



## Essential steps to safe, clean care

Reducing healthcare-associated infections in Primary care trusts; Mental health trusts; Learning disability organisations; Independent healthcare; Care homes; Hospices; GP practices and Ambulance services.

## Self-assessment tool for Hospice

Name of person completing the tool:

Date:

Organisation:

## Introduction

The self-assessment tool provides a framework to assist organisations in embedding good infection prevention and control throughout the health and social care setting.

The self-assessment tool consists of seven key challenges.

Under each challenge, there are a series of questions with supporting evidence. Examples of evidence have been provided, but there is space for users to input their own local examples.

Completion of the self-assessment tool and scoring of the challenges will produce a balanced scorecard and will enable organisations to identify any areas for improvement. The tool provides space for users to state future actions and set a review date to monitor progress against the key questions and challenges.

This tool can be used as a discussion guide or benchmarking system at board, task group or senior management level.

The useful resources section at the end of each challenge signposts evidence, policy and practice documents that relate to that particular challenge.

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Engage staff throughout the hospice to promote and secure the implementation of best practice in the prevention and control of infection.

# Challenge 1

Engage staff throughout the hospice to promote and secure the implementation of best practice in the prevention and control of infection.

## Question 1

Does the Chief executive/non-executive director/Board (delete as appropriate) receive regular reports regarding infection prevention and control?

YES  NO

## Question 2

Is there a manager/lead nurse who has responsibility for patient care management (including infection-control matters) within the hospice?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Copy of reports.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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### Evidence example

- Recognised senior member of staff to lead role is evident in job description.
- Objectives of infection-control included in appraisal.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

4

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

5

# Challenge 1

Engage staff throughout the hospice to promote and secure the implementation of best practice in the prevention and control of infection.

## Question 3

Does the manager/lead nurse with responsibility for infection-control have appropriate training?

YES  NO

## Question 4

Is responsibility for infection-control defined and understood throughout the hospice?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Manager/lead nurse receives appropriate training.
- Essential steps.

### Local evidence

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### Future actions

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### Evidence example

- Clearly defined organisational governance structures which identify specific responsibility for infection-control.

### Local evidence

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### Future actions

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

6

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

7

# Challenge 1

Engage staff throughout the hospice to promote and secure the implementation of best practice in the prevention and control of infection.

## Question 5

Is the hospice aware of local arrangements for access to 24 hour infection-control advice?

YES  NO

## How did you score?

To calculate your score for this challenge, multiply the number of "yes" answers in the challenge by 100, and then divide this number by the number of questions in the challenge.

### Evidence example

- Staff in charge of shifts are aware of how to access advice as per local arrangement.

### Future actions

### Local evidence

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Number of 'YES' answers  $\times 100$

5

Score =

%

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

8



9

# Useful resources

## Challenge 1: Engagement / Leadership

### Resources especially relevant to this area

Department of Health (2003) Winning ways: working together to reduce healthcare associated infection in England , Department of Health, London.

[www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/06/46/89/04064689.pdf](http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/06/46/89/04064689.pdf)

Infection Control Nurses Association (2003) Core Competencies for Infection Control. Meridian, Huntingdonshire.

[www.icna.co.uk](http://www.icna.co.uk)

Institute for Healthcare Improvement (IHI) White Paper 'Seven Leadership Leverage Points'.

[www.ihl.org/IHI/Products/WhitePapers/SevenLeadershipLeveragePointsWhitePaper.htm](http://www.ihl.org/IHI/Products/WhitePapers/SevenLeadershipLeveragePointsWhitePaper.htm)

This White Paper presents what the IHI believes are some important leverage points for leaders who want to achieve dramatic, system-level improvements.

National Patient Safety Agency ( 2004 ) Seven Steps to patient safety.

[www.npsa.nhs.uk/site/media/documents/500\\_Final%20Seven%20steps%20intro.pdf](http://www.npsa.nhs.uk/site/media/documents/500_Final%20Seven%20steps%20intro.pdf)

NHS Modernisation Agency Improvement Leaders' Guides – General Improvement Skills.

