Injection Safety, Hand Hygiene, and Healthcare Worker Influenza Vaccination

Oregon Public Health Division
Healthcare-Associated Infections HAI Program
HAI Program at OHA

• Surveillance and reporting
• Outbreak response
• Prevention
Objectives

• Injection Safety
  – Syringe and medication vial safety
  – Drug diversion
  – Oregon-specific risks and resources

• Hand Hygiene
  – Review current recommendations
  – Promotional resources for safe surgery

• Healthcare worker influenza vaccination
  – Oregon ASC progress towards HP2020 benchmarks
  – Strategies for promotion: What works?
INJECTION SAFETY
Drug diversion can lead to infection

Hepatitis C concerns prompt response from McKay-Dee Hospital

4,800 patients have been notified about possible exposure to the virus

By Aldo Vazquez | avazquez@good4utah.com
Published 11/01/2015 06:46PM   Updated 11/01/2015 06:06PM

- Hepatitis C virus (HCV) positive (genotype 2b) healthcare worker (HCW) fired November 2014 for diverting medication
- Former emergency room patient subsequently diagnosed with genotype 2b HCV infection
- HCV strain match, plus lack of other risk factors, led authorities to link cases
- Utah Department of Health notifies 4,800 patients of potential exposure, offering testing and counseling

Syringe Reuse: Unthinkable? Think again

Infection Control Assessment of Ambulatory Surgical Centers

Context
More than 5000 ambulatory surgical centers participate in the Medicare program. Little is known about infection control practices in ASCs. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services recommended a control audit tool in a sample of ASCs to assess infection control practices.

Objective
To describe infection control practices in a subset of ASCs and to determine the proportion of facilities with recommended practices.

Design, Setting, and Participants
A State Survey of ASCs was selected based on the number of ASCs in each state between June 2007 and October 2008. Sixty-eight ASCs were included: 36 in North Carolina, 16 in Ohio, and 16 in Oklahoma. Surveyors visited 56 of these facilities.

Main Outcome Measures
Proportion of facilities with recommended infection control practices.

Results
Overall, 46 of 68 ASCs (67.6%; 95% confidence interval [CI], 55.9%-77.9%) had at least 1 lapse in infection control; 12 of 68 ASCs (17.6%; 95% CI, 9.9%-28.1%) had lapses identified in 3 or more of the 5 infection control categories. Common lapses included using single-dose medication vials for more than 1 patient (18/64; 28.1%; 95% CI, 18.2%-40.0%), failing to adhere to recommended practices regarding reprocessing of equipment (19/67; 28.4%; 95% CI, 18.6%-40.0%), and lapses in handling of blood glucose monitoring equipment (25/54; 46.3%; 95% CI, 33.4%-59.6%).

Conclusion
Among a sample of US ASCs in 3 states, lapses in infection control were common.

JAMA. 2010;303(22):2273-2279
Unsafe Injections: A National Issue

- Over 50 US outbreaks (1998-2014) due to unsafe injections
- >700 patients infected
- >150,000 patients notified of potential exposure
- Syringe reuse
- Improper use of single-use/multi-dose vials
- Improper arterial blood gas measurement
- Drug diversion

www.healthoregon.org/hai
www.oneandonlycampaign.org

http://www.oneandonlycampaign.org/
Why what we know is just the tip of the iceberg

- Underestimated infections
  - Infections (especially HCV) may go undetected for years
  - Difficult to identify infected patients and link them to HCWs diverting drugs

- Underreported drug diversion
  - Healthcare facilities are reticent to publicize these events, especially if risk to patients appears low
  - Misaligned incentives on the part of agencies who place HCWs
  - “Culture of silence” among HCWs who witness substance abuse among co-workers
Why what we know is just the tip of the iceberg

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Core principles of injection safety

- Foundational principles that guide prevention efforts across settings
- Underpin the CDC’s One and Only Campaign
- Incorporated into Infection Control Assessment and Response (ICAR) tools

Key elements of injection safety

1. Use aseptic technique when preparing medications.

2. Cleanse the access diaphragms of medication vials with 70% alcohol before inserting a device into the vial.

3. Never administer medications from the same syringe to multiple patients, even if the needle is changed or injection administered through intravenous tubing.

