

Infection Control

NZNO Library Resource List



This listing of resources relating to Infection control has been compiled in response to requests for this type of information. It lists information that can be provided by the NZNO library, or located via the internet. This service is available to NZNO members.

Introduction to Infection Prevention: a free online course

Open Polytechnic has developed this free online course to help give New Zealanders confidence and knowledge about preventing viral and bacterial infections, particularly relevant in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It will provide basic knowledge about infectious viruses, their risks and means of control so that individuals can recognise infection and prevention control strategies within different contexts.

<https://www.openpolytechnic.ac.nz/distancelearning/introduction-to-infection-prevention/>

New Zealand Organisations/Associations

The Infection Prevention & Control Nurses College (IPCNC) is the principal organisation representing infection prevention and control practitioners in New Zealand. The IPCNC is a professional speciality section of the NZNO with over 400 members. These are mainly nurses working in the field of infection prevention and control in acute and secondary care, in both the public and private sectors.

<https://www.infectioncontrol.co.nz/home/>

New Zealand Sterile Sciences Association

NZSSA is the professional body for NZ Sterile Services, promoting high quality of service delivery and patient care outcomes, achieved through education and professional representation.

<https://nzssa.org/>

Overseas Organisations/Associations

ASMS Standards. *Production and testing of personal protective equipment*

ASTM International is providing no-cost public access to important ASTM standards used in the production and testing of personal protective equipment - including face masks, medical gowns, gloves, and hand sanitizers - to support manufacturers, test labs, health care professionals, and the public, as they respond to the global COVID-19 public health emergency. This includes the new F3502-21 Barrier Face Covering standard.

<https://www.astm.org/COVID-19/>

Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare (2019)

National Health and Medical Research Council – Australia

The guidelines are produced by the National Health and Medical Research Council in collaboration with the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare, and are published on the [MAGICapp platform](#).

CHICA–CANADA (Community and Hospital Infection Control Association-Canada)

A multidisciplinary, professional organization for those engaged in the prevention and control of infections. CHICA–CANADA provides communication and education for those involved in infection control activities. Its goal is to prevent infections and as a result improve patient care and staff health in hospitals, other health care facilities, and the community.

http://www.chica.org/about_overview.php

Infection Prevention and Control Canada

We inspire, nurture and advance a culture committed to infection prevention and control. IPAC Canada provides communication and education for those involved in infection control activities. Its goal is to prevent infections and as a result improve patient care and staff health in hospitals, other health care facilities, and the community.

<https://ipac-canada.org/>

Information about Infection Control in Healthcare Settings

Department of Health and Human Services – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion (DHQP), protects patients, protects healthcare personnel, and promotes safety, quality, and value in the healthcare delivery system by providing national leadership for nine key areas.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dhqp/>

Sterilizing Research Advisory Council of Australia

The professional organization of the Sterilizing Research Advisory Council of Australia Incorporated strives for excellence through education, research, communication and professional representation so that safe patient outcomes and the highest standards are achieved at all times.

<http://www.sraca.org.au/>

World Health Organization. Infection Prevention and Control

Infection prevention and control (IPC) is a practical, evidence-based approach which prevents patients and health workers from being harmed by avoidable infection and as a result of antimicrobial resistance.

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

BOOKS

WX 167 AYL

Fraiese, A P & Bradley, C. (2009). *Ayliffe's Control of Healthcare-Associated Infection*. (5th ed). London : Hodder Arnold.

The fifth edition of this classic text is the definitive, clinically orientated guide to a critical area within healthcare practice. It contains sound, practical advice for all those involved in the control of infection in a variety of settings.

Part One - discusses the basic principles of infection control, including administrative issues, surveillance and reporting, sterilisation, disinfection and decontamination, with an emphasis on the key area of hand hygiene.

Part Two - covers the specific areas of prophylaxis and treatment of injections.

Part Three - Prevention in different healthcare settings is presented, including issues particular special wards and departments such as paediatric and neonatal units, intensive care, the elderly and those being treated or working within allied health areas such as x-ray, physiotherapy and the laboratory setting.

WX 167 KEN

Kendall, Kevin J. (2003). *Practical approaches to infection control in residential aged care. (2nd ed.)*. Melbourne, Australia : Ausmed publications.

