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Stratégie
NOSO

Akteur-Workshop 2024

Strategie NOSO

8. November 2024



08.11.2024

Umsetzung der Strategie NOSO



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Stratégie NOSO

Stand der Umsetzung



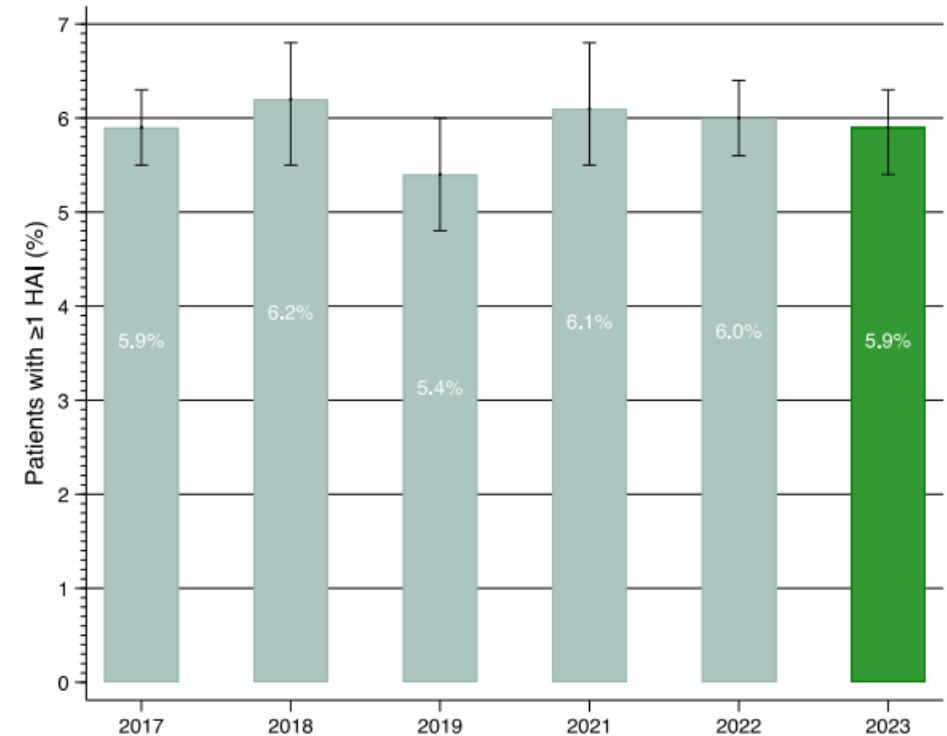
08.11.2024

Umsetzung der Strategie NOSO/Véronique Kobel



Im Gesundheitssystem verursachte Infektionen sind zu häufig – noch immer

- In CH Spitälern liegt die Häufigkeit von HAI bei 6%
- Bis zur Hälfte davon ist vermeidbar



HAI-prevalence since 2017 in all participating hospitals.

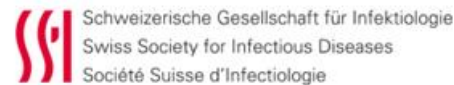
Auszug aus: "Point prevalence survey 2023 of healthcare-associated infections and antimicrobial use in Swiss acute care hospitals", Feb. 2024, Swissnos.



Für die Reduktion dieser Infektionen

- **Globale Ziele** der Strategie NOSO:
 1. HAI in Spitälern und Pflegeheimen senken
 2. Patientensicherheit erhöhen
 3. Unnötige Kosten vermeiden
- Strategie NOSO ermöglicht eine **nationale, koordinierte Umsetzung der Massnahmen**
- Basierend auf dem **Epidemien-Gesetz**
- Alle **Akteure** tragen auf ihrer Ebene Verantwortung

Umsetzung ist ein Gemeinschaftsprojekt







Die Prinzipien der Umsetzung

- **Partizipation**
- Auf **Bestehendem** aufbauen und **Lücken schliessen**
- Berücksichtigung der **Bedürfnisse und Besonderheiten** von Gesundheitseinrichtungen
- **Koordination** mit anderen nationalen Strategien und Programmen



Reduktion von healthcare-assoziierten Infektionen (HAI)

Strategie NOSO

Governance	Monitoring	Verhütung und Bekämpfung	Bildung und Forschung	Evaluation
G-1 Standards und Richtlinien	M-1 Nationales Monitoringsystem	VB-1 Optimierung und Weiterentwicklung	BF-1 Infektionsprävention in der Bildung	E-1 Baseline
G-2 Zuständigkeiten und Strukturen	M-2 Zielgerichtete Datenverwertung	VB-2 Sensibilisierung und Einbezug	BF-2 Forschungsförderung	E-2 Evaluation Strategie NOSO
G-3 Unterstützung der Umsetzung	M-3 Früherkennung	VB-3 Lern- und Dialogkultur	BF-3 Neue Technologien, Qualitätssicherung	
G-4 Wissensmanagement		VB-4 Förderung der Impfprävention		



Phasen der Umsetzung

2016

2017

2018

2019

2024

I - Vorbereitung

- Rollen und Strukturen
- Umsetzungsplan
- Kommunikationsstrategie



II – Datengrundlage

- Baseline



III – Mittel und Massnahmen

- Entwicklung
- Umsetzung



Wir sind gut unterwegs

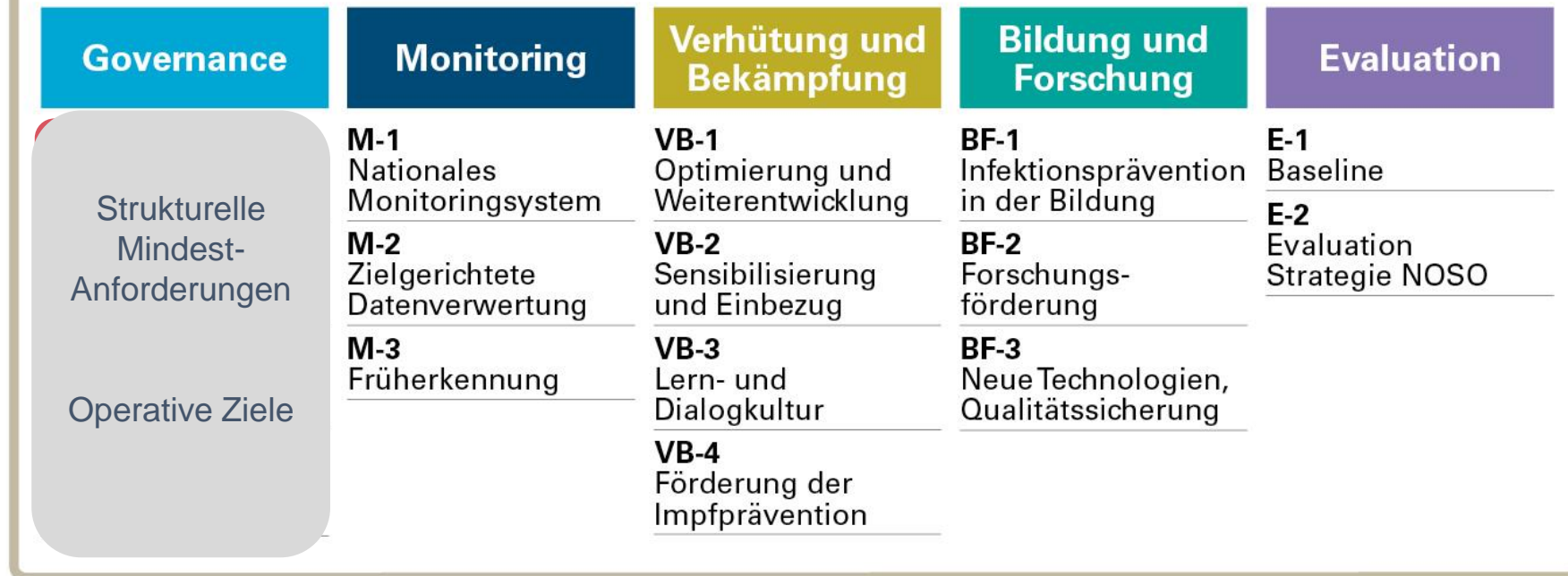
- Global sind in allen Handlungsfeldern Massnahmen eingeleitet.
- Die umgesetzten Massnahmen konzentrierten sich hauptsächlich auf Spitäler.
- Massnahmen für Alters- und Pflegeheime sind in der Entwicklung.
- Die Zusammenarbeit mit den Partnern ist zentral und funktioniert gut.



Massnahmen in den Spitälern in 2023-2024

Reduktion von healthcare-assoziierten Infektionen (HAI)

Strategie NOSO





Empfehlungen für Spitäler

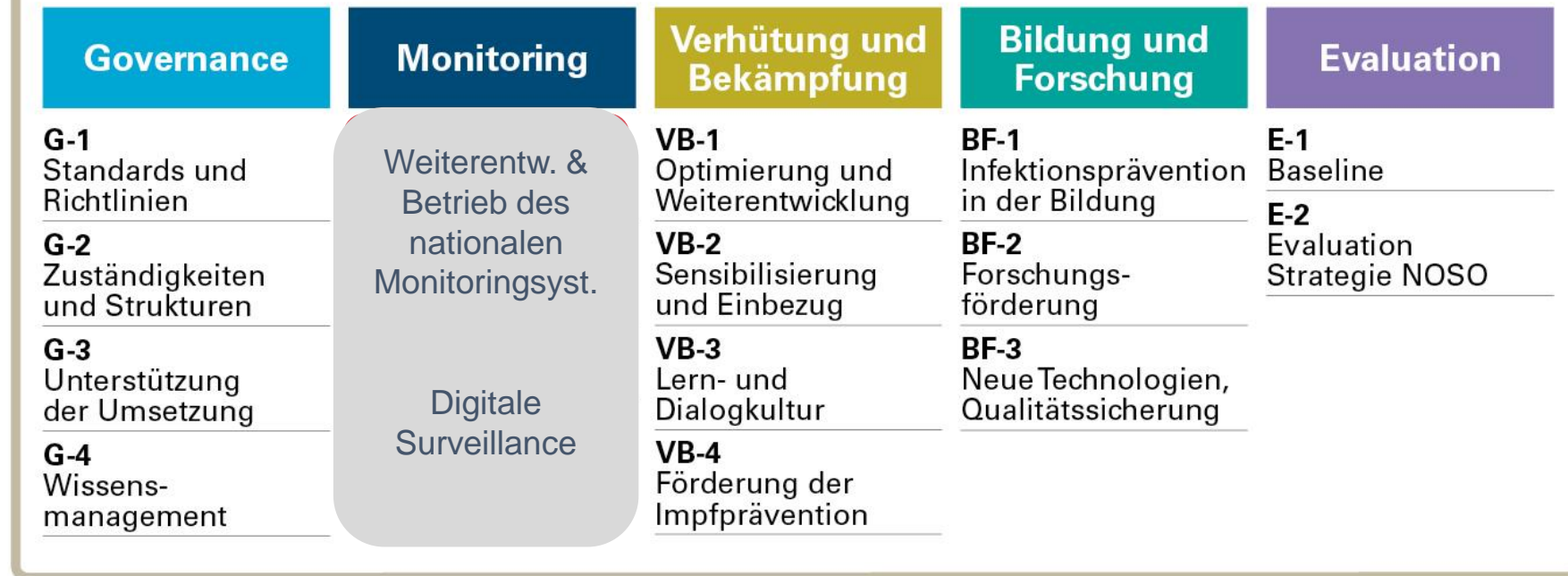


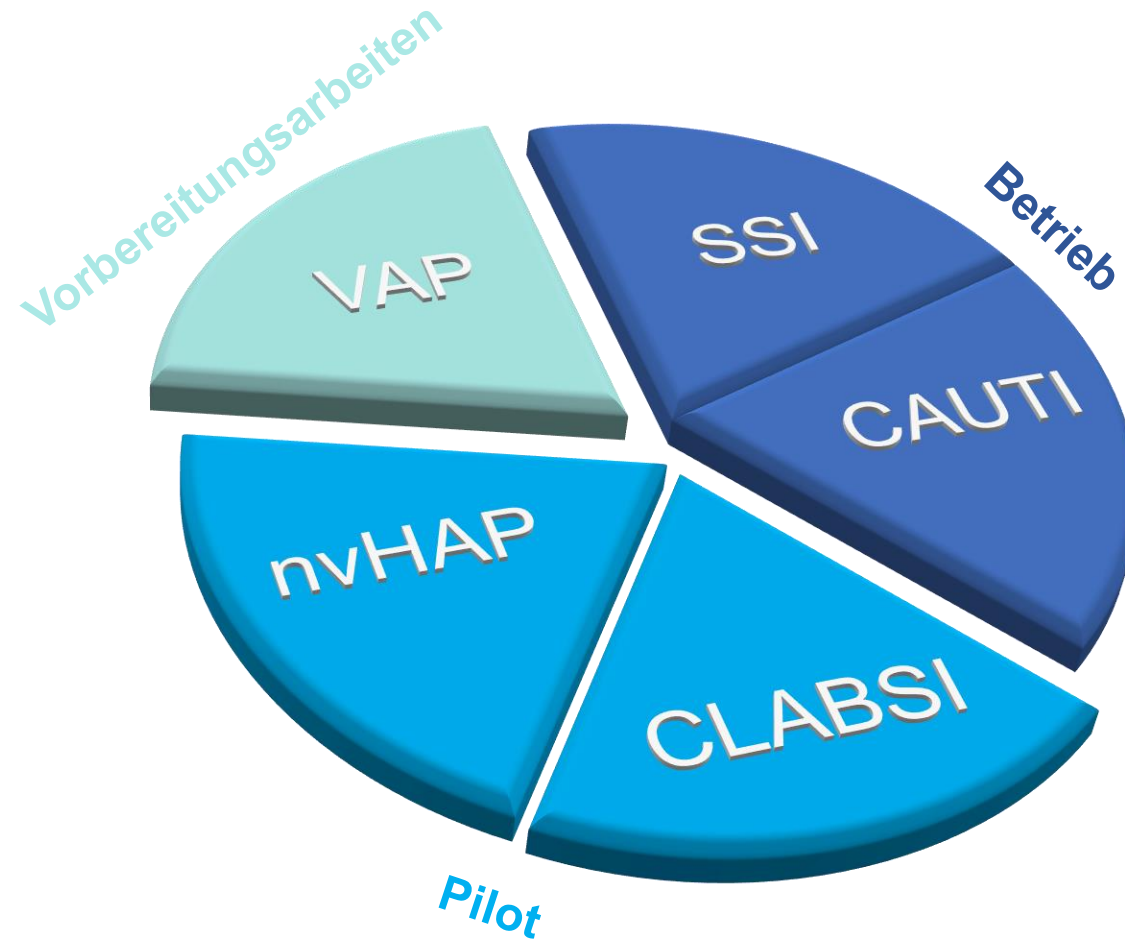


Massnahmen in den Spitälern in 2023-2024

Reduktion von healthcare-assoziierten Infektionen (HAI)