4. Do not reuse a syringe to enter a medication vial or solution.

Key elements of injection safety

5. Do not administer medications from single-use vials, ampoules, or bags or bottles of intravenous solution to more than one patient

6. Do not use fluid infusion or administration sets (e.g., intravenous tubing) for more than one patient

7. Dedicate multidose vials to a single patient whenever possible
   - If multidose vials will be used for more than one patient, they should be restricted to a centralized medication area
   - Should not enter the immediate patient treatment area

Key elements of injection safety

8. Dispose of used syringes and needles at the point of use in a sharps container that is closable, puncture-resistant, and

9. Adhere to federal and state requirements for protection of HCP from exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

Know your vials

THE PROVIDER
DO YOU MULTI-DOSE?

A SINGLE-DOSE VIAL (SDV) is approved for use on a SINGLE patient for a SINGLE procedure or injection.

SDVs typically lack an antimicrobial preservative. Do not save leftover medication from these vials. Harmful bacteria can grow and infect a patient.

DISCARD after every use!

SIZE DOES NOT MATTER!

SDVs and MDVs can come in any shape and size. *Do not assume* that a vial is an SDV or MDV based on size or volume of medication. *ALWAYS check the label!*

A MULTIPLE-DOSE VIAL (MDV) is recognized by its FDA-approved label.

Although MDVs can be used for more than one patient when aseptic technique is followed, *ideally even MDVs are used for only one patient.*

MDVs typically contain an antimicrobial preservative to help limit the growth of bacteria. Preservatives have no effect on bloodborne viruses (i.e. hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV).

**Discard MDVs when the beyond-use date has been reached, when doses are drawn in a patient treatment area, or any time the sterility of the vial is in question!**

FAQs Regarding Safe Practices for Medical Injections:
www.oneandonlycampaign.org/content/healthcare-professional-faq
“Will the real multi-dose vial please stand up?”
DRUG DIVERSION* SPREADS INFECTION FROM HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS TO PATIENTS

HEALTHCARE PROVIDER
with Hepatitis C or other bloodborne infection tampers with injectable drug

CONTAMINATED INJECTION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES present in the patient care environment

EXPOSURE OF PATIENT results from use of contaminated drug or equipment for patient injection or infusion

*Drug diversion occurs when prescription medicines are obtained or used illegally by healthcare providers.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT CDC.GOV/INJECTIONSAFETY/DRUGDIVERSION
Mechanisms of diversion

- **False documentation** (e.g., medication not administered to the patient or “wasted” and instead used by the HCW)

- **Scavenging** of wasted medication (e.g., removal of residual medication from trash or used syringes)

- **Theft by tampering** (e.g., removal of medication from a container or syringe and replaced with similarly appearing solution that may be administered to patients)
Risks to patients

- Patient safety is compromised whenever drug diversion by HCWs occur

- Harms can include
  - Failure to receive prescribed medication (including pain management)
  - Exposure to substandard care from an impaired HCW
  - Exposure to potentially life-threatening infections
• Article discusses six outbreaks over the 10 year period beginning in 2004
• Implicated HCW: three technicians and three nurses
• Two outbreaks: tampering with opioids administered via patient-controlled pumps, associated with bacterial infections in 34 patients
• Four outbreaks: tampering with fentanyl syringes or vials
  ➢ HCV infection was transmitted from infected HCW to 84 patients
  ➢ Nearly 30,000 patients were potentially exposed and contacted regarding bloodborne pathogen testing
Outbreaks of Infections Associated With Drug Diversion by US Health Care Personnel

Melissa K. Schaefer, MD, and Joseph F. Perz, DrPH

**TABLE 2. Steps for Health Care Facilities to Address Patient Safety When Drug Diversion Is Identified**

1. Prevent further risk to patients at the facility
   - a. Remove the implicated health care professional from the clinical environment and revoke any previously authorized access to controlled substances (e.g., suspend computerized access to automated medication dispensing machines) pending further investigation.
   - b. Evaluate security of controlled substances to address gaps in adherence to recommended and required practices.

2. Prevent risk to patients at other health care facilities
   - a. Engage law enforcement
      - i. Local law enforcement
      - ii. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
         - a. DEA registrants are required to notify the DEA of the theft or significant loss of any controlled substance within 1 business day of discovery of such loss or theft
         - b. Food and Drug Administration Office of Criminal Investigation, particularly if product tampering, including substitution, is suspected
   - b. File report with applicable licensure agencies (e.g., physician or nursing board, state board of pharmacy).