This revised edition is a comprehensive guide to infection control and prevention. Despite significant advances in prevention and therapy, infectious disease is an ever-present threat. The changing nature of infectious disease means that nurses, health-care staff, and ancillary staff must continually update their knowledge and skills with regard to the sources, transmission, prevention, and treatment of infections. This book addresses the need for information on infection control within the aged health-care sector.

Ministry of Health – New Zealand

Guidelines for the control of multidrug-resistant organisms in New Zealand. (2007). Wellington : Ministry of Health. The Guidelines for the Control of Multidrug-resistant Organisms in New Zealand are a resource for DHBs to develop own their local guidelines to control Multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs). These Guidelines provide general advice on MDRO control but focus mainly on those MDROs that are currently considered most important in New Zealand in terms of emergence and risk of transmission. In particular, they focus on extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL)-producing organisms and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium* and *E. faecalis* (VRE).

[Guidelines for the Control of Multidrug-resistant Organisms in New Zealand | Ministry of Health NZ](#)

Guidelines for the management of norovirus outbreaks in hospitals and elderly care institutions (2009). Wellington : Ministry of Health

These guidelines have been developed to standardise the approach of public health services, managers and health care workers of hospitals and elderly care facilities in New Zealand to both the investigation and control of institutional norovirus outbreaks.

<http://www.health.govt.nz/publication/guidelines-management-norovirus-outbreaks-hospitals-and-elderly-care-institutions-0>

Resources on infection control and prevention

Page last updated: 30 March 2017

[Hand Hygiene](#)

[Hand hygiene website](#)

[Victorian Cleaning Standards -](#)

[Prevention of Central Line Associated Bacteraemia](#)

[Surgical Site Improvement Programme](#)

<https://www.health.govt.nz/about-ministry/leadership-ministry/expert-groups/healthcare-associated-infections-governance-group/resources-infection-control-and-prevention>

GUIDELINES

Baker, M., Telfar Barnard L., Zhang, J., Keall, M., Verrall A & Howden-Chapman P. (2010, Dec). *Close-contact infectious diseases in New Zealand: Trends and ethnic inequalities in hospitalisations, 1989 to 2008*. 2nd ed. Wellington: Housing and Health Research Programme, University of Otago.

Infectious diseases are the most common cause of acute hospitalisation in New Zealand. Their incidence is known to have increased during the 1990s. Infectious diseases are also a major cause of health inequalities, with Maori and Pacific peoples' hospitalisation rates consistently higher than those for Europeans and others.

Download a copy:

<http://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/research/current-research/close-contact-infectious-diseases-in-new-zealand-trends-and-ethnic-inequalities-in-hospitalisations-1989-to-2008/>

Royal College of Nursing. *Clinical topics: Infection prevention and control*.

Infection prevention and control is the clinical application of microbiology in practice. The RCN considers this area to be key to quality, patient safety and governance systems and an integral element of reducing antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

<https://www.rcn.org.uk/clinical-topics/infection-prevention-and-control>

Royal College of Nursing. (2017). *Essential practice for infection prevention and control guidance for nursing staff*.

This guidance is intended as a reference document for use by RCN members, and highlights essential elements of good infection prevention and control practice.

<https://www.rcn.org.uk/professional-development/publications/pub-005940>

Royal College of Nursing. (2005). *Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA): Guidance for nursing staff*.

The RCN Wipe it Out campaign is providing nurses with the information and resources to promote better and safer practice around MRSA and health care associated infections (HAIs) amongst nurses and other health professionals across the UK health services.

<http://www.nhs.uk/conditions/mrsa/documents/rcn%20mrsa%20guidelines.pdf>

World Health Organization. (2020, Sept). *Core competencies for infection prevention and control professionals*.

The purpose of this document is to define who is the infection prevention and control (IPC) professional and identify what core competencies are needed to be qualified in this discipline and at what level, that is, junior versus senior.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240011656>

World Health Organization. (2021, Sept). *Strengthening infection prevention and control in primary care: A collection of existing standards, measurement and implementation resources*.

This document aims to support those working in primary care to strengthen IPC, informed by existing WHO IPC guidance and implementation resources.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240035249>

JOURNAL ARTICLES

Antimicrobial stewardship and infection prevention interventions targeting healthcare-associated *Clostridioides difficile* and carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* infections: a scoping review

Bernard Ojiambo Okeah., Morrison, Valerie. & Huws, Jaci C.