Strategie NOSO

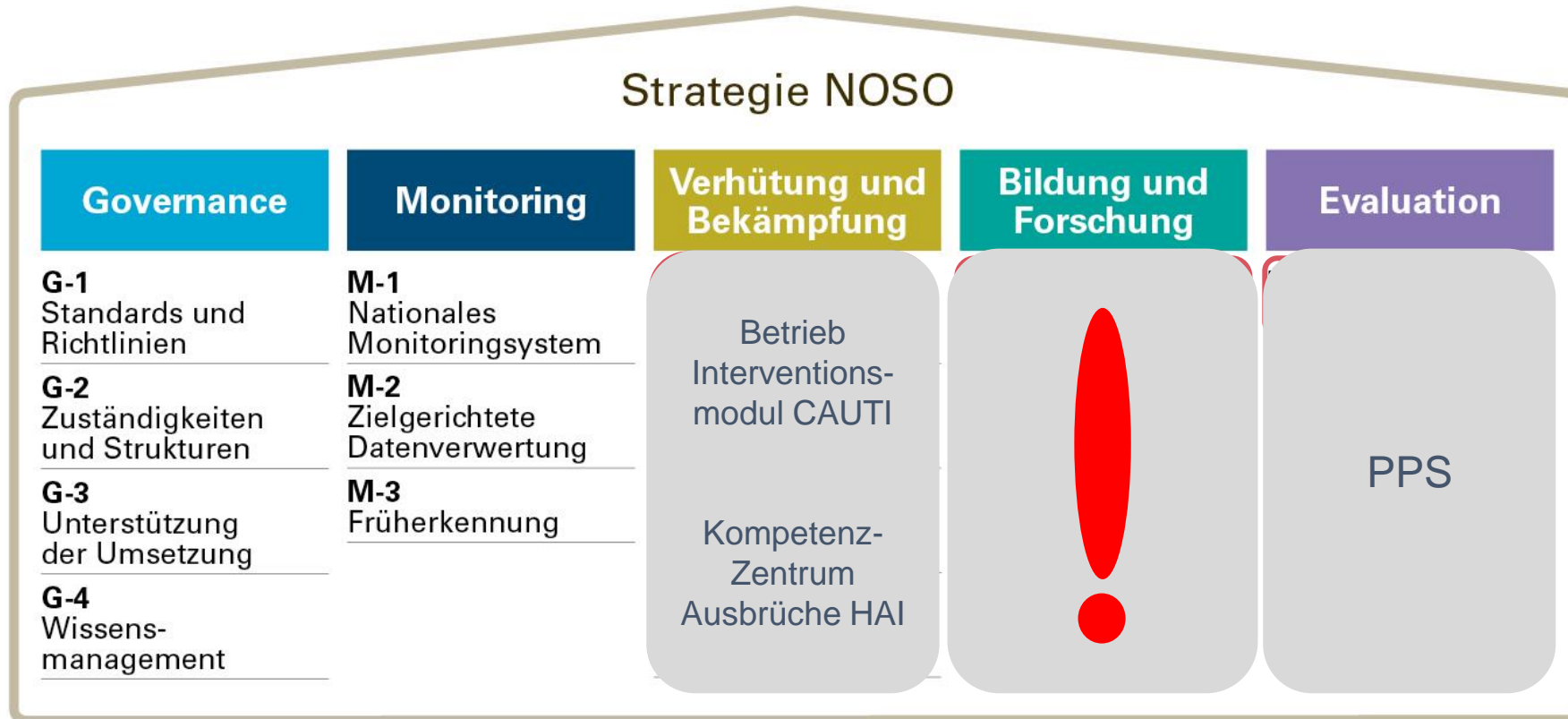






Massnahmen in den Spitälern in 2023-2024

Reduktion von healthcare-assoziierten Infektionen (HAI)





Massnahmen in den Alters- und Pflegeheimen in 2023-2024

Reduktion von healthcare-assoziierten Infektionen (HAI)

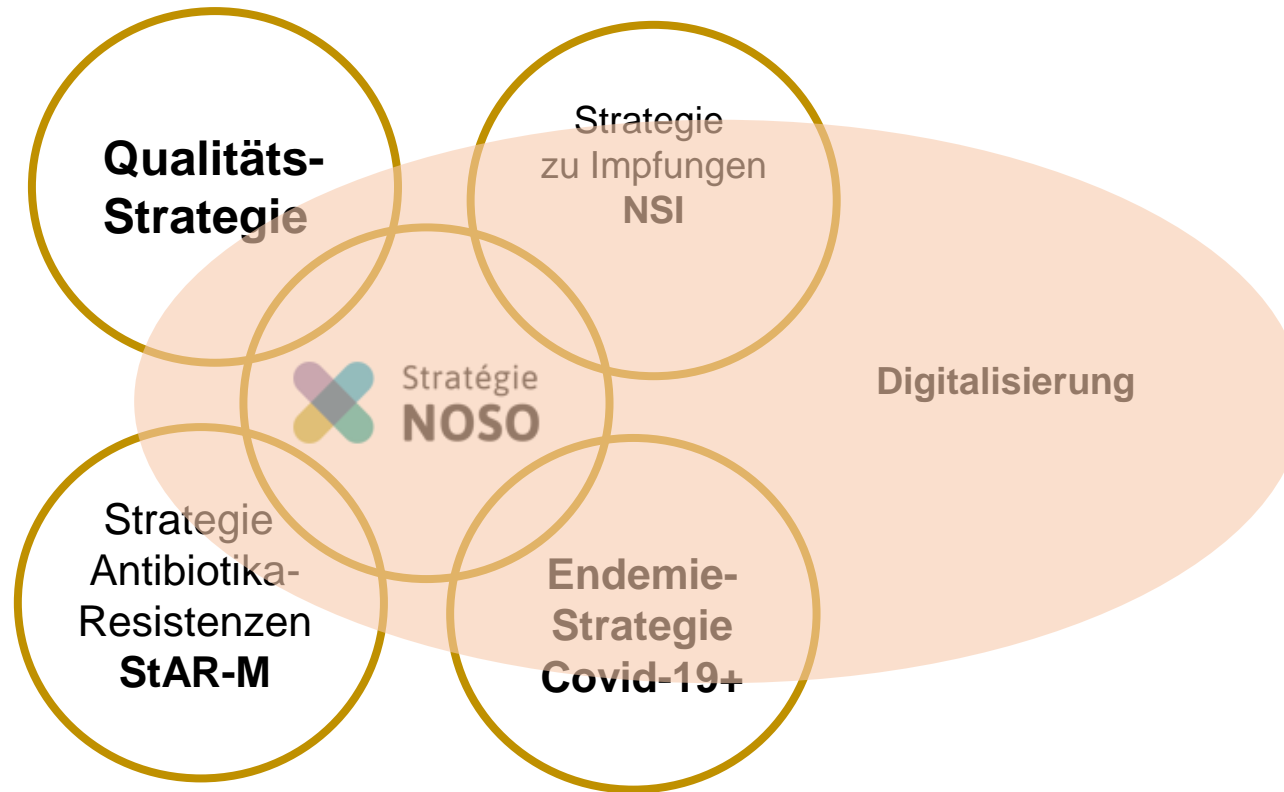
Strategie NOSO



Erarbeitung des Aktionsplans APH



Nationale Strategien und Programme



- Koordination und Kollaboration
- Schnittstellen: v.a. Standards, Datennutzung, Monitoring



