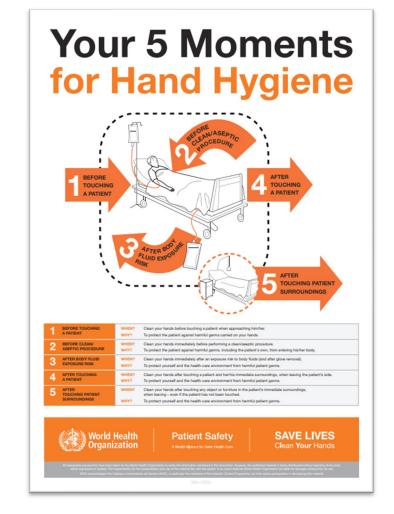




4. Avoid Reliance on Vigilance

- Use reminders (e.g., signage, pamphlets)
- Employ equipment that notifies or automates some functions (e.g., bed or ventilator alarms)
- Provide checklists
- Examples: Your 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene, How to Handwash, How to Handrub

Resources for vSNFs to Prevent Transmission of MDROs | CDPH (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/vSNF.aspx#)





5. Training Concepts for Teams

- Training programs and healthcare facilities should establish interdisciplinary team training
- Example: Who Cleans What? tool



Healthcare-Associated Infections Program

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection – Who Cleans What?

Everyone is responsible for cleaning and disinfection of the healthcare environment. Keep an updated list of who cleans what in your policy. Customize the below template to correspond to your facility policy (e.g., add/delete roles in the top row, add/delete items in the left column). Mark the appropriate columns below with an "X" to designate responsibility, and denote frequency of cleaning (e.g., daily) or when to clean (e.g., before use). Revisit the list on a regular basis to ensure accuracy. Keep this list on cleaning carts, etc., for quick reference.

Date Last Verified:

Who is responsible for	Housekeeping	CNA	LVN	RN	RT	PT/OT	Other
cleaning/disinfection of:							
ABHR dispenser							
Bathroom							
Bedrail							
Blood pressure machine							
Call button							
Charting area							
Feeding pump							
Floor							
Floor, with large spill							
Glucometer							
In-room computer/keyboard							
IV pole							
IV pump							
Light switch							
Medication cart							
Oxygen tank							
Patient bed scale							
Patient lift							
Patient linen							
Pill crusher							
PPE container							
Privacy curtains							

Resources for vSNFs to Prevent Transmission of MDROs | CDPH

(www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/vSNF.aspx#)



6. Involve Residents in Their Care

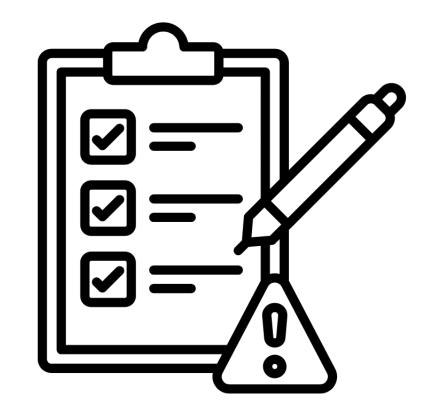
- Invite residents and families to become part of the care process
- Safety improves when residents and families know their care condition, treatments, and technologies used in their care
- Residents need clear information regarding next steps after discharge





7. Anticipate the Unexpected

- The likelihood of error increases with reorganization, mergers, and other organizational changes (e.g., staff turnover)
- Using standard tools stabilizes data collection and the infection prevention program
- Recommended practices: look at what is in place for infection prevention, establish a multidisciplinary team, become involved with the infection prevention team





8. Design for Recovery

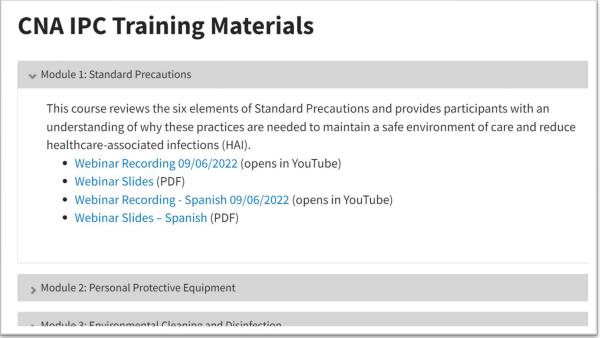
- Infection prevention "state of change": errors may occur, guidance may change
- Design and plan for recovery by duplicating critical functions and making it easy to update processes
- Use simulation training to practice recovery strategies