3. Assess retrospective risk to patients
   - a. Attempt to ascertain the mechanism(s) of diversion used by the implicated health care professional
      - i. Were injectable medications diverted?
      - ii. Was any type of tampering with injectable medication performed? If yes, assess potential for patients to be exposed to the health care professional’s blood (e.g., through swapping with syringes previously used by the health care professional)
   - b. If tampering with injectable medication is suspected, pursue blood-borne pathogen testing of the implicated health care professional
   - c. Use information from steps 3 a-b to determine need for patient notification and testing. This should be performed in consultation with the local or state health department.
Hepatitis C outbreak, Colorado 2009

- Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment received reports of two acute HCV infections in patients who had undergone surgery at the same hospital
- HCV-infected surgical technician stole fentanyl syringes that had been pre-drawn by anesthesia staff and left unlocked in the operating room (OR)
- HCW refilled contaminated syringes with saline to swap with fentanyl syringes

At least 18 patients infected; over 8,000 patients notified
- Notification included an ambulatory surgery center (ASC) that employed the HCW after being fired from CO hospital, and NY hospital of previous employment
- HCW sentenced to 30-year prison term

Multistate HCV outbreak, 2012

- 45 cases of HCV in New Hampshire, Kansas & Maryland associated with radiology technician
- HCW also diverted opiates in Michigan, Arizona, New York, and Pennsylvania
- Investigation reveals holes in licensure, certification, placement, hospital detection programs, and peer/supervisor reporting
- HCW sentenced to 39 years in prison
**Context: Increasing presence of opioids**

Figure 2. Rates of opioid overdose deaths, opioid sales, and opioid substance abuse treatment admissions, United States, 1999-2010
Context: Substance abuse in HCW tracks with population at large

- 10-12% of physicians will develop substance use disorder during careers\(^1,2\)
- 5 year British Medical Journal (BMJ) study found that physicians with substance use disorders are
  - 87% male
  - 36% abused opioids
  - 50% abused alcohol
  - 14% history of IDU
- Less data on non-physician HCW substance abuse, but diversion documented in these HCWs

1. Hughes, JAMA, 1992
Prevalence of hepatitis in OR

- Rates of acute HCV cases in Oregon were 50% higher than the national rate during 2007–2011.
High prevalence = High risk & burden

Facts at a glance
- 81% of U.S. residents infected with HCV were born between 1945 and 1965.
- At least 50% of persons infected with HCV are unaware of their infection.

Figure A. Future burden of HCV-related morbidity and mortality in the United States

DCC is defined as decompensated cirrhosis and HCC as hepatocellular carcinoma.
Adapted from Ward JW.17
HCV morbidity & mortality in Oregon

Cases of liver cancer by year, with and without chronic viral hepatitis, Oregon, 1996–2012 (n=3,395)

Age-adjusted mortality rates for HIV and HCV, Oregon and U.S., 1999–2013

- The mortality rate in Oregon from HCV was nearly twice the national average in 2011.

Online resources

http://www.cdc.gov/injectionsafety/

http://www.oneandonlycampaign.org/
DEA page on drug diversion

Are You Illegally Purchasing Prescription Drugs Online?

Registration Support
- Call: 1-800-882-9539 (8:30 am–5:30 pm ET)
- Email: DEA.Registration.Help@usdoj.gov
- Locate Field Registration Specialists

- New Applications
- Renewal Applications
- Registration Changes (Address, Drug Code, Name, Schedule)
- CMEA (Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act)
- Registration for Disposal of Controlled Substances
- Duplicate Certificate Request
- Duplicate Receipt of Registration
- Order Forms (DEA 222)
- Registration Validation

Print resources

One & Only Campaign Materials
For Order Via CDC-INFO

Safe Injection Practices DVD
Item 22-0067

Rx for Safe Injections Poster
Item 22-0696

It's Elementary Poster
Item 22-0697

Provider Brochure
Item 22-0722

Patient Brochure
Item 22-0701

Injection Safety Infographic
Item 22-1504

Single-Dose & Multi-Dose Vial Infographic
Item 22-1599

Injection Safety Pocket Card
Item 22-0713

Logo Poster for General Public
Item 22-0699

Injection Safety Dangerous Misperceptions Flyer
Item 22-1178

Injection Safety Healthcare Provider Checklist
Item 22-1176

You Can Order 3 Ways

SCAN
Scan with your smartphone to access the ordering page

CALL
1-800-CDC-INFO

CLICK
www.cdc.gov/pubs/CDChfOnDemand.aspx
Select Injection Safety - One & Only Campaign to order materials