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Stratégie
NOSO

Danke für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit





Stratégie NOSO

Die kommenden Jahre





Meilensteine

Verlängerung der
Strategie bis 2027



Evaluation der
Strategie NOSO

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027

2028

2030

Schwerpunkt Spitäler
Bildung

Schwerpunkt APH
Publikation & Start
der Umsetzung des Aktionsplans

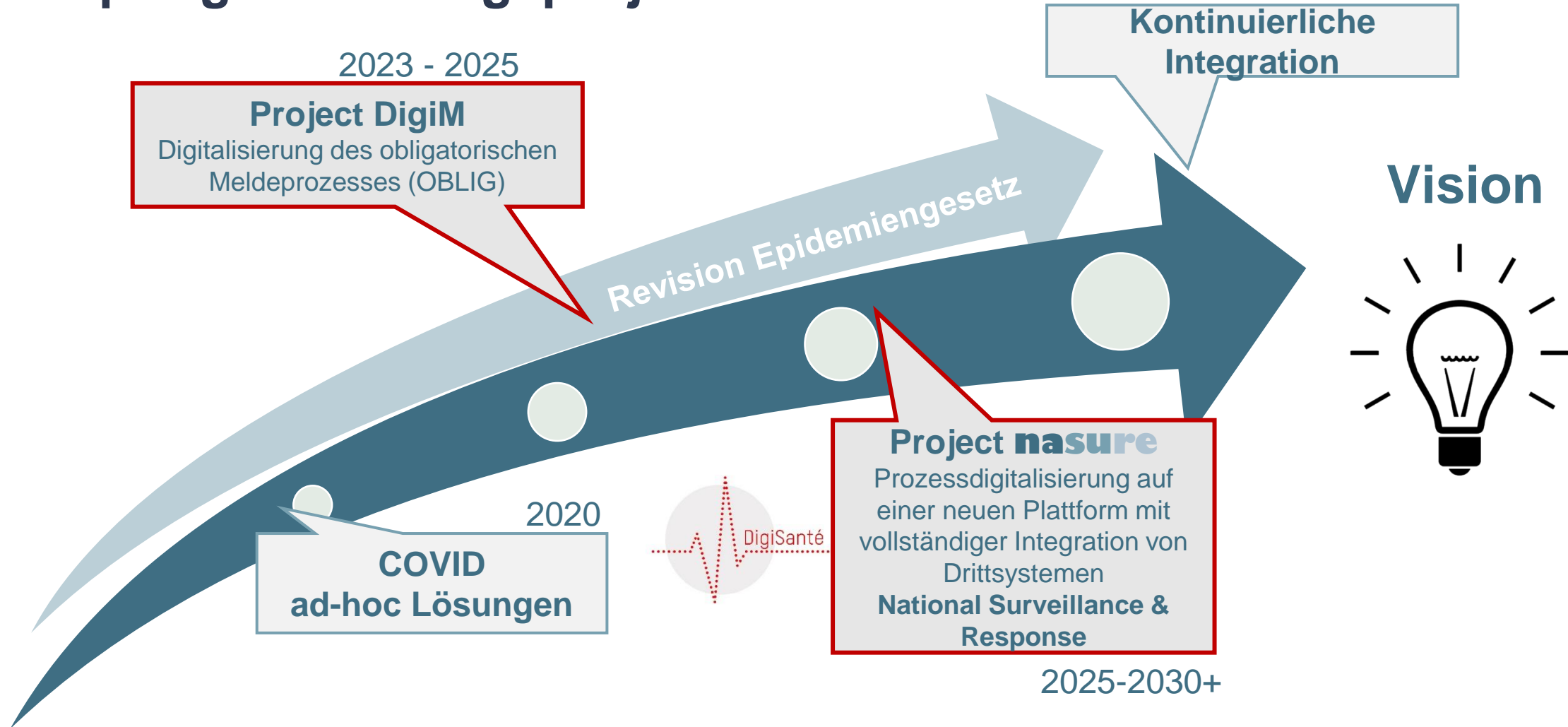
Revidiertes EpG

Zentrale Themen

- Verankerung
- Kosten-Finanzierung
- Bildung
- Monitoringsystem

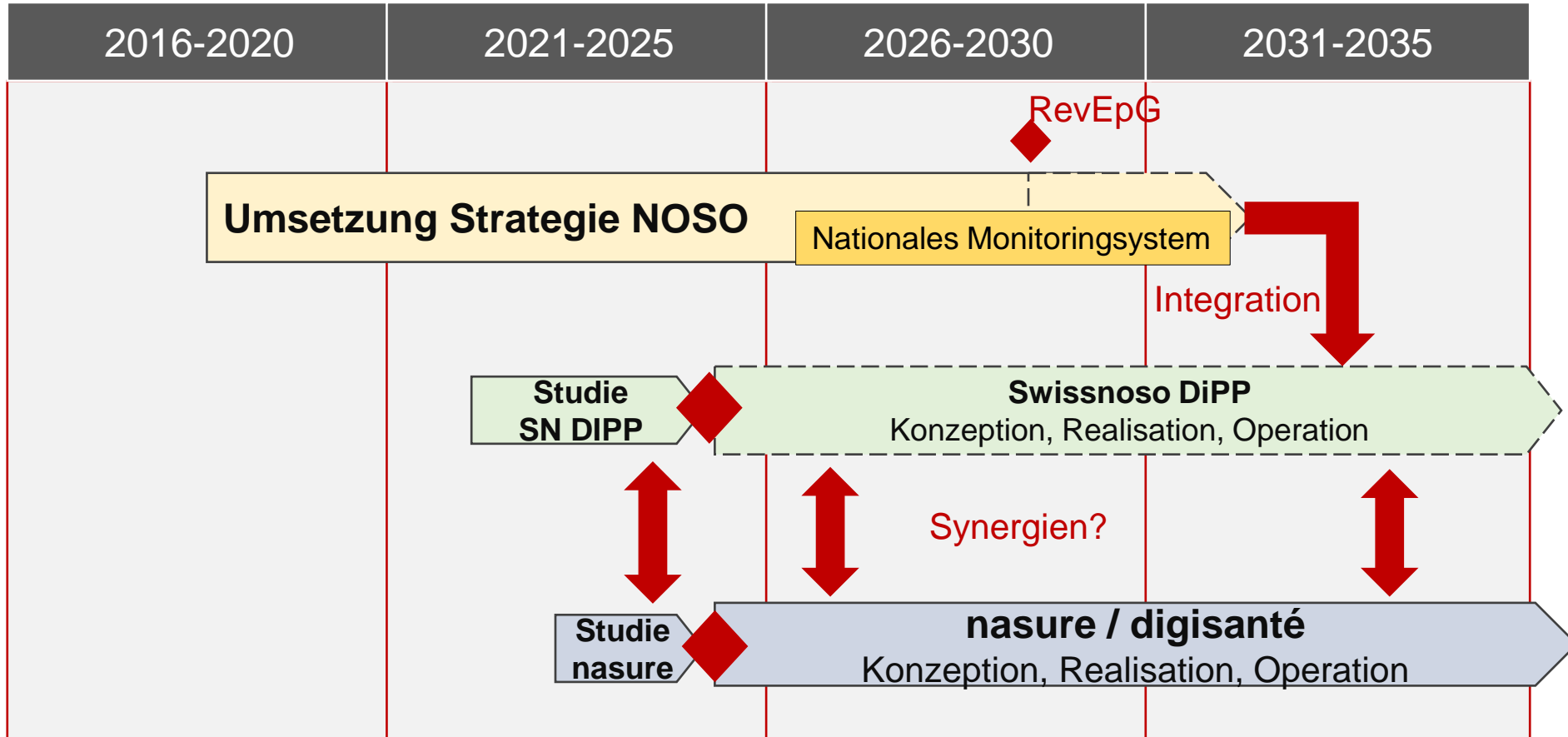


Roadmap Digitalisierungsprojekte BAG





Surveillance Systeme – Zusammenspiel





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Infections, prévention et contrôle : perspectives internationales

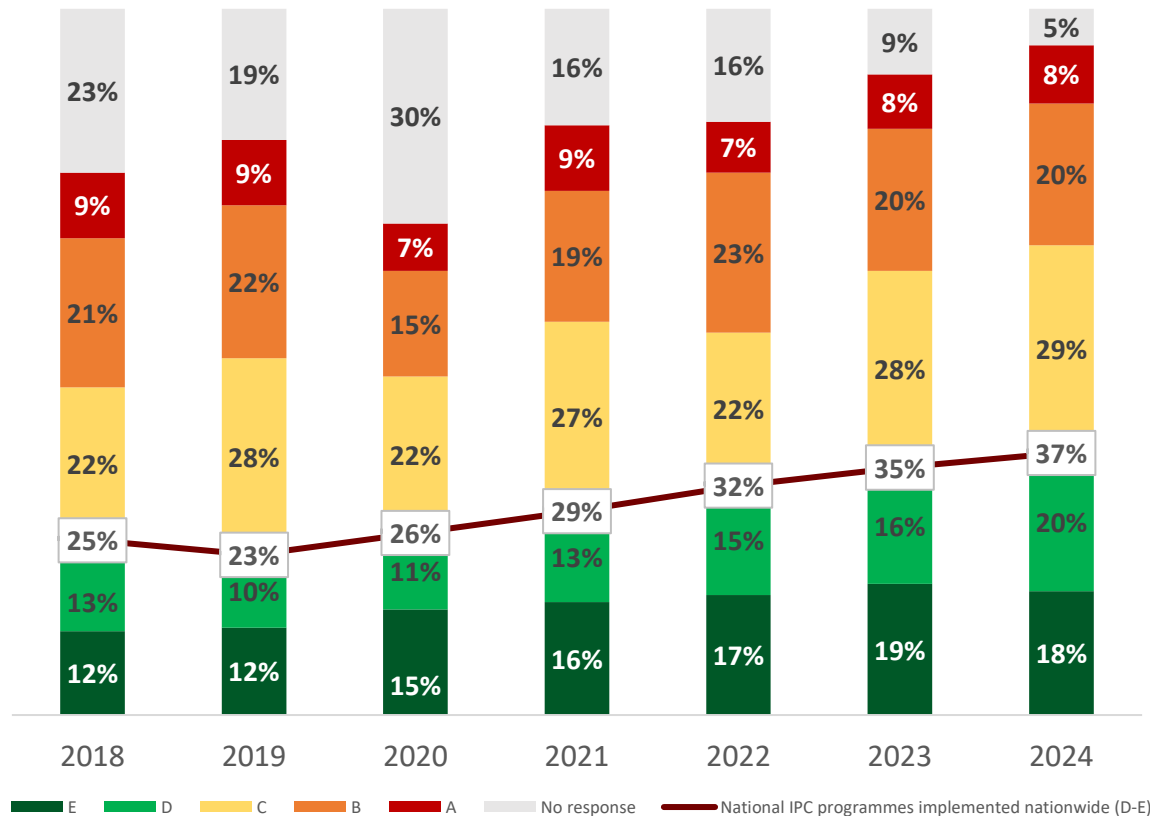
Dr Benedetta Allegranzi
Unit head & technical lead, IPC Unit
and Hub, WHO HQ



National implementation of IPC programmes

Tripartite AMR Country Self-Assessment Survey 2024

7-year trend: National IPC programmes (% of N=194)



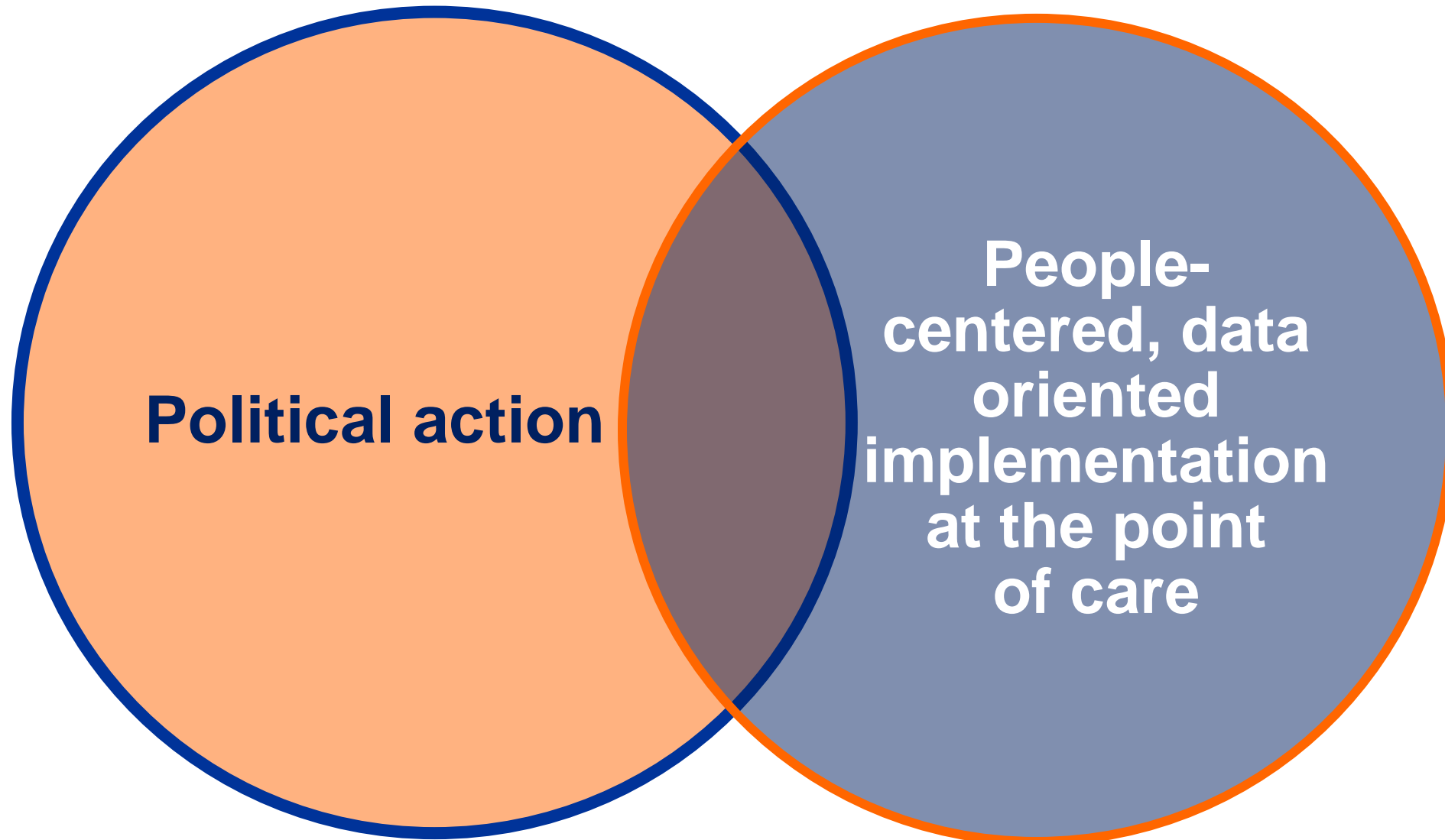
- **93%:** countries reporting to have **IPC programme/plan**
- **44%:** have a dedicated **budget**
- **38%:** are **implementing** the IPC programme **nationwide**
- **3.8% and 6%** of countries met all WHO min requirements for IPC at the national level in 2021-22 and 2023-24
- **15.2% and 15.8%** of health care facilities met all WHO min requirements for IPC in 2019 and 2023-24



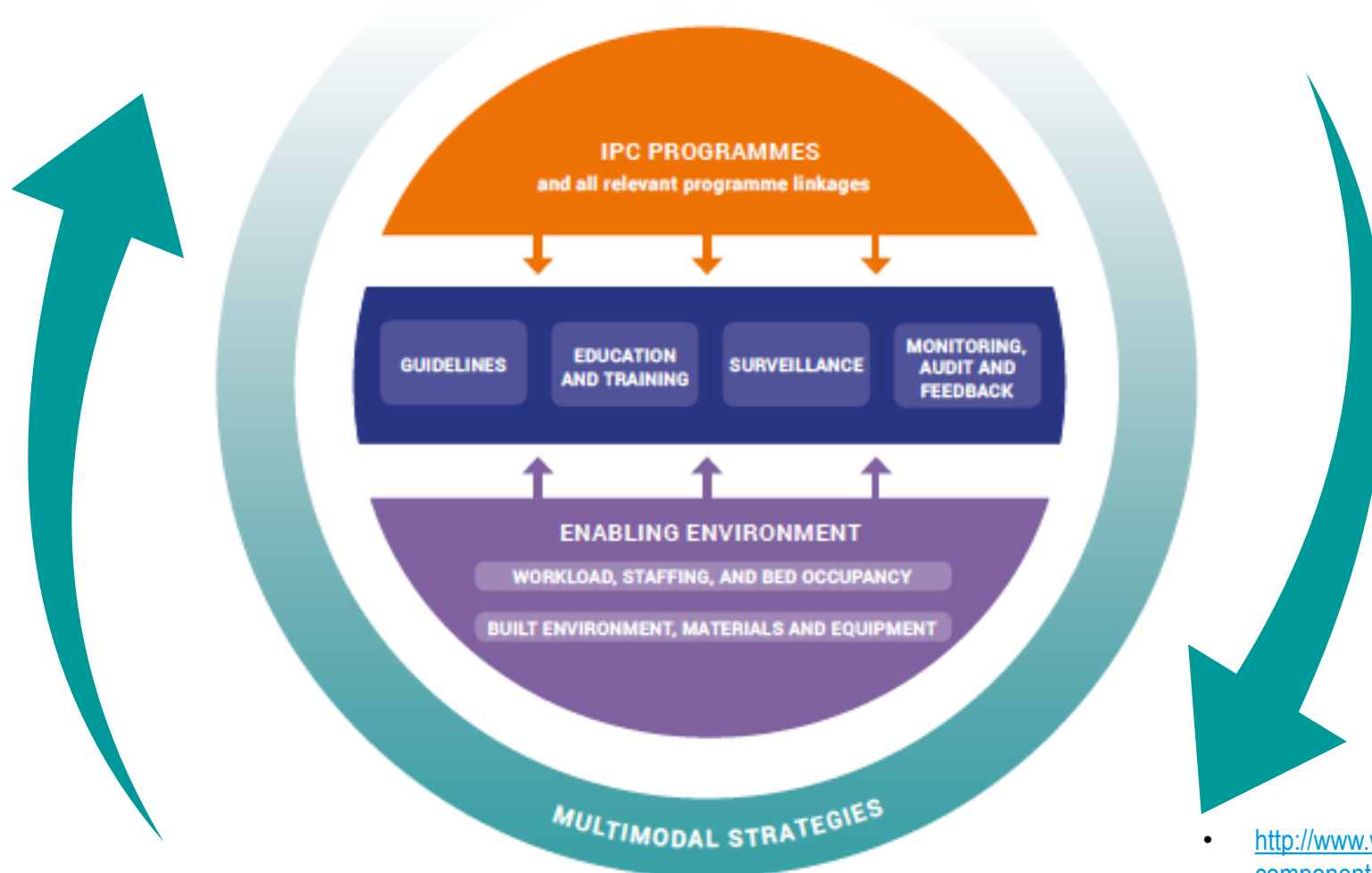
Country progress with developing national IPC programmes and implementing them (level D-E) has been slow but steadily growing

