



HEALTH QUALITY & SAFETY
COMMISSION NEW ZEALAND

Kupu Taurangi Hauora o Aotearoa

National Infection Prevention and Control Programme Hand Hygiene New Zealand

**National hand hygiene performance measure:
01 July to 31 October 2013**

Report to the District Health Boards

Contents

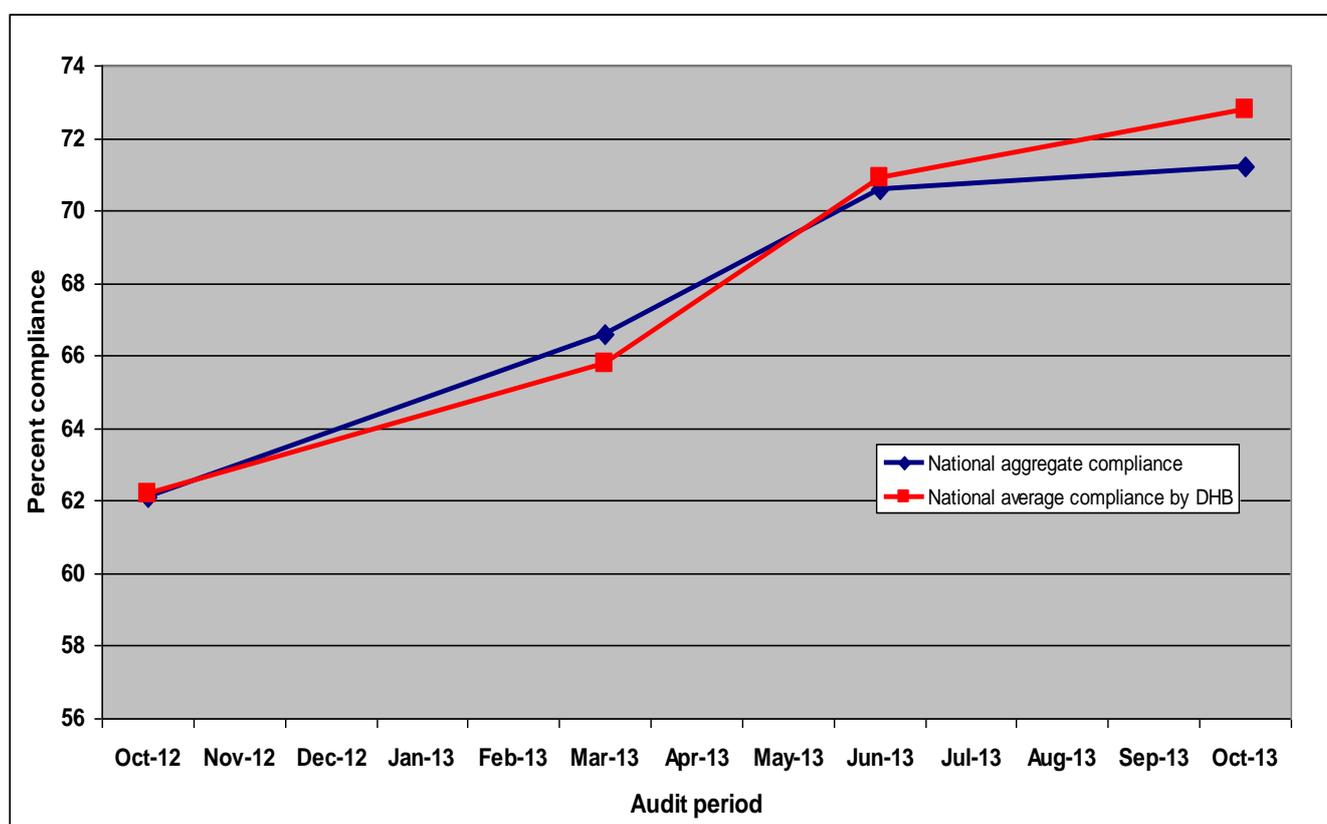
National hand hygiene performance measure 01 July to 31 October 2013	
National performance result	3
Trends in national aggregate and average hand hygiene performance	3
National hand hygiene performance by DHB	4
Trends over time by DHB	5
National performance rate by moment	6
Performance rate by healthcare worker	7
Performance rates by clinical service.....	8
Glove use.....	8

National hand hygiene performance measure: 01 July to 31 October 2013

The nationally aggregated hand hygiene performance rate for this measurement period is **71.2%**. The average DHB rate was 72.8%, reflecting improvements among the smaller DHBs.

