

**5<sup>th</sup> May 2021: Achieving Effective Hand Hygiene Action at the Point of Care**  
**Prof. Didier Pittet & Prof. Benedetta Allegranzi**  
**A World Health Organization Teleclass**

 UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE  
FACULTÉ DE MÉDECINE

**SAVE LIVES  
CLEAN YOUR HANDS**

 World Health Organization

**5th May 2021: achieving effective hand hygiene action at the point of care**



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

[www.webbertraining.com](http://www.webbertraining.com) **May 5, 2021**

 HEALTH CARE WITHOUT AVOIDABLE INFECTIONS

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**Thank you to the World Hand Hygiene Day 2021 team: G. Dub, P. Haughton, L. Iacobucci, C. Kilpatrick, J. Kinkaid, P. Rogers, R. Rogers, V. Saetran, E. Salvat, J. Storr, E. Tartari, A. Twyman**

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Learn more at: <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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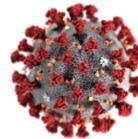
Each year the **WHO SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands** campaign aims to maintain a global profile on the importance of hand hygiene in health care and to 'bring people together' in support of hand hygiene improvement globally.

**13 YEARS OF ANNUAL GLOBAL  
HAND HYGIENE  
CAMPAIGN  
5 MAY 2009-2021**

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### WHO recommendations

To prevent the transmission of COVID-19 virus



1. All private and public healthcare facilities should establish or strengthen their hand hygiene improvement multimodal programmes and ensure at a minimum procurement of adequate quantities of quality hand hygiene supplies, refresher hand hygiene training about the importance of hand hygiene in preventing the spread of the COVID-19 virus
2. Local Health authorities should ensure the continuous presence of functional hand hygiene stations (either alcohol-based hand rub dispensers or soap and water, and disposable towels) for all healthcare workers at all points of care
3. Healthcare workers should perform hand hygiene using the proper technique, "My 5 moments for Hand Hygiene" in particular before putting on PPE and after removing it, when changing gloves, after any contact with a patient suspected or confirmed COVID-19 virus, their waste, their immediate surroundings
4. All healthcare facilities are strongly encouraged to participate actively in the WHO SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands campaign before and on 5 May and to respond to the UN Secretary General Global Call to Action on WASH in health care facilities

<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/recommendations-to-member-states-to-improve-hand-hygiene-practices-to-help-prevent-the-transmission-of-the-covid-19-virus>

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## WHO SAVE LIVES: CLEAN YOUR HANDS IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19



### DO IT ALL!



**When going to a health care facility of any kind**  
 In areas where **COVID-19** is spreading



Maintain a distance of at least 1 metre from others



Clean hands frequently



Wear a mask

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public>

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## Hand hygiene and appropriate use of PPE



### CONTACT PRECAUTIONS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- 1 Perform hand hygiene**  
 Alcohol based handrub Rub hands for 20-30 seconds. **or** Water and soap Wash hands for 40-60 seconds.
- 2 Put on the gown**
- 3 Put on gloves**  
 Ensure full coverage of the cuffs.

### DROPLET PRECAUTIONS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- 1 Perform hand hygiene**  
 Alcohol based handrub Rub hands for 20-30 seconds. **or** Water and soap Wash hands for 40-60 seconds.
- 2 Put on the mask**  
 Medical mask or surgical mask.
- 3 Put on eye protection**  
 Put on face shield or goggles.

### AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

- 1 Perform hand hygiene**  
 Alcohol based handrub Rub hands for 20-30 seconds. **or** Water and soap Wash hands for 40-60 seconds.
- 2 Put on the respirator mask**  
 (N95, FFP2, FFP3, or equivalent)

### HOW TO WEAR A MEDICAL MASK SAFELY

**Do's →**

Wash your hands before touching the mask.

Inspect the mask for tears or holes.

Find the top side, where the metal piece or stiff edge is.

Ensure the colored side faces outward.

Place the metal piece or stiff edge over your nose.

Cover your mouth, nose, and chin.

Adjust the mask to your face without leaving gaps on the sides.

Avoid touching the mask.

Remove the mask from behind the ears or head.

Keep the mask away from you and surfaces while removing it.

Discard the mask immediately after use, preferably use a closed bin.

Wash your hands after discarding the mask.

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## Hand hygiene and COVID-19 vaccination



Vaccine providers should follow **standard precautions** during vaccination activity

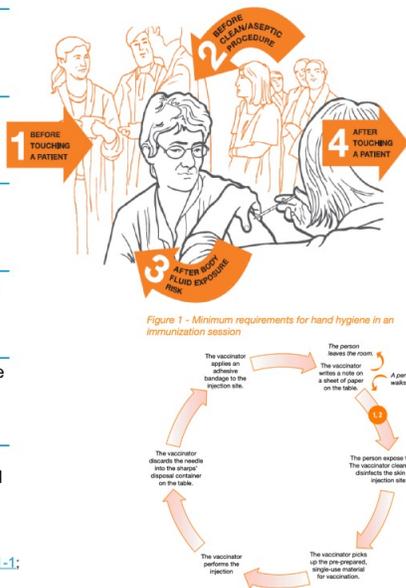
All staff should **wash their hands** with soap and water upon arrival and when leaving

**Gloves** are not required and, if used, do not replace the need for performing hand hygiene between each vaccine administration

Encourage **clients** to be vaccinated to **perform hand hygiene** on arrival and when leaving

Ensure functioning **hand hygiene stations** are available at the entrance and exit areas and at each vaccination station

Vaccinators: **perform hand hygiene before putting on and removing PPE** (e.g. mask), before **preparing the vaccine** and **between each vaccine** administration, preferably using alcohol-based handrubs



**Figure 1 - Minimum requirements for hand hygiene in an immunization session**

The person leaves the room.  
 The vaccinator writes a note on a sheet of paper on the table.  
 A person walks in.  
 The person exposes the arm. The vaccinator cleans and/or disinfects the skin at the injection site.  
 The vaccinator picks up the pre-prepared, single-use material for vaccination.  
 The vaccinator performs the injection.  
 The vaccinator discards the needle into the sharps disposal container on the table.  
 The vaccinator signs an scheme barcode in the injection site.

<https://www.who.int/publications/item/who-2019-ncov-vaccination-ipc-2021-1>;  
<https://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/standardprecautions/en/>

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## Good hand hygiene practices are key for the prevention of infections and AMR



**THE IMPACT OF POOR IPC**

Without effective IPC, it is impossible to achieve quality health care delivery and the capacity to respond to outbreaks is severely compromised.

**IMPACT OF GOOD IPC PRACTICES**

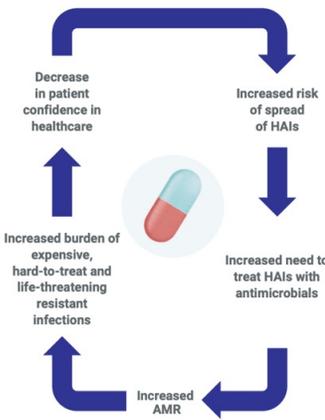
**IPC is everyone's responsibility.**  
 "HAIs are one of the most common consequences of poor quality care. They cause avoidable harm to hundreds of millions of patients worldwide every year and fuel the flames of antibiotic-resistance.

Achieving Universal Health Coverage means quality care for everyone, everywhere. We all have a part to play in making care safe: policy-makers, make sure your country has strong IPC programmes!"

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesusand.



"Strong IPC is vital for protecting health, stopping the spread of drug resistance bacteria and preparing for and responding to outbreaks."  
 Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesusand,  
 Director General WHO



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

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## NEW EURO AIDE MEMOIRES

1. Respiratory and hand hygiene
2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
3. Environmental hygiene, waste and linen management

### Infection prevention and control

Guidance to action tools



RESPIRATORY AND HAND HYGIENE      PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT      ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING, WASTE AND LINEN MANAGEMENT

<https://www.euro.who.int/en>

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**1 in 4** health care facilities lack basic water

**1 in 3** health care facilities lack hand hygiene facilities at the point of care

**17%** of facilities have continuous availability of alcohol-based hand rub supplies in low-income countries (75% in HICs)

GLOBAL PROGRESS REPORT ON WASH IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES  
Fundamentals first

World Health Organization      unicef for every child

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240017542>  
<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240011618>

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## Hand Hygiene compliance with recommendations

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WHO Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care

First Global Patient Safety Challenge  
Clean Care is Safer Care

40%

- <sup>1</sup>ICU:30-40%
- <sup>1</sup>General wards: 50-60%
- <sup>2</sup>ICU Mean compliance 59.6%
- <sup>2</sup>In ICU in low-income countries: 9%
- Rarely exceeds 70% in high-income countries

<sup>1</sup>Erasmus V et al. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 2010;31:283-294.  
<sup>2</sup>Lambe KA et al. *Crit Care Med*, 2019; 47:1251-1257

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## Hand hygiene at the heart of the core components for effective IPC programmes

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**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

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- 1**

**The first recommendation from Core Component 8**  
 Hand hygiene products should be **readily available** at the **point of care** including an appropriate infrastructure and the availability of safe water and sanitation is an essential requirement.
- 2**

**The second recommendation from Core Component 6**  
 Hand hygiene monitoring and feedback should be a **key performance indicator** at the national level. Acquiring data and providing **timely feedback** are critical elements of any effective strategy.

Aspects of the **infrastructure** (obligatory hand hygiene stations) need to be addressed in order to achieve the standards being monitored.

<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/330080>

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**New IPC monitoring portal**

 World Health Organization    Log in    Sign up    FAQs    Get help    About

Welcome to the WHO Global IPC Portal

The WHO Global IPC Portal is a resource and tool to help healthcare and other professionals working in the field of IPC, from facility through to national and international level. It is:

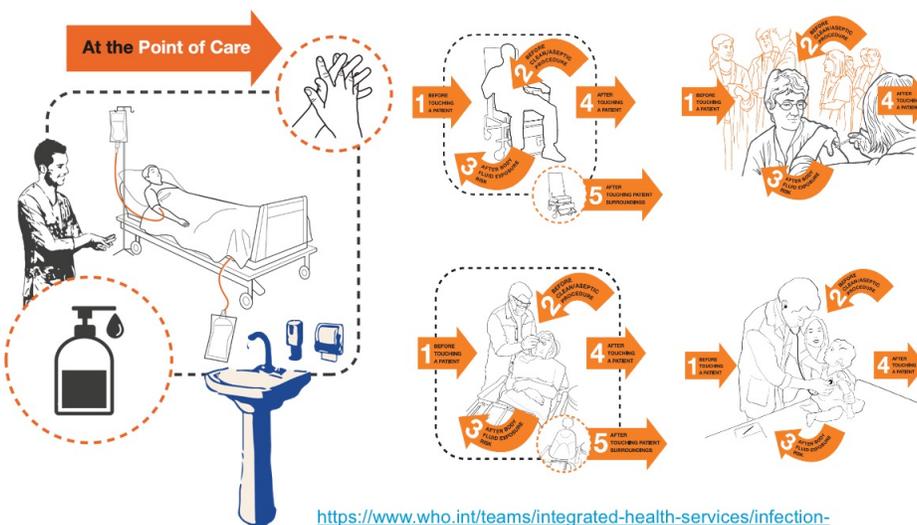
- Anonymous – we do not verify your identity unless you want to share your data
- Safe – you can learn from the resources and interact freely with the tools without fear of tracking
- Private – your data can be discarded or, if you store it, kept confidential
- Useful – there are tools, resources and data to help you improve your IPC program performance
- Easy to use – the tool is accessible via mobile or desktop app with a simple and clear layout and intuitive navigation logic
- Evolving – new tools and featured will be added as they become available
- User-moulded – well-used features will be enhanced, unused features will be dropped

<https://ipccportal.who.int/>

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**The concept for the 2021 campaign:  
 achieving effective hand hygiene action  
 at the point of care**



<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/hand-hygiene/tools-and-resources>

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## Point-of-Care: Definition

- The place where **three elements** come together: **the patient, the healthcare worker, care or treatment** involving contact with the patient or his/her surroundings
- Hand hygiene** should be performed at recommended moments **exactly where care delivery takes place**
- Hand hygiene products (e.g. alcohol-based hand rub, water, soap, towels) should be **easily accessible and as close as possible to the point of care**, without having to leave the patient zone

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/a-guide-to-the-implementation-of-the-who-multimodal-hand-hygiene-improvement-strategy>

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## For effective hand hygiene action, it is important to know **how** and **when** to perform it during health care delivery

### HOW

### WHEN

#### How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HANDRUB

Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds

1 Wet hands with water.  
2 Rub hands palm to palm.  
3 Right palm over left dorsum with interlocking fingers and vice versa.  
4 Palm to palm with fingers interlaced.  
5 Back of fingers to opposing palm with fingers interlaced.  
6 Rinse hands with water.  
7 Rub hands with water.  
8 Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel.  
9 Use towel to turn off faucet.  
10 Your hands are now safe.11

World Health Organization Patient Safety SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands

#### How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds

1a Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces.  
1b Rub hands palm to palm.  
2 Rub hands palm to palm.  
3a Right palm over left dorsum with interlocking fingers and vice versa.  
3b Palm to palm with fingers interlaced.  
3c Back of fingers to opposing palm with fingers interlaced.  
4 Rub hands with water.  
5 Rub hands with water.  
6a Rub palm over left dorsum with interlocking fingers and vice versa.  
6b Palm to palm with fingers interlaced.  
6c Back of fingers to opposing palm with fingers interlaced.  
7 Rub palm over left thumb with opposite hand and vice versa.  
7a Rub palm over right thumb with opposite hand and vice versa.  
8 Once dry, your hands are safe.

