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CONTROL OF INFECTION COMMITTEE	Effective From	Dec 23
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Objective

To ensure that Infection Prevention and Control Teams in Greater Glasgow & Clyde (GGC) have processes in place to initiate the NHS GG&C Boards Outbreak and Incident Management Plan & Chapter 3 of the National Infection Prevention and Control Policy

www.nhsggc.scot/downloads/outbreak-and-incident-management-plan

https://www.nipcm.hps.scot.nhs.uk/chapter-3-healthcare-infection-incidents-outbreaks-and-data-exceedance/

This framework applies to all staff employed by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and locum staff on fixed term contracts.

KEY CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THIS DOC

- · Update to appendices.
- Scottish Government Standards on Healthcare Associated Infection Indicators (SGHAII) replace LDP.

Document Control Summary

Approved by and date	Board Infection Control Committee 21st February 2024
Date of Publication	28 th February 2024
Developed by	Infection Prevention and Control Team
Related Documents	National IPC Manual – Chapter 3 https://www.nipcm.hps.scot.nhs.uk/chapter-3-healthcare-infection-incidents-outbreaks-and-data-exceedance/
	GGC Outbreak-Incident Plan www.nhsggc.scot/downloads/outbreak-and-incident-management- plan
Distribution/ Availability	NHSGGC Infection Prevention and Control web page www.nhsggc.scot/hospitals-services/services-a-to-z/infection- prevention-and-control
Lead Manager	Director Infection Prevention and Control
Responsible Director	Executive Lead for Healthcare Associated Infections



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1. Introduction

This IPCT Incident Management Process Framework supports the implementation of the <u>GG&C Outbreak and Incident Management Plan</u> and Chapter 3 of the <u>National Infection Prevention and Control Manual</u> in the context of the Infection Prevention and Control service within NHSGGC.

The purpose of this document is to provide those responsible for responding to incidents and outbreaks within the IPCT, a framework to ensure compliance with both local and national policies and that ward to board governance systems are informed.

This framework should be read in conjunction with other local and national guidance. Training on incident management is available via Public Health for everyone involved in the incident management process.

2. IPCT IMT Process

2.1. Initial Assessment/Problem Assessment Group

An initial assessment is required to determine if an outbreak or incident is taking place. In a hospital, this will be carried out by the IPCT, or through a Problem Assessment Group (PAG).

The initial assessment will be based on available information. It may not be possible to make a decision on the information available immediately and further investigations may be required. A PAG may not always be required, and it is not necessary to hold a PAG prior to activating an Incident Management Team (IMT) meeting.

If an assessment is required or a PAG is held the IPCT will complete a NHS GGC IPC Incident summary (Appendix 1)/or if no further action is required a situation summary will be completed as a record of discussions held. There are normally two potential outcomes to a PAG:

 No significant risk to public health and/or patients; the PAG stood down, but surveillance continues or



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There are some concerns and the situation is assessed using the National Healthcare
Infection Incident Assessment Tool (HIIAT)
 (www.nipcm.hps.scot.nhs.uk/media/2260/2022-02-07-hiiat-v20.pdf) all assessments
regardless of outcome must be recorded on the Antimicrobial Resistance and
Healthcare Associated Infection (ARHAI) Outbreak Reporting Tool (ORT).

2.2. Incident Management Team (IMT)

The IMT is an independent multi-disciplinary group with the responsibility for investigating and managing the incident. Incidents must all be managed as per:

 Chapter 3 of the National Infection Prevention & Control Manual (NIPCM); and NHSGGC Outbreak and Incident Management Plan

www.nhsggc.scot/downloads/outbreak-and-incident-management-plan

The documents from all outbreaks and incidents will be held in the NHSGGC IPCT pan Glasgow shared drive. Key documents in bold which <u>must</u> be held in each folder are:

- NHS GGC IPC Incident summary (<u>Appendix 1</u>) or Hot Debrief (<u>Appendix 8</u>);
- GGC IPCT IMT Decision & Improvement Log or minutes (Appendix 2)
- ARHAI SBAR
- Any results from environmental samples if done
- Any typing results if done
- Timeline if done
- Press releases
- Any other relevant reports/items

2.3. IMT Process and Template Agenda's

The IPCT process has a number of agenda templates. These are included in (Appendix 3)

These should ensure that all of the core actions required of an IMT, as detailed in Chapter 3 of the NIPCM and NHSGGC Outbreak and Incident Management Plan, are adhered to.