Example: Correct use of PPE; after new PPE/gown has been introduced, due to change in supplier



9. Improve Access to Accurate and Timely Information

- Information for resident care decisions should be available at the point of care
- Adapt teaching/training materials with updated and accurate guidance
- Examples: Use CDPH HAI Program and CDC training materials (e.g., Project Firstline); adherence monitoring



Resources for vSNFs to Prevent Transmission of MDROs | CDPH (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/vSNF.aspx#)

Project Firstline Recordings and Slides | CDPH

(www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ProjectFirstline_Resources.aspx)



Additional Considerations for Sustaining IPC Practices and Ongoing Training

Leadership Engagement

- Leadership participation must be interactive with the team
 - Ensure team members are coordinated with the same goals
 - Ensure there is support for interdisciplinary decision making
- Leadership should be willing to learn from, listen to, and work with staff to improve patient safety
- Leadership should support both technical (structural) and socio-adaptive (cultural) work of change
 - Example: Installing enough hand hygiene dispensers when need is identified establishes culture of safety
- Discuss budget and resources with leadership



Perform Regular Risk Assessments

- Performing risk assessments will help you prioritize need and organize plans to move forward
 - Identify continued need and urgency
 - Can't address a situation without knowing the level of risk
- Conduct risk assessment yearly or more frequently (e.g., after outbreak)
- Communicate the need for sustained efforts or change with leadership and staff

INFECTION EVENT	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE (How likely is this to occur?)				LEVEL OF HARM FROM EVENT (What would be the most likely?)				
	(How like	ly is this t	to occur?	<u>, </u>				ely?J	(₩ill
Score	High	Med.	Low	None	Harm	Moderat e Harm	Temp. Harm	None	Н
	3	2	1	0	3	2	11	0	
cility-anset Infections(s/								-
Device- or care-									-
Datheter-associated					l				1
urinary tract infection									₩
Dentral line-associated					l				1
oloodstream infection CLABSI)									ı
Tracheostomy-associated									т
espiratory infection	I				I				1
Percutaneous-									Т
astrostomy insertion site					l				1
Wound infection									Т
Other (specify):									т
Resident-related									
Symptomatic urinary tract									Т
nfection (SUTI)					l				1
Pneumonia									Т
Cellulitis/soft tissue									Т
Clostridioides									Т
<i>difficile</i> infection					l				1
Tuberculosis"					1				T
Other (specify):									Т
Outbreak-related									
nfluenza"									Т
Other viral respiratory									Т
pathogens"					l				1
Norovirus gastroenteritis									Т
Bacterial gastroenteritis					1				T
e.g., <i>Salmonella.</i>	I		1		I				1
Scabies									Т
Conjunctivitis									T
Group A <i>Streptococcus</i> *									Т
MDRO					1				T
Other (specify):									

IPC Risk Assessment | CDC (Excel)

https://www.cdc.gov/longtermcare/excel/IPC-RiskAssessment.xlsx



Anchor Approaches in Your Facility Culture

- Embrace the team approach; bring involved parties to the table
- Create frequent opportunities for collaboration
- Establish trust; keep it positive
- Provide peer support / mentorship for evidence-based IP practices
- All team members' have a voice; remember to listen





Form Mentorships and Partnerships (Internal and External)

- Mentorships and partnerships help keep you engaged in the work
- Become your own advocate
- Be a mentor for other staff / facilities
- Seek a mentor if needed
- Can be formal or informal
- Form community partnerships with vSNF, LHD, and APIC chapters



Continuously Celebrate (Any Size) Success

- Share feedback
 - Look, we're doing so well!
 - This month we've accomplished XYZ
- Provide positive support; use open forum
- Create motivation to produce more change





Questions to Think About

- Would you want a loved one to be a resident at your facility?
- Would you want to be a resident in your facility?
- Can you say with 100% certainty that you believe your facility does everything it can to protect its residents?



Real-World Examples

Challenges?





