Leamington Mennonite Home
Long Term Care

INFECTION CONTROL
POLICY AND PROCEDURE

CATEGORY: Surveillance & Data Collection	SUBJECT: Surveillance & Process of Data Collection	SECTION: E POLICY: 2
DATE: July 12, 2022 REVISION DATES: November 2023, July 2024	Administrator's Signature: _J. hr!._____ IPAC Lead's Signature: _L Coppola, Rw._____	

SURVEILLANCE & PROCESS OF DATA COLLECTION

POLICY:

Leamington Mennonite Home will participate in a surveillance program to determine the incidence and prevalence of infections and potential infections.

PROCEDURE:

The Nurse will:

1) Monitor all residents and document any new or changes in signs and symptoms of infection at every shift. Each shift nurses will document in TARs section of each resident's medical record whether signs and symptoms of infection are present.
2) Create infection cases in the Infection Control portal of PCC for suspected or confirmed infections.
3) Ensure that the appropriate transmission-based precautions are implemented immediately should any symptoms indicate an infection or pattern of symptoms suggest that an outbreak is in progress.
4) Note any patterns of symptoms and report these to the Infection Prevention & Control Lead.

Definition: Surveillance is defined as the ongoing systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of healthcare data closely integrated with the timely dissemination of this data to those who need it. The goal of surveillance activity is to reduce the frequency of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI) within the Home. Once baseline levels are established, targeted surveillance programs can be implemented so that specific areas, problems, or procedures may be surveyed on a regular basis.

1) **Targeted Surveillance:**
   - Specific types of infection, such as urinary tract infections, upper respiratory, infections or infections caused by a single organism
   - Certain types of high-risk groups such as quadriplegic, bedridden individuals, the very aged, and any other immunocompromised individuals
   - The presence of infection at a given time (prevalence study)
   - A specific area within the Home for a given period

2) **Data Collection:** The IPAC Lead will monitor and update as needed the Infection Control Case List on PointClickCare regularly and track and trend monthly the infections that have been treated with antibiotics.

3) **Data Analysis:**
   - Data collection with respect to infections can be analyzed to determine if any patterns are detected on certain floors or at certain times in the Home. Overall calculations are sufficient, but a more detailed breakdown could be beneficial.
   - Calculation of Rates: Calculation of infection rates can be done using the monthly census (number of resident days at risk) or the number of resident days * as the denominator. The rate should be used whenever possible.

FORMULA:

NUMBER OF INFECTIONS **X 1000 = INFECTION RATE**
NUMBER OF RESIDENT DAYS

4) **Interpretation of Data:** The analysis of data leads to a basis for comparison and conclusions. This information will then be interpreted for use on the floor to prevent/control the spread of infection and by the Infection Prevention & Control committee for making policy recommendations.

  * **Resident Day** – one resident occupying one bed in a 24-hour period is one resident day.