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2.4. Action Log/Minute

Decisions must be clearly documented. The record must include not only the decision made, but if the alternative options have been considered and the rationale for the choice(s) made.

All actions must be concluded at the end of the final IMT or if this is not possible there is a clearly documented account of the actions that are to be included in another process or action plan. If minutes are taken then a separate action log must also accompany minute.

2.5. Environmental Sampling

Environmental sampling should only be undertaken at the instruction of the Infection Control Doctor (ICD). ICDs instructing sampling must ensure that the correct documentation is completed:

- Ad Hoc/Additional Environmental Request Swabs etc Non Water (Appendix 4)
- Ad Hoc/Additional Environmental Request Air & Water (Appendix 5)

And whomever is collecting the sample must ensure that full details are included on the request form, i.e. Room number (both ward ID and estates if applicable);

- Location within the room, e.g. bedroom, en-suite etc;
- Item, e.g. sink, bed table etc and Other relevant details.

2.6. Communicating with Patients, Carers and Families

The primary aim of the documents listed below which were developed by GGC Communications Team, is to set out the key principles which should be adhered to when communicating with patients with infections and their relatives and carers, other cohorts of patients and families, ward staff, NHSGGC staff, and the public during incidents and outbreaks and should guide IMT participants at all times in the decision process with regards to what, whom and when.

 Healthcare Associated Infection Communications Strategy www.nhsggc.scot/downloads/communications-strategy



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 Communications during an incident or outbreak: Guidance for Problem Assessment Groups and Incident Management Teams
 www.nhsggc.scot/downloads/hai-communications-strategy-imt-guidance

A representative from Corporate Communications must be invited to all IMTs.

2.7. Risk Register

At the end of each incident the IMT will discuss if there is the requirement to consider if any actions or risks identified should be included on either the service or IPCT Risk Register.

This will also be considered in the hot debrief or IMT report which will be submitted to the relevant IPC Clinical Governance Committees (see section 3) and the relevant service clinical governance committees.

2.8. Duty of Candour

During an IMT, Clinical Teams may be referred to the NHSGGC Duty of Candour guidance.

Duty of Candour will be considered at the beginning and throughout the incident (Appendix 6) and members of the IMT will be required to follow the Health Boards Duty of Candour Policy:

Duty-of-Candour--Policy-and-Guidance-Sep-21.pdf

3. Reporting and Governance

National Reporting

All incidents and outbreaks that are HIIAT assessed are reported to ARHAI via the ARHAI Online Reporting Tool (ORT).

GGC Senior Management Team

A weekly report which contains a brief description of any incidents or outbreaks which are assessed as amber/red is completed and submitted to Board Executive Directors, Service Directors and Heads of Nursing and Medicine. An update on any incidents or outbreaks previously reported is also included until the incident is closed.



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Infection Prevention and Control Governance Committees

All Incidents that score red/amber using the ARHAI HIIAT assessment will be reported to the relevant IPC governance groups, i.e. AICC or PICSG. All red/amber incidents will have a hot debrief/incident summary/IMT report completed at the closure of the incident.

A summary of <u>all</u> incidents that score amber or red will be presented at all IPC governance groups via the HAIRT

Acute Services

A summary of any incidents or outbreaks which are assessed as HIIAT amber/red will be included in the IPC report which is presented monthly to the Acute Clinical Governance Committee (ACGC).

