



Messaggi chiave per professionisti ospedalieri della prevenzione e del controllo delle infezioni e per epidemiologi ospedalieri

Funzioni

1. La vostra funzione è garantire che gli elementi fondamentali del programma ospedaliero di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni siano attuati [82,84,85] [consenso di esperti]. Questi comprendono:

- formazione e training;
- politiche e procedure;
- tecniche e interventi clinici in asepsi;
- igiene delle mani;
- decontaminazione di strumenti e attrezzature;
- decontaminazione dell'ambiente;
- sicurezza dell'acqua;
- vaccinazione degli operatori sanitari e salute occupazionale;
- rappporti con organizzazioni sanitarie pubbliche;
- inserimento della prevenzione e del controllo delle infezioni in tutte le politiche,
- assicurare che tutto il personale, dal manager o amministratore dell'ospedale agli operatori di reparto, comprenda il proprio ruolo nel prevenire le infezioni.

2. Altre funzioni includono [31,42,56,82,85-87]:

- coordinare i programmi ospedalieri di sorveglianza e di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni correlate all'assistenza;
- assicurare che siano disponibili le linee guida in materia di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni, i protocolli e le check-list per prevenire le infezioni correlate all'assistenza e la trasmissione di microrganismi;
- condividere informazioni su microbiologia locale e pattern locali di resistenza agli antibiotici;
- monitorare l'aderenza alle linee guida in materia di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni;
- effettuare audit e riferire i dati di sorveglianza delle infezioni correlate all'assistenza;
- assicurare che i programmi di stewardship antibiotica siano integrati con politiche e programmi di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni;
- istruire tutti i professionisti sanitari interessati in merito agli interventi di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni per ridurre la trasmissione sia di batteri antibiotico-resistenti che di batteri antibiotico-sensibili.

Esempio

3. Grecia - Un programma triennale multifunzionale di controllo delle infezioni per verificare la diffusione di batteri carbapenemi-resistenti in un'unità di ematologia di un ospedale di terzo livello ha determinato un calo delle infezioni causate da questi batteri [88].

4. Italia - Un programma quadriennale di controllo delle infezioni ha ridotto l'incidenza delle stesse e della colonizzazione causate da batteri resistenti ai carbapenemi in un ospedale universitario. Il programma comprendeva misure di stewardship antibiotica mirate all'uso di carbapenemi [62].

5. Il sito web dell'ECDC (<https://ecdc.europa.eu/en/healthcare-associated-infections>) contiene risorse online per la prevenzione e il controllo di infezioni correlate all'assistenza.

Cose che potete fare

6. Rendere accessibili in modo agevole e affidabile le indicazioni per le misure di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni, al fine di ridurre le infezioni correlate all'assistenza e la trasmissione di microrganismi. Queste indicazioni possono includere linee guida, protocolli e check-list [consenso di esperti].

7. Organizzare e promuovere eventi, corsi e incontri di formazione con gli amministratori ospedalieri per rafforzare le attività di prevenzione e controllo delle infezioni tra tutti i professionisti sanitari (ad esempio, igiene delle mani, precauzioni da contatto, colture di screening attive e pulizia ambientale) [89].

8. Se si notano membri del personale dell'ospedale o della struttura sanitaria che violano le linee guida o i protocolli, chiedere spiegazioni e fornire strumenti affinché capiscano dove stanno sbagliando [69] [consenso di esperti].

9. Coordinare la sorveglianza ospedaliera delle infezioni correlate all'assistenza mediante l'uso congiunto di [82,85] [consenso di esperti]:

- indagini di prevalenza puntuale, che forniscano un'istantanea del numero di pazienti con infezioni correlate all'assistenza in ospedale in un determinato momento, e
- sorveglianza a lungo termine dell'incidenza di infezioni correlate all'assistenza (ad esempio, nelle unità di terapia intensiva o per tipi specifici di infezioni).

10. Utilizzare dati locali sulle infezioni correlate all'assistenza, impostare obiettivi locali e trovare aree in cui è necessario un ulteriore supporto per la prevenzione e il controllo delle infezioni [82,85] [consenso di esperti].

11. Monitorare l'efficacia di misure preventive mirate a ridurre la trasmissione di batteri antibiotico-resistenti [82,85] [consenso di esperti].

12. Effettuare corsi di formazione periodica per i professionisti sanitari in merito all'attuazione di strategie di prevenzione e controllo efficaci [82,85] [consenso di esperti].

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