Be Aware Don’t Share
Insulin Poster
Item 22-1503

Be Aware Don’t Share
Insulin Brochure
Item 22-1501

The One & Only Campaign is made possible by a CDC Foundation partnership with Eli Lilly and Company

Injection Safety Fact Sheet
Item 22-1502

Injection Safety Healthcare Provider Toolkit
Item 22-1177

Oregon Health Authority
Training video resources

http://www.oneandonlycampaign.org/content/audio-video
HAND HYGIENE
Hand hygiene: A no brainer?

- >150 years of evidence: hand hygiene (HH) prevents infections

- Alcohol-based handrubs (ABHR) increases HH, remains low (<40%)

- Reasons cited
  - Inconvenient HH products
  - Understaffing or busy
  - Skin irritation
  - Cultural issues
Your 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene

1. BEFORE TOUCHING A PATIENT
2. BEFORE CLEAN/ASEPTIC PROCEDURE
3. AFTER BODY FLUID EXPOSURE RISK
4. AFTER TOUCHING A PATIENT
5. AFTER TOUCHING PATIENT SURROUNDINGS

http://www.who.int/gpsc/tools/Five_moments/en/
Guidelines

Guideline for Hand Hygiene in Health-Care Settings
Recommendations of the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee and the HICPAC/SHEA/APIC/IDSA Hand Hygiene Task Force

WHO Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care

First Global Patient Safety Challenge Clean Care is Safer Care

Strategies to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections through Hand Hygiene
Surgical hand antisepsis

• Goal: reduce risk of patient SSI by
  – Removing transient organisms from hands
  – Suppressing growth of resident microorganisms for duration of procedure

• Challenges
  – Minimizing skin irritation
  – Standardizing evidence-based practices
  – New and evolving products
Hand preparation for surgery: SHEA Compendium, 2014

• ABHR formulated for surgical use
  – Rapid action + persistence
  – Superior reductions to traditional scrubs
  – Less damaging to skin
  – Equivalent to scrubs for SSI prevention

• Follow manufacturers instructions
  – Multiple applications required
  – Longer rub time than for routine HH

http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=9497956&fileId=S0195941700094819
# Hand preparation for surgery

## Table 3. Recommended Practices for Hand Hygiene in the Perioperative Setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preoperative hand preparation steps</th>
<th>Traditional surgical scrub</th>
<th>Surgical alcohol-based hand rub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove all jewelry from hands and wrists, don surgical mask</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash hands using either nonantimicrobial or antimicrobial soap to ensure that they are clean at the beginning of the day; repeat soap-and-water hand wash anytime hands are visibly soiled</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a nail pick or brush with running water at the beginning of the day to remove debris from under the nails</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that hands are dry after hand wash</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply alcohol product to hands according to manufacturer’s instructions: usually 2 or 3 applications of 2 mL each</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rub hands to dry completely before donning sterile surgical gloves; do not wipe off the product with sterile towels</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After initial wash, wet hands and forearms under running water and apply antimicrobial agent to wet hands and forearms using a soft, nonabrasive sponge according to the manufacturer’s directions; in general, the time required will be 3–5 minutes</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visualize each finger, hand, and arm as having 4 sides; wash all 4 sides effectively, keeping the hand elevated; repeat the process for the opposite arm</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rinse hands and arms under running water in one direction from fingertips to elbows</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold hands higher than elbows and away from surgical attire</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the operating room, dry hands and arms with a sterile towel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Implementation guidance

Implementing AORN Recommended Practices for Hand Hygiene

April 2012

MARcia PAtRicK, MSn, RN, cic;
SHARON A. VAN WICKLIN, MSn, RN, cNOR, cRNfA, CPSn, PLNc

2.7 CE


Association for periOperative Registered Nurses
Nails: Nothing over 2mm (0.08in)

Figure 1. Nails should not extend beyond the tips of the fingers.
Can healthcare personnel wear gel or shellac nail polish in the perioperative setting?

