

醫院防疫及感染管制動線管理

PREVENT INFECTIONS SAVE LIVES IN HEALTH CARE



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WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?



1 IN 10 PATIENTS get an infection while receiving care



UP TO 20% OF AFRICAN WOMEN get a wound infection after a caesarean section



UP TO 32% OF SURGICAL PATIENTS get a post-op infection, up to 8% antibiotic resistant



50-70% OF INJECTIONS given in some developing countries are unsafe



UP TO 90% OF HEALTH CARE WORKERS do not clean their hands in some facilities



INFECTIONS can lead to disability, **ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE**, increased hospital time and death



INFECTIONS CAUSE UP TO 56% OF DEATHS among hospital-born babies



WHAT'S THE SOLUTION?



HAVE ACTIVE INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMMES and target antibiotic resistance



MONITOR INFECTIONS and make action plans to reduce their frequency



USE CLEAN PRACTICES and asepsis for interventions



NEVER RE-USE needles and syringes



PRACTICE HAND HYGIENE to prevent infections and reduce the spread of antibiotic resistance



Only dispense antibiotics when **TRULY NEEDED** to **REDUCE THE RISK OF RESISTANCE**



HAVE ENOUGH STAFF, a clean and hygienic environment and don't overcrowd health care facilities



IPC programme

Guidelines

Education
& training

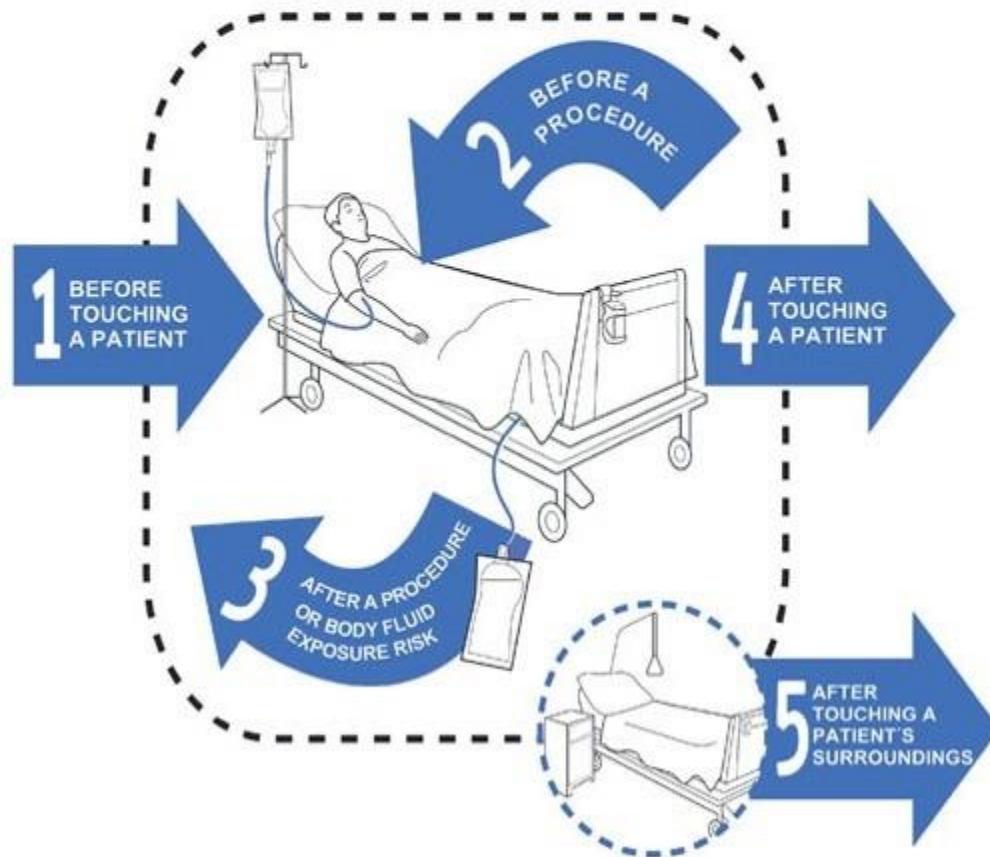
Surveillance

5 Moments for Hand Hygiene

Improving Hand Hygiene among healthcare workers is currently the single most effective intervention to reduce the risk of hospital-acquired infections in Australian hospitals.

Five Moments for Hand Hygiene ⁽³⁴⁾ have been identified as the critical times when Hand Hygiene should be performed.