[www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/ILG/improvementskills/improvementskills.htm](http://www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/ILG/improvementskills/improvementskills.htm)

NHS Modernisation Agency Improvement Leaders' Guide – Personal and Organisational Development.

[www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/ILG/development/development.htm](http://www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/ILG/development/development.htm)

The EPIC project The multi-professional evidence-based guidelines developed by the EPIC project, which cover various actions essential to prevent the spread of hospital-acquired infection including multi-drug resistant strains are available at:

[www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT\\_ID=4005481&chk=idSu0R](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4005481&chk=idSu0R)

The Health Protection Agency is an independent body that protects the well-being of the population Contact Health Protection Agency for national and local contacts, guidance and fact sheets.

[www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk)

Contact your local Infection Control Nurse for help and advice. Your local Primary Care Trust will provide you with a contact.

A graphic consisting of a large light gray circle containing a smaller blue circle. Inside the blue circle, the word "Challenge" is written in white, curved text at the top, and a large white number "2" is centered below it.

# Challenge 2

Review the patient journey in order to reduce the risk of transmission of infection.

# Challenge 2

Review the patient journey in order to reduce the risk of transmission of infection.

## Question 1

Is there local infection-control guidance on the assessment of the clinical need for and risk of patient transfer in and out of the hospice?

YES  NO

## Question 2

Is there a documented treatment pathway or care plan for patients colonised or infected with MRSA?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Written guidelines are available.
- Evidence of interaction between organisations/settings.
- Evidence of risk assessment.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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### Evidence example

- Written guidelines are available.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

14

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

15

# Challenge 2

Review the patient journey in order to reduce the risk of transmission of infection.

## Question 3

Is there a documented treatment pathway/ care plan when a patient is confirmed or suspected with an infective condition (e.g. MRSA) including a risk assessment as to whether or not to isolate the patient?

YES  NO

## How did you score?

To calculate your score for this challenge, multiply the number of "yes" answers in the challenge by 100, and then divide this number by the number of questions in the challenge.

Number of 'YES' answers  $\times$  100

3

Score =

%

### Evidence example

- Written treatment pathway/ care plan available.

### Future actions

### Local evidence

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

16

- 100% Full compliance
- 71–99% Action required
- 50–70% Urgent action required
- 0–49% Organisational priority

17

# Useful resources

## Challenge 2: The Patient Journey

### Resources especially relevant to this area

A simple guide to MRSA.

[www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthcareAcquiredInfection/HealthcareAcquiredGeneralInformation/HealthcareAcquiredGeneralArticle/fs/en?CONTENT\\_ID=4093113&chk=7/XgcQ](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthcareAcquiredInfection/HealthcareAcquiredGeneralInformation/HealthcareAcquiredGeneralArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4093113&chk=7/XgcQ)

AGREE instrument for guideline developers.

[www.agreecollaboration.org/1/agreeguide](http://www.agreecollaboration.org/1/agreeguide)

Guidance on the development and documentation of clinical guidelines.

Clinical Systems Improvement Programme.

[www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Cross+Cutting+Themes/csi/introduction.htm](http://www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Cross+Cutting+Themes/csi/introduction.htm)

Access five on line learning modules to help clinical teams improve efficiency and quality of patients experience.

Coia, JE et al (2006) Guidelines for the control of and prevention of methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in healthcare facilities by the Joint BSAC/HIS/CNA Working Party on MRSA. J Hosp Infect Volume 63 suppl 1.

Health Protection Agency Clinical guidelines.

[www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics\\_az/staphylo/guidelines.htm](http://www.hpa.org.uk/infections/topics_az/staphylo/guidelines.htm)

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2003), Infection control.

Prevention of healthcare-associated infections in primary and community care.

Department of Health, London.

[www.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=CG002](http://www.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=CG002)

National Patient Safety Agency.

[www.npsa.nhs.uk/health/resources/root\\_cause\\_analysis/conditions](http://www.npsa.nhs.uk/health/resources/root_cause_analysis/conditions)

The National Patient Safety Agency offers free training and has a range of web-based tools to aid in the Root Cause Analysis process of investigating patient safety incidents. These resources may be especially helpful where a decision has been taken to manage HCAI as an adverse incident.