Coming together is a beginning; keeping together is progress; working together is success





Healthcare-Associated Infections Program Adherence Monitoring **Hand Hygiene**

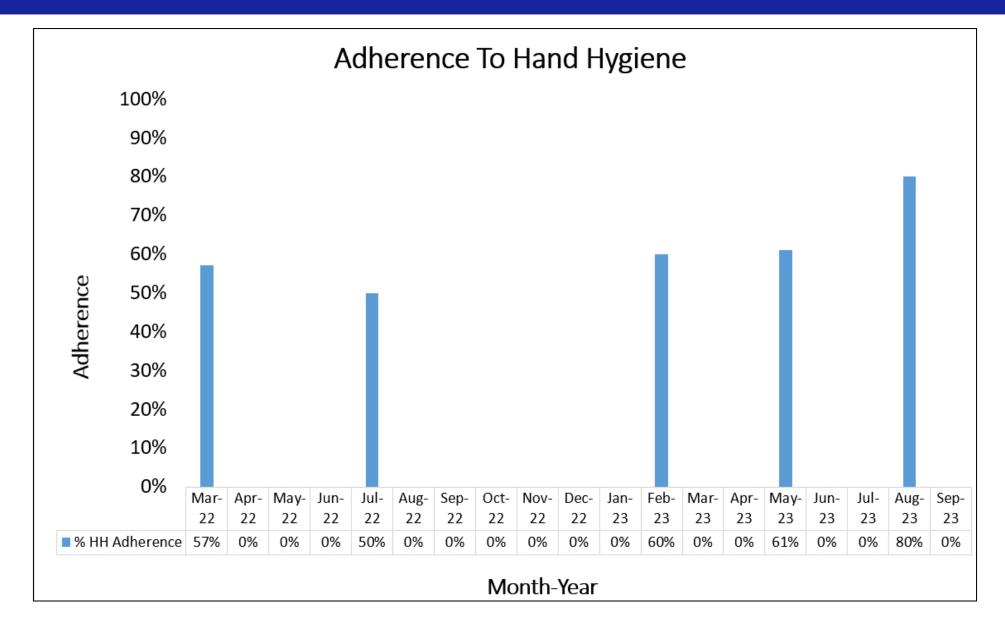
Assessment completed by:	
Date:	
Unit:	

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 typ	e of HH opportun	ity was observed? (se	elect/ 🗹 1 p	oer line)	Was HH performed for opportunity observed? ✓ or Ø
Example	N	□ before care/entering room *Rememb		☐ after body fluids ould be performed befo			,
HH1.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
HH2.		□ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
ннз.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
нн4.		□ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
HH5.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
нн6.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
нн7.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
ннв.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
ннэ.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
HH10.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after car	re upon leaving room	
Disciplines: CNA = Nurse As D = Dietary N = Nurse	ssistant	P = Physician RT = Respiratory S = Student VIS = Visitor	Therapist	VOL = Volunteer W = Social Worker OTH = Other, Specifi U = Unknown	ý		Opportunities:
For HH1-HH10:	:					Adherence	2: %
Total # H	H Successful ("	/# ~ "):	Total # HH Opport	unities Observed:	— (т		H Opportunities Observed x 100)









Healthcare-Associated Infections Program Adherence Monitoring **Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection**

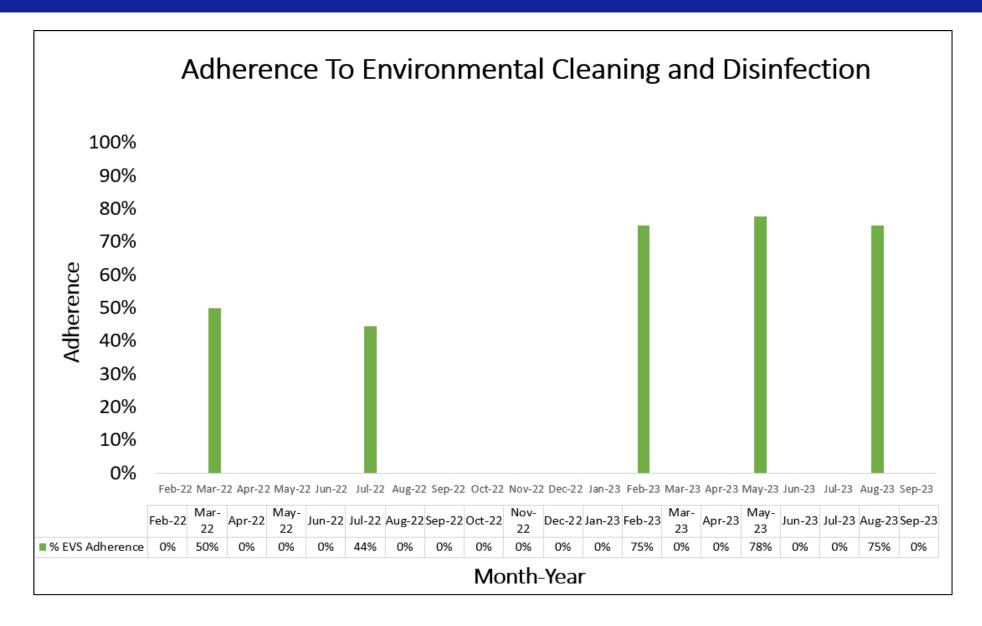
Assessment completed by:	
Date:	
Unit:	