NHS GGC Clinical & Care Governance Committee

The Healthcare Associated Infection Reporting Template (HAIRT) will include a summary of all incidents including actions taken and lessons learned in order to support immediate or ongoing improvement. The HAIRT will be submitted to all IPC governance groups for information and review and to the Clinical Care Governance Group for Assurance. A summary HAIRT will be submitted to the NHS Board for assurance.

<u>HAIRT</u> – The HAIRT Report is the national mandatory reporting tool and is presented bimonthly to the NHS Board. This is a requirement by the Scottish Government HAI Task Force and informs NHSGGC of activity and performance against Healthcare Associated Infection Standards and performance measures.

<u>Summary HAIRT</u> – Summary HAIRT will include performance in relation to the Scottish Government Standards on Healthcare Associated Infection Indicators (SGHAII), mandatory surveillance, cleaning and estates audit results. A summary of all incidents and outbreaks that score red or amber will also be included.

Escalation

The IPCT will complete an IPC Incident summary (Appendix 1) for all amber/red incidents and outbreaks.

The IMT may, after consideration, choose to brief the executive team via the existing rapid alert system. IMT Governance and Assurance chart is included in <u>Appendix 7</u>.



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Appendix 1

NHSGGC IPC Incident summary

Date reporting / Update	no.			
Sector / Hospital				
Ward / departments				
Incident statement				
Patient cases				
Control measures				
Investigations				
Hypothesis				
HIIAT Score				
Patient				
Services				
Transmission				
Public Anxiety				
Communications / next steps				
Press statement				
Date	Incident update			

Instruction for completion:

- 1. Complete the above following all incident /PAG meetings that require HIIAT assessment.
- 2. Send to DIPC, LICD and ANDIPC (or deputy) for review
- 3. DIPC/ANDIPC will ask IPCT to complete ORT
- 4. IPC Data team will update ORT and sent to ARHAI



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Appendix 2

Meeting:

GGC IPCT IMT Decision Log & Improvement Plan

wieeting.				by:		
				Dat	e:	
Attendees:				Apo	ologies	
Next Meeting:	ting:		Venue:			
DATE	AGENDA ITEM	WHAT:	WHEN	:	WHO:	RESULT:
		(Action)	(Comm	it)	(Owner)	(Conclusion)

Meeting called

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CLOSED ACTIONS:

DATE	AGENDA ITEM	WHAT: (Action)	WHEN: (Commit)	WHO: (Owner)	RESULT: (Conclusion)

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Appendix 3

Template Agenda (Hospital, ward/dept/organism if applicable) Date Location

- 1. Welcome and Introduction (Reminder of confidentiality)
- 2. Apologies
- 3. Minutes from the previous meeting
- 4. Incident summary
 - a) General situation statement
 - b) Patient report
 - c) Microbiology report
 - d) Epidemiology
 - e) Environmental report
 - f) Other relevant reports
- 5. Case definition
- 6. Hypothesis
- 7. Risk Management/Control Measures
 - a) General
 - b) Patients
 - c) Staff
 - d) Public Health
- 8. Further Investigation
 - a) Epidemiological
 - b) Environmental
 - c) Standard Infection Control Precautions Standards (SICPS) audit
 - d) HH audit
 - e) Route Cause Analysis (RCA)



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- 9. Control measures
- 10. Healthcare Infection Incident Assessment Tool (HIIAT)
- 11. Communications
 - a) Advice to patients and carers
 - b) Advice to public
 - c) Advice to Staff
 - d) Media (print, radio, TV, websites, social networking sites)
 - e) Executive management team/Clinical Governance
 - f) Health Protection Scotland (HPS) / Scottish Government (SG) HAI Policy Unit (HIIORT)
 - g) Duty of Candour Consideration
- 12. AOCB
- 13. Action list with timescale and allocated responsibility
- 14. Date and time of next meeting



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Appendix 4

LF591v2 Ad Hoc/Additional Environmental Reguest (Swabs etc - Non Water)