BMJ Open. (2021, Aug). 11(8), e051983. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-051983.

This study assessed antimicrobial stewardship (AMS) and infection prevention (IP) interventions targeting healthcare-associated *Clostridioides difficile* and carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (CRKP) infections, their key outcomes and the application of behaviour change principles in these interventions.

Coronavirus (COVID-19): infection control and prevention measures

Jordan, V.

Journal of Primary Health Care. (2020, Mar). 12(1) 96-97 <https://doi.org/10.1071/HC15950>

Handwashing and the use of alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) are the simplest and most effective ways to prevent the spread of respiratory infections.^{4,5} Barrier measures such as the use of masks, gloves and gowns by health workers are also effective ways of reducing transmission.

“Did you wash your hands?”: a prospective study of patient empowerment to prompt hand washing by healthcare providers

Eng, T. Y., Eng, N. L. & Jenkins, C.A.

Journal of Infection Prevention. (2021). 22(5), 195-202.

Hand hygiene is paramount in preventing the spread of healthcare-associated infections especially during disease epidemics. Compliance rates with hand hygiene policies remain below 50% internationally and may be lower in the outpatient care setting. This study assessed the impact of the patient empowerment model on hand hygiene compliance among healthcare providers.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/17571774211012767>

Evaluating infection prevention and control programs in Austrian acute care hospitals using the WHO Infection Prevention and Control Assessment Framework

Seven Johannes Sam Aghdassi., Grisold, Andrea., Wechsler-Fördös, Agnes., Hansen, Sonja., Bischoff, Peter; et al.

Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control. (2020). 9(1), 92.

Infection prevention and control (IPC) is crucial for patient safety. The World Health Organization (WHO) has released various tools to promote IPC. In 2018, the WHO released the Infection Prevention and Control Assessment Framework (IPCAF) that enables acute care healthcare facilities to evaluate IPC structures and practices.

Infection control 4: Good hand-hygiene practice for hospital patients

Chadwick, C.

Nursing Times [online]; 07 Oct 2019. 115(9), 27-29.

While good hand hygiene among health professionals is accepted as the cornerstone of infection prevention and control, patient hand hygiene has received less attention. This article reviews the evidence on the importance of patient hand hygiene and recommended good practice, and is accompanied by a poster, which can be photocopied, advising patients when and how to clean their hands.

Infection control 6: Hand hygiene using soap and water

Wigglesworth, N.

Nursing Times [online]; 07 Oct, 2019. 115(11), 37-38.

Good hand hygiene is crucial to help prevent healthcare-associated infections. This article, the final part in a [six-part series](#) discusses the principles of hand hygiene and the procedure for cleaning the hands with soap and water and how to protect skin integrity

Infection prevention and control

Health Quality & Safety Commission New Zealand

Healthcare associated infection is one of the most common adverse events in health care worldwide. Up to 10 percent of patients admitted to modern hospitals in the developed world acquire one or more infections.

<https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/infection-prevention-and-control/>

Missed infection control care and healthcare associated infections: A qualitative study

Kasia Bail., Eileen Willis., Julie Henderson., Ian Blackman., Claire Verrall & Allison Roderick
Collegian. (2021, Aug). 28(4), 393-399.

Research on missed nursing care reveals individual and systems failure. Research on infection control missed care is minimal. Aims: Investigate nurse perceptions of missed infection control.

Why infection control should be everyone's responsibility

Richards, S.

Primary Health Care. (2017). 27(7), 34-39. doi: 10.7748/phc.2017.e1292

This article describes a code of practice designed to standardise infection prevention measures, the resources that infection control leads can use, the standards to adhere to and the training needed by all health and social care staff and volunteers.

HOSPITAL ACQUIRED INFECTION (MRSA)

Does a hospital culture influence adherence to infection prevention and control and rates of healthcare associated infection? A literature review

van Buijtene, A. & Foster, D.

Journal of Infection Prevention. (2018). 20(1), 5-17.

Over 4 million patients acquire a healthcare-associated infection (HCAI) in Europe every year, indicating possible shortcomings in hospitals converting evidence-based infection prevention and control (IPC) strategies into universal adherence. We present a literature review exploring whether insufficient adherence could be culturally based.