Correct hand hygiene actions	Total moments	Compliance rate	Lower 95% confidence interval	Upper 95% confidence interval
21827	30665	71.2%	70.7%	71.7%

Figure 1. Trends in national aggregate and average hand hygiene performance: October 2012-October 2013



National hand hygiene performance measure by district health board

In this measurement period 20 DHBs submitted data to the hand hygiene database. While not every DHB was able to complete a full data return, the information received shows that 12 DHBs showed improvement. 14 DHBs achieved 70% or greater compared to four in October 2012. Similarly, all 20 DHBs achieved 60% or greater (compared to 13 in October 2012).

Table 1. Moments and hand hygiene performance rate per DHB: 01 July to 31 October 2013

District health board (DHB)	01 July to 31 October 2013			Lower 95% confidence interval (%)	Upper 95% confidence interval (%)
	Correct moments	Total moments	Compliance (%)		
Tairāwhiti DHB	675	863	78.20%	75.30%	80.80%
Wairarapa DHB	161	206	78.20%	72.00%	83.30%
Whanganui DHB	624	815	76.60%	73.50%	79.30%
Auckland DHB	1,885	2,477	76.10%	74.40%	77.70%
Northland DHB	1,329	1,749	76.00%	73.90%	77.90%
Counties Manukau DHB	1,971	2,633	74.90%	73.20%	76.50%
Hawkes Bay DHB	746	1,029	72.50%	69.70%	75.10%
South Canterbury DHB	436	603	72.30%	68.60%	75.70%
Mid Central DHB	1,433	2,056	71.70%	69.70%	75.10%
Waitemata DHB	2,009	2,816	71.30%	69.60%	73.00%
Capital & Coast DHB	1,738	2,450	70.90%	69.10%	72.70%
West Coast DHB	877	1,242	70.60%	68.00%	73.10%
Southern DHB	1,738	2,515	69.10%	67.30%	70.90%
Canterbury DHB	1,836	2,694	68.20%	66.40%	69.90%
Lakes DHB	585	859	68.10%	64.90%	71.10%
Nelson-Marlborough DHB	544	811	67.10%	63.80%	70.20%
Waikato DHB	1,641	2,503	65.60%	63.70%	67.40%
Bay of Plenty DHB	1,363	2,108	64.70%	62.60%	66.70%
*Taranaki DHB	60	72	83.3%	73.1%	90.2%
*Hutt Valley DHB	141	173	81.5%	75.1%	86.6%

*Submitted less than the required number of moments.