<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>

Two main directions for IPC improvement

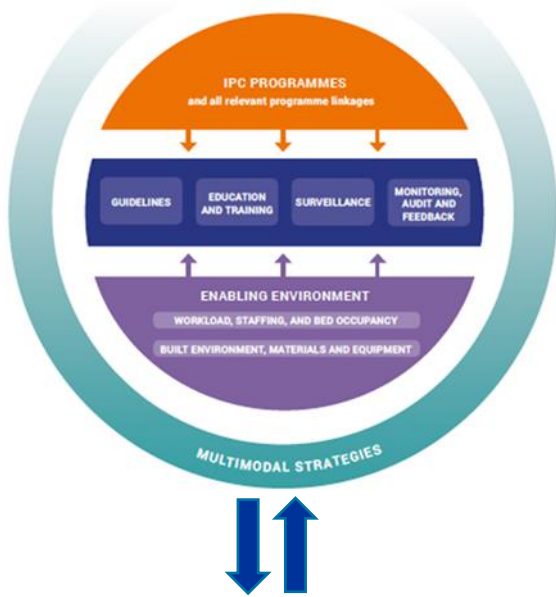


Core Components of effective IPC programmes



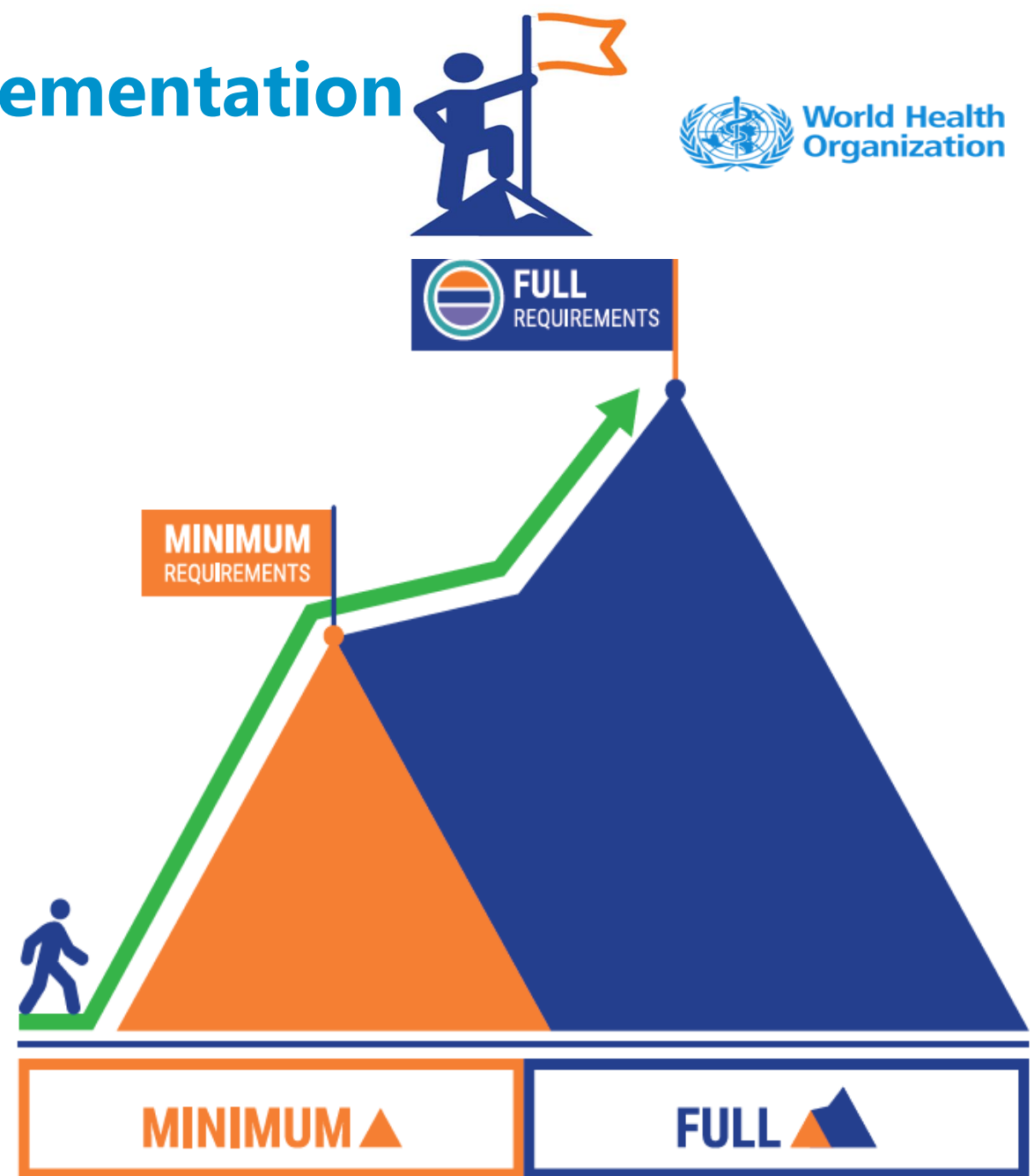
- <http://www.who.int/infection-prevention/publications/ipc-components-guidelines/en/>
- Zingg W et al. *TLID* 2015
- Storr J et al. *ARIC* 2017
- Price L et al. *TLID* 2017

A stepwise approach for implementation



MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
for infection prevention
and control programmes

The starting point for implementing the World Health Organization core components of infection prevention and control programmes at the national and health care facility level



<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241516945>

IPC & quality of care, patient safety and primary care



State of the Science Review

Interventions for preventing or controlling health care-associated infection among health care workers or patients within primary care facilities: A scoping review

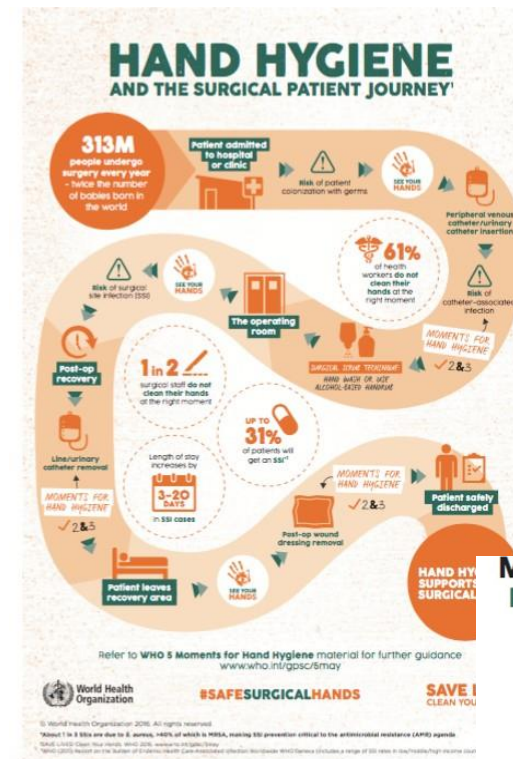
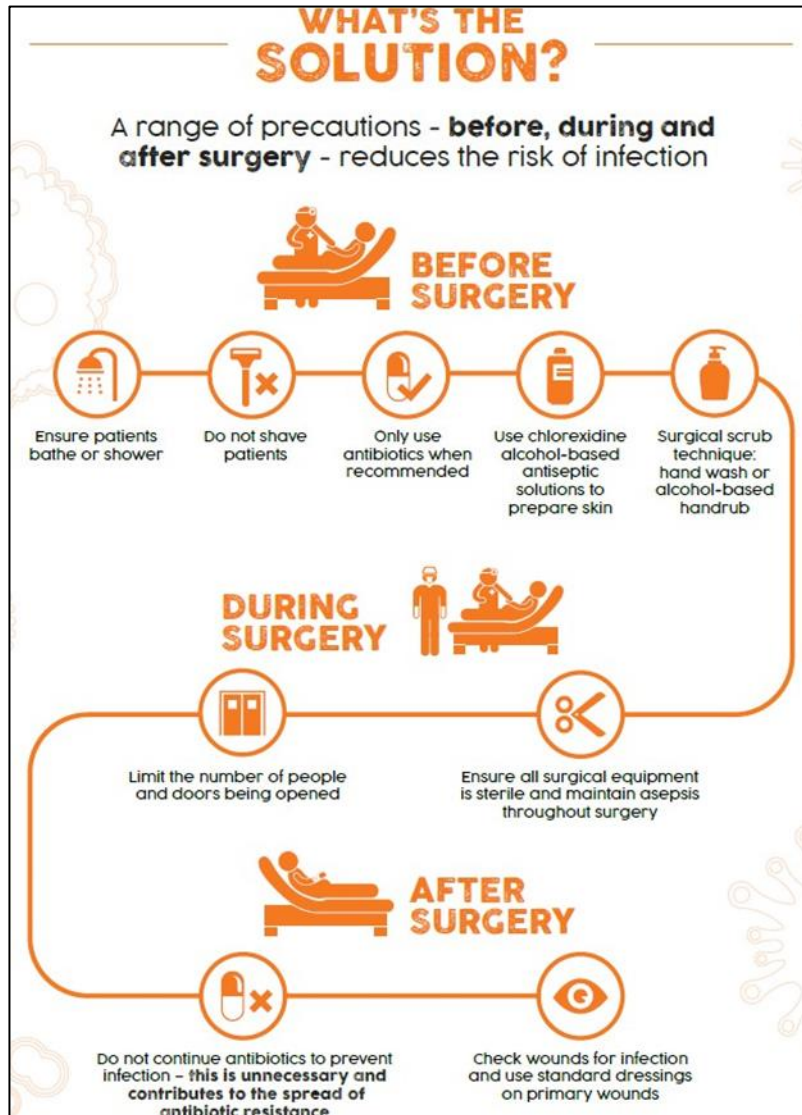
Lucyna Gozdzielewska PhD^{a*}, Deepti KC MN^{a*}, John Butcher PhD^a, Mark Molesworth PhD^a, Katie Davis PhD^a, Lisa Barr MSc^a, Carlotta DiBari MSc^b, Laure Mortgat MD^b, Miranda Deeves MPH^c, Kavita U. Kothari MSc^d, Julie Storr MHS^e, Benedetta Allegranzi PhD^e, Jacqui Reilly PhD^a, Lesley Price PhD^a



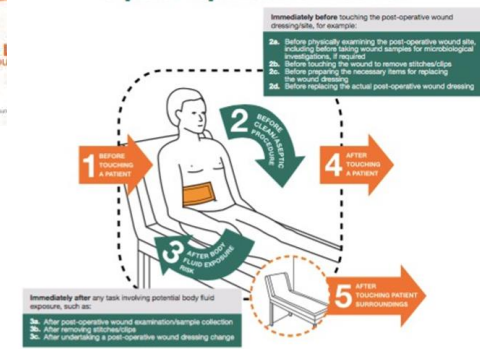
<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/quality-health-services>
<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/patient-safety>
<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control>

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2023.10.011>

Integration of surgical site and other infection prevention in the surgical patient journey



My 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene Focus on caring for a patient with a post-operative wound