Can artificial nails be worn by personnel in the operating room?

Does the first surgical hand scrub of the day have to be soap and water before using surgical hand rub products?

A standardized surgical hand scrub with a soap (antimicrobial agent), nonabrasive sponge, and water does not have to be the first surgical hand scrub of the day before an alcohol-based surgical hand rub product is used, unless it is recommended in the manufacturer’s instructions for use. The surgical hand scrub reduces the transient and resident flora of the hands, which also may reduce health care-associated infections. A standardized surgical hand scrub using an alcohol-based hand rub product will decrease transient and resident flora on the hands. Hand washing does however need to be performed before the first surgical hand scrub of the day.

Resources:

*Updated June 12, 2015*
CDC hand hygiene website

Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings

Hand hygiene is the number one way to prevent infections. Hand hygiene can prevent the spread of germs, including those that are resistant to antibiotics and are becoming difficult, if not impossible, to treat. Studies show that healthcare providers perform hand hygiene less than half of the times they should. Practicing hand hygiene is one of the most important ways to stop the spread of infections in hospitals that affect 1 in 25 patients on any given day.

World Hand Hygiene Day is May 5th
Join CDC to promote hand hygiene
With the new Clean Hands Count Campaign
Tell us who your Clean Hands Count for
Using hashtag #CleanHandsCount @CDCgov

HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS
When and how to practice hand hygiene

SHOW ME THE SCIENCE
The truth about hand hygiene

PATIENTS
How to ask questions and protect yourself

CLEAN HANDS COUNT CAMPAIGN
Materials to promote hand hygiene

http://www.cdc.gov/handhygiene/index.html
WHO promotional resources

JOIN HANDS FOR SAFE SURGICAL CARE

Infection prevention and surgical teams unite for SEE YOUR HANDS, 5 May 2016 – work together for hand hygiene.

1. Team up with a colleague to show commitment to infection prevention in surgical care.
2. Join 'clean hands and take a photo' with the WHO's campaign hashtag or around 5 May.
3. Share your photo with others using #seeyourhands or #seeyourhands (mention WHO on social media).

SEE YOUR HANDS
HAND HYGIENE SUPPORTS SAFE SURGICAL CARE

Surgical patients are IN your hands. See what's ON your hands. Practice hand hygiene for surgical patients from admission to discharge.

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WHO infographic: Part 1

HAND HYGIENE
AND THE SURGICAL PATIENT JOURNEY

313M
people undergo surgery every year
- twice the number of babies born in the world

Patient admitted to hospital or clinic
Risk of patient colonization with germs

See your hands
Peripheral venous catheter/urinary catheter insertion

Risk of Surgical Site Infection (SSI)

The operating room
61% of health workers do not clean their hands at the right moment

Moments for Hand Hygiene

Post-op recovery
1 in 2 surgical staff do not clean their hands at the right moment

Surgical scrub technique:
Hand wash or use alcohol-based handrub

2 & 3
WHO infographic: Part 2

1 in 2 surgical staff do not clean their hands at the right moment.

61% of health workers do not clean their hands at the right moment.

Length of stay increases by up to 31% of patients will get an SSI in SSI cases.

Patient safely discharged.

Patient leaves recovery area.

Hand hygiene supports safe surgical care.
HEALTHCARE WORKER INFLUENZA VACCINATION
Mandatory Reporting: Oregon

- House Bill 2524 (2007)
  - Created Oregon HAI Program
  - Activities stipulated in OR Administrative Rules (OARs)
  - HAI Advisory Committee created in 2008

- National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) selected for reporting

- Reporting program expansion
  - New infections and processes
  - Adding settings
Acute Care

HAI reporting poster (updated 2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAI MEASUREMENT TYPE</th>
<th>LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES</th>
<th>AMBULATORY SURGERY CENTERS</th>
<th>DIALYSIS FACILITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CMS REQUIREMENTS&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>OREGON REQUIREMENTS&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>CMS REQUIREMENTS&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANNUAL SURVEY</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Evidence-based elements of patient safety performance annual survey (2015)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>DIALYSIS EVENT</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>All minimum data set (MDS) elements including urinary tract infection in the last 30 days (2012)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>All minimum data set (MDS) elements required by the Skilled Nursing Facility Prospective Payment System</td>
<td>All minimum data set (MDS) elements including urinary tract infection in the last 30 days (2012)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HAI – Healthcare-associated infection  NHSN – National Healthcare Safety Network  CLABSI – Central line-associated bloodstream infection  SSI – Surgical site infection  CAUTI – Catheter-associated urinary tract infection  MRSA – Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus  SCIP – Surgical Care Improvement Project