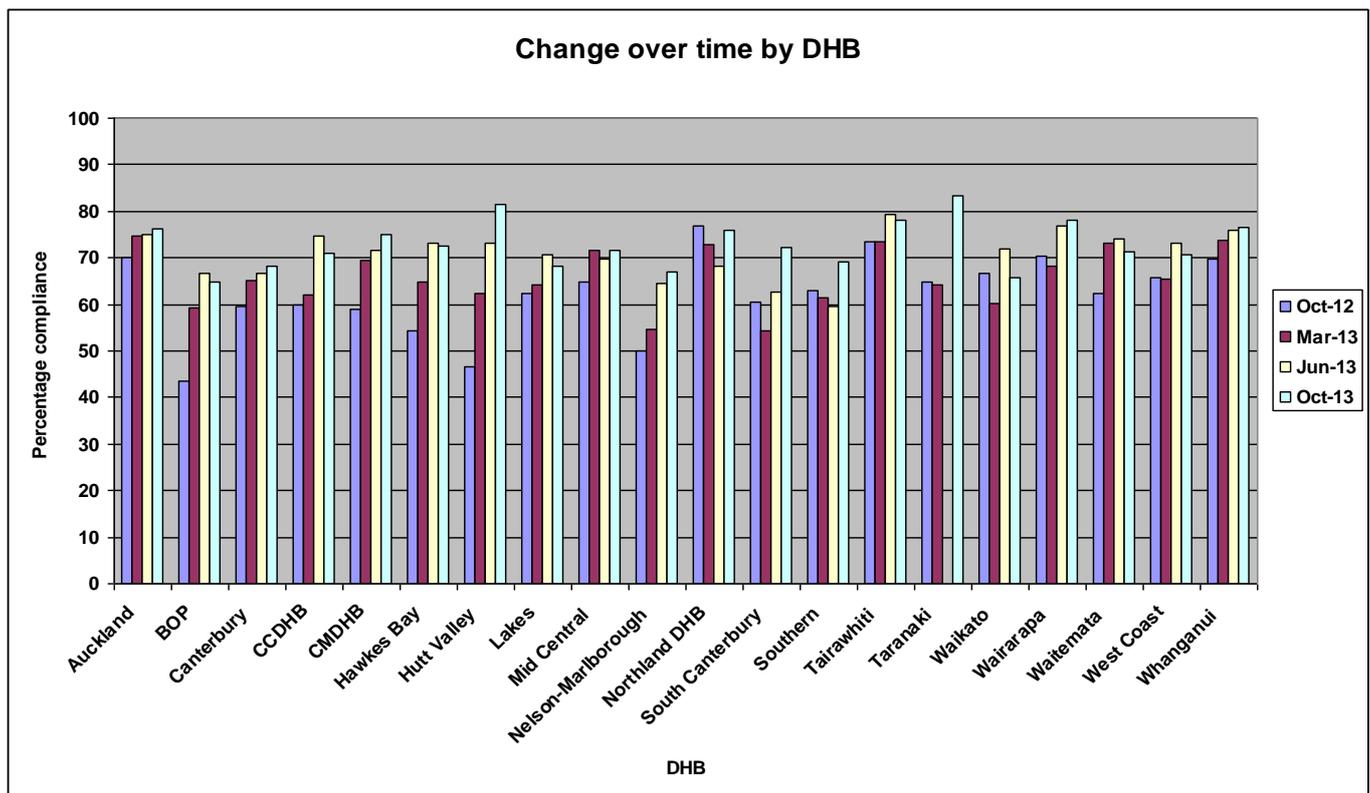
Met quality and safety marker of 70%

Progressing toward quality and safety marker

Less than 50% of recommended moments submitted

HHNZ is in communication with those DHBs that did not submit the minimum number of recommended moments. Ongoing communication with the DHB hand hygiene coordinators, infection control teams and senior executives is important to raise understanding and the priority assigned to the collection of hand hygiene measurement data. Ongoing support to allow a sufficient number of auditors to be trained is required, as is allowing adequate time for gold auditors to conduct auditing.

Figure 2. Trends over time by DHB: October 2012 to October 2013



National measurement rates by each of the World Health Organization (WHO) 5 moments for hand hygiene

Since October 2012, both moments 1 and 2 (the before moments) have increased by over 10%.

Despite this significant improvement, compliance with moments 3 and 4 (the 'after moments') is still significantly higher. This is a well described phenomenon that may partly be explained by persistence of the misunderstanding that the primary purpose of hand hygiene is for self protection rather than for the safety of patients. The importance of hand hygiene to improve patient safety thus remains one of the key educational messages for the Hand Hygiene New Zealand programme and will be fed into the education strategy for year three.

Table 2. Performance rate by moment: 01 July to 31 October 2013

Moment	Correct hand hygiene actions	Total moments	Compliance rate	Lower 95% confidence interval	Upper 95% confidence interval
1 - Before touching a patient	5,704	8,594	66.4%	65.4%	67.4%
2 - Before procedure	1,333	2,037	65.4%	63.3%	67.5%
3 - After a procedure or body fluid exposure risk	2,422	3,189	75.9%	74.4%	77.4%
4 - After touching a patient	6,872	8,875	77.4%	76.5%	78.3%
5 - After touching a patient's surroundings	3,837	5,892	65.1%	63.9%	66.3%

National hand hygiene performance rates by healthcare worker category (HCW)

