


Issues for care homes

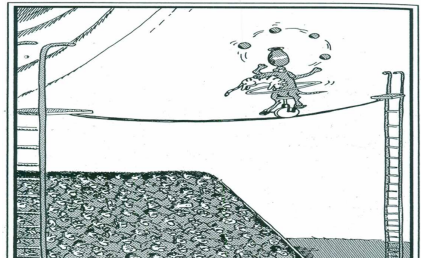


Ginny Storey
Anchor Trust


Use of Terminology

Care homes are not **institutions**. They are people's **homes**.
 They are not "**healthcare establishments**", They provide nursing care as part of a range of personal care services.
 People living in care homes are not "**patients**".
 People living in care homes have a **right to expect clean, safe environments and care**.
 People using a service have the **right to make choices**, including taking risk.
 People living in care homes have a **right to NHS services** when required.

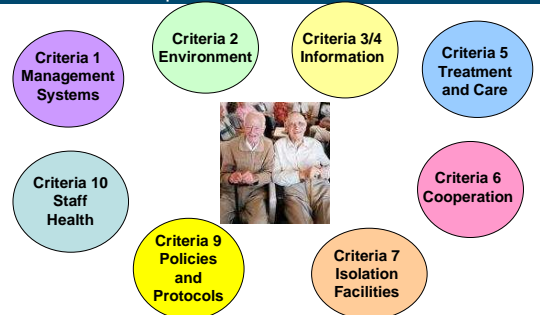
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High above the hushed crowd, Rex tried to remain focused. Still, he couldn't shake one nagging thought: He was an old dog and this was a new trick.

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What do the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?




- Criteria 1
Management Systems
- Criteria 2
Environment
- Criteria 3/4
Information
- Criteria 5
Treatment and Care
- Criteria 6
Cooperation
- Criteria 7
Isolation Facilities
- Criteria 9
Policies and Protocols
- Criteria 10
Staff Health

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What do the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?

Management Systems


- Owners and managers understand their responsibilities
- Action plan of what needs to be done
- Training for staff: at induction and ongoing
- Audit programme – monitor infections and cause
- Policy to pass information to hospitals / ambulance
- Risk assessment – link to care plan / service user plan
- Designate a lead person

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What do the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?

Environment

- A cleaning plan and clear routines
- Lead person for overseeing equipment, cleaning and decontamination
- Check availability of hand washing facilities
- Managing laundry – clean and dirty
- Clinical waste management policies

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What do the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?

Information

Explain importance of hand washing to visitors who may be assisting in personal care.
Explanation to visitors how an outbreak is being managed and what they should do.
Encourage people using services to remind staff to wash their hands.
Share information on known infections with other services that people are using, or are transferred to.

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What do the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?

Treatment and Care

All staff understand their role and responsibilities
Include it in job descriptions

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What do the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?

Cooperation

Managers to make sure everyone who visits a service, takes responsibility for infection control i.e. visitors, district nurses, GPs and builders

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What do the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?

Isolation Facilities

Where required: care for someone in their own room.
Policy to include when this is necessary and should be risk based.

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What does the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?

Policies & Protocols

Policy on: -
General (universal) infection control precautions - hand washing technique
Use of aprons and gloves where appropriate
Aseptic techniques – catheters, PEG feeding tubes
Dealing with outbreaks of infection
Handling and disposal of sharps and lancing devices
Decontamination of equipment
Reporting outbreaks of infection to Health Protection Agency and regulator
Care of people in isolation
Staff with a needle stick injury – what to do, who do they need to see
Prescribed antibiotics: when to ask GP to review prescriptions
Audit of policies and procedures – do staff carry them out, all the time, keep as evidence for inspection

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What do the Compliance Criteria Mean in Practice?

Staff Health

Health screening before employment: risk assess the post, and staff member: do they need immunisations?
Where advised – health screening during employment.
Staff training and development: at induction and ongoing; keep a record of training.

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Challenges in Social Care

Proportionality: care homes are people's homes

What is the true scale of infection risk?

Care homes personal care and domiciliary care:
interpretation of requirements and guidance

Access to clinical advice on infection prevention and
control

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