Key additional considerations for post-operative wounds

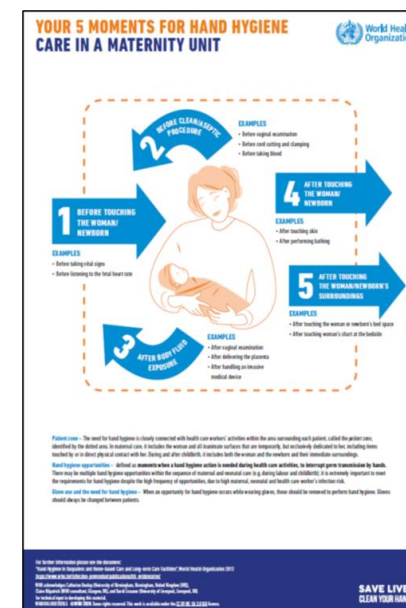
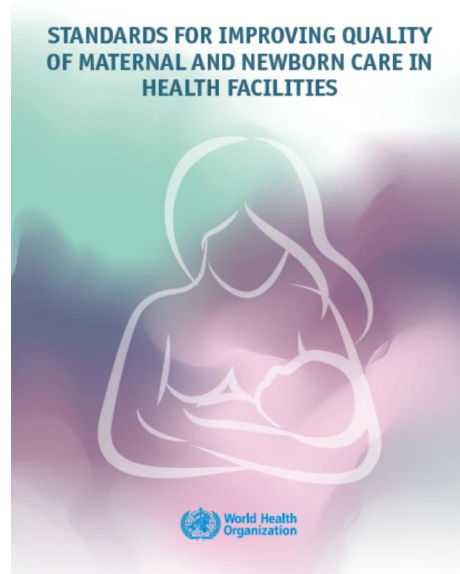
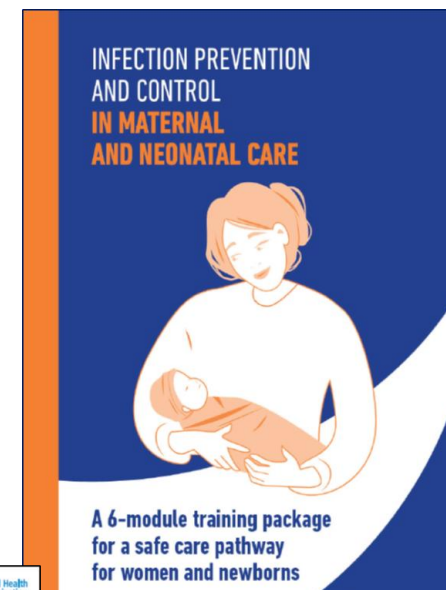
- Avoid unnecessary touching of the post-operative wound site, including by the patient.
- Wear gloves if contact with body fluids is anticipated; the need for hand hygiene does not change user if gloves are worn, as per the WHO 5 Moments.
- Follow local procedures regarding use of aseptic non-touch technique for any repeated dressing changes/temperature collection.
- Don't touch dressings for at least 48 hours after surgery, unless leakage or other complications occur.
- Use the post-operative wound dressings that should be used: dressing types (e.g. absorbent or non-absorbent dressings).
- Other appropriate for the examination of a wound, the health worker may also perform other tasks (e.g. assessing a venous catheter, drawing blood samples, checking urinary catheters). Hand hygiene may be needed before and after these specific tasks, to once again fulfil Moments 2 and 3, for example after to WHO 5 Moments 2 and 3, for example after to WHO 5 Moments 2 and 3, for example after to WHO 5 Moments 2 and 3.
- When indicated, pre-operative surgical antibiotic prophylaxis (SAP) should be administered as a single preoperative dose 2 hours or less before the surgical incision, while considering the half-life of the antibiotic. Do not prolong administration of SAP that can impact the efficacy of the antibiotic.
- Antibiotic therapy for any proven surgical site infection should ideally be administered based on wound sample culture and sensitivity results.
- Common signs and symptoms of wound infection are pain, or tenderness, localized swelling, redness, heat, or purulent discharge from the surgical wound.
- This guidance does not include information on complicated post-operative wound care, where specific treatments or therapies may be required.

<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/surgical-site-infection>

IPC & maternal, newborn, child adolescent health and ageing care



- **IPC training package for maternal & neonatal care**
- **Interprofessional Midwifery Education Toolkit**
- **WHO IPC recommendations for small and sick newborns**
- **IPC guidance for long term care facilities in the context of COVID-19**



- <https://www.who.int/teams/maternal-newborn-child-adolescent-health-and-ageing/covid-19>
- [https://www.who.int/teams/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-research-\(srh\)/overview](https://www.who.int/teams/sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-research-(srh)/overview)

HAI/AMR and sepsis prevention among critically-ill and vulnerable patients



Global Regions Select language



Home Health Topics Countries Newsroom Emergencies Data About WHO

Infection prevention and control



Clinical Management of Sepsis

Each year, sepsis affects up to 50 million people and causes 11 million deaths globally. Patients who are critically ill with sepsis present at all levels of the health system and need to receive timely, quality care wherever they are.



Sepsis

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sepsis>

IPC 2022-2030: Elevating IPC in the global health and political agenda



3 global consultations
6 regional consultations
3 international expert consultations
Global Delphi survey for MF

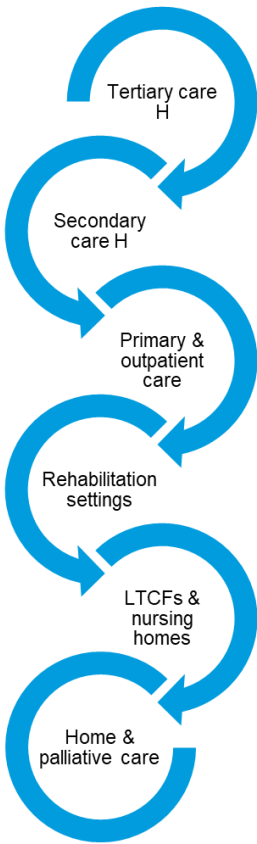
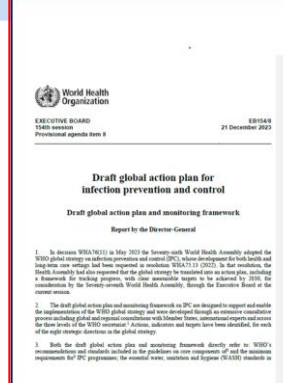
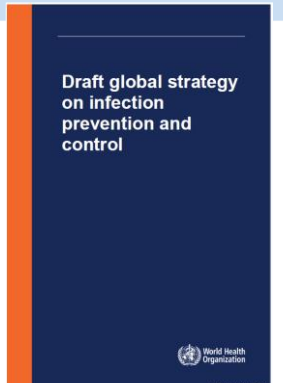
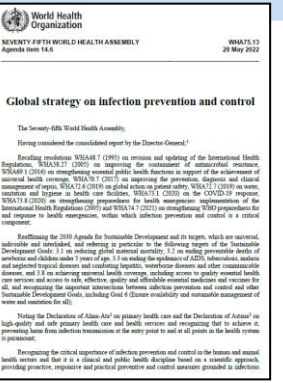


IPC resolution adoption at 75thWHA

IPC global strategy adoption by EB and WHA 2023

IPC ACTION PLAN BY WHA 2024

MONITORING FRAMEWORK BY WHA 2024



By 2030, everyone accessing or providing health care is safe from associated infections

REPORTING ON PROGRESS 2025-2030

Global strategy on infection prevention and control



EXECUTIVE BOARD
154th session
Provisional agenda item 8

EB154/8
21 December 2023

Draft global action plan for infection prevention and control

Draft global action plan and monitoring framework

Report by the Director-General

1. In decision WHA76(11) in May 2023 the Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly adopted the WHO global strategy on infection prevention and control (IPC), whose development for both health and long-term care settings had been requested in resolution WHA75.13 (2022). In that resolution, the Health Assembly had also requested that the global strategy be translated into an action plan, including a framework for tracking progress, with clear measurable targets to be achieved by 2030, for consideration by the Seventy-seventh World Health Assembly, through the Executive Board at the current session.

2. The draft global action plan and monitoring framework on IPC are designed to support and enable the implementation of the WHO global strategy and were developed through an extensive consultative process including global and regional consultations with Member States, international experts and across the three levels of the WHO secretariat.¹ Actions, indicators and targets have been identified, for each of the eight strategic directions in the global strategy.

3. Both the draft global action plan and monitoring framework directly refer to WHO's recommendations and standards included in the guidelines on core components of and the minimum requirements for² IPC programmes; the essential water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) standards in

Eight strategic directions provide the overall guiding framework for country actions to implement the GSIPC

1
Political commitment and policies



2
Active IPC programmes



3
IPC integration and coordination



4
IPC knowledge of health and care workers and career pathways for IPC professionals



5
Data for action



6
Advocacy and communications



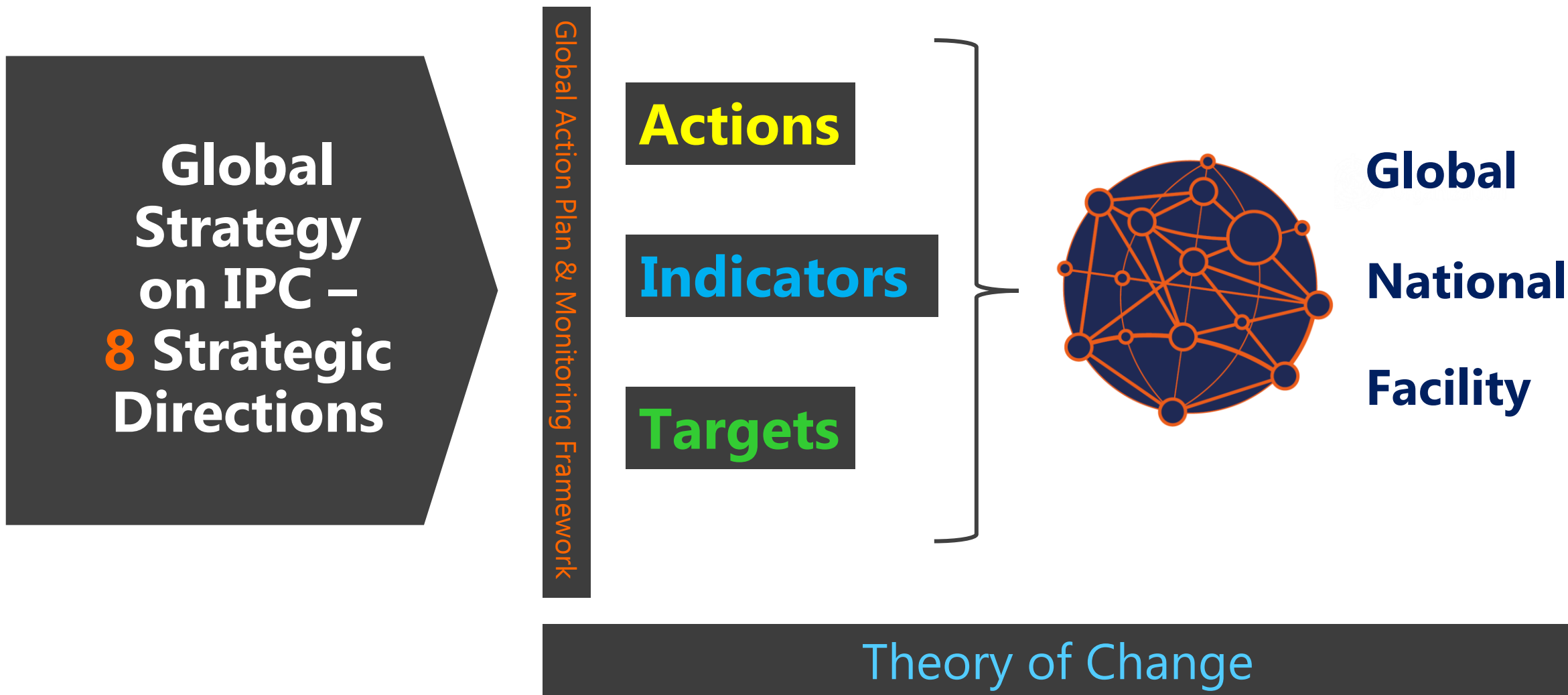
7
Research and development



8
Collaboration and stakeholders' support




From the global strategy to the GAP&MF



3. IPC integration and collaborations



Global action plan and monitoring framework on infection prevention and control (IPC), 2024-2030



World Health Organization

WHO IPC GAP/MF: SD3 National – IPC INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION



Key action 1

Ensure **inclusion of IPC principles, standards and indicators** within strategies and documents of other complementary national programmes

Key action 2

Ensure the **IPC programme is aligned** with and contributes to other complementary national programmes' strategies and documents

Key action 3

Ensure **IPC clinical practices and appropriate prescribing of antimicrobial agents** (that is, antimicrobial stewardship) **are embedded in policies** related to patient care pathways/programmes at the national, subnational and facility levels for tertiary, secondary and primary health care

WHO IPC GAP/MF: SD3 Facility – IPC INTEGRATION AND COORDINATION



<p>Key action 1</p> <p>Establish an IPC committee ensuring representation of and collaborative activities with other complementary programmes (for tertiary/secondary care facilities)</p>	<p>1. IPC committee established with representation of and collaborative activities with other complementary programmes (by 2026)</p>
<p>Key action 2</p> <p>Ensure both IPC clinical practices and appropriate antimicrobial prescribing are embedded in all patient care pathways/wards</p>	<p>1. Standard operating procedures available integrating IPC and appropriate antimicrobial prescribing within clinical care (for example, surgery, maternal and neonatal care) (by 2028)</p> <p>2. Increased compliance with IPC practices in specific wards and among specialized professionals (for example, injection safety, hand hygiene and waste management in surgical wards, operating theatres and critical care units) demonstrated (by 2030)</p> <p>3. Increased compliance with appropriate antimicrobial prescribing (for example, at least one annual audit) demonstrated</p>