NHS Modernisation Agency, 10 High Impact Changes for Service Improvement and Delivery.

[www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/HIC/HIC+Intro.htm](http://www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/HIC/HIC+Intro.htm)

NHS Modernisation Agency Improvement Leaders' Guides – General Improvement Skills.

[www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/ILG/improvementskills/improvementskills.htm](http://www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/ILG/improvementskills/improvementskills.htm)

NHS Modernisation Agency Making best use of beds.

[www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Cross+Cutting+Themes/makingbestuseofbeds/introduction.htm](http://www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Cross+Cutting+Themes/makingbestuseofbeds/introduction.htm)

The Pareto principle and cause and effect diagrams – a tool to identify where the improvements should be targeted. The Pareto chart identifies the 'vital few' areas, which if targeted will have the greatest impact. What is the Pareto principle? How to identify where to implement the High Impact Interventions. How to construct a Pareto chart. How to identify cause and effect.

[www.tin.nhs.uk/index.asp?pgid=1135](http://www.tin.nhs.uk/index.asp?pgid=1135)

[www.tin.nhs.uk/index.asp?pgid=1132](http://www.tin.nhs.uk/index.asp?pgid=1132)

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# Challenge 3

Ensure that written policies, procedures and guidance for the prevention and control of infection are implemented and reflect relevant legislation and published professional guidance.

# Challenge 3

Ensure that written policies, procedures and guidance for the prevention and control of infection are implemented and reflect relevant legislation and published professional guidance.

## Question 1

Are policies/procedures in place for infection prevention and control which include hand hygiene; standard infection-control precautions; safe handling and disposal of clinical waste; safe handling and disposal of sharps; prevention and management of occupational exposure to blood-borne viruses; antimicrobial prescribing; aseptic technique; outbreaks of communicable infection; handling of medical devices in procedures carried out on known/suspect CJD patients and on patients in risk categories for CJD; packaging; handling and delivery of laboratory specimens; decontamination; vaccine storage and transport and care of the cadaver?

YES  NO

## Question 2

Is there a system in place to monitor and review policies/procedures at least every two years, and to undertake an assessment of published evidence whenever they are reviewed?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Infection-control policies/procedures are available.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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### Evidence example

- Applicable up to date policies/procedures on infection-control and prevention are available according to area of work.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

22

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

23

# Challenge 3

Ensure that written policies, procedures and guidance for the prevention and control of infection are implemented and reflect relevant legislation and published professional guidance.

## Question 3

Do staff have access to the policies/ procedures and is there a system for dissemination of information?

YES  NO

## How did you score?

To calculate your score for this challenge, multiply the number of "yes" answers in the challenge by 100, and then divide this number by the number of questions in the challenge.

Number of 'YES' answers  $\times$  100

3

Score =

%

### Evidence example

### Future actions

- Evidence of dissemination e.g. procedure for dissemination, training, team meetings.

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

24



25

## Useful resources

### Challenge 3: Policies

Resources especially relevant to this area

Department of Health (2003) Winning ways: working together to reduce healthcare associated infection in England, Department of Health, London.

[www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/06/46/89/04064689.pdf](http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/06/46/89/04064689.pdf)

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2003) Infection control. Prevention of healthcare-associated infections in primary and community care. Department of Health, London.

[www.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=CG002](http://www.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=CG002)

National Resource for Infection Control.

[www.nric.org.uk](http://www.nric.org.uk)

The EPIC project The multi-professional evidence-based guidelines developed by the EPIC project, which cover various actions essential to prevent the spread of hospital-acquired infection including multi-drug resistant strains are available at:

[www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT\\_ID=4005481&chk=idSu0R](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4005481&chk=idSu0R)

The Health Protection Agency is an independent body that protects the well-being of the population Contact Health Protection Agency for national and local contacts, guidance and fact sheets. <http://www.hpa.org.uk> Contact your local Infection Control Nurse for help and advice. Your local Primary Care Trust will provide you with a contact.



