

Hand Hygiene in Long-Term Care... The Cold, Hard Facts

PROBLEM:

- ▼ Studies document that handwashing compliance is about 40 – 50%.
- ▼ Poor Hand Hygiene is the leading cause of infection in healthcare.
- ▼ Infections are the most frequent, immediate cause of death in nursing home residents. Footnote (1)

IMPACT OF INFECTIONS ON THE AVERAGE-SIZED NURSING HOME Footnotes (2),(3)

TYPICAL 100 BED NURSING HOME	
Number of Residents	100
Average Infection Rate/1000 Resident Days	4.85
Total Infections Per Year at This Facility	177
Conservative Estimation of Total Treatment Costs	\$194,728
Estimated Labor Hours Devoted to Treatment	7,258

The CDC Guideline for Hand Hygiene In Healthcare is a Comprehensive Strategy Proven to Help Stop the Spread of Infection!

BENEFITS TO REDUCING INFECTION RATE BY 1/3

TYPICAL 100 BED NURSING HOME			
Reduce Your Infection Rate by 1/3	Total Fewer Infections	Savings in Treatment Costs	Reduction In Caregiver Labor Hours
	58	\$64,261	2395

SOLUTION:

The CliniShield Hand Hygiene Infection Control Program

- ▼ Enables your facility to implement the CDC Recommendations for Hand Hygiene in a pre-packaged Program format.
- ▼ Objectives
 - Document an increase hand hygiene compliance.
 - Document a reduction in infections.
- ▼ A 7 month clinical study by the University of Pennsylvania documented a 35% reduction in infections at a 190 bed facility. Footnote (6)

PROGRAM INCLUDES:

- ▼ Multiple In-services for Staff
- ▼ Continuing Education Credits
- ▼ Poster Series
- ▼ Video Series
- ▼ Resident and Family Education
- ▼ Glitterbug® Handwashing Demonstration Unit
- ▼ Infection Control Surveillance Software
- ▼ **Healthcare Handwash with 1% Triclosan documented in multiple clinical studies to have eliminated MRSA.** Footnotes (4),(5)

Item	Stock No.
Hand Hygiene Infection Control Program	5 50040 01
Glitterbug® Handwashing Demonstration Unit	2 87022 01
Infection Control Surveillance Software	5 50030 01 (Optional)

Footnotes:

- (1) Ahlbrecht, et al., "Team approach to infection prevention and control in the nursing home setting", AJIC, 1999, 27: 64-70
- (2) Smith, Phillip W., M.D., et al., "Infection Prevention and Control in the Long-term Care Facility", AJIC, 1997, 25: 488-512.
- (3) Gledhill, K., "Standard Costs of Infections", August 2000, Greensboro, N.C.
- (4) Foagali, Joan L., et al., "Comparison of the antibacterial efficacy of 4% chlorhexidine gluconate and 1% Triclosan handwash products in an acute clinical ward", AJIC, 1999, pp. 320-326
- (5) Webser J., et al., "Elimination of methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus from a neonatal intensive care unit after hand washing with 1% Triclosan", 1993
- (6) McGuckin et al., "Validation of Comprehensive Infection Control in LTC", University of Pennsylvania The Director - Volume 12, Number 1

**For more information:
Visit www.CliniShield.com
Email info@CliniShield.com
(336) 430-7428**