IPC monitoring framework: global priority targets*, 2024-2030



Increase** of proportion of countries:

1. with a **costed and approved national action plan and monitoring framework** on IPC
2. with an identified **dedicated budget** allocated to fund the national IPC programme and action plan
3. with **legislation /regulation** to address IPC
4. meeting **all WHO IPC Minimum Requirements** for IPC programmes at national level
5. with national IPC programmes at Level 4 or 5 in SPAR 9.1 and Level D or E in TrACSS 3.5 (**highest levels**)
6. with basic **water (1), sanitation (2), hygiene (3), and waste services (4)** in all health care facilities

*Monitoring framework identified through a Delphi survey including 142 experts & MS IPC national focal points; **up to 80-100%

IPC monitoring framework: global priority targets*, 2024-2030



Increase** of proportion of countries:

7. with a national **HAI and related AMR surveillance system**
- 8.a that have a national target on reducing HAIs (PS GAP indicator)
- 8.b that have achieved their national targets on reducing HAIs

*Monitoring framework identified through a Delphi survey including 142 experts & MS IPC national focal points; **up to 80-100%

IPC monitoring framework: national priority targets*, 2024-2030

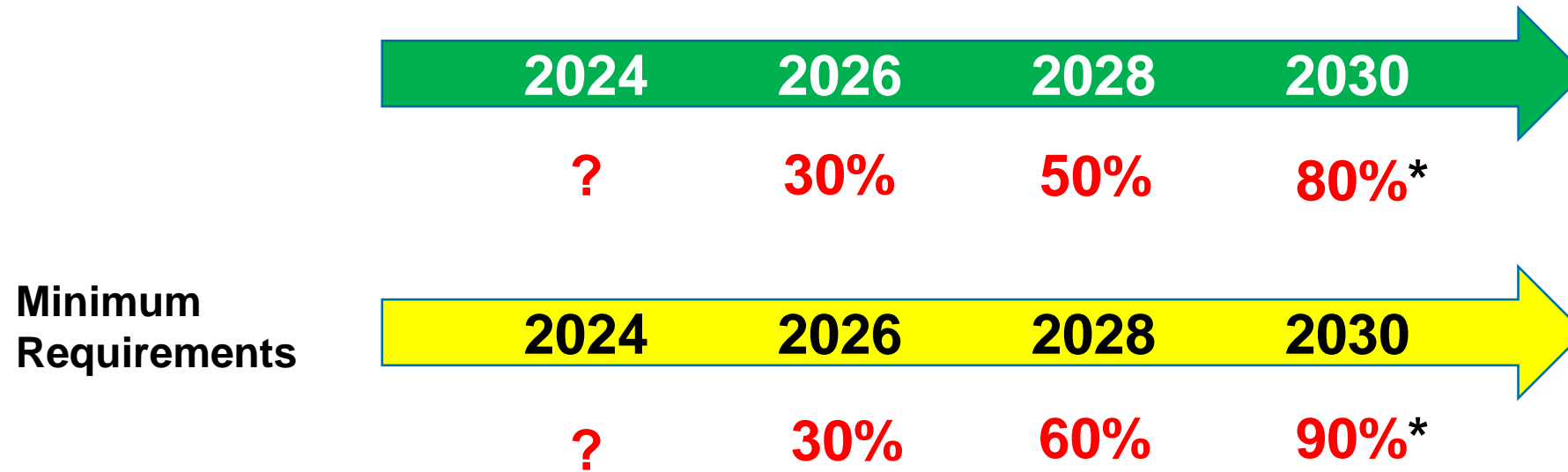


Increase** of proportion of health care facilities:

1. meeting **all WHO IPC Minimum Requirements** for IPC programmes
2. **with a dedicated and sufficient funding for WASH services and activities**
3. **providing and/or requiring IPC training to all frontline clinical and cleaning staff and managers**
4. **having an HAI and related AMR surveillance system**

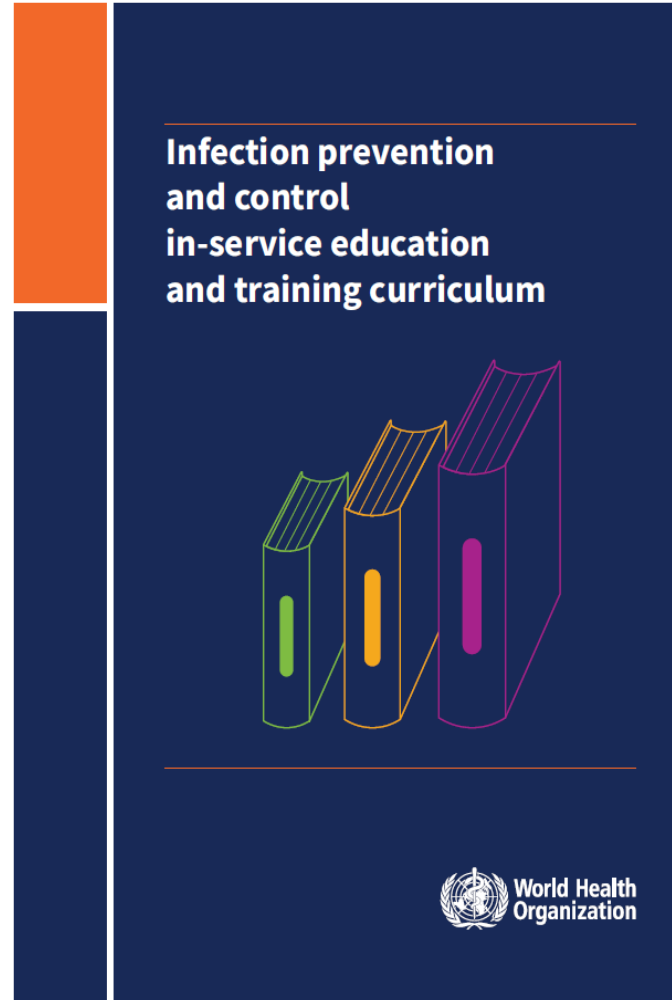
*Monitoring framework identified through a Delphi survey including 142 experts & MS IPC national focal points; **up to 80-100%

Measuring targets over time

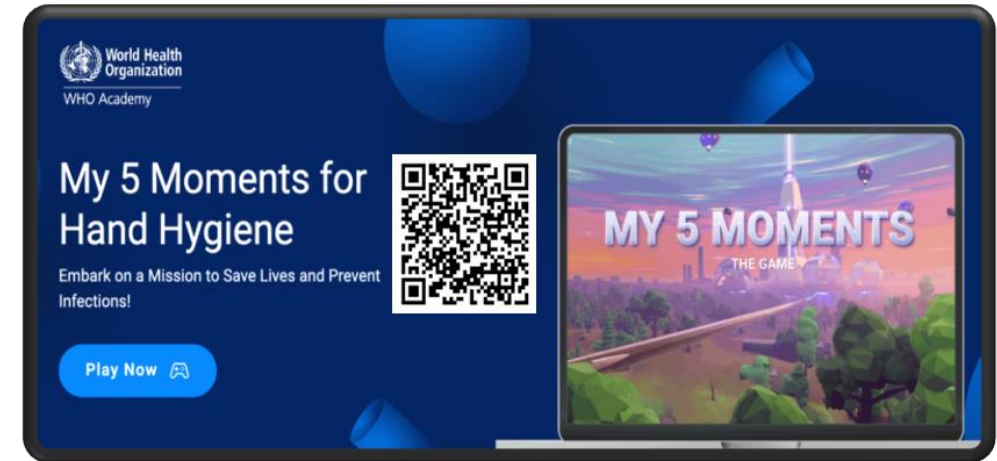


*with a view of evaluating status in 2030, and setting new target (likely to be 100%) for 2035

IPC training and curricula



NEW!



Next steps:

- Update of OpenWHO courses incl on microbiology & AMR (by Aug 2024)
- Pre-graduate curriculum on IPC (by 1st Q 2025)
- IPC international curriculum & certificate concept (by 2025)

New!



- Comprehensive overview of the objectives, key concepts, principles, methodologies, elements, and best practices of HAI surveillance to help establish robust national and facility-level HAI surveillance systems
- New WHO HAI case definitions for low-resource settings
- Guidance on how to design and implement effective surveillance strategies to improve health outcomes
- Target audience: national IPC leads, focal points, policy makers, IPC stakeholders

PPS Protocol to implement HAI surveillance

Detailed description and technical advice on best practices on how to conduct HAI surveillance using the new WHO HAI case definitions in a framework of a point prevalence survey

Existing monitoring systems used to draw the IPC MF indicators



WHO Global Antimicrobial Resistance and Use Surveillance System (GLASS)

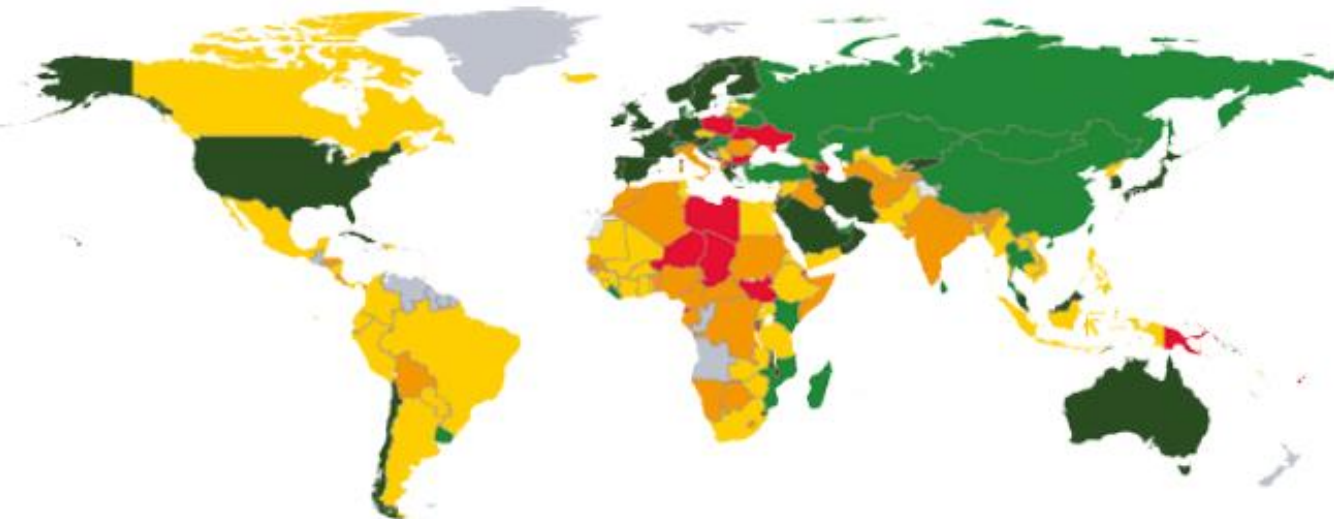
JMP service ladders for WASH in health care facilities

SERVICE LEVEL	WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE	WASTE MANAGEMENT	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING
BASIC SERVICE	Water is available from an improved source* on the premises.	Improved sanitation facilities* are usable, with at least one toilet dedicated for staff, at least one sex-separated toilet with menstrual hygiene facilities, and at least one toilet accessible for people with limited mobility.	Functional hand hygiene facilities (with water and soap and/or alcohol-based hand rub) are available at points of care, and within five metres of toilets.	Waste is safely segregated into at least three bins, and sharps and infectious waste are treated and disposed of safely.	Protocols for cleaning are available, and staff with cleaning responsibilities have all received training.
LIMITED SERVICE	An improved water source is available within 500 metres of the premises, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	At least one improved sanitation facility is available, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	Functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets but not both.	There is limited separation and/or treatment and disposal of sharps and infectious waste, but not all requirements for a basic service are met.	There are cleaning protocols and/or at least some staff have received training on cleaning.
NO SERVICE	Water is taken from unprotected dug wells or springs, or surface water sources, or an improved source that is more than 500 metres from the premises; or there is no water source.	Toilet facilities are unimproved (e.g. pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines) or there are no toilets.	No functional hand hygiene facilities are available either at points of care or toilets.	There are no separate bins for sharps or infectious waste, and sharps and/or infectious waste are not treated/disposed of.	No cleaning protocols are available and no staff have received training on cleaning.

* Improved water sources are those that by nature of their design and construction have the potential to deliver safe water. These include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. These include wet sanitation technologies - such as flush and pour-flush toilets connecting to sewers, septic tanks or pit latrines - and dry sanitation technologies - such as dry pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets.