Ensure effective auditing of infection-control practices in the organisation through monitoring and implementation of new findings.

# Challenge 4

Ensure effective auditing of infection-control practices in the organisation through monitoring and implementation of new findings.

## Question 1

Is there an annual programme of audit of infection-control audit policies/procedures?

YES  NO

## Question 2

Is there evidence that teams review the results of infection-control audits and incorporate these into plans for continuing improvement?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Audit programme.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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### Evidence example

- Audit findings, action plans and review dates.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

28

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

29

# How did you score?

To calculate your score for this challenge, multiply the number of “yes” answers in the challenge by 100, and then divide this number by the number of questions in the challenge.

Number of ‘YES’ answers  $\times$  100

2

Score =

%



# Useful resources

## Challenge 4: Audit

### Resources especially relevant to this area

A useful MS Excel - based tool for creating SPC charts: The Clinical Indicators Support Team has created an easy, to use, SPC chart generator. [www.show.scot.nhs.uk/indicators/tutorial/main.htm](http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/indicators/tutorial/main.htm)

Infection Control Nurses Association (2005) Audit Tools for Monitoring Infection-control Guidelines within the Community Setting. Meridian, Huntingdonshire. [www.icna.co.uk](http://www.icna.co.uk)

Measurement – A useful MS Excel based tool for creating Statistical Process Control charts. The Modernisation Agency has created a simple SPC form to create an SPC chart. [www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/Statistical\\_Process\\_Control/Intro.htm](http://www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/Statistical_Process_Control/Intro.htm)

Measurement for Improvement – A document to guide you on measuring the success of your improvement programme is available at: [www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/ILG/processandsystems/processandsystems.htm](http://www.wise.nhs.uk/cmsWISE/Tools+and+Techniques/ILG/processandsystems/processandsystems.htm)

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2003) Infection control. Prevention of healthcare-associated infections in primary and community care. Department of Health, London. [www.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=CG002](http://www.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=CG002)

The National Patient Safety Agency offers free training and has a range of web-based tools to aid in the Root Cause Analysis process of investigating patient safety incidents. These resources may be especially helpful where a decision has been taken to manage HCAI as an adverse incident. [www.npsa.nhs.uk/health/resources/root\\_cause\\_analysis/conditions](http://www.npsa.nhs.uk/health/resources/root_cause_analysis/conditions)

The Pareto Principle and Cause and Effect Diagrams – a tool to identify where the improvements should be targeted. The Pareto Chart identifies the ‘vital few’ areas, which if targeted will have the greatest impact. What is the Pareto principle? How to identify where to implement the High Impact interventions. How to construct a Pareto chart. How to identify cause and effect. [www.tin.nhs.uk/index.asp?pgid=1135](http://www.tin.nhs.uk/index.asp?pgid=1135)  
[www.tin.nhs.uk/index.asp?pgid=1132](http://www.tin.nhs.uk/index.asp?pgid=1132)

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# Challenge 5

Ensure the hospice has a programme of education and training for infection-control that is tailored to the needs of care delivery.

# Challenge 5

Ensure the hospice has a programme of education and training for infection-control that is tailored to the needs of care delivery.

## Question 1

Is infection-control included in staff induction programmes and a documented record kept?

YES  NO

## Question 2

Do all staff receive annual and ongoing training on infection-control and records kept?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Training records.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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### Evidence example

- Training records.
- Evidence of training/ education programme.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

34

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

35

# Challenge 5

Ensure the hospice has a programme of education and training for infection-control that is tailored to the needs of care delivery.

## Question 3

Is infection-control training included in annual appraisals for all staff?

YES  NO

## How did you score?

To calculate your score for this challenge, multiply the number of “yes” answers in the challenge by 100, and then divide this number by the number of questions in the challenge.

Number of 'YES' answers  $\times 100$

3

Score =

%

### Evidence example

### Future actions

- Personal development plans.

### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

36



37

## Useful resources

### Challenge 5: Education

Resources especially relevant to this area

Department of Health (2003) Winning ways: working together to reduce healthcare-associated infection in England. Department of Health, London.