World Health Organization Patient Safety SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands

<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/hand-hygiene/tools-and-resources>

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**NEW MYTHBUSTERS ON ABHRs**  
<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters>

**Alcohol-based sanitizers are safe for everyone to use**  
 Alcohols in the sanitizers have not been shown to create any relevant health issues. Little alcohol is absorbed into the skin, and most products contain an emollient to reduce skin dryness. Allergic contact dermatitis and bleaching of hand hair due to alcohol are very rare adverse effects. Accidental swallowing and intoxication have been described in rare cases.

**Alcohol-based sanitizers can be used in religions where alcohol is prohibited**  
 Any manufactured substance developed to alleviate illness or contribute to better health is permitted by the Qur'an, including alcohol used as a medical agent.

**Hand sanitizers can be used often**  
 An alcohol-based sanitizer does not create antibiotic resistance. Unlike other antiseptics and antibiotics, pathogens (harmful germs) do not seem to develop resistance to alcohol-based sanitizers.

**Touching a communal bottle of alcohol-based sanitizer will not infect you**  
 Once you've sanitized your hands, you have disinfected them from any germs that may have been on the bottle. If everyone uses sanitizer in a public place such as a supermarket entrance, the risk of germs on communal items will be lower and will help keep everyone safe.

**The amount of alcohol-based sanitizer you use matters**  
 Apply a palmful of alcohol-based sanitizer to cover all surfaces of your hands. Rub your hands together using the right technique until they are dry. The entire procedure should last 20-30 seconds.

**It is safer to frequently clean your hands and not wear gloves**  
 Wearing gloves risks transferring germs from one surface to another and contaminating your hands when removing them. Wearing gloves does not replace cleaning hands. Health workers wear gloves only for specific tasks.

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**WHO Hand Hygiene Improvement Multimodal Strategy (MMIS)**

**1. Build it (system change)**  
 • What infrastructures, equipment, supplies and other resources (including human) are required to implement the intervention?  
 • Does the physical environment influence health worker behaviour? How can ergonomics and human factors approaches facilitate adoption of the intervention?  
 • Are certain types of health workers needed to implement the intervention?  
 • **Practical example:** when implementing hand hygiene interventions, ease of access to handrubs at the point of care and the availability of which infrastructures (including water and soap) are important considerations. Are these available, affordable and easily accessible in the workplace? If not, action is needed.

**2. Teach it (training & education)**  
 • Who needs to be trained? What type of training should be used to ensure that the intervention will be implemented in line with evidence-based policies and how frequently?  
 • Does the facility have training, training aids, and the necessary equipment?  
 • **Practical example:** when implementing injection safety interventions, timely training of those responsible for administering safe injections, including carers and community workers, are important considerations, as well as adequate disposal methods.

**3. Check it (monitoring & feedback)**  
 • How can you identify the gaps in (PP) practices or other indicators in your setting to allow you to prioritize your intervention?  
 • How can you be sure that the intervention is being implemented correctly and safely, including at the bedside? (For example, see these methods in place to observe or track practices?)  
 • How and when will feedback be given to the target audience and managers? How can patients also be informed?  
 • **Practical example:** when implementing surgical site infection intervention, the use of key data are important considerations, such as surveillance data collection forms and the WHO checklist (adapted to local conditions).

**4. Sell it (reminders & communication)**  
 • How are you promoting an intervention to ensure that there are cues to action at the point of care and messages are reinforced to health workers and patients?  
 • Do you have capacity/funding to develop promotional messages and materials?  
 • **Practical example:** when implementing interventions to reduce cigarette-associated tuberculosis, interventions of visual cues to action, promotional/reinforcing messages and planning for periodic campaigns are important considerations.

**5. Live it (culture change)**  
 • Is there demonstrable support for the intervention at every level of the health system? (For example, do senior managers provide funding for equipment and other resources? Are they willing to be champions and role models for IPC improvement?)  
 • Are teams involved in co-developing or adapting the intervention? Are they empowered and do they feel ownership and the need for accountability?  
 • **Practical example:** when implementing hand hygiene interventions the way that a health facility approaches this as part of safety and quality improvement and the value placed on hand hygiene improvement are part of the cultural conditions are important considerations.

**1a. System change – alcohol-based handrub at point of care**  
 +  
**1b. System change – access to safe, continuous water supply, soap and towels**  
 +  
**2. Training and education**  
 +  
**3. Evaluation and feedback**  
 +  
**4. Reminders in the workplace**  
 +  
**5. Institutional safety climate**

<https://www.who.int/publications/item/a-guide-to-the-implementation-of-the-who-multimodal-hand-hygiene-improvement-strategy>

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**NEW WHO VIDEO**

Applying the WHO multimodal strategy  
for successful infection prevention improvements  
in health care

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**BUILD IT**



**TEACH IT**



**CHECK IT**



**SELL IT**



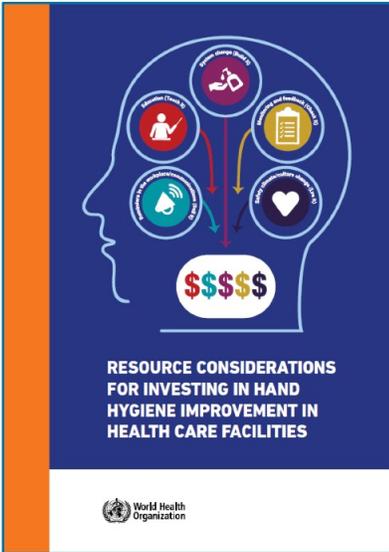
**LIVE IT**

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

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**Resources considerations to achieve effective hand hygiene at point of care**

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**RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS FOR INVESTING IN HAND HYGIENE IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH CARE FACILITIES**

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NEW!

**IMPROVING HAND HYGIENE THROUGH A MULTIMODAL STRATEGY**

**WHO's multimodal hand hygiene improvement strategy**

- Effective hand hygiene improvement programmes can prevent up to 25% avoidable infections acquired during health care delivery and generate economic savings on average 16 times the cost of implementation.
- The multimodal improvement strategy is highly effective, leading to significant improvement of the hand hygiene indicators in health care facilities. It comprises five elements:
- Implementing a multimodal strategy leads to reduction of health care-associated infections and antimicrobial resistance, and substantially helps to stop outbreaks.

**Use the five elements to drive improvement**

All elements are essential and complementary.

The five critical elements to be implemented as part of an infection prevention and control programme in the health care facility are: in an integrated manner, call it simplified as: **BUILD IT, TEACH IT, SELL IT, LIVE IT, CHECK IT** (in that order).

**Track progress**

- All progress one time through use of the rapid impact assessment framework.
- The framework is a diagnostic tool, identifying strengths and gaps resulting improvement across each of the five elements.

**SYSTEM CHANGE (Build It)**

- Enhancement of institutional enabling conditions: infrastructure, systems and equipment to infection prevention and control in the facility and
- This includes the available and continuous presence of disinfectant hand rub at the point of care, continuous availability of single-use personal protective equipment, and an adequate number of appropriate sinks.

**TEACHING AND EDUCATION (Teach It)**

- Continual education and practical training of clinical staff, patients and visitors about the importance of hand hygiene to better understand when and how to perform hand hygiene.
- Education should also address all other health workers, including hospital administration, during government and community health workers.

**MONITORING AND FEEDBACK OF CLINICAL INDICATORS (Check It)**

- Regular monitoring and evaluation identify areas for improvement, foster an atmosphere of safety and reduce social stigma, and help maintain compliance, and help maintain a strong clinical leadership role in health workers and senior management using local data to assess overall approach to infection prevention and control.

**SAFETY CLIMATE/CULTURE CHANGE (Live It)**

- Change an organisational environment that promotes high compliance with hand hygiene by creating patient and health worker safety.
- At the organisational level, this should include the allocation of resources for hand hygiene programmes and clear messages of support for infection prevention and control.**
- At the individual level, this aims to ensure that health workers identify hand hygiene as a priority that reflects their own interest in protecting patients. Partnering with patients and patient representatives to promote hand hygiene may also promote a culture of personal and organisational responsibility and is complementary with top-down initiatives, including health workers and patient representatives.**

**REMEMBER US IN THE MIDDLE/LACK OF COMMUNICATIONS (Sell It)**

- Patients, visitors, clinical and social partners, business, government.
- They can potentially promote and sustain hand hygiene culture, the improvement of hand hygiene and the indicators when to perform it.
- This also helps to involve patients and other partners and ensure that the best of care they desire includes the best of care they deserve for hand hygiene, workers with inputs to hand hygiene.

Access to "Resource considerations for investing in hand hygiene improvement in health care facilities" (<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/core-components>)

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

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## How the concept matches the WHO Multimodal Improvement Strategy



**"Multiple elements, all essential and complementary, must be put in place as part of interventions to achieve outcome improvements and optimal hand hygiene Behavioural Change"**



-  Functioning hand hygiene stations continuously available at the point of care
-  Mentorship/education at the point of care/bed-side
-  Monitoring hand hygiene at the point for care
-  Reminders (e.g., Apps/posters) on hand hygiene at the point for care
-  Improving hand hygiene at the point of care through a climate change (e.g. leadership commitment, campaign involving all staff)

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/a-guide-to-the-implementation-of-the-who-multimodal-hand-hygiene-improvement-strategy>

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## WHO Hand Hygiene Improvement Multimodal Strategy (MMIS)



- 1. Build it**  
(system change)

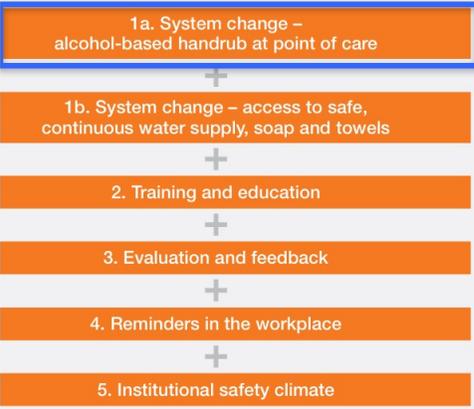
  - What infrastructures, equipment, supplies and other resources (including human) are required to implement the intervention?
  - Does the physical environment influence health worker behaviour? How can ergonomics and human factors approaches facilitate adoption of the intervention?
  - Are certain types of health workers needed to implement the intervention?
  - **Practical example:** when implementing hand hygiene interventions, ease of access to handrubs at the point of care and the availability of WHO infrastructures (including water and soap) are important considerations. Are these available, affordable and easily accessible in the workplace? If not, action is needed.
- 2. Teach it**  
(training & education)

  - Who needs to be trained? What type of training should be used to ensure that the intervention will be implemented in line with evidence-based policies and how frequently?
  - Does the facility have trainers, training aids, and the necessary equipment?
  - **Practical example:** when implementing injection safety interventions, timely training of those responsible for administering safe injections, including carers and community workers, are important considerations, as well as adequate disposal methods.
- 3. Check it**  
(monitoring & feedback)

  - How can you identify the gaps in IPC practices or other indicators in your setting to allow you to prioritize your interventions?
  - How can you be sure that the intervention is being implemented correctly and safely, including at the bedside? (For example, see these methods in place to observe or track practices?)
  - How and when will feedback be given to the target audience and managers? How can patients also be informed?
  - **Practical example:** when implementing surgical site infection intervention, the use of key data are important considerations, such as surveillance data collection forms and the WHO checklist (adapted to local conditions).
- 4. Sell it**  
(reminders & communication)

  - How are you promoting an intervention to ensure that there are cues to action at the point of care and messages are reinforced to health workers and patients?
  - Do you have capacity/funding to develop promotional messages and materials?
  - **Practical example:** when implementing interventions to reduce central-line-associated bloodstream infection, the use of visual cues to action, promotional/reinforcing messages and planning for periodic campaigns are important considerations.
- 5. Live it**  
(culture change)

  - Is there demonstrable support for the intervention at every level of the health system? (For example, do senior managers provide funding for equipment and other resources? Are they willing to be champions and role models for IPC improvement?)
  - Are teams involved in co-developing or adapting the intervention? Are they empowered and do they feel ownership and the need for accountability?
  - **Practical example:** when implementing hand hygiene interventions, the way that a health facility approaches this as part of safety and quality improvement and the value placed on hand hygiene improvement are part of the cultural conditions and important considerations.