FIGURE 1 JMP service ladders for global monitoring of WASH in health care facilities

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for WASH in HCFs



	2022			
	Capacity 9			
	Infection prevention and control (IPC)			
	Score per indicator			Total
	9.1	C.9.2	C.9.3	C.9
AVG Global Capacity	64	59	62	62
AFRO	53	40	44	46
AMRO	61	63	58	61
EMRO	67	57	65	63
EURO	71	72	77	74
SEARO	62	56	60	59
WPRO	75	65	72	71



e-SPAR
STATE PARTY ANNUAL REPORT

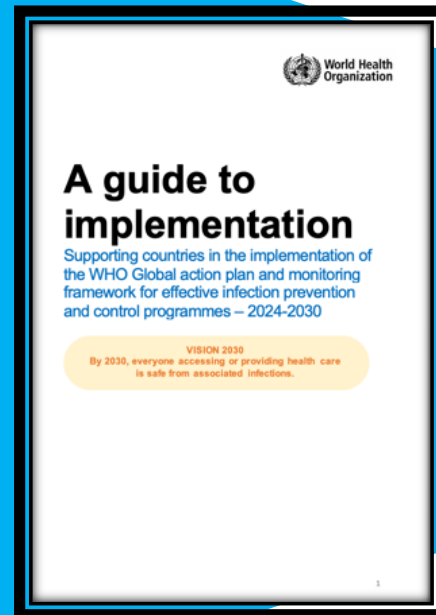
Tripartite Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-assessment Survey (TrACSS)

GAP&MF implementation

Implementation



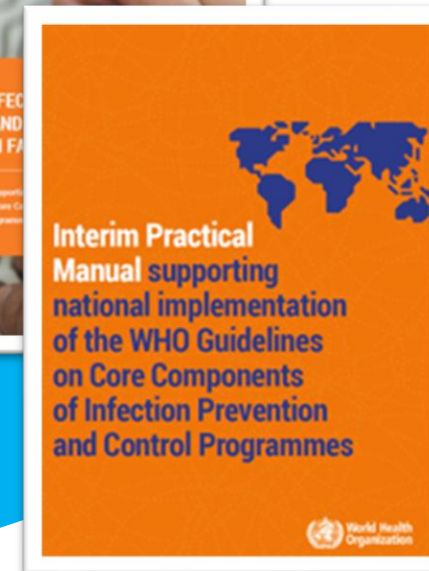
GSIPC 8
Strategic
Directions



A new Guide to
Implementation to
support development
of national action
plan on IPC



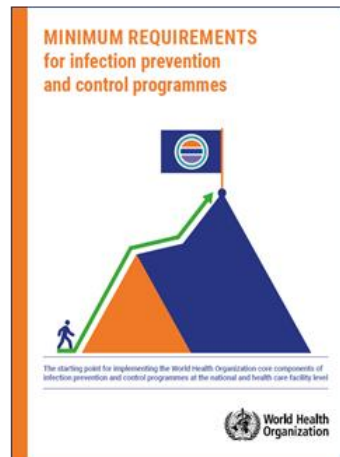
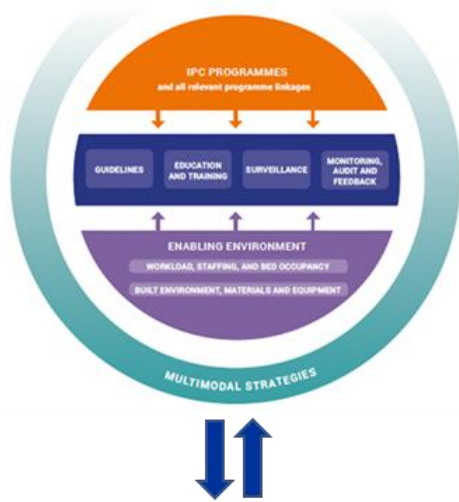
Aligned with and
signposting to existing
implementation manuals
(IPC & related
programmes)



By 2030, everyone accessing or providing health care is safe from associated infections.

IPC National action plans developed and implemented.

Many countries are champions in strategies & plans development and implementation of IPC



African Region
Ghana – Streamlining IPC and WASH through national quality efforts and a costed national strategy



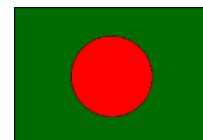
Eastern Mediterranean Region
Oman – National action on antimicrobial resistance as the entry point for strengthening IPC



European Region
Kazakhstan – National level IPC: turning challenges into opportunity



Region of the Americas
Chile – The critical role of leadership and political commitment in advancing IPC



South-East Asia Region
Bangladesh – COVID-19 as an opportunity for stronger national and health care facility preparedness in IPC



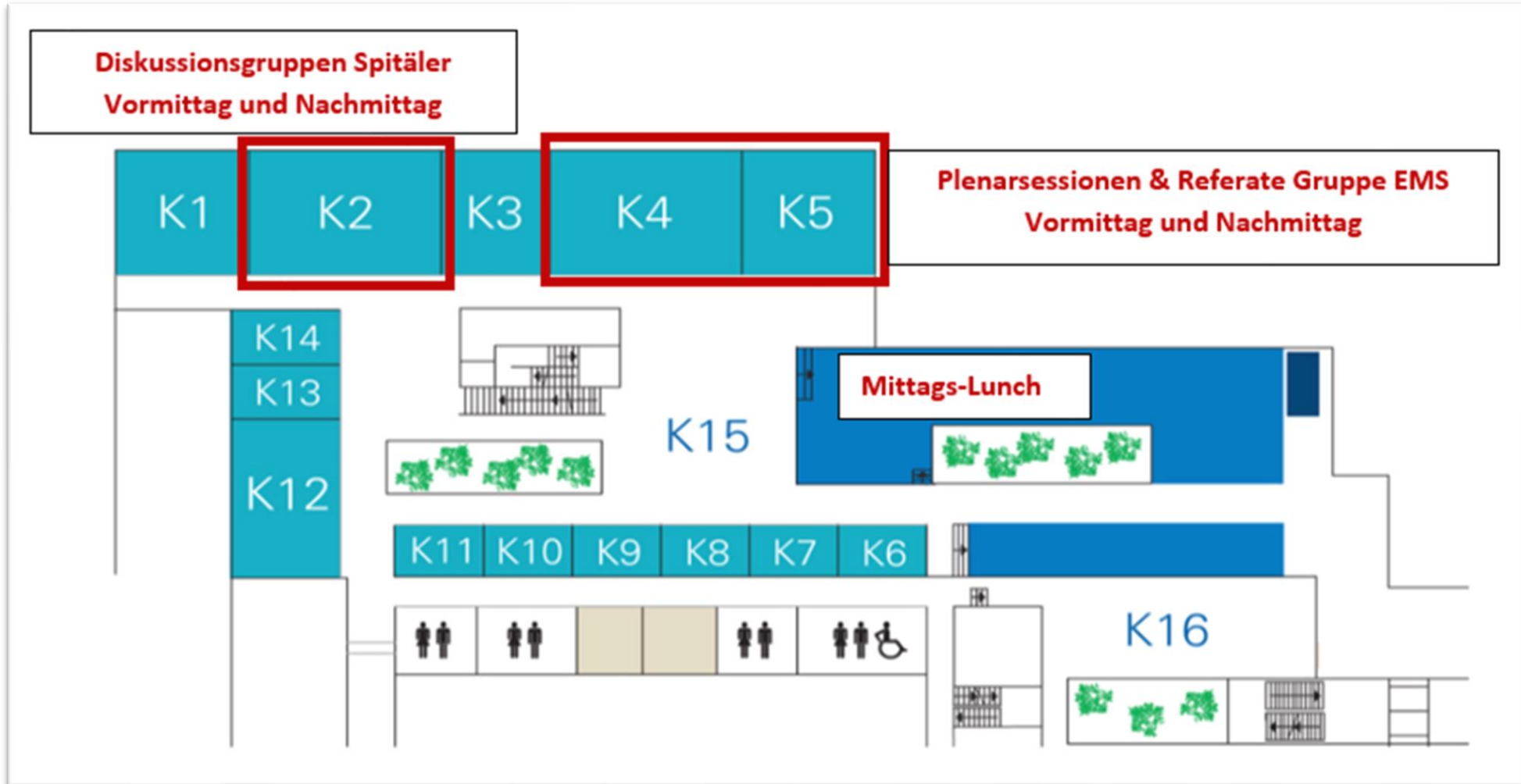
Western Pacific Region
Vietnam – IPC at the point of care to prevent healthcare-associated neonatal sepsis

WHO web page on IPC country stories

<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/country-stories>

Thank you very much for your attention & thanks to the WHO IPC Unit team





Nationale Qualitätsverträge: Praktische Umsetzung in Spitälern und Kliniken und ein Ausblick auf den ambulanten Bereich