[www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/06/46/89/04064689.pdf](http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/06/46/89/04064689.pdf)

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (2003) Infection control. Prevention of healthcare-associated infections in primary and community care.

Department of Health, London.

[www.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=CG002](http://www.nice.org.uk/page.aspx?o=CG002)

NHS e-learning.

[www.infectioncontrol.nhs.uk](http://www.infectioncontrol.nhs.uk)



Ensure that healthcare environments reflect best practice design for infection-control and effective cleaning services are available.

# Challenge 6

Ensure that healthcare environments reflect best practice design for infection-control and effective cleaning services are available.

## Question 1

Are infection-control issues taken into consideration at the planning and design stage of refurbishments/new builds?

YES  NO

## Question 2

Is infection-control advice sought as necessary for services that have implications for infection-control e.g. laundry, clinical waste?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Notes of meetings for planning/refurbishments of health and social facilities.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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### Evidence example

- Minutes or notes of meetings, link group representation.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

40

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

41

# Challenge 6

Ensure that healthcare environments reflect best practice design for infection-control and effective cleaning services are available.

## Question 3

Is there an adequate cleaning service available?

YES  NO

## Question 4

Is there a cleaning schedule available?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Results of audit.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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### Evidence example

- Evidence of cleaning schedule.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

42

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

43

# Challenge 6

Ensure that healthcare environments reflect best practice design for infection-control and effective cleaning services are available.

## Question 5

Do cleaning staff receive training in infection-control?

YES  NO

## Question 6

Do all staff have access to cleaning materials?

YES  NO

### Evidence example

- Evidence of training.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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### Evidence example

- Evidence of cleaning materials.

### Future actions

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### Local evidence

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Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

44

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

45

# How did you score?

To calculate your score for this challenge, multiply the number of “yes” answers in the challenge by 100, and then divide this number by the number of questions in the challenge.

Number of ‘YES’ answers  $\times$  100

6

Score =

%



# Useful resources

## Challenge 6: Environment

Resources especially relevant to this area

Department of Health (2003) Winning ways: working together to reduce healthcare-associated infection in England. Department of Health, London.  
[www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/06/46/89/04064689.pdf](http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/06/46/89/04064689.pdf)

Department of Health: DH Estates and Facilities Knowledge and Information.  
[www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/OrganisationPolicy/EstatesAndFacilitiesManagement/EstatesAndFacilitiesArticle/fs/en?CONTENT\\_ID=4118956&chk=gz0VFG](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/OrganisationPolicy/EstatesAndFacilitiesManagement/EstatesAndFacilitiesArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4118956&chk=gz0VFG)

Infection Control Nurses Association (2005) Audit Tools for monitoring Infection Control Standards within the Community Setting. ICNA.  
[www.icna.co.uk](http://www.icna.co.uk)

NHS Estates.  
[http://patientexperience.nhsestates.gov.uk/clean\\_hospitals/ch\\_content/cleaning\\_manual/background.asp](http://patientexperience.nhsestates.gov.uk/clean_hospitals/ch_content/cleaning_manual/background.asp)  
'Healthcare Facilities Cleaning Manual' provides advice, guidance and best practice on the effective cleaning of healthcare premises.

NHS Estates Primary and social care premises: Planning and Design Guidance.  
[www.primarycare.nhsestates.gov.uk/secure/content.asp](http://www.primarycare.nhsestates.gov.uk/secure/content.asp)

NHS Estates Infection Control in the Built Environment.  
[www.hcsu.org.uk/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=cat\\_view&gid=84&limit=5&limitstart=20](http://www.hcsu.org.uk/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=84&limit=5&limitstart=20)



Implement a policy/procedure for the decontamination of re-usable medical devices including but not limited to surgical instruments.

# Challenge 7

Implement a policy/procedure for the decontamination of re-usable medical devices including but not limited to surgical instruments.

## Question 1

Is there a policy on the decontamination of medical devices?

YES  NO

## How did you score?

To calculate your score for this challenge, multiply the number of "yes" answers in the challenge by 100, and then divide this number by the number of questions in the challenge.