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**System Change is key to achieve effective hand hygiene at the point of care**



Achievement of continuous availability of infrastructure, materials and equipment to effectively perform hand hygiene at the point of care

The reliable and uninterrupted provision of alcohol-based hand rub at the point of care

Continuous supplies of safe, clean water, soap, single-use towels, and an adequate number of functioning sinks



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## Alcohol-based hand rub preferred recourse for hand hygiene

- A broad antimicrobial spectrum
- Highly effective, well tolerated by the skin
- Available and feasible at the **point of care**
- Overcoming key behavioural barriers to compliance with hand hygiene
- **Less time consuming**
- The challenge of securing a reliable and sustainable supply
- **Local ABHR production** using the WHO formulations
- It is imperative that a facility makes ABHR of an adequate quality **continuously available and at the point of care**

[http://www.who.int/infection-prevention/tools/hand-hygiene/system\\_change/en/](http://www.who.int/infection-prevention/tools/hand-hygiene/system_change/en/)



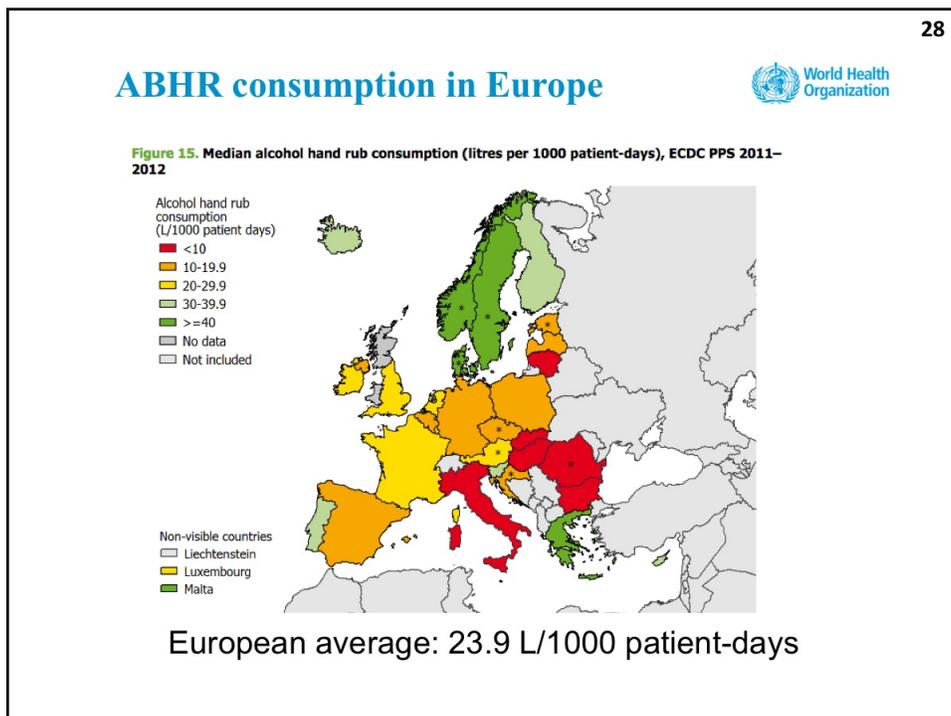
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NEW POPS VIDEO



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Private Organizations for Patient Safety  
Hand Hygiene

<https://www.who.int/initiatives/private-organizations-for-patient-safety/pops-for-hand-hygiene>

03/05/2021

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The footage in this video was filmed prior to the SARS-CoV2 pandemic



Together, we are saving lives and will continue to do so

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The footage in this video was filmed prior to the SARS-CoV2 pandemic



## WHO Hand Hygiene Improvement Multimodal Strategy



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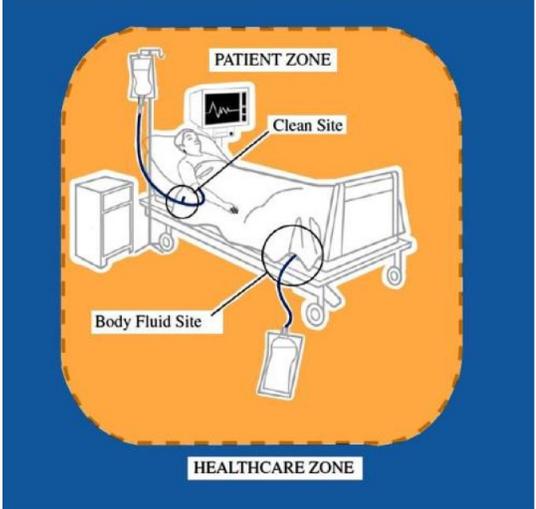
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## 2. Training and education



WHO guidelines on Hand Hygiene 2009

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## 2. Training and education

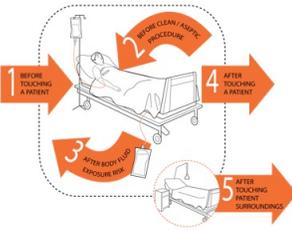
# HOW and WHEN

### How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HANDRUB

Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds





### Hand Hygiene: Why, How & When?

**WHY?**

- Thousands of people die every day around the world from infections acquired while receiving health care.
- Hands are the main pathways of germ transmission during health care.
- Hand hygiene is therefore the most important measure to avoid the transmission of harmful germs and prevent health care-associated infections.
- This brochure explains how and when to practice hand hygiene.

**HOW?**

- Clean your hands by rubbing them with an alcohol-based formulation, as the preferred means for routine hygiene hand antisepsis if hands are not visibly soiled. If it is faster, more effective, and better tolerated by your hands than washing with soap and water.
- Wash your hands with soap and water when hands are visibly dirty or visibly soiled with blood or other body fluids or after using the toilet.
- If exposure to potential spore-forming pathogens is deemed associated or proven, including outbreaks of Clostridium difficile, hand-washing with soap and water is the preferred means.

**WHO?**

- Any health-care worker, caregiver or person involved in direct or indirect patient care needs to be concerned about hand hygiene and should be able to perform it competently and at the right time.

<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/hand-hygiene/tools-and-resources>

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## Education Session for Trainers, Observers and Health Workers



# HAND HYGIENE

WHO Infection Prevention and Control Hub  
WHO Collaborating Centre on Patient Safety, Geneva, Switzerland

5 May 2018



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

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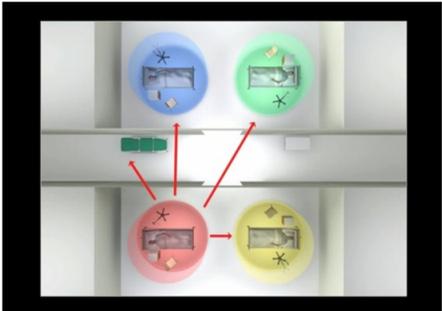
## Free Hand Hygiene video as a practical tool



VIDEOS IN CLINICAL MEDICINE

### Hand Hygiene

Yves Longtin, M.D., Hugo Sax, M.D., Benedetta Allegranzi, M.D., Franck Schneider, and Didier Pittet, M.D.



Longtin Y, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2011; 364: e24.

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**Hand Hygiene VIDEOS in The New England Journal of Medicine in YOUR language**

Produced in collaboration with the WHO Collaborating Centre on Patient Safety, University of Geneva Hospitals & Faculty of Medicine, Geneva, Switzerland

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Hand Hygiene NEJM English	Hygiene des mains NEJM French	Higiene de manos NEJM Spanish
		
Hand Hygiene NEJM Arabic	Hand Hygiene NEJM Chinese	Hand Hygiene NEJM Russian
		
Handhygiene NEJM German	Hand Hygiene NEJM Indonesian	Hand Hygiene NEJM Italian
		

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**Training video**

 World Health Organization

 Search

**Surgical Handrubbing Technique**

- Handwash with soap and water on arrival to OR, after having donned theatre clothing (cap/hat/bonnet and mask).
- Use an alcohol-based handrub (ABHR) product for surgical hand preparation, by carefully following the technique illustrated in Images 1 to 17, before every surgical procedure.
- If any residual talc or biological fluids are present when gloves are removed following the operation, handwash with soap and water.



1 Put approximately 5ml (3 doses) of ABHR in the palm of your left hand, using the elbow of your other arm to operate the dispenser.



2 Dip the fingertips of your right hand in the handrub to decontaminate under the nails (5 seconds).



3



4



5



6



7

Images 3-7: Smear the handrub on the right forearm up to the elbow. Ensure that the whole skin area is covered by using circular movements around the forearm until the handrub has fully evaporated (10-15 seconds).

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

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**Interactive game-based learning tool**  
 by the WHO Academy –  
*coming soon*

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**Your 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene**

WHO Academy

**COMING SOON**

An interactive, game-based learning resource to support all health workers to perform hand hygiene at the point of care. Developed by hand hygiene and adult-learning experts from the WHO Academy.

Health workers can play an important role in preventing the transmission of infection during health care delivery by performing hand hygiene according to the 5 moments. Using gaming methodologies, this learning programme will support health workers and health facilities to embed hand hygiene into practice, protecting themselves and the people they care for.

**GET INVOLVED**  
 Subscribe to newsletter  
 Help test the learning programme before launch  
 Sign up

<https://www.who.int/about/who-academy>

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**WHO Hand Hygiene Improvement Multimodal Strategy**

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1a. System change – alcohol-based handrub at point of care

+

1b. System change – access to safe, continuous water supply, soap and towels

+

2. Training and education

+

3. Evaluation and feedback

+

4. Reminders in the workplace

+

5. Institutional safety climate

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### 3. Monitoring and feedback of hand hygiene indicators



**Regular monitoring and evaluation** (using standardized tools) of hand hygiene infrastructures

Location of facilities at the point of care, consumption of soap and ABHR

Monitoring and evaluation of **knowledge and compliance** with best hand hygiene practices at the point of care

Providing **regular performance feedback** to healthcare workers and senior management using local data to raise awareness and improve practices

The image shows a 'World Health Organization Patient Safety Observation Form' and a diagram titled 'Your 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene'. The form includes fields for Facility, Service, Ward, Department, and Country, along with a table for recording observations. The diagram illustrates five key moments for hand hygiene: 1. Before patient care, 2. Before a clean/aseptic procedure, 3. After body fluid exposure risk, 4. After patient care, and 5. After contact with patient surroundings.



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

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### WHO Hand Hygiene Improvement Multimodal Strategy



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### My 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene Focus on caring for a patient with a central venous catheter

**My 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene  
Focus on caring for a patient with a peripheral venous catheter**

**1** BEFORE TOUCHING THE PATIENT

**2** BEFORE TOUCHING THE CATHETER

**3** AFTER TOUCHING THE CATHETER

**4** AFTER TOUCHING THE PATIENT

**5** AFTER TOUCHING THE SURROUNDINGS

**1** IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ANY MANIPULATION OF THE CATHETER AND THE ASSOCIATED INFUSION/INJECTION/ASPIRATION SYSTEM, SUCH AS:

- 1a. Catheter insertion or removal (before putting on, stop, or start a pump, opening, changing, cleaning, or disconnecting associated equipment for these procedures)
- 1b. Accessing (drawing) the administration set and infusion bottles
- 1c. Preparing medications for infusion into the catheter

**2** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 2a. Insertion, removal, or replacement of the catheter
- 2b. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 2c. Dressing change

**3** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 3a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 3b. Dressing change

**4** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 4a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 4b. Dressing change

**5** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 5a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 5b. Dressing change

**Key additional considerations for peripheral intravenous catheters**

- 1.1. Indication: Ensure that a peripheral venous catheter is indicated. Remove the catheter when no longer necessary or if badly indicated.
- 1.2. Infection prevention measures:
  - 1.2.1. Prepare clean site with an antiseptic (70% alcohol, tincture of iodine, or chlorhexidine or alcohol based 2% chlorhexidine)
  - 1.2.2. Wear clean, non-sterile gloves and apply an aseptic procedure (if non-touch technique for catheter insertion, removal, and/or sampling)
- 2.1. Replace any dry plastic tube (sheath) every 2-3 days
- 2.2. Consider scheduled catheter change every 96 hours
- 2.3. Change tubing used to administer blood, blood products, chemotherapy, and fat emulsions within 24 hours of insertion and. Consider changing and flushing every 96 hours
- 2.4. Document: Record time and date of catheter insertion and flushing, change, and condition (ie, replacement of catheter site every day)

### My 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene<sup>43</sup> Focus on caring for a patient with an endotracheal tube