Date of Issue		authorising Infection		
Fire stad Compiles Date				
Expected Sampling Date	Frequen	cy of Testing (e.g. O Each Thurs)	one Off /	
Estimated Numbers	Locatio	on(s) Hospital Site /	Ward	
Sample Type(s)				
Estimation Request	Example: Specify target organism only / All isolates / GNB only as part of			
& Clinical Rational for	IMT investigation			
Testing				
Result Notification	List all staff emails to	receive a copy of re	esults as they beco	ome available
ALL SAMPLES TO BE S	UBMITTED WITH A CO	OMPLETED ENVIROR	NMENTAL REQUES	ST FORM
	For Completion conjunction with Inf	by Laboratory Staff fection Control Con		
Booking in PID as per LI720	Ensure full details of the same location fo		•	are PID'd using
Reporting Criteria	Example: Any isolate reported	present to be repor	rted /Only target o	rganism to be
	Media to be set up			
Set Up & Reporting Procedure		·	Duration of	
	Temperature and		•	
	Temperature and atmosphere		Incubation & Read Frequency	



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Appendix 5

LF592v2 Ad Hoc/Additional Environmental Request (Air & Water)

<u> </u>		nfection Control Team		
Date of Issue		Authorising Infection Control Consultant		
Expected Sampling Date		Frequency of Testing (e.g. One Off / Each Thurs)		
Estimated Numbers		Location(s) Hospital Site / Ward & Contact Details		
Examination Request & Air: / Air Sampling / Target Organism / Particle Count Clinical Rational for Testing Part of IMT investigation Testing Part of IMT investigation				
Result Notification List all staff emails to receive a copy of results as they become available				
ALL SAMPLES TO BE SUBN	NITTED WITH A CO	OMPLETED ENVIRONMENT	AL REQUEST FORM	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	y Laboratory Staff (in ction Control Consultant)		
Booking in PID as per LI720	_	ils of locations are included the same location for durat	•	
Reporting Criteria	Example: Any iso organism to be i	plate present to be reported reported	d /Only target	
Media to be set up / Additional Plates set up				
Procedure Reporting Example: Target organism Isolated/'Target Isolate' Not Detected etc			n Isolated/'Target	
	All reported org	anisms to be stored in free	ezer	



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Appendix 6

Duty of Candour Considerations for Infection Control Incidents

For an infection incident to be considered as a Duty of Candour Event, there are a number of points to consider.

Incident Definition

An 'incident' as defined in NHS GGC Incident Management Policy is any event or circumstance that led to unintended or unexpected harm.

Was the patient harmed?

For the purposes of the Duty of Candour legislation, harm can be:

- death of the person
- a permanent lessening of bodily, sensory, motor, physiologic or intellectual functions
- an increase in the person's treatment
- changes to the structure of the person's body
- the shortening of the life expectancy of the person
- an impairment of the sensory, motor or intellectual functions of the person which has lasted, or is likely to last, for a continuous period of at least 28 days
- the person experiencing pain or psychological harm which has been, or is likely to be, experienced by the person for a continuous period of at least 28 days
- the person requiring treatment by a registered health professional in order to prevent (i) the death of the person, or (ii) any injury to the person which, if left untreated, would lead to one or more of the outcomes mentioned above

Was the event causing the harm avoidable?

Harm may occur as a result of the natural progression of a disease or is an inherent risk of the treatment given. That harm may be deemed unavoidable, in which case Duty of Candour legislation would not apply. There does however need to be evidence that this was considered. If the incident review process is unable to determine that the harm was avoidable, a SAER should be commissioned to seek to answer this in line with the NHS GGC Management of Significant Adverse Events Policy.

