



"Care Bundles: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Combat Healthcare-Associated Infections"

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Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs)



- Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are the infection acquired by patients in a hospital or health care facility that are not present at the time of admission. Infections acquired after 48 hours of admission.
- ➤HAIs are the most important indicator of care quality in hospitals, threaten patient's safety, cause prolonged hospital stays, increase morbidity, mortality and treatment costs.
- The incidence of HAIs is 7 out of 100 in developed countries and 10 out of 100 in developing countries.
- According to WHO, HAI is common in resource limited settings (low-and middle-income countries) as compared to developed countries with prevalence rate between 5.7% and 19.1%.



CDC, One in 31

On any given day, about <u>one</u> in 31 hospital patients has at least one healthcareassociated infection.





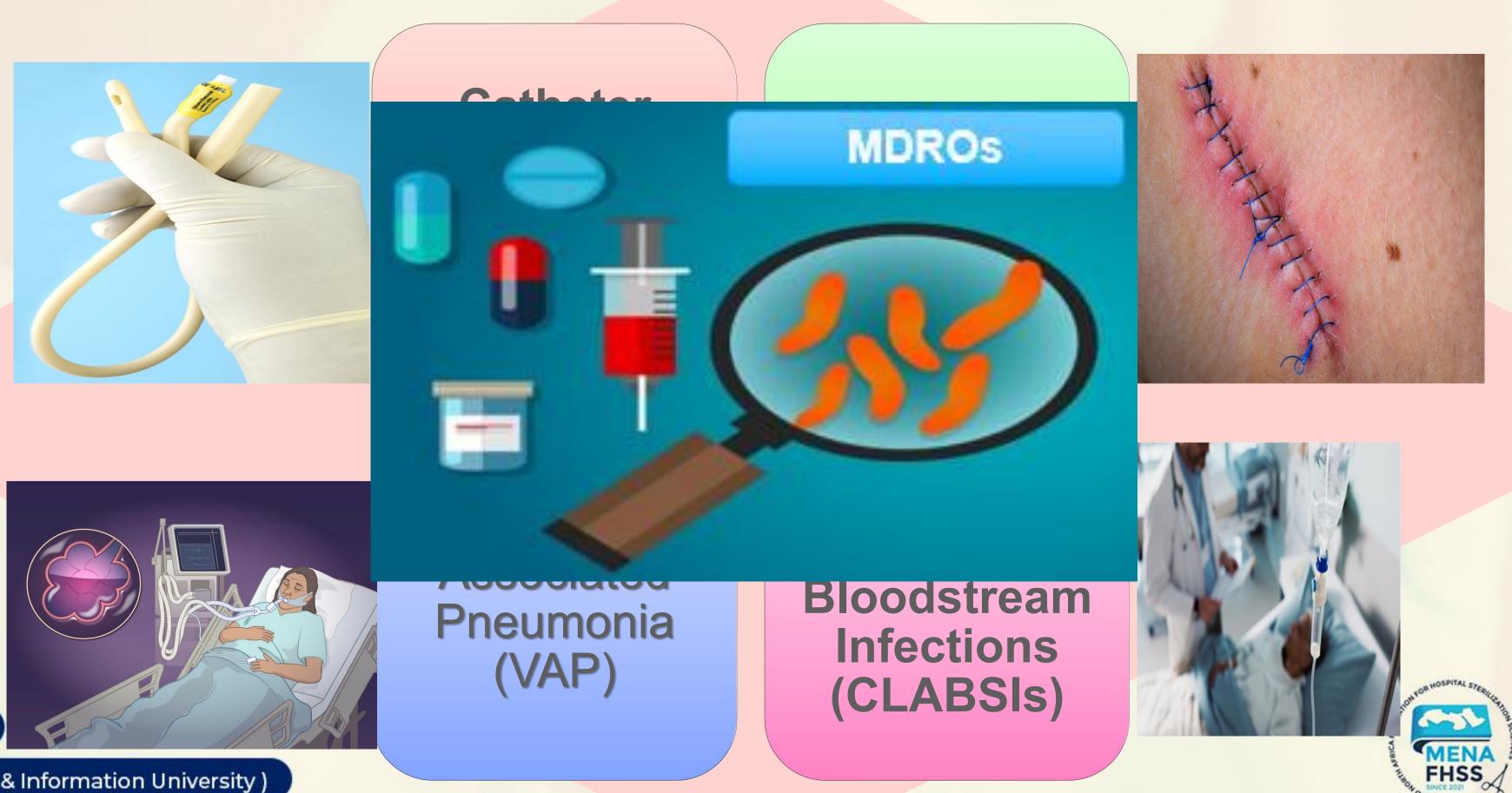








Common Types of Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs)