**My 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene  
Focus on caring for a patient with a Urinary Catheter**

**1** BEFORE TOUCHING THE PATIENT

**2** BEFORE TOUCHING THE CATHETER

**3** AFTER TOUCHING THE CATHETER

**4** AFTER TOUCHING THE PATIENT

**5** AFTER TOUCHING THE SURROUNDINGS

**1** IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ANY MANIPULATION OF THE ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE AND ANY RESPIRATORY TRACT CIRC, SUCH AS:

- 1a. Performing chest care, and care, or securing the endotracheal or tracheostomy tube (before putting on, clean, stop, or start a pump)
- 1b. Intentional aspiration or sampling of the respiratory tract through endotracheal tube or trans-bronchovascular biopsy (before putting on sterile gloves)

**2** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 2a. Insertion, removal, or replacement of the endotracheal tube
- 2b. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 2c. Dressing change

**3** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 3a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 3b. Dressing change

**4** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 4a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 4b. Dressing change

**5** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 5a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 5b. Dressing change

**CLEAN YOUR HANDS WHEN HANDLING A URINARY CATHETER AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

Immediately before any manipulation of the urinary catheter or drainage system that could lead to contamination of the urine, such as:

- 1a. Insertion, removal, or replacement of the urinary catheter
- 1b. Intentional aspiration or sampling of the urinary tract through endotracheal tube or trans-bronchovascular biopsy (before putting on sterile gloves)
- 1c. Assembling the drainage system to collect urine samples or to empty the drainage bag

**WHY?** To protect the patient against harmful germs, including the patient's own, from entering his/her body.

**1** IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 1a. Insertion, removal, or replacement of the urinary catheter
- 1b. Intentional aspiration or sampling of the urinary tract through endotracheal tube or trans-bronchovascular biopsy (before putting on sterile gloves)
- 1c. Assembling the drainage system to collect urine samples or to empty the drainage bag

**2** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 2a. Insertion, removal, or replacement of the urinary catheter
- 2b. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 2c. Dressing change

**3** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 3a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 3b. Dressing change

**4** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 4a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 4b. Dressing change

**5** IMMEDIATELY AFTER ANY TASK INVOLVING HAND HYGIENE, SUCH AS:

- 5a. Insertion or removal of the catheter
- 5b. Dressing change

**CLEAN YOUR HANDS WHEN HANDLING A URINARY CATHETER AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

Immediately after any task involving the urinary catheter or drainage system that could lead to urine exposure, such as:

- 1a. Collecting a urine sample
- 1b. Emptying the drainage bag
- 1c. Removing the urinary catheter

**WHY?** To protect yourself and the health-care environment from harmful patient germs.

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**It takes just 5 Moments to change the world**

Clean your hands, stop the spread of drug-resistant germs!

**It takes just 5 Moments to change the world**

Clean your hands, stop the spread of drug-resistant germs!

**It takes just 5 Moments to change the world**

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## Integration of hand hygiene in the surgical patient journey

**HAND HYGIENE AND THE SURGICAL PATIENT JOURNEY**

**313M** people undergo surgery every year - twice the number of babies born in the world

**61%** of health workers do not wash their hands at the right frequency

**1 in 2** surgical sites do not undergo hand hygiene

**UP TO 31%** of patients die as a result of surgical site infection

**15-20** minutes of hand hygiene in 100 cases

**SAFESURGICALHANDS** SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

Refer to WHO 5 Moments for hand hygiene material for further guidance [www.who.int/infection-prevention-control](http://www.who.int/infection-prevention-control)

**Surgical Handrubbing Technique**

Handrub with soap and water or alcohol to (AO), after having changed theatre clothing (gloves, gown and mask).

Use an alcohol-based handrub (ABHR) product for surgical hand preparation, by correctly following the technique described in steps 1 to 17, before every surgical procedure.

If any residual soil or biological fluids are present when gloves are removed following the operation, handrub with soap and water.

**Step 1-17:** Cover the hands on the right forearm up to the elbow. Ensure that the whole skin area is covered by using circular movements around the forearm and the handrub has fully evaporated (15-20 seconds).

**Step 1-17:** Repeat steps 1-7 for the left hand and forearm.

**Step 1-17:** Repeat the whole sequence 10 times. The number of times that each step is to be done is indicated by the number of arrows in the illustration. This should be for or under those times.

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

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## WHO Hand Hygiene Improvement Multimodal Strategy

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- 1a. System change – alcohol-based handrub at point of care
- +
- 1b. System change – access to safe, continuous water supply, soap and towels
- +
2. Training and education
- +
3. Evaluation and feedback
- +
4. Reminders in the workplace
- +
5. Institutional safety climate

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## 5. Institutional Safety Climate

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**Creating an organizational environment that prioritizes high compliance with hand hygiene to achieve patient and health worker safety**

**Institutional level**

- Ensure budget allocation for hand hygiene programme and resources
- Clear support from leaders and senior management
- Setting benchmarks of targets for compliance
- All levels of staff, including leaders and senior managers role model and champion hand hygiene
- Promotion for the 5 May -Save Lives Clean Your Hands annual campaign

**Individual level**

- Ensure health workers identify hand hygiene as a priority
- Commitment to “do no harm to patients”



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## Institutional safety climate



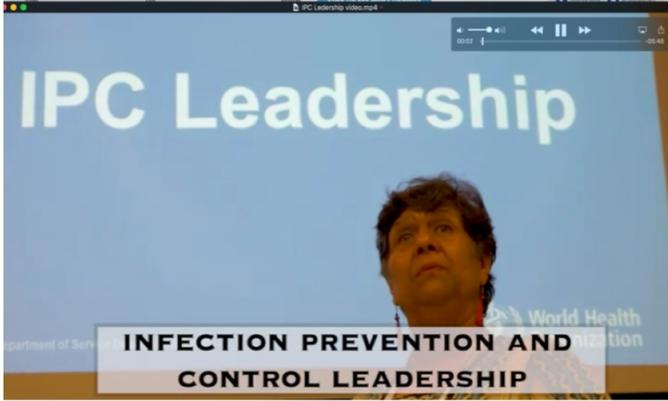
- Patient involvement in hand hygiene promotion
- Patients are informed about the importance of hand hygiene
- A formalised programme of patient engagement

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## IPC leadership worldwide



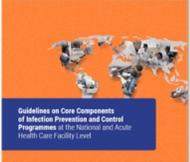
<https://www.who.int/teams/integrated-health-services/infection-prevention-control/core-components>



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## WHO training module in Leadership and programme management in IPC

Session 1	Session 2	Session 3	Session 4
 <p><b>Introduction to leadership in the context of:</b>            the core components;            the multimodal strategy;            implementation resources;            project management;            IPC interlinkages;            principles of adult learning.</p>	 <p><b>Drill-down on IPC leadership:</b>            what makes a good leader;            the relevance of leadership to IPC;            leadership characteristics;            types of leaders;            leadership challenges and opportunities.</p>	 <p><b>Exploration of implementation and behaviour change:</b>            implementation success factors;            behaviour change and implementation;            quality improvement cycles and implementation;            leadership challenges and solutions.</p>	 <p><b>Focus on communication and advocacy:</b>            communication skills in IPC;            choosing the right communication channels;            leadership and conflict resolution.</p>

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

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## Hand Hygiene Self-Assessment Framework (HHSAF)



- A **global systematic and validated tool** used by health facilities
- A complete **situation analysis**
- **To support implementation and sustainment** of a hand hygiene programme
- A **diagnostic tool**
  - to identify key issues requiring focus and improvement
- Facilitates the development of an **action plan**
- **Documentation of progress** over time

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



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### Hand Hygiene Self-Assessment Framework

Introduction and user instructions

Divided in 5 Major Components of the WHO Multimodal Hand Hygiene Improvement Strategy



- 27 Indicators
- For self assessment
- Representing the key elements for each component
- Based on evidence & expert consensus

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## WHO Hand Hygiene Self Assessment Framework global survey 2019



**Objectives:**

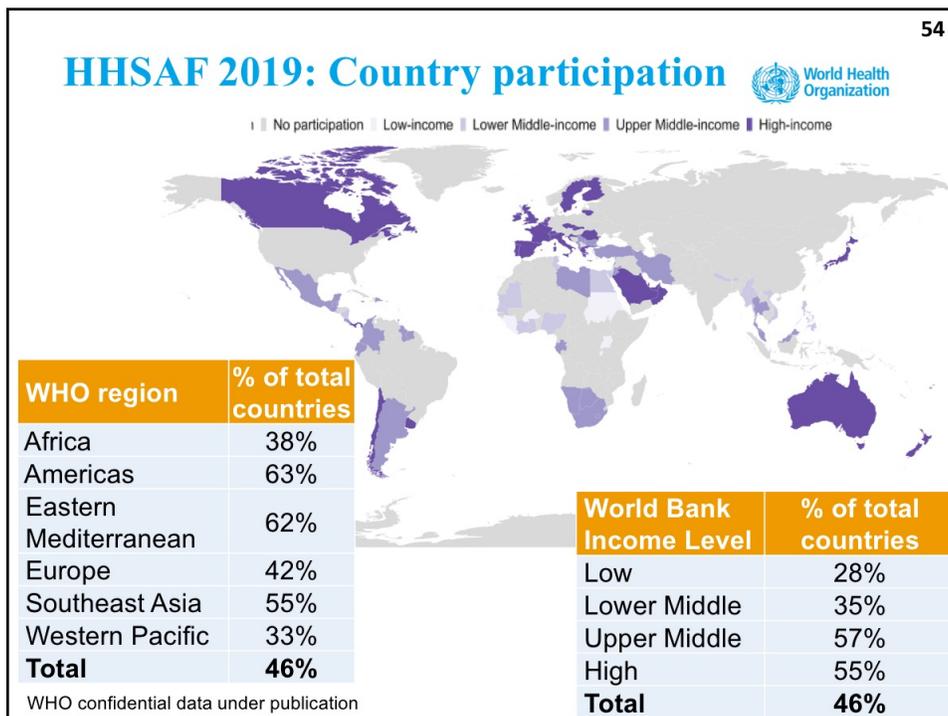
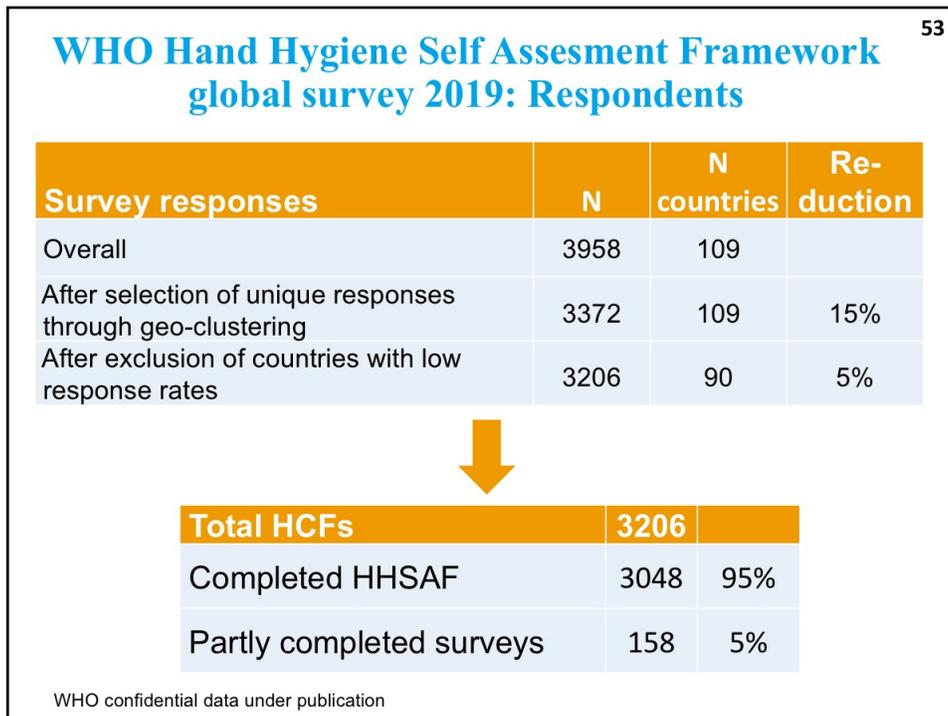
1. Encourage local assessment of HH activities using a standardized and validated tool
2. Situation analysis to inform strategies to further improve patient safety, outbreak preparedness and IPC

**Online survey:** January – December 2019  
Arabic, English, French, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Spanish & Thai