ADDITIONAL MANDATORY REPORTING
Communication of Multidrug-resistant Organisms during Patient Transfer:
When a referring healthcare facility transfers or discharges a patient who is infected or colonized with a multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO) or pathogen requiring Transmission-based Precautions, transfer documentation must include written notification of the infection or colonization to the receiving facility.<sup>7</sup>

Mandatory outbreak reporting: Healthcare facilities and providers are required to report outbreaks of HAIs including MDROs of public health significance and common source outbreaks.<sup>8</sup>

Multidrug-resistant organism (MDRO): an organism that causes human disease that has acquired antibiotic resistance, as listed and defined in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Antibiotic Resistance Threats in the United States, 2013. MDROs include but are not limited to:

- Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
- Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* (VRE)
- Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE)
- Multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*
- Multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- Drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- Other Gram-negative bacteria producing extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL)
- Toxin-producing *Clostridium difficile*
333-018-0127

**Annual Influenza Summary**

Each hospital, ASC, Dialysis facility, LTCF, and IRF must submit an annual survey to the Authority, no later than May 31, on a form prescribed by the Authority, regarding influenza vaccination of staff. Facilities must report at least the following information:

1. Number of staff with a documented influenza vaccination during the previous influenza season;

2. Number of staff with a documented medical contraindication to influenza vaccination during the previous influenza season;

3. Number of staff with a documented refusal of influenza vaccination during the previous influenza season; and

4. Facility assessment of influenza vaccine coverage of facility staff during the previous influenza season and plans to improve vaccine coverage of facility staff during the upcoming influenza season.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 442.420 & OL 2007, Ch. 838 § 1-6 and 12
Stats. Implemented: ORS 442.405 & OL 2007, Ch. 838 § 1-6 and 12
Hist.: PH 17-2014, f. & cert. ef. 6-9-14; PH 8-2015, f. & cert. ef. 3-24-15
Healthy People goals

• Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion establishes indicators

• Healthcare worker (HCW) influenza vaccination is among the targets
  – 75% by 2015
  – 90% by 2020

• Oregon Report
  – Benchmark (Yes/No)
  – Progress towards goal
2014 annual reports

• Two reports
  – Consumer report: basics
  – Provider report: more stats

• Emphasis on benchmarks
  – HHS HAI Reduction Targets
  – Healthy People Goals

• Executive summary

• Combined HAI and HCW influenza vaccination reports

Facility-specific HCW influenza vaccination: Provider report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility name</th>
<th># HCW eligible for influenza vaccine¹</th>
<th>Rate of influenza vaccination for eligible HCW</th>
<th>Rate of vaccine declination by eligible HCW</th>
<th>Rate of unknown vaccination status for eligible HCW</th>
<th>Change in vaccination rate since last season</th>
<th>Met HP2015 target (75%)</th>
<th>Met HP2020 target (50%)</th>
<th>Additional HCW needed to reach HP2020³</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kinnan Surgery Center</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lane Surgery Center</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Laser &amp; Surgical Eye Center, LLC</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>+11%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>Lovejoy Surgicenter</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>McKenzie Surgery Center</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Meridian Center for Surgical Excellence</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Fork Surgery Center</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Scott Surgery Center</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>+8%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bend Medical Center</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>+17%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northbank Surgical Center</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>+14%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Ambulatory Surgery Center</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Center for Plastic Surgery, LLC</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Gastroenterology Clinic</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Spine and Laser Surgery Center</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>+285%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ontario Surgery Center</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>+4%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Ear, Nose, and Throat Surgery Center</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>-39%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Endoscopy Center, LLC</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+8%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Eye Surgery Center, Inc.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Outpatient Surgery Center</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>+1%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Surgicenter</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+6%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Cataract &amp; Laser Institute</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+06%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Cataract and Laser Institute</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+18%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Digestive Endoscopy Center</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Surgery Center</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl Surgicenter</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+63%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroff Center</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>-31%</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Eligible HCW = Number of HCWs employed at the facility

² Rate of influenza vaccination for eligible HCW = Percentage of eligible HCWs who received the influenza vaccine

³ Additional HCW needed to reach HP2020 = Number of additional HCWs needed to reach the HP2020 target
Facility-specific HCW influenza vaccination: Consumer report

What can patients and families do to not get influenza?
- Ask for influenza vaccination from your health care provider for you and your family every October.
- Clean your hands often, especially after blowing your nose or coughing.
- Cover your face when you sneeze and cough, then clean your hands.
- Avoid going to work or school when sick.
- Ask your health care provider if they got the influenza vaccination this year.