Regular monitoring with feedback of results to staff can maintain or improve adherence to environmental cleaning practices. 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 two (2) different environmental services (EVS) staff members. Observe each practice and check a box if adherent ("Yes") or not adherent ("No"). In the right column, record the total number of "Yes" responses for adherent practices observed and the total number of observations ("Yes" + "No"). Calculate adherence percentage in the last row.

	Environmental Cleaning Practices		_	FVC	EVS Staff 1 EVS Staff 2		EVS Staff 3		Adherence by Task			
		Environm	ental Cleaning Practices	S	EVS	Stan 1	EVS	Starr 2	EVS	Stan 3	# Yes	#Observed
ES1.		nt/disinfectant solution cturer's instructions.	on is mixed and stored a	ccording to	Yes	No	Yes	□No	Yes	No		
ES2. Solution remains in wet contact with surfaces according to manufacturer's instructions.				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	□No			
ES3.	Cleaning cloth is u	process avoids contami sed in each patient area	nation of solutions and cle a, and the cloth is changed	eaning tools; a clean d when visibly soiled.	Yes	No	Yes	□No	Yes	□No		
ES4.	Standard cleaning protocol is followed to avoid cross-contamination (e.g.			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Environmental Services staff use appropriate personal protective equipment (e.g. Gowns and gloves are used for patients/residents on contact precautions upon entry to the Contact precautions room.)			Yes	□No	Yes	□No	Yes	□No				
ES6.	ES6. Hand hygiene is performed throughout the cleaning process as needed, including before and after glove use.				Yes	No	Yes	□No	Yes	□No		
ES7.	ES7. High-touch surfaces* are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after each patient. Mark "Yes" if Fluorescent Marker Assessment Tool result is 100%; mark "No" if <100%.				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	□No		
ES8.	ES8. There are no visible tears or damage on environmental surfaces or equipment.				Yes	No	Yes	□No	Yes	☐ No		
	ES9. The room is clean, dust free, and uncluttered.				Yes	No	Yes	□No	Yes	□No		
*Examples of high touch surfaces: Bed rail Chair Room light switch TV remote Bathroom door knob/handle Tray table In-room medical cart Side table Room sink Call button In-room cabinet Bathroom light switch Side table handle Room sink faucet PPE container In-room computer/keyboard Toilet seat					Bathr Toilet	oom sink oom faud flush had bedpan	et ndle					
# 0	# of Correct Practice Observed ("# Yes"): (Up to 27 Total) (Total # Environmental Services Observations ("# Observed"): (Total "# Yes" ÷ Total "# Observed" x 100)							÷ Total				