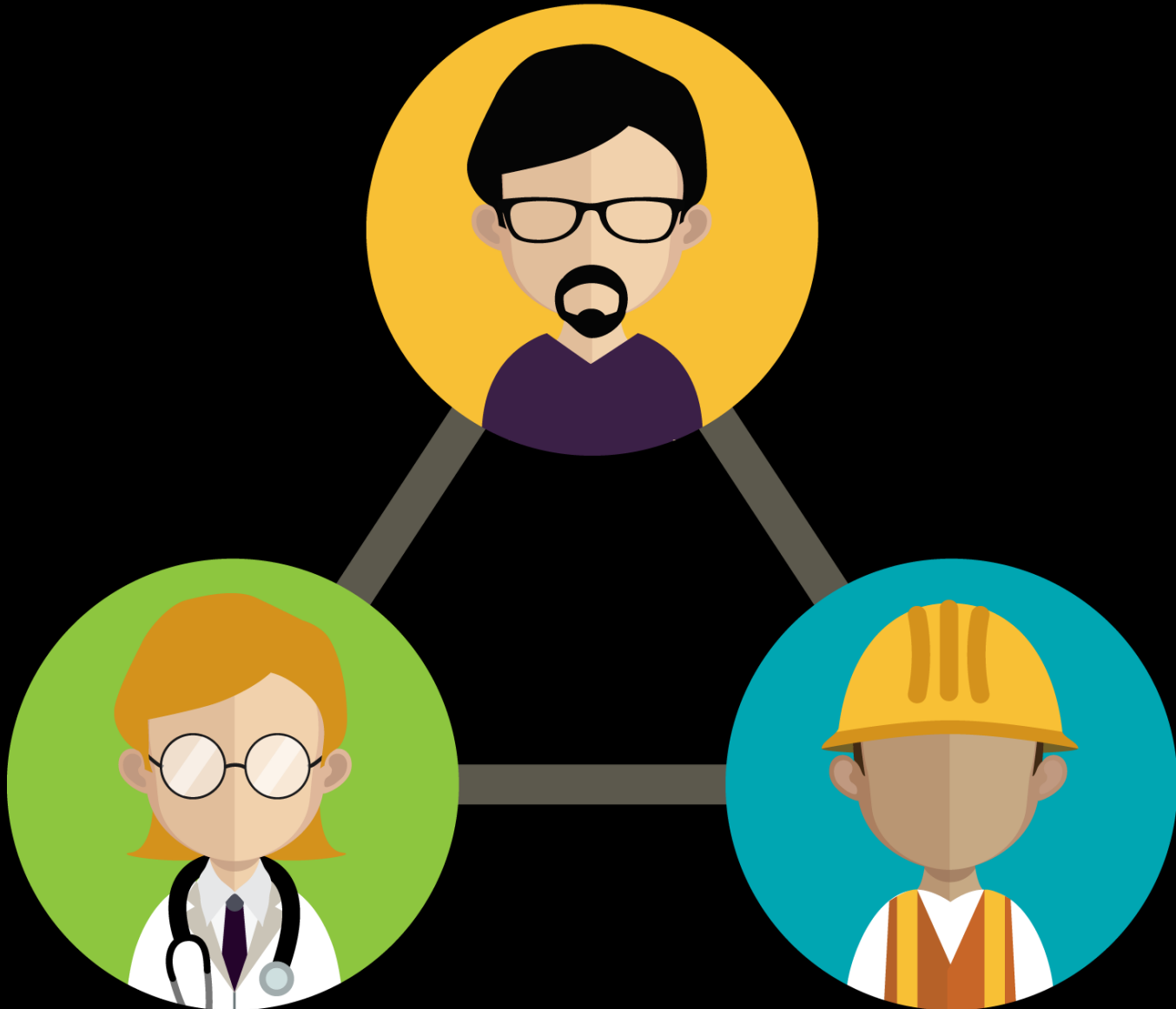
Click on a Moment to view a list of related activities and video examples



Workload

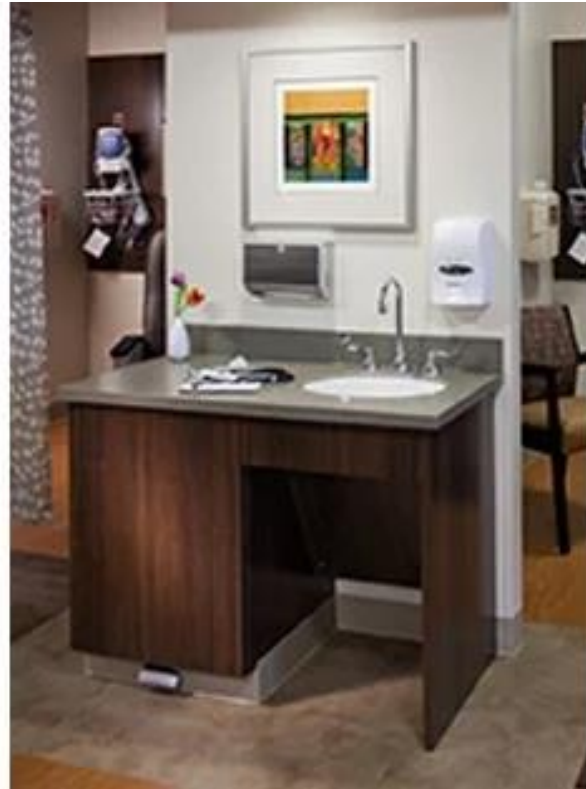
Built
environment,
materials, and
equipment