**Improved global representativeness:**

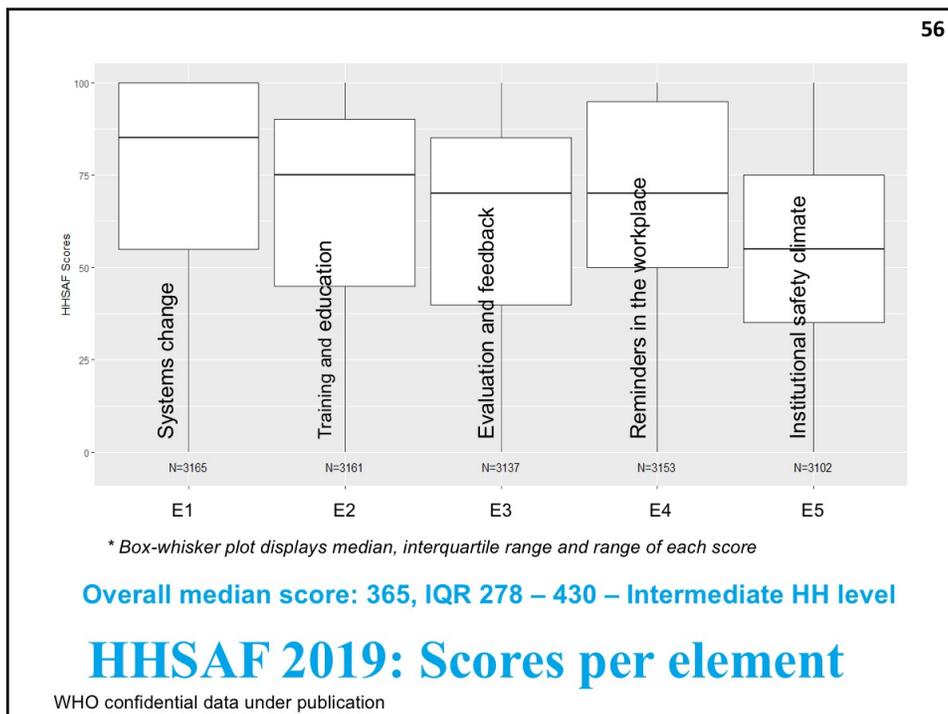
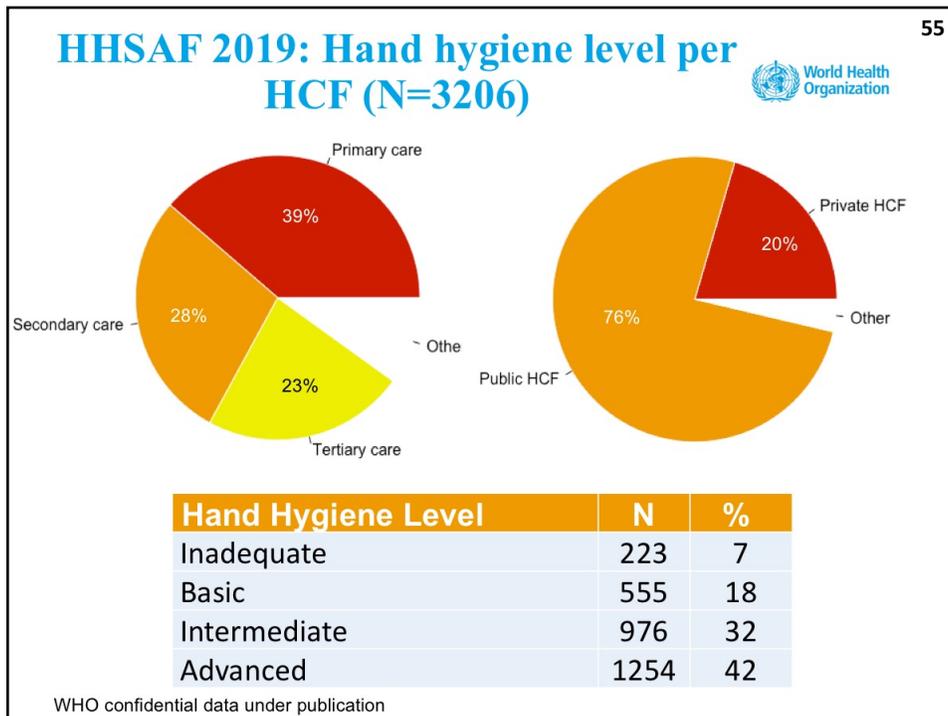
- Geospatial algorithm selected unique responses per HCF
- Countries with very few responses were excluded from the overall analysis
- Post-stratification weighting (level and type of care, WHO region, World Bank income level)

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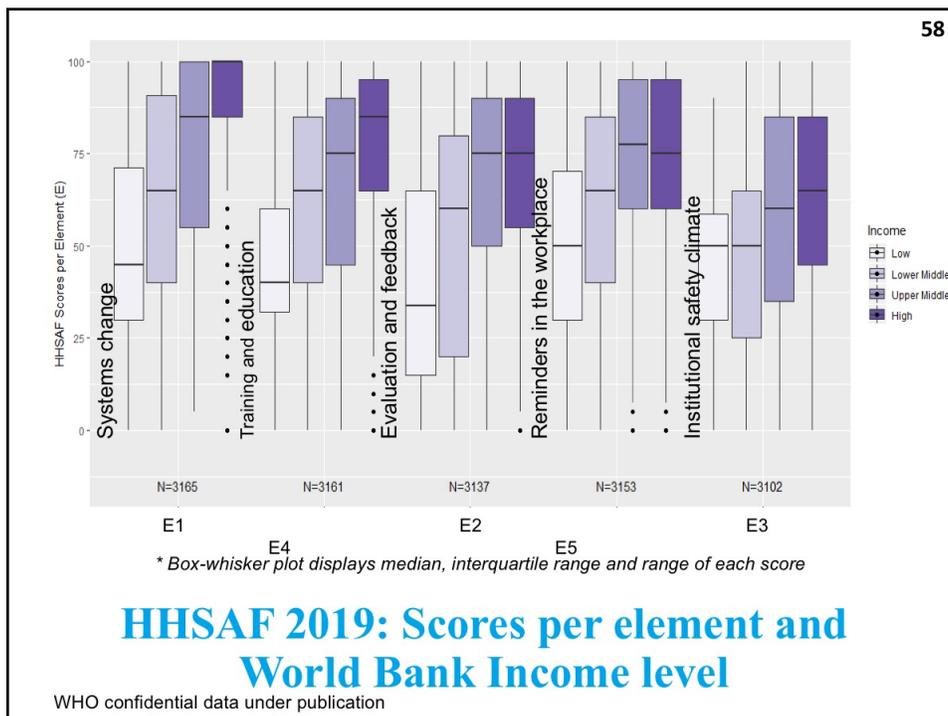
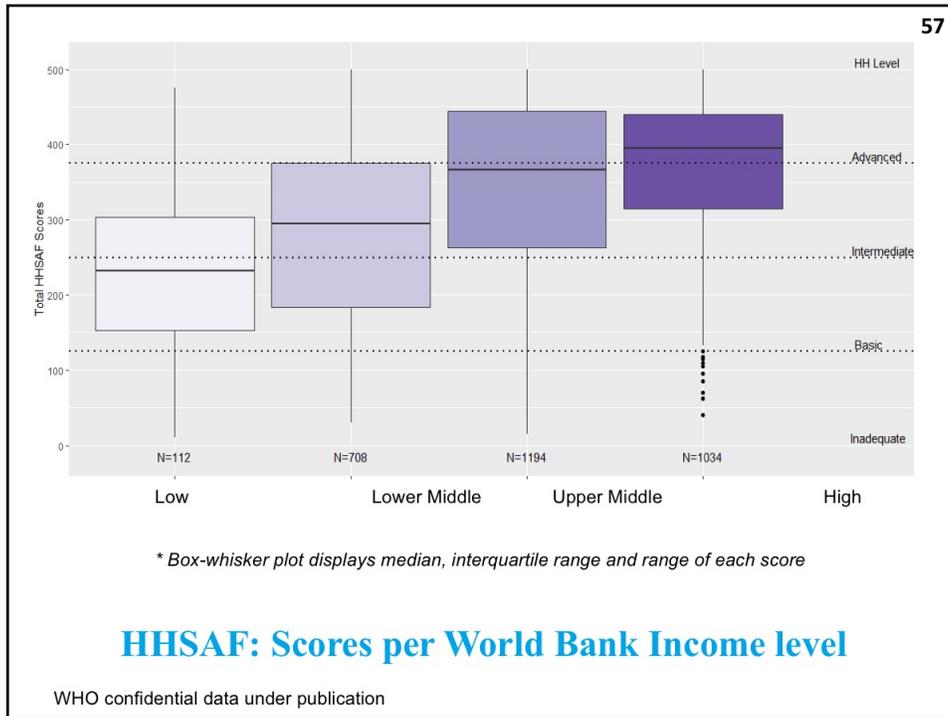
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**Your Action Plan for Hand Hygiene Improvement**  
 Template Action Plan for WHO Framework  
**Inadequate/Basic** Results

**General**

**System change**

**Your Action Plan for Hand Hygiene Improvement**  
 Template Action Plan for WHO Framework  
**Intermediate** Results

**System change**

**Training / education**

**Your Action Plan for Hand Hygiene Improvement**  
 Template Action Plan for WHO Framework  
**Advanced/Leadership** Results

**System change**

**Training / education**

Assessment – assess tolerability and acceptability of the alcohol-based handrubs (ABHR) in use among health-care workers and use this information to motivate them to continue to preferably use ABHRs  
 Hand hygiene products – make multiple types of dispensers (e.g. pocket bottles, wall dispensers, dispensers available on trolleys and bed rail) available to best meet the needs at the point of care  
 Management support – engage with experts to make a cost-benefit analysis of system change in your organization and share with executive leaders

Intra-facility education – maintain mandatory education on hand hygiene for new employees and continuous training for all staff by using multiple and innovative educational methods  
 Integration and alignment – embed hand hygiene in all services, protocols, standard operating procedures, and care bundles, when applicable  
 Evaluation – regularly assess health-care workers' knowledge on hand hygiene and use the results to further refine educational messages  
 Extra-facility education – encourage the inclusion of hand hygiene within university curricula – organize an annual course on hand hygiene and infection control to train trainers and observers in your area

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

World Health Organization | Patient Safety | SAVE LIVES | 60  
 A World Alliance for Safer Health Care | Clean Your Hands

**Your Action Plan for Hand Hygiene Improvement**  
 Template Action Plan for WHO Framework  
**Inadequate/Basic** Results

**General**

**System change**

**Your Action Plan for Hand Hygiene Improvement**  
 Template Action Plan for WHO Framework  
**Intermediate** Results

**System change**

**Training / education**

**Your Action Plan for Hand Hygiene Improvement**  
 Template Action Plan for WHO Framework  
**Advanced/Leadership** Results

**System change**

**Training / education**

Assessment – assess tolerability and acceptability of the alcohol-based handrubs (ABHR) in use among health-care workers and use this information to motivate them to continue to preferably use ABHRs  
 Hand hygiene products – make multiple types of dispensers (e.g. pocket bottles, wall dispensers, dispensers available on trolleys and bed rail) available to best meet the needs at the point of care  
 Management support – engage with experts to make a cost-benefit analysis of system change in your organization and share with executive leaders

Intra-facility education – maintain mandatory education on hand hygiene for new employees and continuous training for all staff by using multiple and innovative educational methods  
 Integration and alignment – embed hand hygiene in all services, protocols, standard operating procedures, and care bundles, when applicable  
 Evaluation – regularly assess health-care workers' knowledge on hand hygiene and use the results to further refine educational messages  
 Extra-facility education – encourage the inclusion of hand hygiene within university curricula – organize an annual course on hand hygiene and infection control to train trainers and observers in your area

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

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World Health Organization | Patient Safety | SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands | 61

**Your Action Plan for Hand Hygiene Improvement**  
 Template Action Plan for WHO Framework

**Inadequate/Basic** Results

General

**System change**

**System change**

**Intermediate** Results

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**Training/education**

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

**The key resource to understand hand hygiene practice and observation in health care** | 62

World Health Organization

SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands

**Hand Hygiene Technical Reference Manual**

To be used by health-care workers, trainers and observers of hand hygiene practices

World Health Organization | Patient Safety

SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands

**Hand Hygiene Training Films**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XZKXMw29kFU>

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

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**Year of the Health and Care Workers 2021**

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- **Protect** our health and care workers
  - Health and care workers have protected the world during COVID-19: We have a moral obligation to protect them
  - Vaccinating health and care workers first is the right thing to do and the smart thing to do
- **Invest** in the people who invest in us
  - We must invest in education, jobs and decent work to protect the world from disease and achieve universal health coverage
  - We need to invest in gender equity
- **Together** we can make it happen
  - We all have a role to play to ensure that our health and care workforces are supported, protected, motivated and equipped to deliver safe health care at all times



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**Promotional tools for**  
**World Hand Hygiene Day**  
**5 May 2021**

<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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5 May 2021  
World Hand Hygiene Day

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Ultimate goal

- To achieve effective hand hygiene action at the point of care

Objectives

- To engage multiple audiences highlighting their role in achieving effective hand hygiene action at the point of care, according to the WHO multimodal hand hygiene improvement strategy
- To support implementation of the *WHO 2020 recommendations for universal hand hygiene* and of the *WHO/UNICEF Hand Hygiene for All* initiative



<https://www.who.int/publications/item/a-guide-to-the-implementation-of-the-who-multimodal-hand-hygiene-improvement-strategy>

<https://www.who.int/publications-detail/recommendations-to-member-states-to-improve-hand-hygiene-practices-to-help-prevent-the-transmission-of-the-covid-19-virus>

[https://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/sanitation-waste/sanitation/hand-hygiene-for-all/en/](https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/sanitation-waste/sanitation/hand-hygiene-for-all/en/)

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5 May 2021 slogan  
Seconds save lives - clean your hands!



