# Following in her foot steps



# Brief History....1800's

Florence Nightingale - famous for revolutionising nursing.

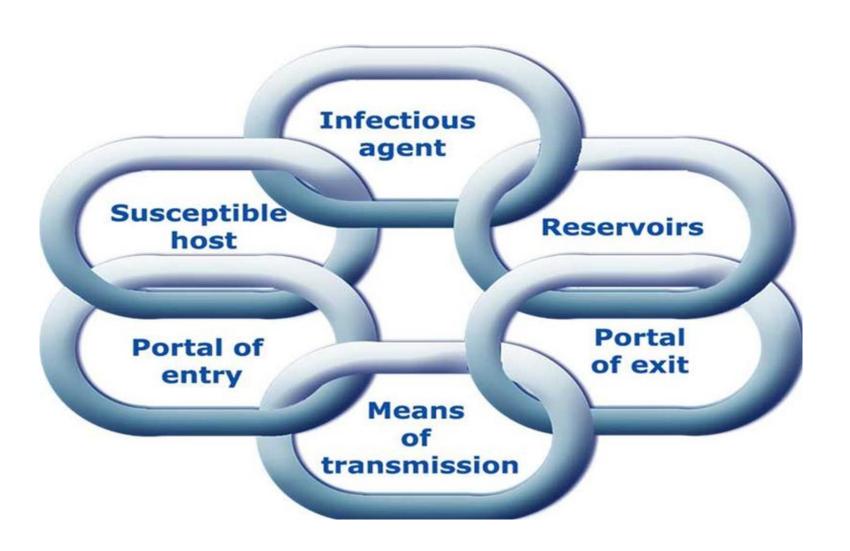
it is believed that the sanitary improvements resulted in a reduction of the death rates from 42% to 2%.

Before Nightingale 10
times more soldiers died
from illnesses and
infections than from
battle wounds-

1854 - recorded poor care being delivered to wounded soldiers, hygiene being neglected and mass infections were common, many of them fatal.

With support from the government and sanitary commission Nightingale implemented improvements in the environment, cleaning the sewers, getting clean linen, hand washing and other sanitary practices within the war hospital

## **Chain of infection**



#### **Next Sick Person**

(Susceptible Host)

- Babies
- Children
- Elderly
- People with a weakened immune system
- Unimmunized people
- Anyone

### How Germs Get In

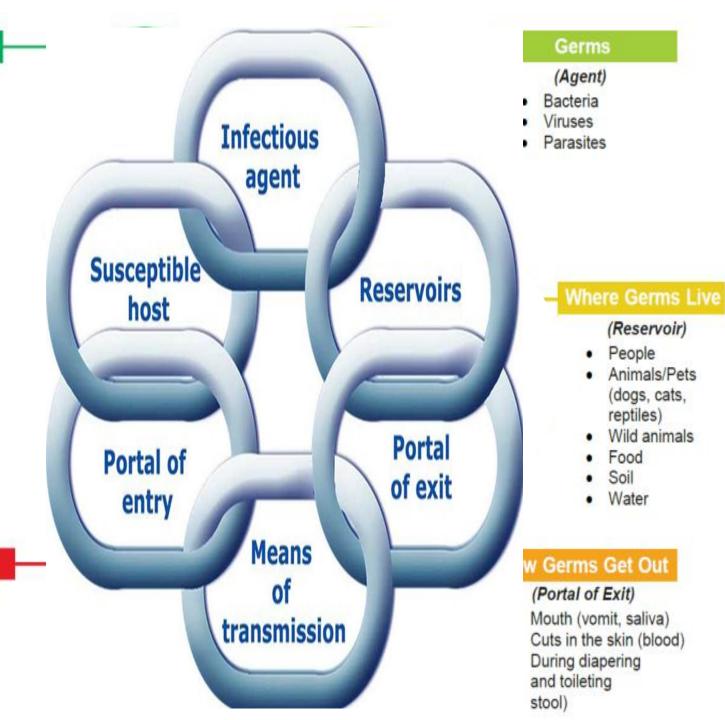
(Portal of Entry)

- Mouth
- · Cuts in the skin
- Eyes

#### **Germs Get Around**

(Mode of Transmission)

- Contact (hands, toys, sand)
- Droplets (when you speak, sneeze or cough)





## How can you contribute to breaking the chain:

- > By following Infection prevention policies
- > Having an awareness of alert organisms
- Effective hand hygiene
- Cleaning and decontamination
- > Using correct personal protective equipment
- > Food safety
- Waste management

## Why do we need to break the chain?

- To reduce the number of healthcare associated infections
- It is a component of the health and social care act 2008
- There are a growing number of resistant (alert) organisms
- Antimicrobial resistance is one of the three greatest threats to human health (WHO 2009)alongside global warming and malnutrition









## **Pre-antibiotics**

- High mortality rates from skin, soft tissue infections and pneumonias.
- High infant mortality rates
- High post operative infection & mortality

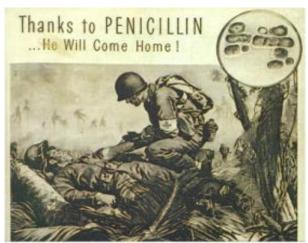
rates

### The Golden Era

Penicillin – accidentally discovered in 1928, refined and introduced in 1940's when the U.S. managed to produce enough to aid allied forces during D.Day landings during WW2

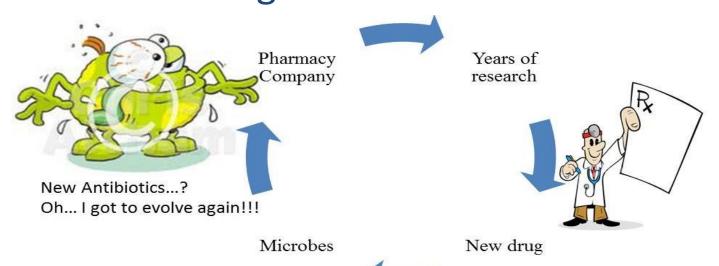
Sulfonamides – Trimethoprim from 1930's used during WW2, current high resistance.





### **Antimicrobial resistance**

- ❖A constant race
- The bugs are always ahead
- Resistance mechanisms evolve faster than we can find new drugs



Psst! Hey kid! Wanna be a Superbug..? Stick some of this into your genome...

Even penicillin won't be able to harm you...!

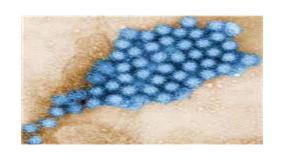
# **Alert Organisms**



- MRSA a resistant form of the common bacterium Staphylococcus Aureus
- **❖ ESBL** an enzyme producing bacteria which breaks down 3<sup>rd</sup> generation antibiotics (co-amoxiclav).

  Associated with E.Coli and Klebsiella
- ❖ CPE ─ an enterobacteria which usually lives harmlessly in the gut which produces an enzyme Carbapenemase which disables the group of antibiotics considered the last resort, becomes a problem if it gets into the bloodstream or urine.

# Alert organisms



- Group A Strep- contact transmission, causes strep throat, skin infections and necrotising fasciitis
- C.D.I. (C.Diff) a spore which is transmitted via contact and ingestion, one of the most common bacterial causes of diarrhoea
- Norovirus commonly known as winter vomiting bug, transmitted via contact, ingestion and aerosolhighly infectious rapid onset.
  NOROVIRUS:

Alert organisms 2020!





De Daily Telegraph

Covid 19- international outbreak of a respiratory infection caused by a novel coronavirus, official name COVID-2019