Table 14. Health care worker (HCW) influenza vaccination rates for the 2014–2015 influenza season: hospitals (n=62)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility name</th>
<th># HCW eligible for influenza vaccine</th>
<th>Rate of influenza vaccination for eligible HCW</th>
<th>Met HP2015 target (75%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adventist Medical Center</td>
<td>2,480</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asante Rogue Regional Medical Center</td>
<td>3,801</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asante Three Rivers Medical Center</td>
<td>1,343</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashland Community Hospital</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area Hospital</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Mountain Hospital</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Hills Hospital</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>×</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HCW influenza vaccination
HCW influenza vaccination


Employee Influenza Vaccination Rates

Healthy People 2015 Goals

Healthy People 2020 Goals (90%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Ambulatory Surgery Centers</th>
<th>Skilled Nursing Facilities</th>
<th>Dialysis Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-2016</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vaccine promotion strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* 59. Which of the following strategies did you use to deliver and promote healthcare personnel influenza vaccination at your facility? Check all that apply.</td>
<td>Mobile carts, Centralized mass vaccination fairs, Peer vaccinators, Provided vaccination in congregate areas (e.g., conferences/meetings or cafeteria), Provided vaccination at occupational health clinic, Incentives, Reminders by mail, email, pager, or text, Coordination of vaccination with other annual programs (e.g., tuberculin skin testing), Campaign including posters, flyers, buttons, fact sheets, Required mask use during influenza season among personnel declining influenza vaccination, Required declination form, Other (please specify)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vaccine promotion strategies

Figure 1. Use of vaccine promotion strategies by facility type: averaged over 2012–13 and 2013–14 influenza seasons

- No cost
- Mobile carts
- Fairs
- Peer vaccinators
- Congregate areas
- Occ. health clinic
- Incentives
- Reminders
- Coordination
- Link to credential
- Campaigns
- Mask requirement
- Declination form

Legend:
- Hospital
- SNF
- ASC
Vaccine promotion strategies with high impact potential: Focus on ASCs

Employee Vaccination Rates by Rate of Strategy Adoption for ASCs:
2012-2013 & 2013-2014 Influenza Seasons Combined

- Mask requirement
- Coordination with other programs
- Mobile carts
- Peer vaccinators
- Congregate areas
- Declination form
- No cost vaccine
- Occ. health clinic
- Link to credential
- Campaigns
- Reminders
- Incentives

Strategies with high impact potential:
* Adaptors have higher than average vaccination rates
* Currently low adoption rates

Overall (aggregate) influenza vaccination rate for ASC employees averaged across two seasons: 70.5%
Next steps towards HCW influenza vaccination

- Improve interactive map
- Examine rates by county/region
- Support promotion efforts
  - Collaborate with Immunization & Preparedness
  - Develop toolkit
  - Engage counties and HPP regions
Updated interactive map for Oregon: Benchmarking Healthy People goals
Healthcare personnel influenza vaccination rates by facility

Healthcare Worker Influenza Vaccination

- 2014-2015 Health Care Worker Influenza Vaccination Report (pdf)
- Effective Strategies to Promote Staff Influenza Vaccination in Oregon Healthcare Facilities (pdf)
- Impact of Vaccine Promotion Strategies in Oregon Healthcare Facilities-ID Week 2015: Influenza Vaccination Poster (pdf)

Healthcare workers can acquire influenza from patients or transmit influenza to patients and other staff. Annual vaccination of health care workers can prevent influenza transmission.

This report presents healthcare worker influenza vaccination rates for 62 Oregon hospitals and 137 skilled nursing facilities, and 85 ambulatory surgery centers.

Previous reports are listed under Archived Reports.
Thank you for your collaboration to improve care for Oregonians!

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Questions? Follow up?

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