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Care Bundles





- ➤ Up to 50% of HAIs are estimated to be preventable. The application of infection prevention and control measures in healthcare settings is essential to prevent HAIs.
- Care bundles are evidence-based practices that improve patient outcomes and quality of care when implemented collectively especially in prevention of HAIs.
- Care bundles contribute to infection prevention, reduce unnecessary antibiotic prescribing and may limit the development of antibiotic resistance in healthcare facilities.
- The philosophy of the care bundle is to focus on how to provide the best care, not on what the care should be.
- The key principle in evaluating packages is the logic of "all or nothing". Non-compliance with one of the parameters is accepted to be non-compliance with all the other parameters as well.















Who Can Use Care Bundles????

Infection Control Team should offer support with regard to implementation and advice on data collection, analysis and feedback.

















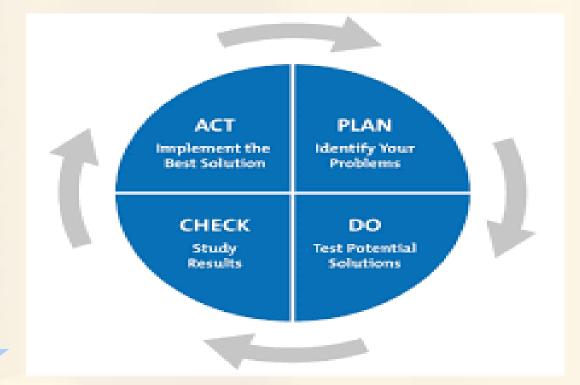
-Elements of bundle.

-Supplies availability.

-How compliance is measured.

"PLAN"

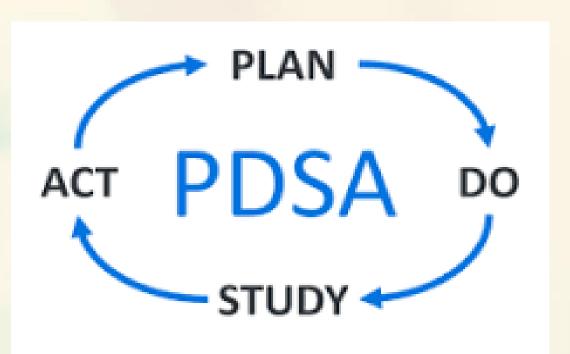
"DO"
(Implementation)



"ACT"

"CHECK"

(Regular Feedback, % of bundle compliance)





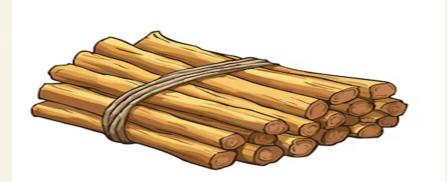




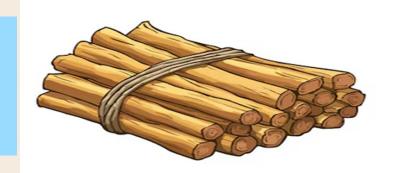








Care Bundles for HAIs



Catheter Associated Urinary tract Infections

Surgical Site Infections

Central Line Associated Blood Stream Infections

Ventilator Associated Pneumonia

Multi Drug Resistant Organisms





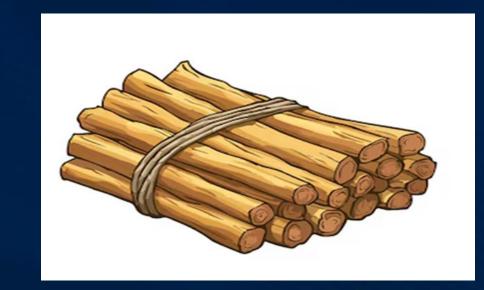








Care Bundles for HAIs



Catheter Associated Urinary tract Infections (CAUTI)





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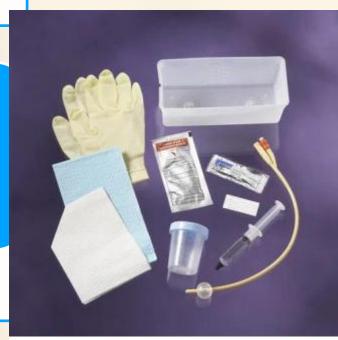
(CAUTI) Bundle



Avoid unnecessary urinary catheter.