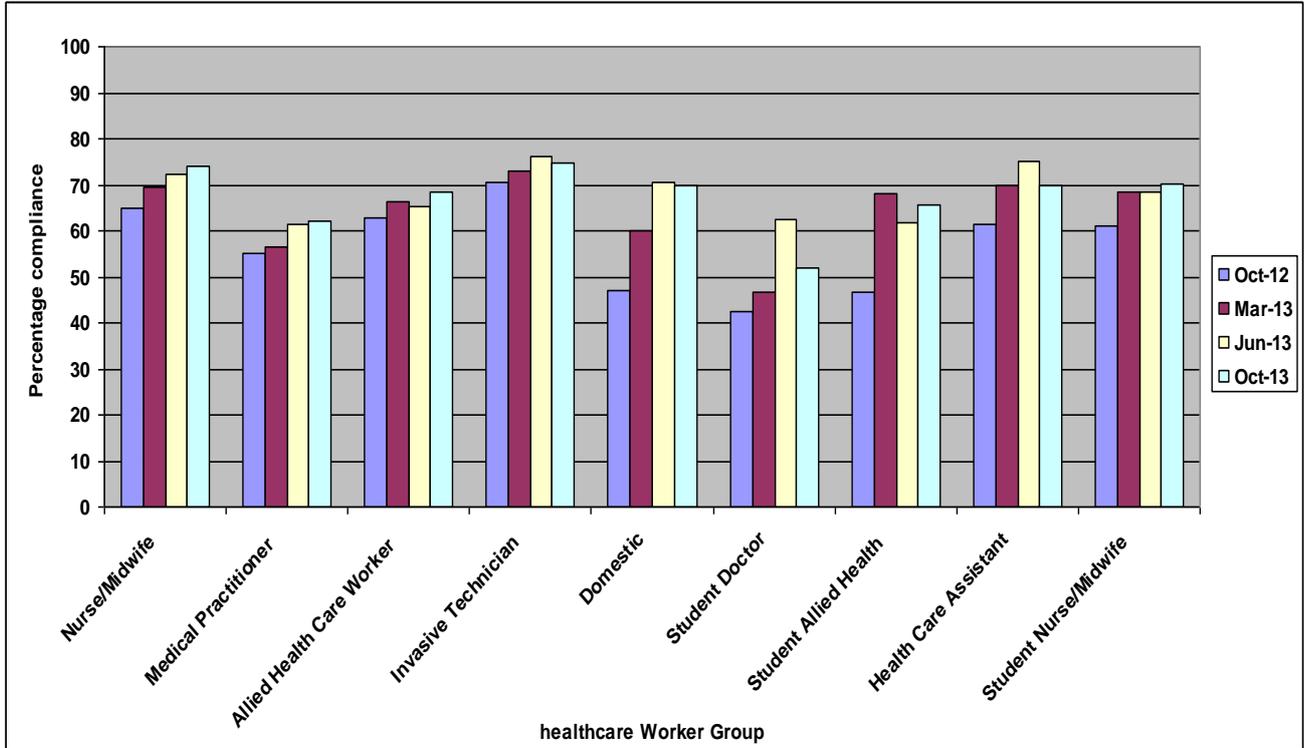
Overall, hand hygiene performance has increased across the majority of healthcare worker categories since June 2013. Since October 2012, significant improvement has been seen across all healthcare worker groups (Figure 3).

Table 3. Hand hygiene performance rate by HCW category: 01 July to 31 October 2013

Name	Correct moments	Total moments	Compliance rate	Lower 95% confidence interval	Upper 95% confidence interval
Invasive technician	710	948	74.9%	72.0%	77.6%
Healthcare assistant	1,235	1,764	70.0%	67.8%	72.1%
Nurse/midwife	14,088	19,015	74.1%	73.5%	74.7%
Administrative/ clerical staff	42	70	60.0%	48.3%	70.7%
Student nurse/midwife	1,277	1,821	70.1%	68.0%	72.2%
Allied healthcare worker	1,001	1,461	68.5%	66.1%	70.8%
Student allied health	107	163	65.6%	58.1%	72.5%
Domestic	391	561	69.7%	65.8%	73.4%
Medical practitioner	2,696	4,335	62.2%	60.7%	63.6%
Student doctor	38	73	52.1%	40.8%	63.1%
Other - not categorised elsewhere	242	454	53.3%	48.7%	57.8%