<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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## A wide range of tools to get involved!



<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021/how-to-get-involved>

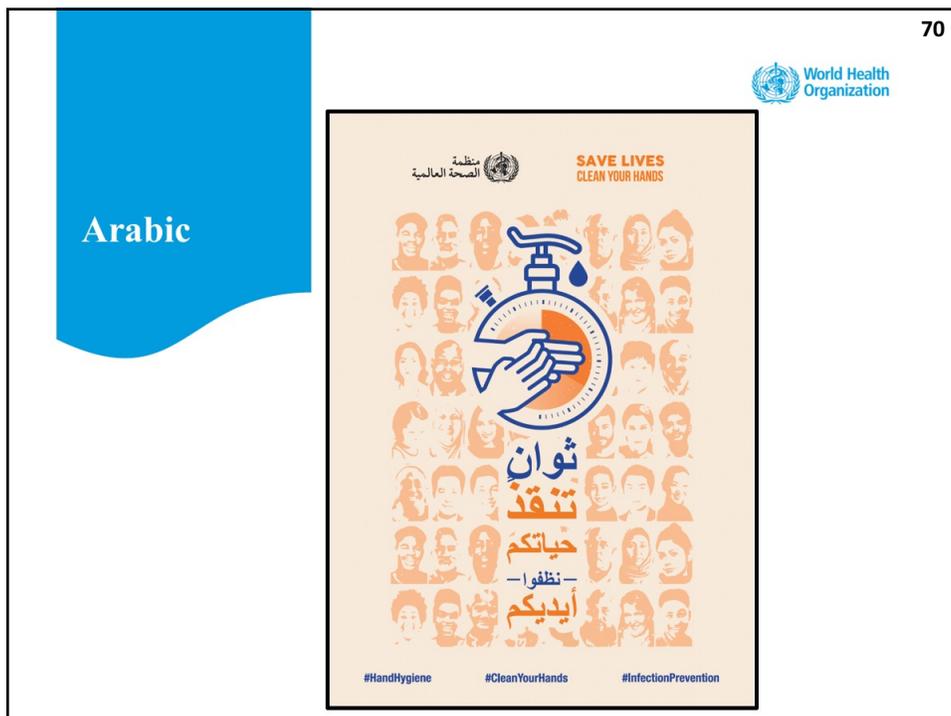
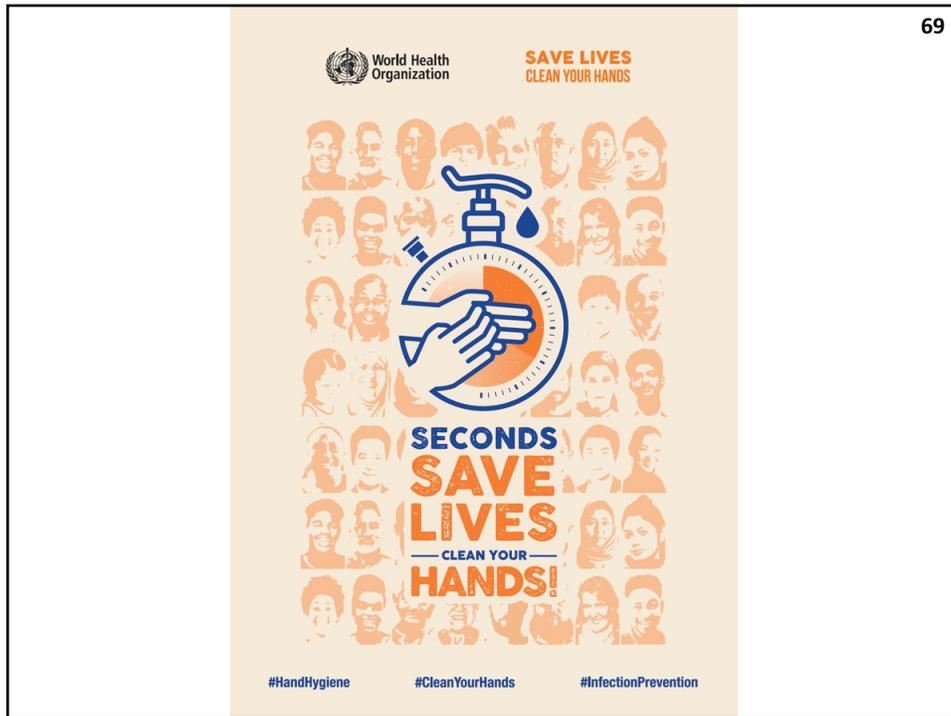
68



**New web page feature** | Where you can find everything that you need for your campaign  
<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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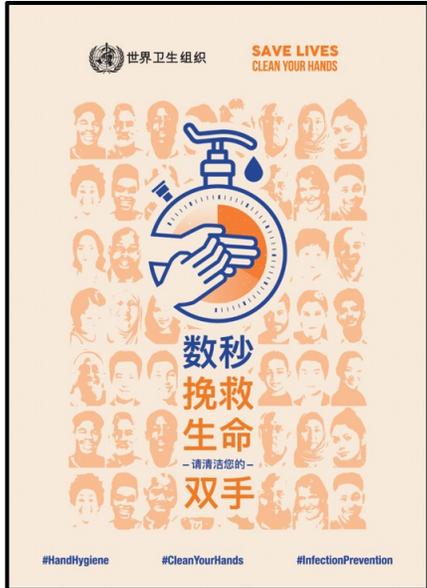


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World Health Organization

Chinese



世界卫生组织 SAVE LIVES  
CLEAN YOUR HANDS

数秒  
挽救  
生命  
—请清洁您的—  
双手

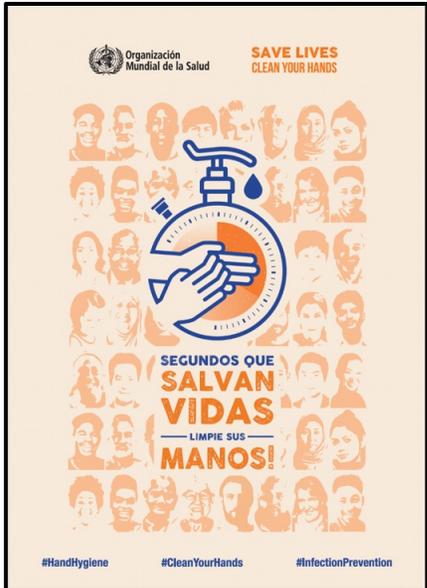
#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

The poster features a central graphic of hands being washed under a pump dispenser, set against a background of a grid of diverse human faces. The text is in Chinese characters, and the WHO logo is at the top left.

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World Health Organization

Spanish



Organización Mundial de la Salud SAVE LIVES  
CLEAN YOUR HANDS

SEGUNDOS QUE  
SALVAN  
VIDAS  
— LIMPIE SUS —  
MANOS!

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

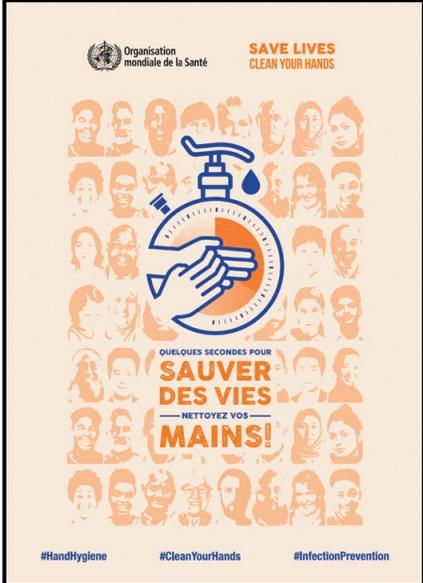
The poster features a central graphic of hands being washed under a pump dispenser, set against a background of a grid of diverse human faces. The text is in Spanish, and the WHO logo is at the top left.

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World Health Organization

French



The poster features the WHO logo and the text 'Organisation mondiale de la Santé' and 'SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS'. The central graphic shows a hand being washed under a spray nozzle, surrounded by a grid of diverse human faces. Below the graphic, the text reads 'QUELQUES SECONDES POUR SAUVER DES VIES - NETTOYEZ VOS MAINS!'. At the bottom, the hashtags #HandHygiene, #CleanYourHands, and #InfectionPrevention are listed.

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World Health Organization

Russian



The poster features the WHO logo and the text 'Всемирная организация здравоохранения' and 'SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS'. The central graphic shows a hand being washed under a spray nozzle, surrounded by a grid of diverse human faces. Below the graphic, the text reads 'СЕКУНДЫ СПАСАЮТ ЖИЗНИ - СОБЛЮДАЙТЕ ЧИСТОТУ - РУК'. At the bottom, the hashtags #HandHygiene, #CleanYourHands, and #InfectionPrevention are listed.

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**Private  
Organizations  
for Patient  
Safety**  
**Hand Hygiene**

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**Translations**

**Japanese**



**Bulgarian**



**Portuguese**



**German**



**Finnish**



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**Translations** 77

**Greek**



**Italian**



**Swahili**





**Czech**



**Danish**

**Translations** 78

**Hungarian**



**Turkish**



**Hebrew**





**Swedish**



**Polish**

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**Translations** 79

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**German**



**Dutch**



**Slovakian**



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### Target audiences & calls to action (1)

**Health care workers:**

- Now more than ever, clean your hands at the point of care!

**IPC practitioners**

- Be a champion and mentor for clean hands at the point of care.

**Facility Managers:**

- Ensure hand hygiene supplies are available at every point of care.

**Policy Makers :**

- Invest now to ensure hand hygiene for all.

## Target audiences & calls to action (2)

### Patients and families:

- Help us to help you: please clean your hands!

### Vaccinators

- Clean your hands with every vaccine.

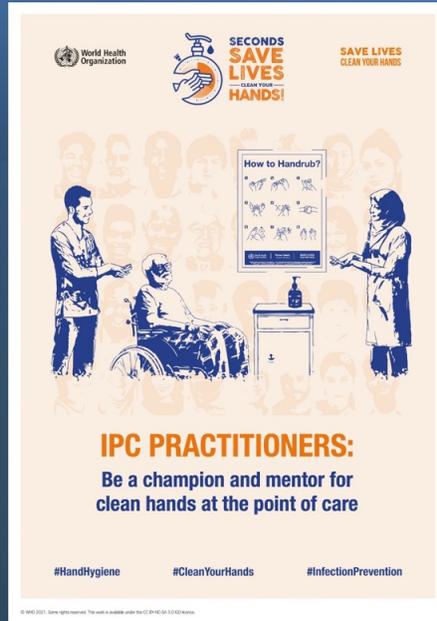
### Everyone

- Make clean hands your habit – It protects us all!



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The poster features the WHO logo and the slogan "SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!". It includes the text "SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS" and "How to Handrub?". The central illustration shows a healthcare worker in a white coat and cap standing next to a patient in a wheelchair, with another healthcare worker standing nearby. A hand hygiene station with a bottle of sanitizer is visible. The background is a collage of diverse human faces. At the bottom, the text reads "IPC PRACTITIONERS: Be a champion and mentor for clean hands at the point of care". Social media hashtags #HandHygiene, #CleanYourHands, and #InfectionPrevention are listed. A small copyright notice is at the very bottom.

World Health Organization

SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!

SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

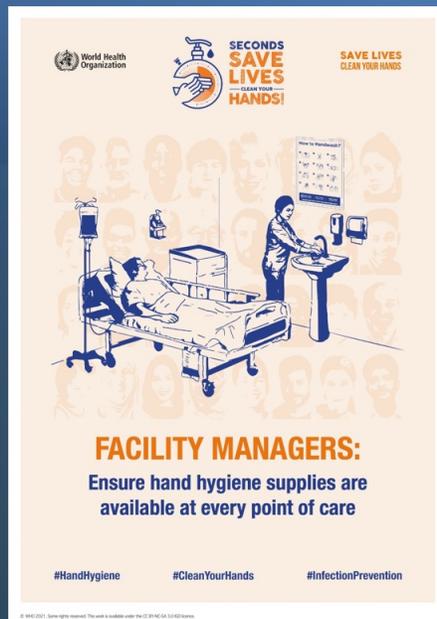
How to Handrub?