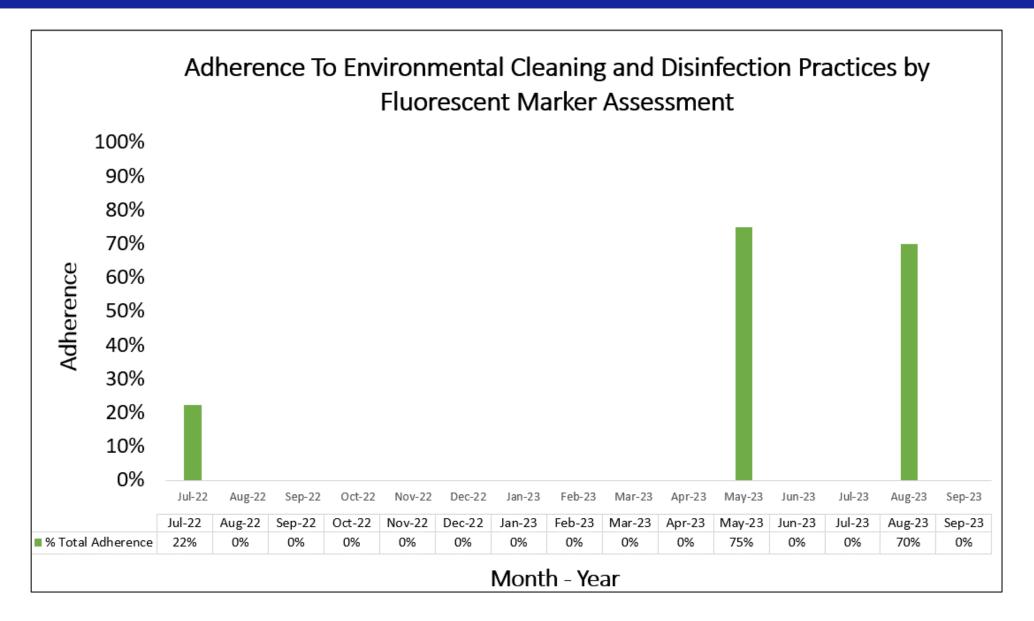






CDPH California Dipurment of Public Health	Fluorescent Marker Assessm	ions Program Adherence Monitoring I ent Tool	Facility Name: Facility ID: Assessment completed by: Date:	
and opportuni		maintain or improve adherence to environmenta performed in any type of patient care location. U	•	
		ole high touch surfaces/equipment to be cleaned.	The state of the s	Adherence by
Check fluoresce	ently marked high touch surfaces for each ro	o on the surfaces. Do not apply it to porous surface som below. After the room has been cleaned, use nd "No" if any amount of fluorescent marker appe	a black light to view marked areas. Circle	Task # # Yes Marked Areas
Room #: Be	ed #: Unit: Isolation Room	Time marked with fluorescent marker (hh:mm am/pm)): Time to return (hh:mm am/pm):	1
PPE Container In-room cabin	oor knob/handle: Y N Room sink fau r: Y N Chair:	Y N Call button/TV Remote: Y Y N IV pole, not in use: Y dle: Y N Bathroom door knob/handle: Y	N Bathroom sink: Y N N Bathroom faucet: Y N N N Toilet seat: Y N N	
In hallway (asses	N (hallway or patient room) ss after patient use):			
Medication ca		Patient lift: Y N Patient bed scale: Y		
Room light sw Room inner d PPE Contained In-room cabin	oor knob/handle: Y N Room sink fau r: Y N Chair:	cet: Y N Tray table handle: Y Y N Call button/TV Remote: Y Y N IV pole, not in use: Y dle: Y N Bathroom door knob/handle: Y	N Bathroom handrail: Y N N Bathroom sink: Y N N Bathroom faucet: Y N	
Feeding pump Pill crusher: Y	p: Y \ N \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	☐ IV pole, in use: Y N ☐ Ventilato	r: Y N Vitals machine: Y N	
	ss after patient use): art: Y N Wound care cart: Y N	Patient lift: Y N Patient bed scale: Y	N Portable x-ray machine: Y N	
	# of Correct Practice Observed ("# Yes")	Total # Marked Areas	Adherence (Total "# Yes" ÷ "Total # Marked	Areas" x 100)
EVS	0	0		
Clinical Staff	0	0		
Hallway	0	0		
TOTAL	0	0		







- Unmute to ask question or type in chat
- Contact CDPH HAI Program IPs:
 - Hosniyeh: hosniyeh.bagheri@cdph.ca.gov
 - Barbara: barbara: barbara.allen@cdph.ca.gov

Questions?







County HAI Program can help!

For internal use only. Not for distribution







Outbreak response

Support IP rounding

Interpret state/federal guidance

Support staff in-services

Support quality improvement projects

Share resources and tools



www.sdhai.org phs.hai.hhsa@sdcounty.ca.gov



- Ensure your TEAMS name is your full name
- Complete by April 25th, 5:00 PM
- Expect your certificate by May 15th.





Next Collaborative

May 28, 2025

11:00AM - 12:00PM

Microsoft TEAMS

Featured Topic:

Ancillary Services Infection Control for Skilled Nursing Facilities

1 Contact Hour Offered

Submit questions or feedback about today's meeting to:

PHS.HAI.HHSA@sdcounty.ca.gov

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Contact us at:

PHS.HAI.HHSA@sdcounty.ca.gov

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The Public Health Services department, County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency, has maintained national public health accreditation, since May 17, 2016, and was re-accredited by the Public Health Accreditation Board on August 21, 2023.