National hand hygiene performance measure: 01 July to 31 October 2013

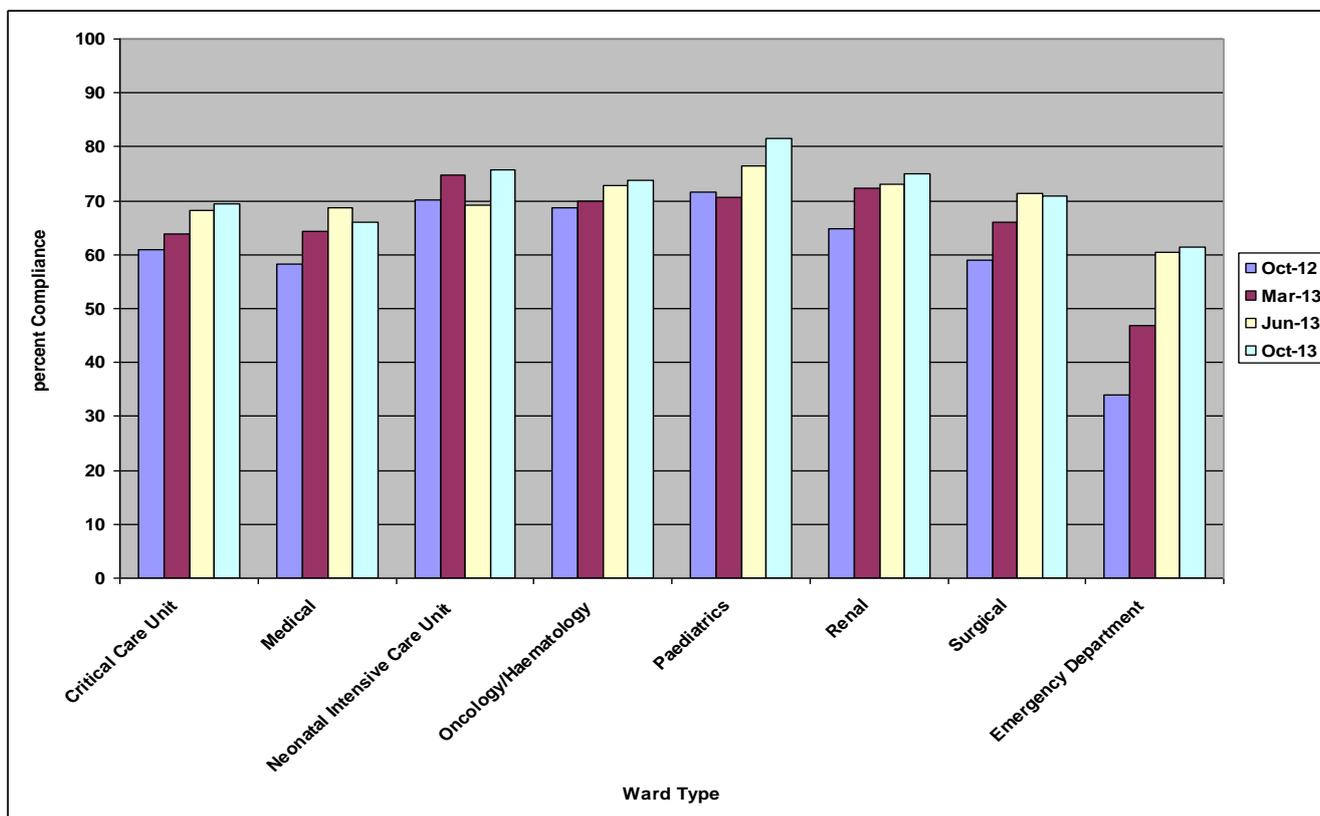
Figure 3. Trends over time by healthcare worker category: 31 October 2012- 31 October 2013



National hand hygiene performance rates by clinical service

Improvements have been seen across a range of clinical services since October 2012.

Figure 4. Trends in hand hygiene performance over time by clinical service



Glove use

Inappropriate use of non-sterile gloves has been identified as one cause of missed hand hygiene opportunities.

The latest glove use statistics are:

- When gloves are taken OFF, the proportion of moments that were MISSED is 14.9%
- When gloves are put ON, the proportion of moments that were MISSED is 34.2%.