Our training course had a positive effect on hand hygiene. This study is the first effective scenario-based simulation health care education on hand hygiene and control of health care-associated infection” Nakamura et al (2018).

Abstract:

Background: Simulation health care education is widely used in medical education and has great potential. However, scenario-based simulation health care education for preventing health care-associated infections has not been described.

Methods: A single-center, prospective cohort study was conducted at Tokyo Medical University Hospital (1,015 beds), an acute care teaching hospital, from January 2011 to December 2014. Each training course was held every month and lasted 2 hours. Trainees put on and removed personal protective equipment under scenarios of standard precaution (2 scenarios) and contact precaution with methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (1 scenario), while considering the timing of hand hygiene. We determined the correlations between the participation rate in the simulation education and the use of alcohol-based hand disinfection and reduction of catheter-related bloodstream infection.

Results: There were 1,077 trainees. The total participation rate for hospital staff, which increased gradually during the study period, was 76% by the end of the study. The overall correlation between the use of alcohol-based hand disinfection in the hospital and the course participation rate was significant (correlation coefficient, 0.97). An inverse correlation (−0.94) was observed for the relation between the training course participation rate and the incidence of catheter-related bloodstream infection.

Conclusions: Our training course had a positive effect on hand hygiene. This study is the first effective scenario-based simulation health care education on hand hygiene and control of health care-associated infection.

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