

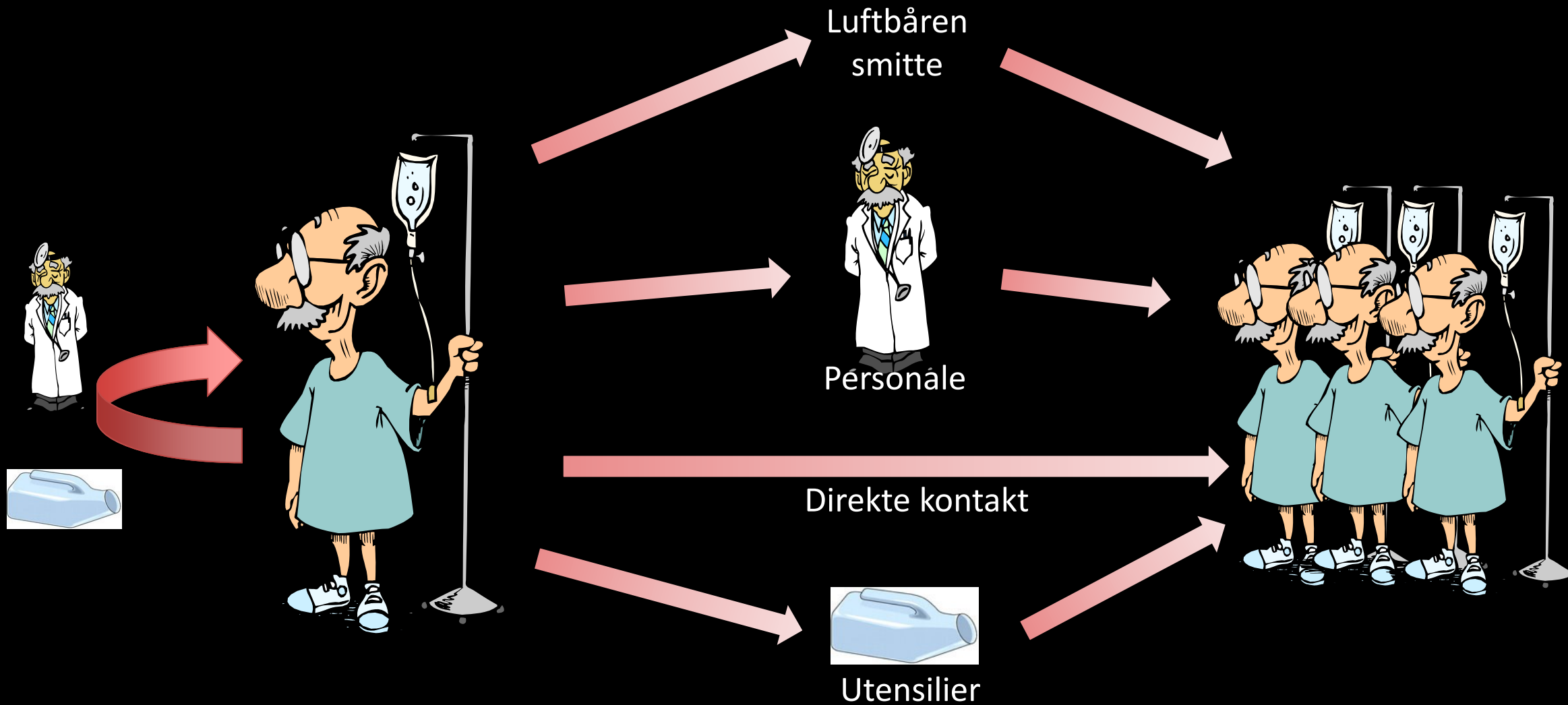
Hvorfor håndhygiejne?