Insert using aseptic technique insertion & Proper maintenance after insertion.



Daily assessment of the presence and need for catheters.





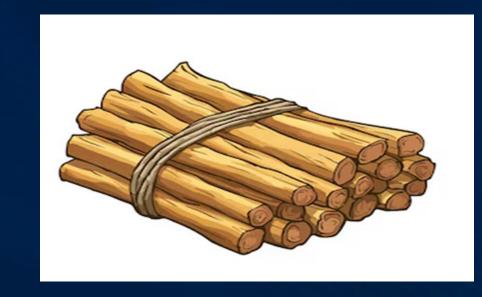








Care Bundles for HAIs



Surgical Site Infections





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(SSIs) Bundle





Pre-operative

- Administration of parenteral antibiotic prophylaxis:
- Should be administered within 60 minutes prior to incision.
- Treat remote infections before elective operations if present.
- Use Chlorohexidine body wash on the day of surgery.
- Hair removal at the incisional site: Using clipper not razors.

Intra-operative

- Use appropriate antiseptic agent and technique for skin preparation in the operating room.
- Maintain glycemic control(diabetic patients) with target blood glucose levels < 200 mg/dL.
- Maintain perioperative normothermia (36.1-37.1°C).
- Keep operation theater doors closed during surgery.

Post-operative

- Discontinuation of prophylactic antibiotics within 24hours after surgery.
- · Wound care.

Hand hygiene, sterilization of surgical equipment, use of appropriate surgical attire, and staff education and feedback





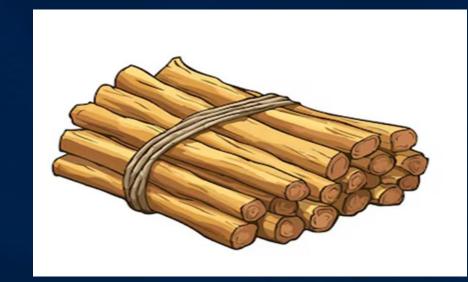




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Care Bundles for HAIs



VAP







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VAP Bundle



- □ Elevate the head of the bed to between 30 and 45 degrees.
- □ Daily "sedation interruption" and daily assessment of readiness to extubate.
- ☐Prophylaxis for peptic ulcer disease.
- Prophylaxis for deep venous thrombosis.
- ☐ Daily oral care with Chlorohexidine.
- Adequate disinfection and maintenance of equipment and devices
- ☐ Hand hygiene before and after contact with ventilator circuits.





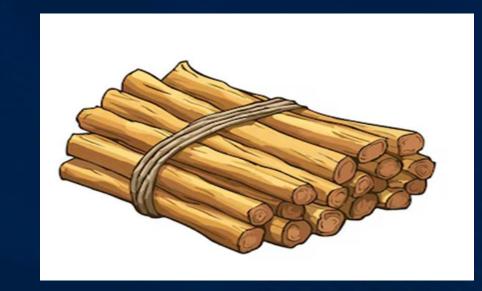








Care Bundles for HAIs



Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSIs)





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INSERTION BUNDLE

- Avoid unnecessary Catheters
- Hand Hygiene.
- Maximal sterile barrier precautions (surgical mask, sterile gloves, cap, sterile gown, sterile drape).
- Skin Antisepsis with chlorhexidine.
- Avoidance of the femoral vein for central venous access in adult patients; use of subclavian rather than jugular veins.

