Surveillance To Reduce Urinary Tract Infections: The STRUTI Project

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Surveillance to reduce urinary tract infections: The STRUTI project
By Oyebola Fasugba, Anne Gardner, Brett Mitchell, Wendy Beckingham and Noleen Bennett

An estimated 65 to 70% of healthcare associated urinary tract infections (HAUTIs) may be prevented using infection control measures (Umscheid et al 2011). Point prevalence surveys (PPS) are a useful cost-effective surveillance method for prevention and control of HAUTIs. The data can help inform policy and nursing practice thereby reducing the risk of HAUTI acquisition (Smiddy & Murphy 2013).

Utilisation of surveillance findings with the use of care plans will support delivery of a quality and safety-orientated healthcare service (Smiddy & Murphy 2013) consistent with Standard 3.2 of the National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards (ACSQHC, 2011). The researchers, through continued collaboration with hospitals and aged care facilities, will continue to progress work in developing a national surveillance system for HAUTIs.

References


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Minimum standard for wound dressing procedure in the home care environment
By Terry Swanson

A working party for the Australian Wound Management Association (AWMA) is developing a position paper on the minimum standard for wound dressing procedure in the home care environment.

The group consists of nurses from acute, community, general practice and the outpatient setting as well as an infection control consultant, GP and a podiatrist.

This group was formed after a request from the membership seeking clarification and guidance regarding The National Safety and Quality Health Service Standards published by the Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare (2011) which includes Standard 3 - Preventing and Controlling Healthcare Associated Infections and Aseptic Technique in relation to the wound dressing procedure that is discussed in the Australian Guidelines for the
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