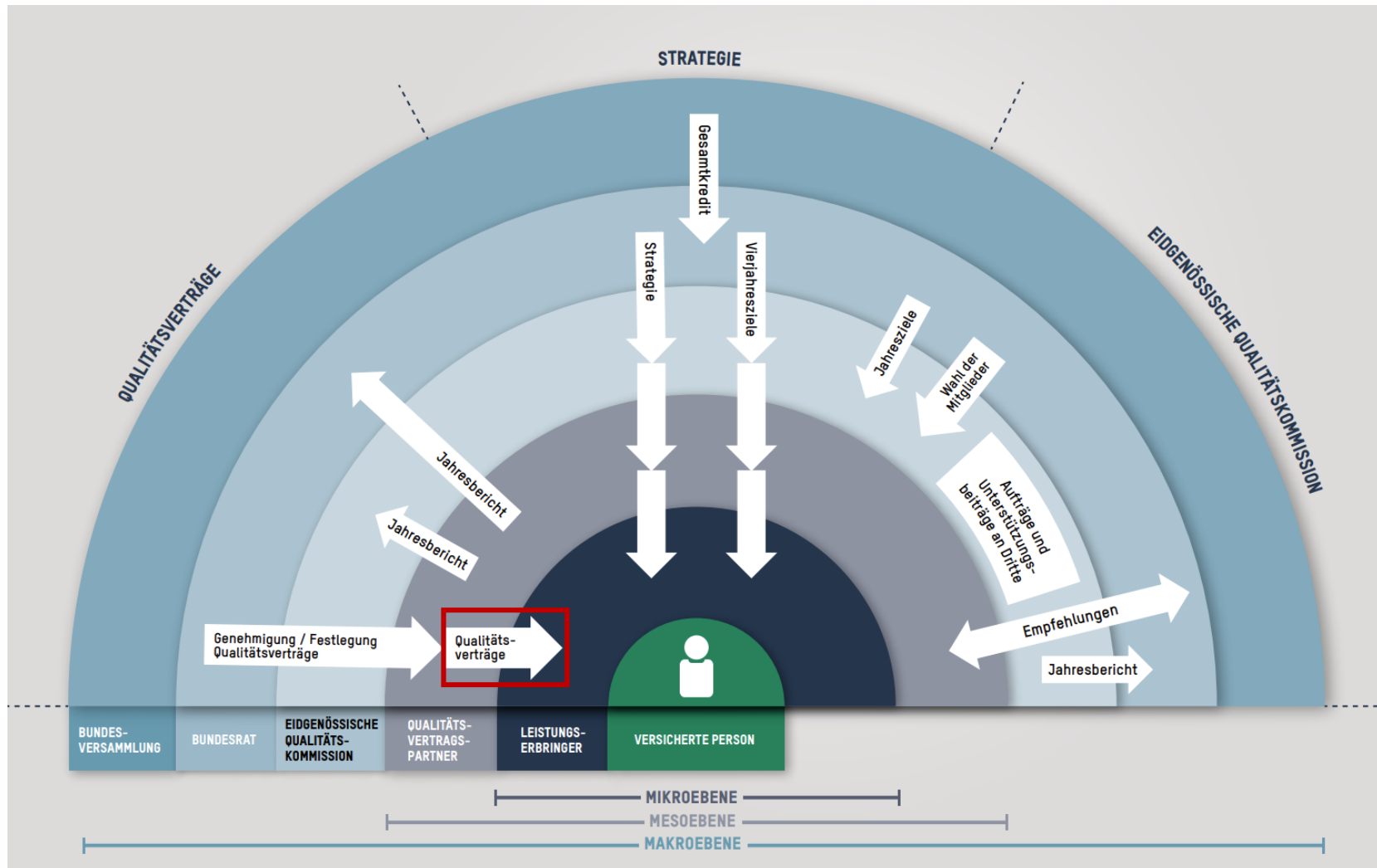
Matthias Schindler, PhD

8. November 2024

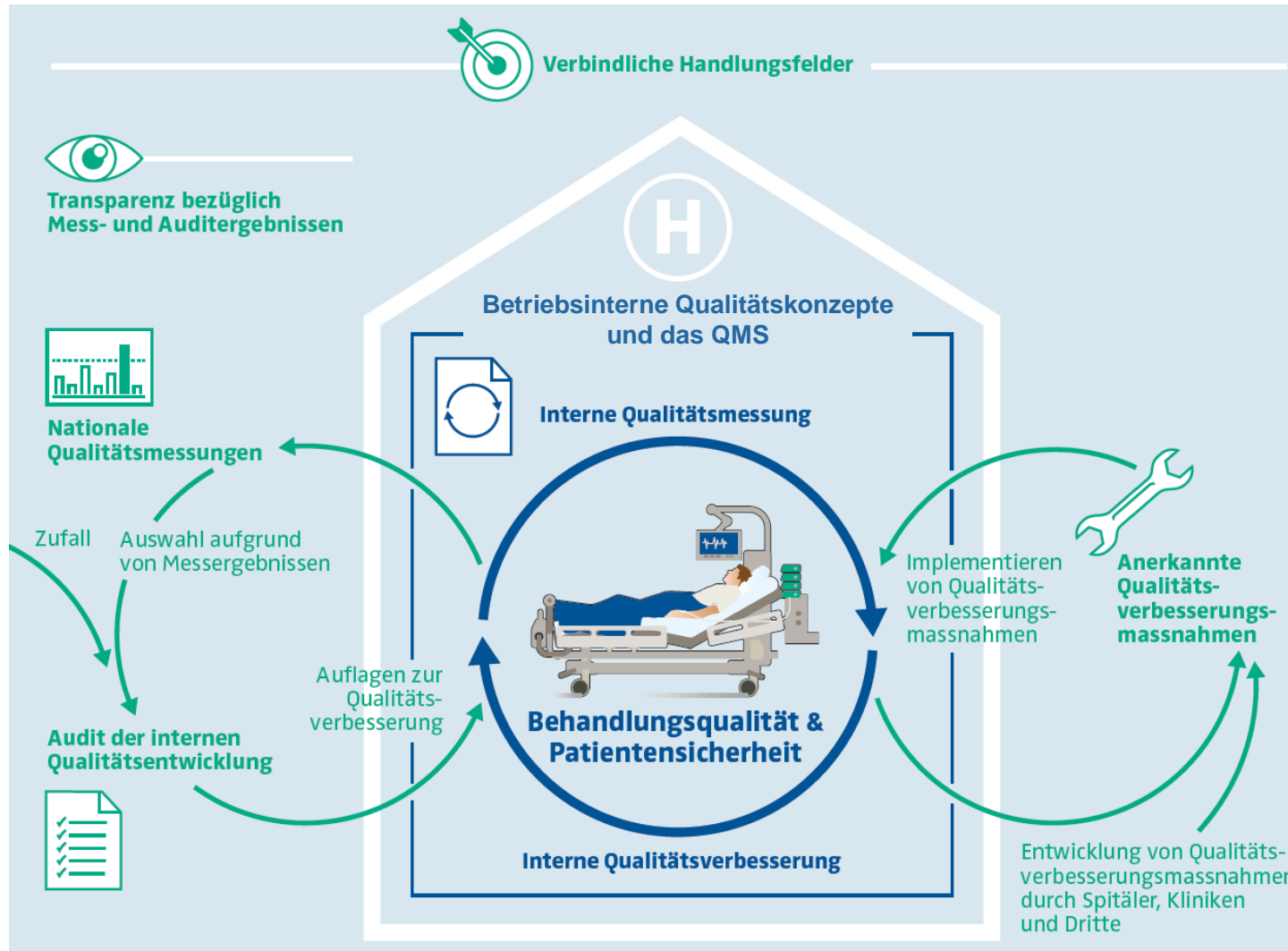
Agenda

- 1) Der Rahmen für die Qualitätsverträge
- 2) Qualitätsvertrag mit H+: Übersicht und Struktur
- 3) Verbesserungsmassnahmen und Handlungsfelder
- 4) Beispiele von Verbesserungsmassnahmen
- 5) Vertragsverhandlungen

Die Qualitätsstrategie des Bundes: der Rahmen für die Qualitätsverträge



Qualitätsvertrag mit H+: Übersicht und Struktur



Handlungsfelder

- Relevante, schweizweit einheitliche und verbindliche Bereiche der Qualitätsentwicklung
- Abgestimmt mit Qualitätsstrategie und -zielen des Bundes



Betriebsinternes Qualitätskonzept

- Kontinuierliche interne Messung und Verbesserung der Behandlungsqualität und Patientensicherheit in den Handlungsfeldern
- Individuelle Implementierung von anerkannten Qualitätsverbesserungsmassnahmen



Qualitätsverbesserungsmassnahmen

- Systematische Massnahmen zur Verbesserung der Behandlungsqualität und Patientensicherheit
- Entwickelt von Spitalern, Kliniken und Dritten
- National anerkannt nach einheitlichen Kriterien



Nationale Qualitätsmessungen

- Verbindliche Beteiligung an den Messungen durch die Spitäler und Kliniken
- Messung und vergleichende Darstellung von Qualitätsindikatoren
- Auswahlgrundlage für die Audits



Audit

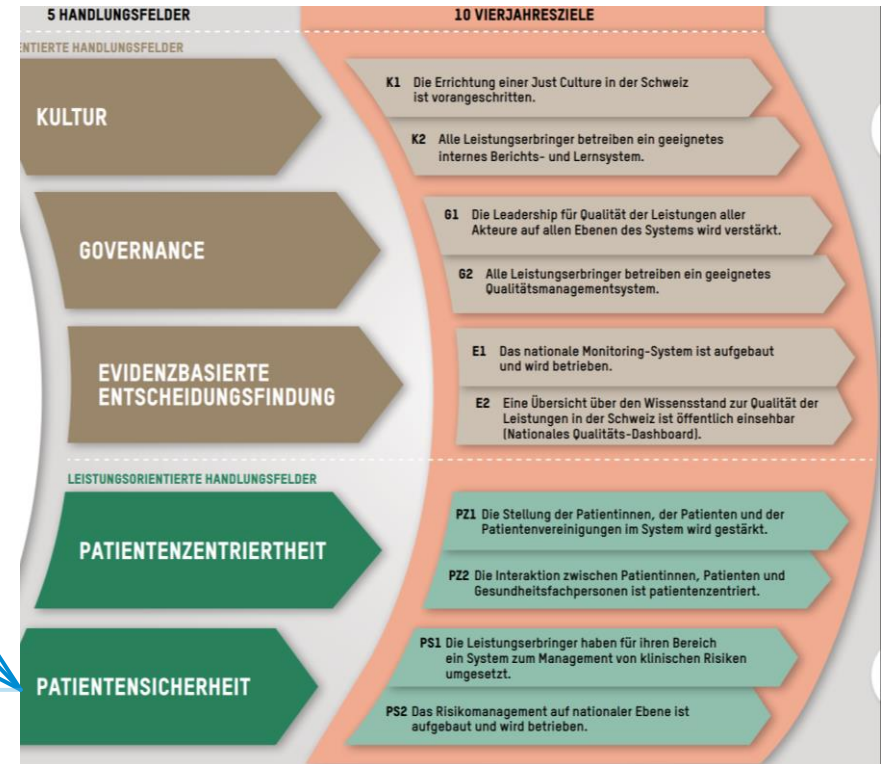
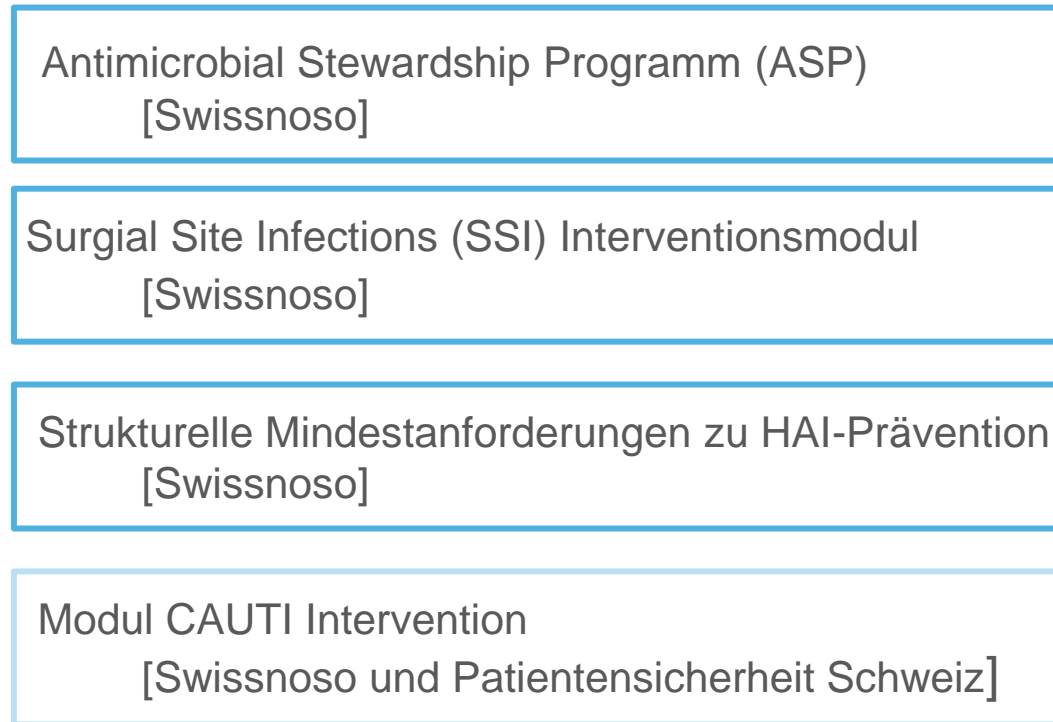
- Externe Beurteilung der internen Qualitätsentwicklung nach einheitlichen Kriterien
- Möglichkeit für verbindliche Auflagen zur Qualitätsverbesserung



Transparente Veröffentlichung

- Publikation der Auditergebnisse sowie der Selbstdeklaration

Verbesserungsmassnahmen (VM) werden innerhalb der Handlungsfelder umgesetzt



VM in der Praxis: Antimicrobial Stewardship Programm

Ziele

- I. Erhöhung Heilungsraten und Verringerung Behandlungsfehler, C. difficile-Infektionen und unerwünschte Wirkungen;
- II. Sensibilisierung der verschreibenden Ärzte;
- III. Beitrag Abnahme Resistenzselektionsdruck und Stabilisierung/Abnahme Resistenzraten;
- IV. Verringerung nosokomialer Übertragungen und Ausbrüchen von resistenten Bakterien;
- V. Einsparen von Kosten für Breitband- und Reserveantibiotika und
- VI. höhere Kosteneffizienz in Einrichtung.

Methodik

1. Etablierung spitalübergreifendes AS-Teams zur Entwicklung ASP und Umsetzungssteuerung
2. Monitoring Antibiotikaverbrauch mit Rückmeldungen an untersuchte Einheiten
3. Monitoring von Resistenzen u. C. difficile mit Rückmeldung an untersuchte Einheiten
4. Publikation von Guidelines Antibiotikatherapie u. Pflege der Guidelines
5. Fortbildung und Sensibilisierung
6. Verschreibungsaudits
7. Bereitstellen von IT-Tools
8. Jährlicher Bericht über Umsetzung von ASP

VM in der Praxis: Strukturelle Mindestanforderungen zur HAI-Prävention

Ziele

- I. Adäquate strukturelle Rahmenbedingungen und enge Zusammenarbeit zwischen Spitalhygienefachteam und Fachbereichen u. Abteilungen
- II. Strukturelle Mindestanforderungen sind minimale Standards für Überwachung, Prävention und Bekämpfung von HAI

Methodik

Mindestanforderungen umfassen 7 Schlüsselkomponenten, die entsprechend umzusetzen sind:

1. Richtlinien und Weisungen
2. Material und Ausrüstung
3. Organisation der Spitalhygiene und Personalausstattung
4. Aufgabenorientierte Schulung
5. Audits und Monitoring
6. Surveillance und Ausbrüche
7. Interventionen

VM in der Praxis: Surgical Site Infections (SSI)

Interventionsmodul

Ziele

- I. Adhärenz von min. 90% bei elementaren Massnahmen der Infektionsprävention: Haarentfernung, präoperative Hautdesinfektion u. Antibiotikaprophylaxe.
- II. Postoperative Infektionen mit *S. aureus* nach Knie-/Hüft-TP und spinalen Eingriffen um 50 Prozent reduzieren
- III. Bei Coloneingriffen Tiefen-/Hohlraum-Infektionen um 25 Prozent innerhalb von zwei Jahren ab Beginn der Umsetzung reduzieren

Methodik

1. Optimierung der Haarentfernung/Haarkürzung im Operationsgebiet
2. Adäquate Hautdesinfektion des Operationsgebietes
3. Optimierung der perioperativen Antibiotikaprophylaxe
4. Präoperative *Staphylococcus aureus*-Dekolonisation bei Eingriffen mit Prothesen-/Fremdmaterialimplantation
5. Präoperative Darmdekolonisation bei Darmeingriffen
6. Perioperative Blutzuckerkontrolle

Vertragsverhandlungen: Stand und Aussicht

Art. 35 Arten von Leistungserbringern⁹¹

1 ...⁹²

² Leistungserbringer sind:

- a. Ärzte und Ärztinnen;
- b. Apotheker und Apothekerinnen;
- c. Chiropraktoren und Chiropraktorinnen;
- d. Hebammen;
- e. Personen, die auf Anordnung oder im Auftrag eines Arztes oder einer Ärztin Leistungen erbringen, und Organisationen, die solche Personen beschäftigen;
- f. Laboratorien;
- g. Abgabestellen für Mittel und Gegenstände, die der Untersuchung oder Behandlung dienen;
- h. Spitäler;
- i.⁹³ Geburtshäuser;
- k. Pflegeheime;
- l. Heilbäder;
- m.⁹⁴ Transport- und Rettungsunternehmen;
- n.⁹⁵ Einrichtungen, die der ambulanten Krankenpflege durch Ärzte und Ärztinnen dienen.

Art. 35 Abs. 2 KVG

1 Qualitätsvertrag im Mai 2024 vom Bundesrat genehmigt.

18 Qualitätsverträge befinden sich im Verhandlungsprozess.

Vertragsverhandlungen: unsere Haltung

- Partnerschaftliche Verhandlungen
- Lösungsorientierte Zusammenarbeit zwischen Vertragspartnern
- Aufbauen auf Bestehendem
- Individuelle Gegebenheiten bei LE respektieren
- Lernkultur



Besten Dank



Die Schweizer Krankenversicherer
Les assureurs-maladie suisses
Gli assicuratori malattia svizzeri

[santesuisse.ch](https://www.santesuisse.ch)

Kontakt

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