MAINTENANCE BUNDLE

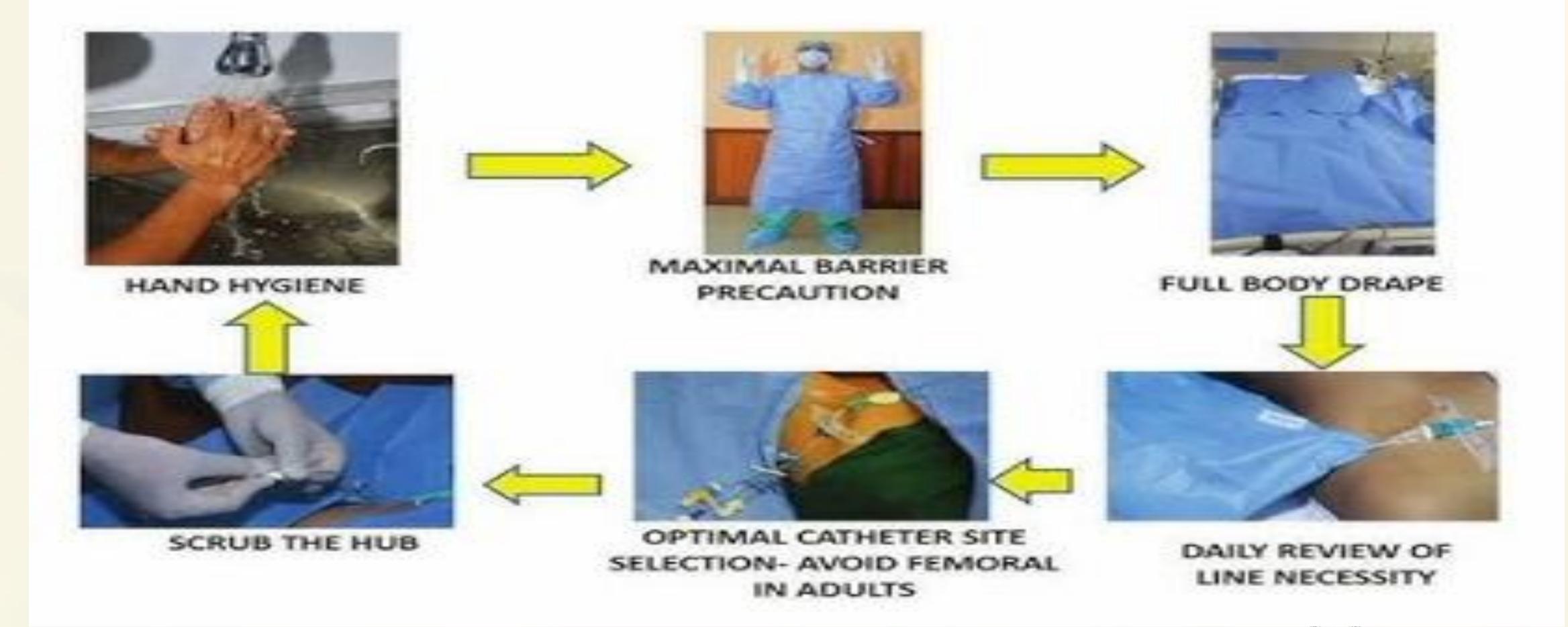
- Daily review of line (necessity, signs of inflammation).
- Disinfect catheter hubs, ports, connectors, etc., before using the catheter
- Ensure dressing is intact Change dressings and disinfect site every 5-7 days (change earlier if soiled).





CLABSI Bundle

















Care Bundles for HAIs

MDROs Bundle







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MDROs Bundle





Hand Hygiene.

Contact precautions.

Environmental Cleaning.

Antimicrobial Stewardship.

Surveillance and screening.

Education and training.













Care Bundle Implementation Plan

- 1. Create Awareness & Provide Resources
- •Goal: Ensure all team members understand the care bundle's purpose and components.
- 2. Consistent Implementation
- Goal: Ensure every bundle element is applied every time for every eligible patient.
- 3. Track Compliance ("All or Nothing" Measure)
- Goal: Evaluate bundle adherence—full compliance is the standard.
- 4. Adjust the Delivery System
- Goal: Solve process or logistical issues that hinder implementation.
- 5. PDSA (Plan-Do-Study-Act) Cycles
- •Goal: Continuously improve the implementation process.

Take Home Practice





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