MRSA colonisation rates on a neonatal and paediatric intensive care unit

Borg, R & Pace, D.

Journal of Infection Prevention. (2020, Mar). 21(2), 68-71. doi: 10.1177/1757177419885009

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) colonisation is a challenge in healthcare institutions worldwide. In this retrospective nation-wide study, the rates of MRSA colonisation and infection from 2012 to 2015, on the only neonatal and paediatric intensive care unit (NPICU) in the country, were determined.

Outbreak of clonal complex 22 Panton–Valentine leucocidin-positive methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Mark I. Garvey., Craig W. Bradley., Kerry L. Holden & Beryl Oppenheim

Journal of Infection Prevention. (2017). 18(5), 224-230.

We describe the investigation and control of a nosocomial outbreak of Sequence Type (ST) 22 MRSA containing the Panton–Valentine leucocidin (PVL) toxin in an acute multispecialty surgical ward at University Hospital Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust.

Protecting patients from infection: Improving topical prophylaxis compliance on surgical wards

Slyne, H., Clews, N., Beech, S. & Smilie, E.

Journal of Infection Prevention. (2019). 21(2), 47-51.

Aim: To improve compliance of topical prophylaxis administration on three surgical wards to protect patients from infection.

Treating asymptomatic MRSA on discharge reduces risk of infection

Nursing Times [online]. 2019. 115(11), 49.

Researchers in the US found that, in a large sample of asymptomatic carriers of MRSA, decontamination for six months after hospital discharge reduced the risk of later infection

<https://www.nursingtimes.net/clinical-archive/infection-control/treating-asymptomatic-mrsa-on-discharge-reduces-risk-of-infection-07-10-2019/>

ISOLATION NURSING

A guide to patient isolation and transmission-based precautions

Denton, A. & Hallam, C.

Nursing Times [online], 14 April, 2020. 116(5), 26-28.

Isolating patients with suspected or known infectious diseases can help to reduce the risk of transmission. This article provides a guide to isolation and transmission-based precautions.

<https://www.nursingtimes.net/clinical-archive/infection-control/a-guide-to-patient-isolation-and-transmission-based-precautions-14-04-2020/>

Healthcare-associated infections: the value of patient isolation

Nicholson, L.

Nursing Standard. (2014, Oct). 29(6), 35.

This article focuses on information about reducing or preventing the transmission of infection from patients with known, suspected or high risk of developing a multidrug-resistant organism infection such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. Since the literature addresses infection prevention and control measures in relation to isolation practices, the literature is evaluated for its effectiveness in supporting patient safety and informing practice that enhances the quality of inpatient care.

Impact of isolation on hospitalised patients who are infectious: systematic review with meta-analysis

Pursell, E., Gould, D. & Chudleigh, J.

BMJ Open. (2020). 10(2), e030371. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2019-030371.

To systematically review the literature exploring the impact of isolation on hospitalised patients who are infectious: psychological and non-psychological outcomes.

Infection prevention control and organisational patient safety culture within the context of isolation: study protocol

Gammon, J., Hunt, J., Williams, S., Daniel, S., Rees, Sue; et al.

BMC Health Services Research. (2019, May). 19(1). doi: 10.1186/s12913-019-4126-x.

The study involves qualitative case studies within isolation settings at two National Health Service (NHS) district general hospitals (DGHs) in Wales, in the UK. The 18-month study incorporates Manchester Patient Safety Framework (MaPSaF) workshops with health workers and other hospital staff, in depth interviews with patients and their relative / informal carer, health workers and hospital staff, and periods of hospital ward observation.

Principles of transmission-based precautions

Nursing Times: NT. (2015). 111(5), 18-19.

Contact precautions aim to prevent the spread of an infectious agent by direct or indirect contact with patients or service users and healthcare workers who are providing care-related activities. Transmission of micro-organisms by the hands of healthcare workers is the most likely method of contributing to the spread of infections in hospitals (Loveday et al, 2014), and the World Health Organization (2009) has stated that "clean hands prevent patient suffering and save lives".

NZNO Library

L3 Findex House, 57 Willis St, Wellington 6011.

Phone: 0800 28 38 48

Mail: PO Box 2128, Wellington 6140

Email: library@nzno.org.nz

The NZNO library seeks to satisfy your information needs in the professional and industrial aspects of nursing.