Design Team

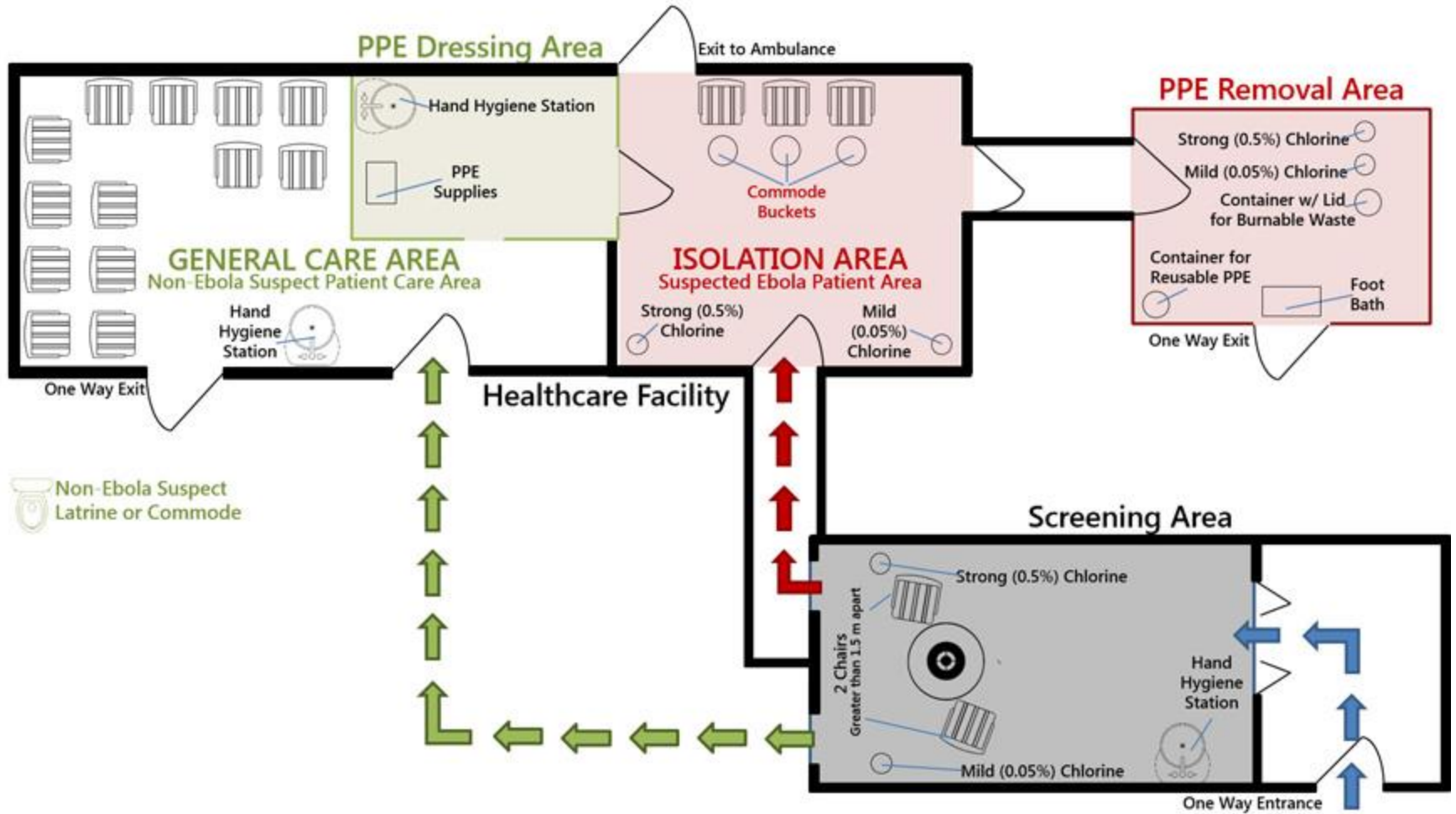


Hospital

Contractor



Trash Burning Area



有水好還是無水好？

空調設計

政策、監測、執行缺一不可

訓練、修正、習慣循序漸進

創新、學習、數據跟上時代