IPC PRACTITIONERS:  
Be a champion and mentor for  
clean hands at the point of care

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

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The poster features the WHO logo and the slogan "SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!". It includes the text "SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS" and "How to Handrub?". The central illustration shows a healthcare worker in a white coat and cap standing at a hand hygiene station, with a patient lying in a hospital bed in the foreground. A hand hygiene station with a bottle of sanitizer is visible. The background is a collage of diverse human faces. At the bottom, the text reads "FACILITY MANAGERS: Ensure hand hygiene supplies are available at every point of care". Social media hashtags #HandHygiene, #CleanYourHands, and #InfectionPrevention are listed. A small copyright notice is at the very bottom.

World Health Organization

SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!

SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

How to Handrub?

FACILITY MANAGERS:  
Ensure hand hygiene supplies are  
available at every point of care

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

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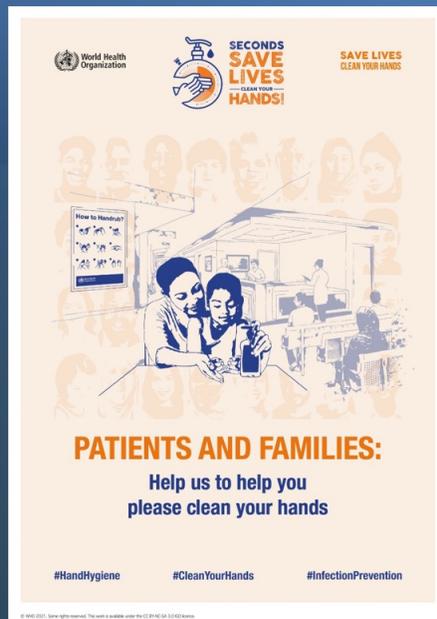
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The poster features the World Health Organization logo and the 'SECONDS SAVE LIVES' campaign logo. The central illustration shows a healthcare worker in white scrubs administering a vaccine to a patient. The background is a collage of diverse human faces. The text reads: 'VACCINATORS: Clean your hands with every vaccine'. At the bottom, it lists the hashtags #HandHygiene, #CleanYourHands, and #InfectionPrevention.

World Health Organization

SECONDS SAVE LIVES — CLEAN YOUR HANDS!

SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

**VACCINATORS:**  
Clean your hands with every vaccine

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

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The poster features the World Health Organization logo and the 'SECONDS SAVE LIVES' campaign logo. The central illustration shows three panels of healthcare workers in various settings (reception, examination, and procedure) all practicing hand hygiene. The background is a collage of diverse human faces. The text reads: 'EVERYONE: Make clean hands your habit, it protects all of us'. At the bottom, it lists the hashtags #HandHygiene, #CleanYourHands, and #InfectionPrevention.

World Health Organization

SECONDS SAVE LIVES — CLEAN YOUR HANDS!

SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

**EVERYONE:**  
Make clean hands your habit  
it protects all of us

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

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**Poster version with masks (1)**

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The image shows three vertical posters side-by-side. Each poster features the WHO logo, the slogan 'SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!', and the tagline 'SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS'. The background of each poster is a light orange color with a pattern of human faces. The first poster is titled 'EVERYONE: Make clean hands your habit it protects all of us' and shows an illustration of a person at a desk. The second poster is titled 'FACILITY MANAGERS: Ensure hand hygiene supplies are available at every point of care' and shows an illustration of a person in a hospital room. The third poster is titled 'POLICY-MAKERS: Invest now to ensure hand hygiene for all' and shows an illustration of people in a building. Each poster includes the hashtags #HandHygiene, #CleanYourHands, and #InfectionPrevention.

**Poster version with masks (2)**

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The image shows four vertical posters. The top-left poster is titled 'VACCINATORS: Clean your hands with every vaccine' and shows an illustration of a person receiving a vaccine. The bottom-left poster is titled 'PATIENTS AND FAMILIES: Help us to help you please clean your hands' and shows an illustration of a person in a hospital bed. The bottom-middle poster is titled 'HEALTH CARE WORKERS: Now more than ever clean your hands at the point of care' and shows an illustration of a person in a hospital room. The rightmost poster is titled 'IPC PRACTITIONERS: Be a champion and mentor for clean hands at the point of care' and shows an illustration of a person in a hospital room with a 'How to Hand-rub?' sign. Each poster features the WHO logo, the slogan 'SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!', and the tagline 'SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS'. The background of each poster is a light orange color with a pattern of human faces. Each poster includes the hashtags #HandHygiene, #CleanYourHands, and #InfectionPrevention.

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**SAVE LIVES  
CLEAN YOUR HANDS**

## POSTER MAKER

Save Lives by Supporting the  
5<sup>th</sup> of May campaign

Create your own version of the 5<sup>th</sup> of May campaign posters  
to print, post and share with your friends to spread awareness for the campaign



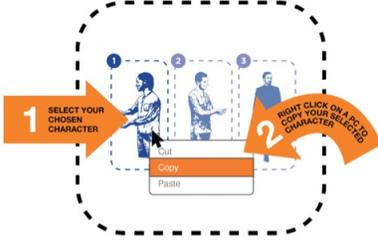
**JOHN DOE**  
I support the  
Clean Hands Save Lives Campaign

#CleanHands #CleanHands #CleanHands

Create a poster in under  
5 minutes!



Step 1. Select scenes, characters and  
objects from pages 5-10



COPYING THE CHARACTER

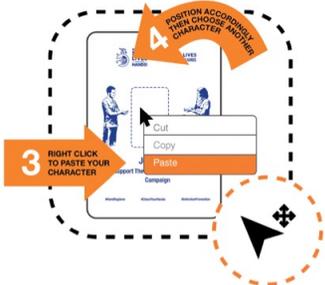
Right click on your selected character to copy or use this  
keyboard shortcut

**CTRL + C**

<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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Step 2. Paste your selection on top of the  
text on page 11 for solo creations  
or page 12 if you're working with a team



SCALING THE ELEMENTS

Don't forget that you can 'scale' a scene, character or  
object' to give it a sense of perspective.  
Make sure to add your name

Step 3. Promote the Campaign



SHARE SOCIALLY

Choose **FILE** and then **EXPORT** to save your image as a  
picture and then share on all Social Media  
Make sure to use the following #Hashtags  
**#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention**  
Or share it simply on  
[www.cleanhandssave.lives.org/](http://www.cleanhandssave.lives.org/)

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**SELECT A SCENE**



**SELECT CHARACTERS**



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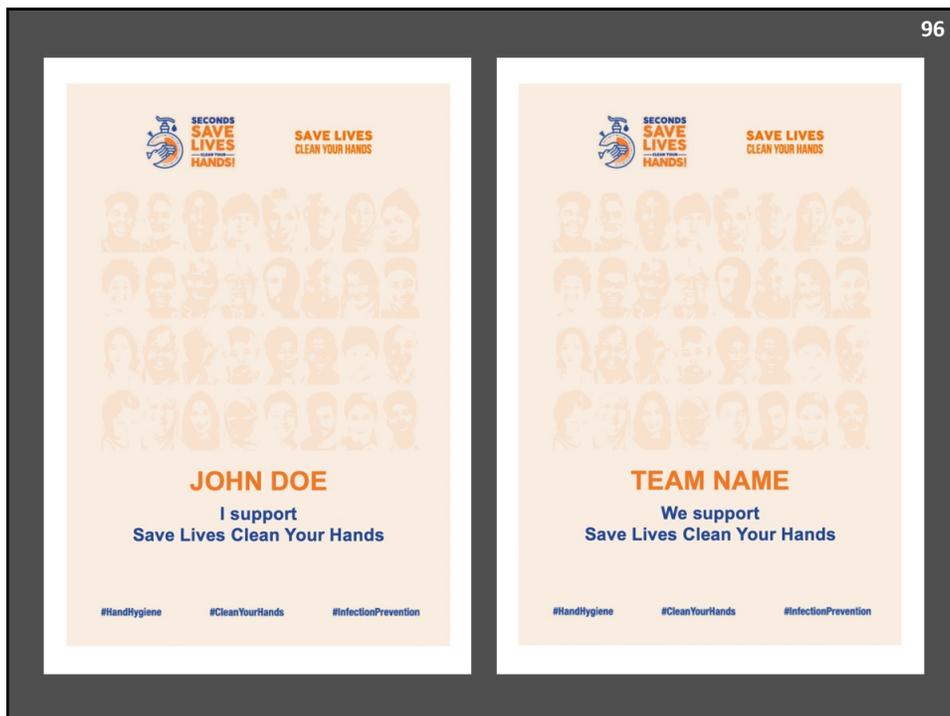
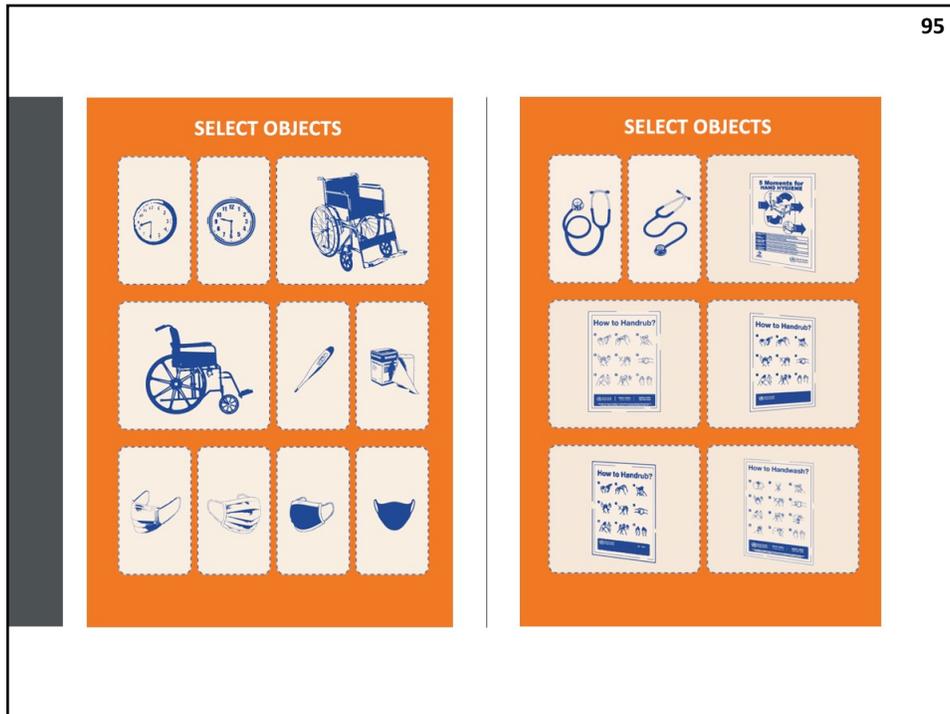
**SELECT OBJECTS**



**SELECT CHARACTERS**



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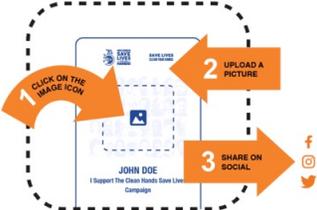


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Too busy?

Quickly upload a photo of yourself  
or even your team



**UPLOAD YOUR PHOTO**

Click the **ICON** then **SELECT** your image and finally enter in your name.  
 Make sure to use page 14 for a solo image and page 15 for a team photo



**JANE DOE**  
I support  
Save Lives Clean Your Hands

#HandHygiene #CleanYourhands #InfectionPrevention

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Email  
signature  
Banner

 <b>SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS</b>	 <b>СЕКУНДЫ СПАСАЮТ ЖИЗНИ</b> <b>РУК</b>		<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">ПОМОГИТЕ СПАСИТЬ ЖИЗНЬ, ПРИСОЕДИНЯЙТЕСЬ К КАМПАНИИ</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">КЛИКНИТЕ СЮДА</p>
 <b>SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS</b>	 <b>数秒挽救生命 双手</b>		<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">为了挽救生命，请参加竞选</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">点击这里</p>
 <b>SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS</b>	 <b>SECONDS SAVE LIVES HANDS!</b>		<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">TO HELP SAVE LIVES, JOIN THE CAMPAIGN</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">CLICK HERE</p>
 <b>SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS</b>	 <b>SEGUNDOS ORE SALVAN VIDAS</b> <b>MANOS!</b>		<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">PARA AYUDAR A SALVAR VIDAS, UNASE A LA CAMPAÑA</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">HAGA CLIC AQUÍ</p>
 <b>SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS</b>	 <b>ثوانٍ تنقذ الأرواح - نظروا - أيديكم</b>		<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">، للمساعدة في إنقاذ الأرواح ، انضم إلى الحملة</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">انقر هنا</p>
 <b>SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS</b>	 <b>SAUVER DES VIES</b> <b>MAINS!</b>		<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">POUR AIDER À SAUVER DES VIES, REJOIGNEZ LA CAMPAIGN</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; background-color: #0056b3; color: white; padding: 2px 5px;">CLIQUEZ ICI</p>

<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention World Health Organization SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

**SECONDS  
SAVE  
LIVES**  
— CLEAN YOUR —  
**HANDS!**

Zoom background | Download the board at <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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**Social Media Package**

**Seconds save lives - clean your hands!**



World Health Organization SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

**SECONDS  
SAVE  
LIVES**  
— CLEAN YOUR —  
**HANDS!**

World Health Organization SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

**SECONDS  
SAVE  
LIVES**  
— CLEAN YOUR —  
**HANDS!**

World Health Organization SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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## 5 May 2021 – Hashtags #

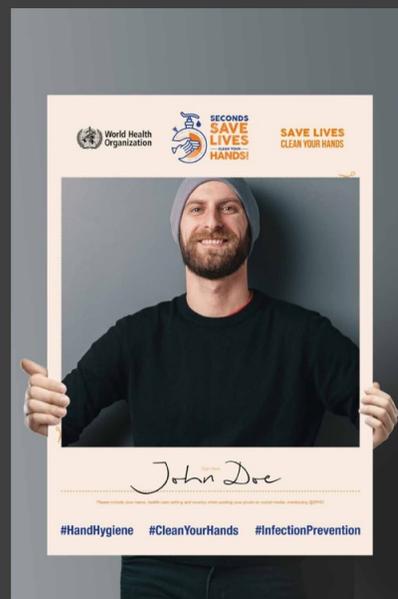
#HandHygiene

#CleanYourHands

#InfectionPrevention

## Selfie boards for pictures

- Download the board at <https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>
- Post your pictures with the hashtags above on: <https://www.CleanHandsSaveLives.org>



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SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!

SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS

Please include your name, health-care setting and country when posting your photo on social media, mentioning @WHO

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

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Download the T-shirt template and make the campaign T-shirts

World Health Organization

RT  
NS

SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!

SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!

SECONDS SAVE LIVES - CLEAN YOUR HANDS!

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Download the clock background and create your Second Save Lives clock 



<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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The 5 May  
WHO  
Advocacy  
video



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Video message by WHO Deputy Director-General  
Dr Zsuzsanna Jakab & Prof Didier Pittet



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uUMoppMJ5RQ>

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Video message by Prof Didier Pittet & WHO  
Deputy Director-General Dr Zsuzsanna Jakab



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uUMoppMJ5RQ>

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### To achieve effective Hand Hygiene at the Point of Care



to help sustain the promotion of this basic but critical action.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uUMoppMJ5RQ>

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## Seconds save lives – clean your hands!



And remember, it takes only a few seconds to save lives.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uUMoppMJ5RQ>

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## Seconds save lives – clean your hands!



Clean your hands!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uUMoppMJ5RQ>

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**SAVE LIVES  
CLEAN YOUR HANDS**



**SECONDS  
SAVE  
LIVES  
CLEAN YOUR  
HANDS!**

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPr

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Alleganzi et al.  
*Antimicrob Resist Infect Control* (2021) 10:55  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13756-021-00926-7>

Antimicrobial Resista  
and Infection Cor

Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

**Journal of Hospital Infection**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/jhin](https://www.elsevier.com/locate/jhin)

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Commentary

**"Seconds save lives – clean your hands": the 5 May 2021 World Health Organization SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands campaign**

**B. Allegranzi<sup>a</sup>, E. Tartari<sup>a,b,c</sup>, D. Pittet<sup>c,\*</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>Infection Prevention and Control Technical and Clinical Hub, Department of Integrated Health Services, World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland  
<sup>b</sup>Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Malta, Malta  
<sup>c</sup>Infection Control Programme, University of Geneva Hospitals and Faculty of Medicine, Geneva, Switzerland

LETTER TO THE EDITOR Open Acc

Commentary

**"Seconds save lives – clean your hands": the 5 May 2021 World Health Organization SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands campaign**

**Benedetta Allegranzi MD<sup>a</sup>, Emira Tartari PhD<sup>a,b,c</sup>, Didier Pittet MD<sup>c,\*</sup>**

<sup>a</sup>Infection Prevention and Control Technical and Clinical Hub, Department of Integrated Health Services, World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland  
<sup>b</sup>Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Malta, Malta  
<sup>c</sup>Infection Control Programme, University of Geneva Hospitals and Faculty of Medicine, Geneva, Switzerland

Benedetta Allegranzi<sup>1</sup>, Emira Tartari<sup>1,2,3</sup> and Didier Pittet<sup>3\*</sup>

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# FACES — OF THE — CAMPAIGN

SAVE LIVES  
CLEAN YOUR HANDS



SECONDS  
SAVE LIVES  
— CLEAN YOUR —  
HANDS!



<https://cleanhandssavelives.org/>

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World Health Organization



SECONDS  
SAVE LIVES  
— CLEAN YOUR —  
HANDS!



POSTER MAKER

JANE DOE  
Infection Prevention  
— Clean Your Hands Campaign —

#HandHygiene #CleanYourHands #InfectionPrevention

WHO SAVE LIVES: CLEAN YOUR HANDS

Home Faces of the Campaign

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- 1 Team up with your colleagues to show commitment for hand hygiene to prevent infection
- 2 Join WHO SAVE LIVES: Clean YOUR Hands. Post your picture using the selfie board or a video while performing hand hygiene or your personalized campaign poster.  
[Download Poster Maker \(PowerPoint\)](#)  
[Download Selfie Board \(PDF\)](#)
- 3 Share your photo with other:  
Tag your picture or video on social medias  
#HandHygiene  
#CleanYourHands  
#InfectionPrevention  
+ mention @WHO

or - Upload your file here

or - Send your picture or video as attachment to [share@cleanhands.pics](mailto:share@cleanhands.pics)  
Video under 8 Mb. Include a short message in the subject and/or the body if you like

<https://5may.cleanhandssavelives.org/>

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Examples of Websites and other advocacy materials



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Events/activities on 5 May 2021



- ✓ Participate in the **WHO global high-level event** on hand hygiene investment and improvement efforts with country and key partner organizations leaders on **5 May 2021 at 1 pm CET**  
([https://echo.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_EXKCrEErSPKPVZXKia7Uaw](https://echo.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_EXKCrEErSPKPVZXKia7Uaw))
- ✓ Attend the **technical webinar** on hand hygiene on **4 May from 4-5 pm CET in French** & on **5 May from 3-4 pm CET in English** (<https://webbertraining.com/schedule1.php>)
- ✓ Follow **WHO Facebook Live** on hand hygiene on **4 May 2021 at 3 pm CET**

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 **World Health Organization**

**World Hand Hygiene Day 2021**

Effective hand hygiene at the point of care, now more than ever – a high level meeting convened by the World Health Organization (WHO) Deputy Director General

5 May 2021, 1-2:30 pm CET

*Policy makers and facility managers  
Invest now to ensure effective hand hygiene action at the point of care.*

*"Investing to ensure hand hygiene in health care requires a focus on a range of actions which have been outlined by WHO in the form of a multimodal improvement strategy."*

[Click here to Register](https://echo.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_EXKCrEErSPKpVzXKia7Uaw)  
([https://echo.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN\\_EXKCrEErSPKpVzXKia7Uaw](https://echo.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_EXKCrEErSPKpVzXKia7Uaw))

Simultaneous interpretation available in: Spanish, Russian, French, Arabic, Portuguese, and Dari

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**SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS**

As of 3 May 2021:

- 24,815 facilities
- 184 countries
- 14 million staff
- 5.4 million beds

 **SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS**

**SECONDS SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS!**

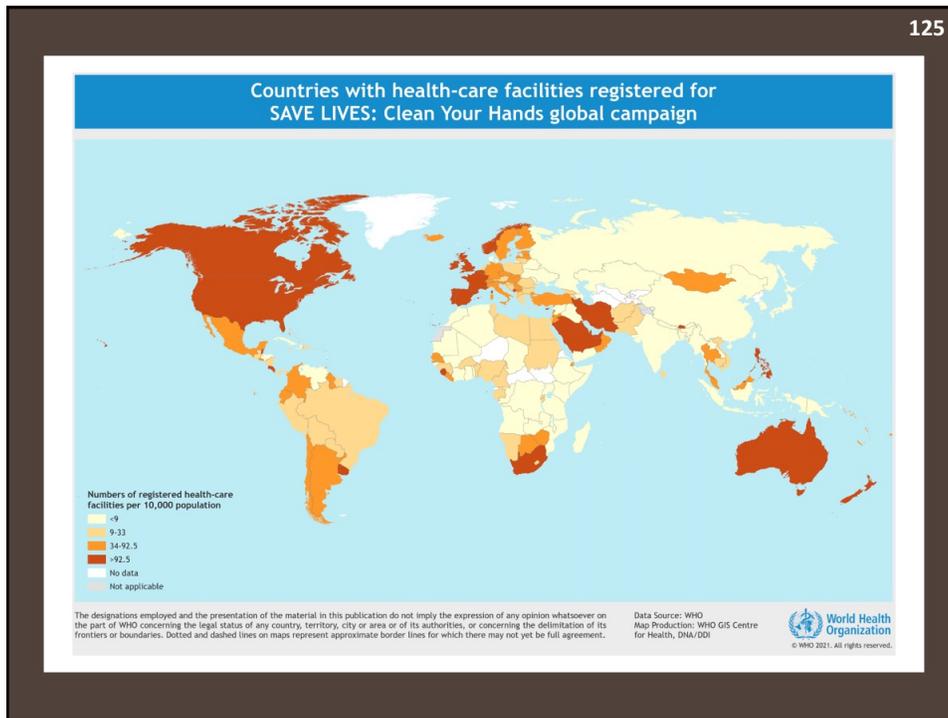


**TO HELP SAVE LIVES, JOIN THE CAMPAIGN**

[CLICK HERE](#)

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**Thank you**

WaterAid | CDC | UNICEF | WORLD BANK GROUP

IFIC | ECDC | Private Organizations for Patient Safety Hand Hygiene

Infection Control Africa Network | ICAAM | International Society of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy

BARN | ESCMID

WASH in Health Care Facilities

SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands Day May 5, 2021

Celebrate World Hand Hygiene Day 2021 with the SHIP team

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The image displays a collection of graphics for the WHO hand hygiene campaign. On the left is a circular logo with the text "HEALTH CARE WITHOUT AVOIDABLE INFECTIONS" around a globe. In the center is a large graphic with the text "SECONDS SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS!" and an illustration of hands being washed under a faucet. On the right is the WHO logo and the text "World Health Organization SAVE LIVES CLEAN YOUR HANDS" along with the hashtags "#HandHygiene", "#CleanYourHands", and "#InfectionPrevention".

**Thank you for participating in the  
WHO global annual hand hygiene campaign  
SAVE LIVES: Clean Your Hands**

***Seconds Save Lives –  
Clean your Hands***

Learn more at:  
<https://www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day/2021>

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<a href="http://www.webbertraining.com/schedulep1.php">www.webbertraining.com/schedulep1.php</a>	
May 11, 2021	<p><i>(European Teleclass)</i>  <b><a href="#">THE NORWAY EXPERIENCE CONTROLLING THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC</a></b>            Speaker: <b>Prof. Bjørg Marit Andersen</b>, Faculty of Health and Social Science,            Department of Nursing and Health Science, University of South-Eastern Norway</p>
May 18, 2021	<p><i>(FREE European Teleclass ... Denver Russell Memorial Teleclass Lecture)</i>  <b><a href="#">HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR IN OUR HOMES AND EVERYDAY LIVES TO MEET 21ST CENTURY NEEDS</a></b>            Speaker: <b>Prof. Sally Bloomfield</b>, International Scientific Forum on Home Hygiene,            UK</p>
May 20, 2021	<p><b><a href="#">COMPLACENCY ABOUT DISEASES, ANXIETY ABOUT VACCINES: THE MENINGITIS PERSPECTIVE</a></b>            Speaker: <b>Elizabeth Rodgers</b>, Meningitis Research Foundation, UK</p>
May 27, 2021	<p><b><a href="#">EMERGING PATHOGENS - HAVE WE LEARNED ANY LESSONS?</a></b>            Speaker: <b>Prof. Rodney Rohde</b>, Texas State University</p>
June 8, 2021	<p><i>(European Teleclass)</i>  <b><a href="#">ASSESSING PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT</a></b>            Speaker: <b>Linda Kilsdonk-Bode</b>, Amphea Hospital, The Netherlands</p>
June 16, 2021	<p><i>(FREE South Pacific Teleclass)</i>  <b><a href="#">FROM POLICY TO PRACTICE – IMPLEMENTING GOVERNMENT DIRECTED POLICY &amp; IMPLICATIONS FOR INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICE</a></b></p>

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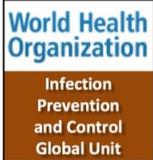
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