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	Was the Patient Harmed?	Yes	No
1	As a result of the infection, did the patient suffer harm (in line with the Organisational Duty of Candour Legislation definitions)? Was the patient harmed? For the purposes of the Duty of Candour legislation, harm can be: death of the person a permanent lessening of bodily, sensory, motor, physiologic or intellectual functions an increase in the person's treatment changes to the structure of the person's body the shortening of the life expectancy of the person an impairment of the sensory, motor or intellectual functions of the person which has lasted, or is likely to last, for a continuous period of at least 28 days the person experiencing pain or psychological harm which has been, or is likely to be, experienced by the person for a continuous period of at least 28 days the person requiring treatment by a registered health professional in order to prevent – (i) the death of the person, or (ii) any injury to the person which, if left untreated, would lead to one or more of the outcomes mentioned above		



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Yes

No

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If answered no, this does not meet the threshold for Duty of Candour.		swered no, this does not meet the threshold for Duty of Candour.
		On balance of probability was the unintended or unexpected infection incident

avoidable?
 Was there a systems issue e.g. guidance not followed, lack of PPE, poor practice identified?

If answered no, this does not meet the threshold for Duty of Candour.

The Clinical Service

If you have answered yes to question 1 and 2, the infection incident meets the threshold for Organisational Duty of Candour, pass to service specialty to progress a review in line with the NHS GGC Management of Significant Adverse Event Policy.

If the answer is no, a SAER would not normally be required, evidence that the avoidability has been considered should be retained for future evidence.

SERVICE SPECIALTY (follow local SAER process)

Ensure Datix has been completed

Complete briefing note and commission of SAER

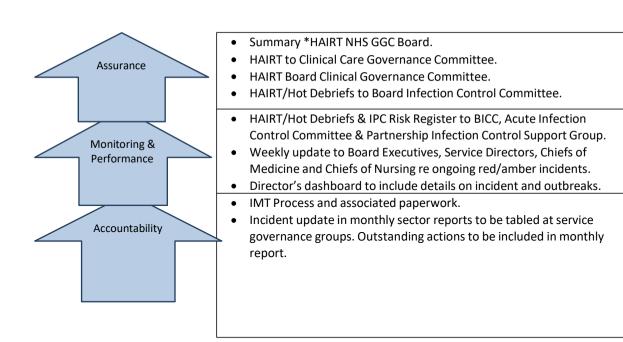
Forward briefing note to clinical.risk@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

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Appendix 7

Governance and Assurance IMT Process



Rapid Alert will be completed by chair of IMT if considered that this is required by the IMT.





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Appendix 8

Hot Debrief Tool

Hot debriefing document
This is not a mandatory requirement but for the purpose of sharing lessons learned across
Scotland particularly for rare or unusual events. The IPCT/HPT or chair of the IMT should complete
this immediately following the end of an incident. It may be deemed that a full IMT report is not
needed and this document may be sufficient. A full IMT reporting template can be
found in the <u>resources section of the NIPCM</u>
1.Incident reference
Please provide a reference/title for this incident.
2. Details of incident
Please provide a brief summary of incident: Include details of the following where relevant: dates when incident started/ended; case definition; description, number and features of cases; care areas/locations affected; source and modes of cross-transmission/exposure; diagnosis and treatment, any enhanced surveillance of interventions, any hypotheses.

3. What went well?

Please list aspects of the incident considered to have been managed well:



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4. What did not go well?		
Please list aspects of the incident consider	dered not to have been managed well:	
5.Lessons Learned		
Please provide details of any learning p	oints or recommendations:	
6. IMT lead details		
Name:	Email:	
Job Title:	Address:	
Contact number:	Contact number (mobile):	
Date:	Signed:	
Completed templates to be	returned to: NSS.HPSInfectionControl@nhs.net	



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Glossary

AICC	Acute Infection Control Committee
ARHAI	Antimicrobial Resistance and Healthcare Associated Infection
BICC	Board Infection Control Committee
HIIAT	Healthcare Infection Incident Assessment Tool
ICBEG	Infection Control in the Built Environment Group
ICD	Infection Control Doctor
IMT	Incident Management Team
IPCT	Infection Prevention and Control Team
NIPCM	National Infection Prevention Control Manual
ORT	Online Reporting Tool
PAG	Problem Assessment Group
PICSG	Partnership Infection Control Support Group
SAER	Significant Adverse Event Report
SBAR	Situation Background Assessment Recommendation