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## Interventions for prevention of device associated infections in superspeciality tertiary care center in Mumbai

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Device associated infections and morbidity associated with hospital acquired infections have tremendous impact on patient outcomes including prolonged stay, use of higher antibiotic therapy, use of invasive devices and overall financial loss and loss of productivity. Hospital is a 150 bedded superspeciality tertiary care center hospital with center of excellence for diabetes and oncology in the city of Mumbai. The infection control department carries out surveillance of all infections including hospital acquired infections. The infections for which routine surveillance is done are Ventilatory associated pneumonia (VAP) and Ventilatory associated events (VAE), Catheter associated blood stream infections (CLABSI), Catheter associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI) and Surgical site infections (SSI). The standard definitions are followed as per NHSN definitions and as per NABH accreditation guidelines. Culture related microbiology surveillance is done for all central lines, urine, respiratory samples (ET secretions, Mini BAL, BAL) and surveillance system to track SSIs. Prevention aspect of HAIs is taken care by bundled care approach and round the clock audits done by 10 infection control assistants and Infection control nurses which are 2 in number. The audits include insertion audits for central line catheters and urinary catheters which is something unique and achieved with 100% compliance for all patients. The training is extensive and include induction and on going trainings. One to one training is given to ICU nurses by infection control nurses and infection control officer. Rounds are taken on daily basis by infection control team and all adverse events related to infection control are documented and root cause analysis for all events are done during validation meeting conducted by management and key stakeholders on monthly basis. The HAIs are also one of common agenda for Hospital infection control committee. Key success factors include low incidence of hospital acquired infections in spite of being primarily diabetic and oncology hospital. The reasons being round the clock surveillance activity, bundled care approach compliance, continuous and on going trainings and good hand hygiene compliance.

### Biography

Dhruv Kamlesh Mamtora has completed his MBBS in 2010 from Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai. He also did MD in Medical Microbiology from Government Medical College, Miraj, Maharashtra in year 2013. He is Head of Microbiology and Infection control at S L Raheja Hospital, a 150 bedded multispecialty hospital and center of excellence for diabetes and oncology. He has published papers in journals and has been serving as Editor for PubMed indexed journal. He is also a media subject expert on infection control, microbiology, antimicrobials and outbreaks.

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