### Evidence example

- Policy/procedure available.

### Future actions

### Local evidence

Reassessment review date

DD MM YY

Responsibility for actions identified

50

Number of 'YES' answers  $\times 100$

1

Score =

%



100% Full compliance



71-99% Action required



50-70% Urgent action required



0-49% Organisational priority

51

# Useful resources

## Challenge 7: Decontamination

### Resources especially relevant to this area

Decontamination information and guidance.

[www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/OrganisationPolicy/EstatesAndFacilitiesManagement/EngineeringEnvironmentAndTechnology/EngineeringEnvironmentArticle/fs/en?CONTENT\\_ID=4118225&chk=QGWB](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/OrganisationPolicy/EstatesAndFacilitiesManagement/EngineeringEnvironmentAndTechnology/EngineeringEnvironmentArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4118225&chk=QGWB)

Infection Control Nurses Association (2005) Audit Tools for monitoring Infection Control Standards within the Community Setting. ICNA.

[www.icna.co.uk](http://www.icna.co.uk)

Department of Health: DH Estates and Facilities Knowledge and Information.

[www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/OrganisationPolicy/EstatesAndFacilitiesManagement/EstatesAndFacilitiesArticle/fs/en?CONTENT\\_ID=4118956&chk=gz0VFG](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/OrganisationPolicy/EstatesAndFacilitiesManagement/EstatesAndFacilitiesArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4118956&chk=gz0VFG)

Medical device information and guidance – The Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Body.

[www.mhra.co.uk](http://www.mhra.co.uk)

NHS Estates (2003) Decontamination programme – strategy for modernising the provision of decontamination services. NHS Estates, Leeds.

NHS Estates (2005) National Standards – Local Delivery. Main Principles to be considered when setting up a Decontamination Service for PCTs. NHS Estates.

# Useful websites

Department of Health [www.dh.gov.uk](http://www.dh.gov.uk)

Department of Health (2005) Saving Lives: a delivery programme to reduce healthcare associated infection (HCAIs) including MRSA  
[www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT\\_ID=4113888&chk=X7ISqd](http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4113888&chk=X7ISqd)

Healthcare Associated Infection and Infection Control  
[www.show.scot.nhs.uk/scieh/infectious/infhospital.html](http://www.show.scot.nhs.uk/scieh/infectious/infhospital.html)

Healthcare Commission [www.healthcarecommission.org.uk](http://www.healthcarecommission.org.uk)

Healthcare Standards Unit [www.hcsu.org.uk](http://www.hcsu.org.uk)

Health Protection Agency [www.hpa.org.uk](http://www.hpa.org.uk)

Hospital Infection Society [www.his.org.uk](http://www.his.org.uk)

Infection Control Nurses Association [www.icna.org.uk](http://www.icna.org.uk)

National Audit Office [www.nao.org.uk](http://www.nao.org.uk)

National Electronic Library for Infection  
[www.neli.org.uk/IntegratedCRD.nsf/NeLI\\_Home?OpenPage](http://www.neli.org.uk/IntegratedCRD.nsf/NeLI_Home?OpenPage)

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence [www.nice.org.uk](http://www.nice.org.uk)

National Patient Safety Agency [/www.npsa.nhs.uk](http://www.npsa.nhs.uk)

National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) ‘cleanyourhands’ campaign  
[www.npsa.nhs.uk/cleanyourhands](http://www.npsa.nhs.uk/cleanyourhands)

National Resource for Infection Control [www.nric.org.uk](http://www.nric.org.uk)

NHS Education for Scotland ‘Cleanliness Champions’ initiative [www.space4.me.uk/hai](http://www.space4.me.uk/hai)

Royal College of Nursing ‘Wipe it out’ campaign [www.rcn.org.uk/resources/mrsa](http://www.rcn.org.uk/resources/mrsa)

# Total score for the self-assessment

To calculate the **overall score** for the self-assessment tool, multiply the total number of “yes” answers in all challenges by 100, and then divide this number by the total number of questions.

Total no. of 'YES' answers  $\times$  100

23

# TOTAL SCORE

%



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