Mona Kjærsgaard

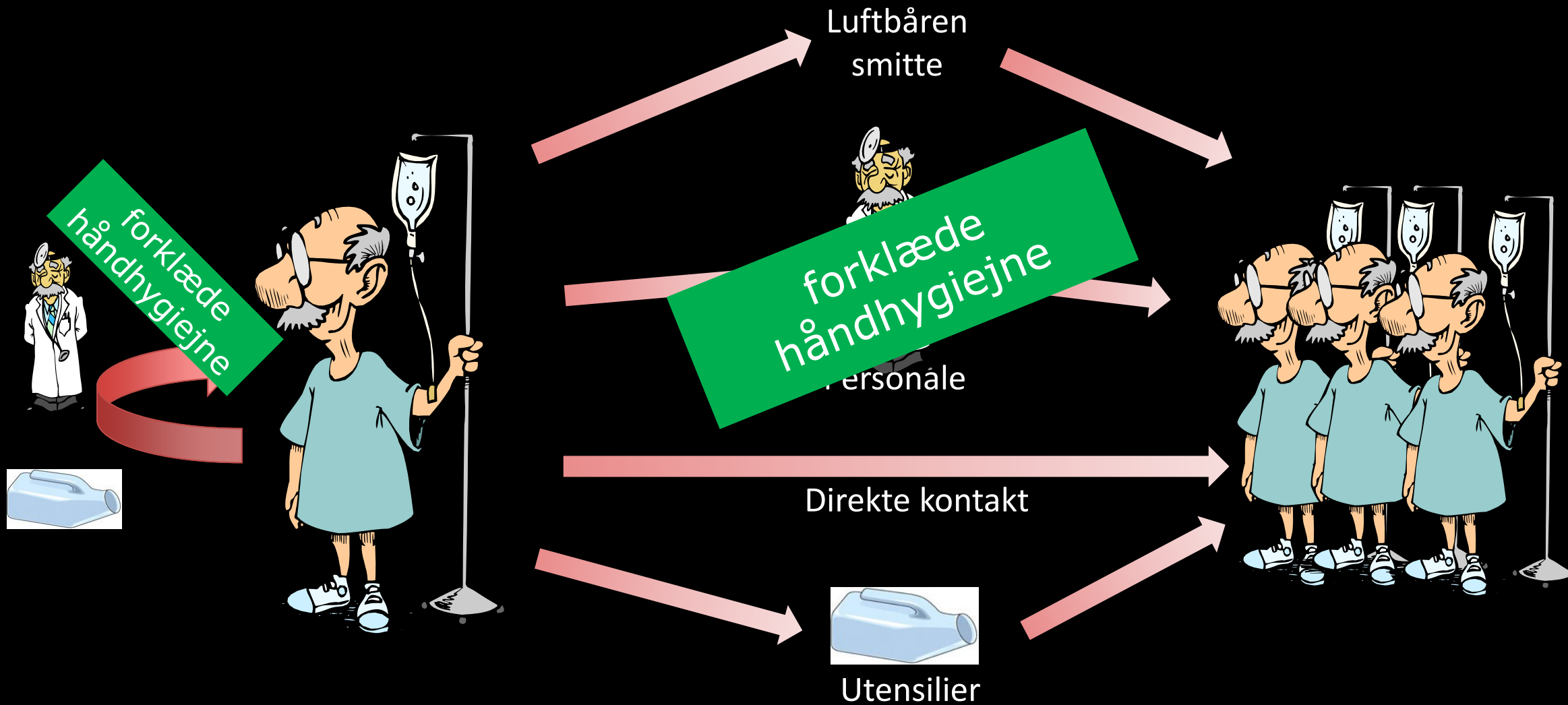
Klinisk Mikrobiolog

Aarhus Universitetshospital

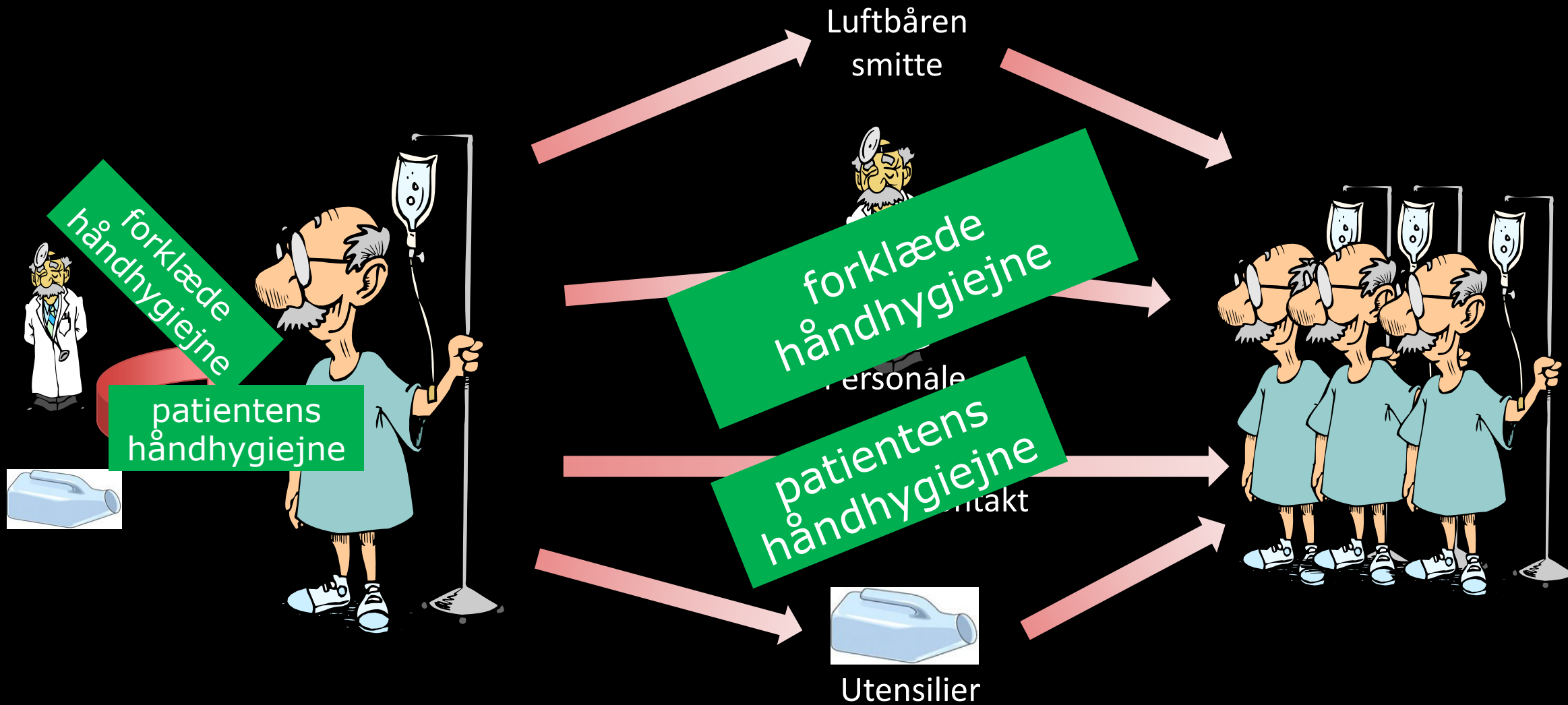
Smitteveje



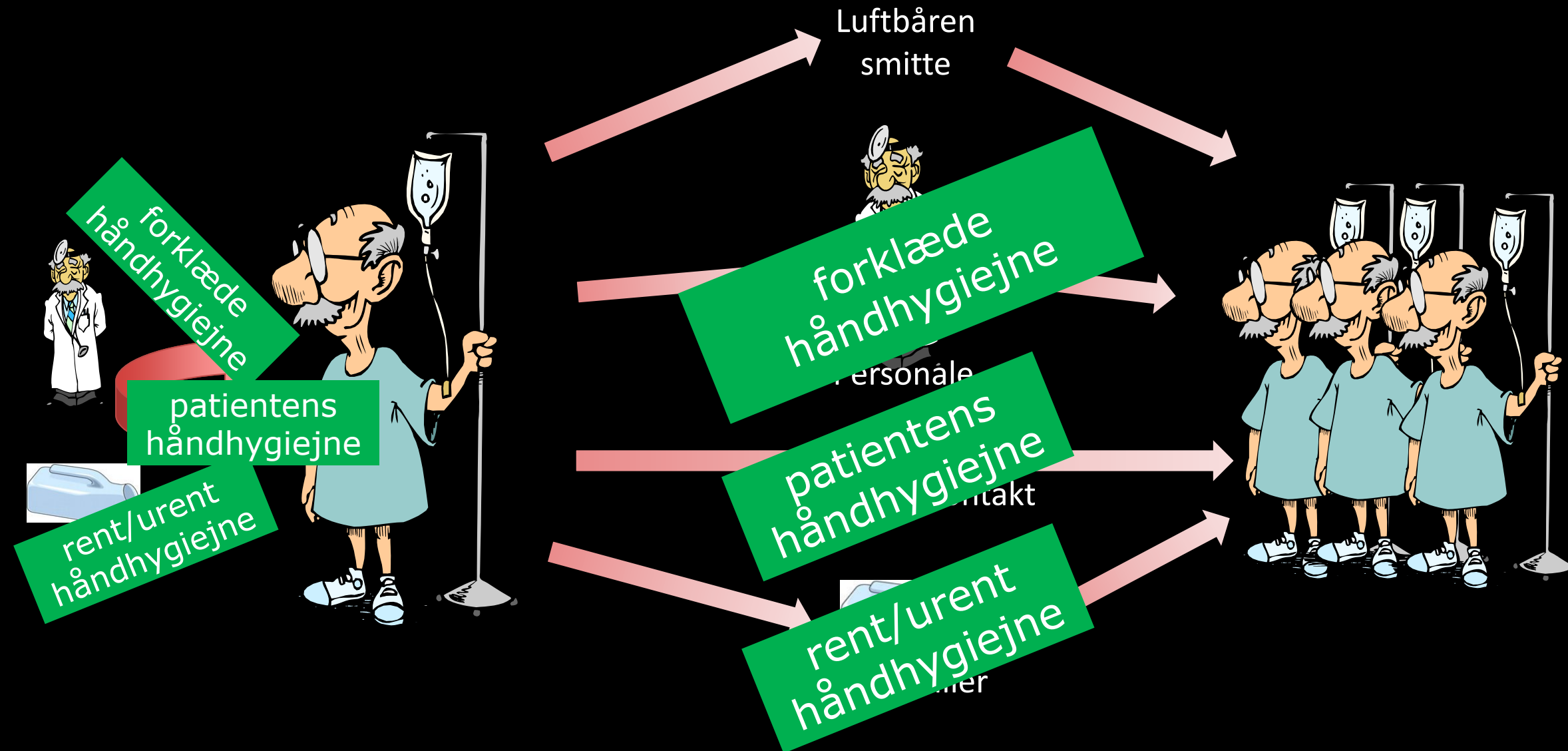
Smitteveje



Smitteveje



Smitteveje



Hudens mikrobiota

- Transient "flora" =
forurening
- Permanent "flora" =
kolonisation

Kontakt mellem overflader kan overføre mikroorganismer

A laboratory model for the investigation of contact transfer of micro-organisms

BY R. R. MARPLES AND A. G. TOWERS

Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London NW9 5HT, England

(Received 4 May 1978)

Transfer of bacteria from fabrics to hands and other fabrics: development and application of a quantitative method using *Staphylococcus aureus* as a model

S.A. Sattar¹, S. Springthorpe¹, S. Mani¹, M. Gallant¹, R.C. Nair², E. Scott³ and J. Kain⁴

¹Centre for Research on Environmental Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, ²Department of Epidemiology and Community Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa, Canada, ³98 Ridge Ave., Newton, MA, and ⁴The Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale Technical Center, Cincinnati, OH, USA

544/9/00: received 27 September 2000, revised 16 February 2001 and accepted 16 February 2001

- friktion og fugt → øget overførsel
- glatte overflader → mindre overførsel



Abstract: The Risk of Hand and Glove Contamination after Contact with a VRE (+) Patient Environment. Hayden M, ICAAC, 2001, Chicago, IL.

Mikroorganismer overlevelse

Organism	Survival time
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> (spores)	>5 Months
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp	3 Days to 11 months ⁷⁹
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp including VRE	5 Days to >46 months ³²
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	6 Hours to 16 months
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp	2 Hours to >30 months
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , including MRSA	7 Days to >12 months ⁸⁰
Norovirus (and feline calicivirus)	8 Hours to >2 weeks ⁸¹

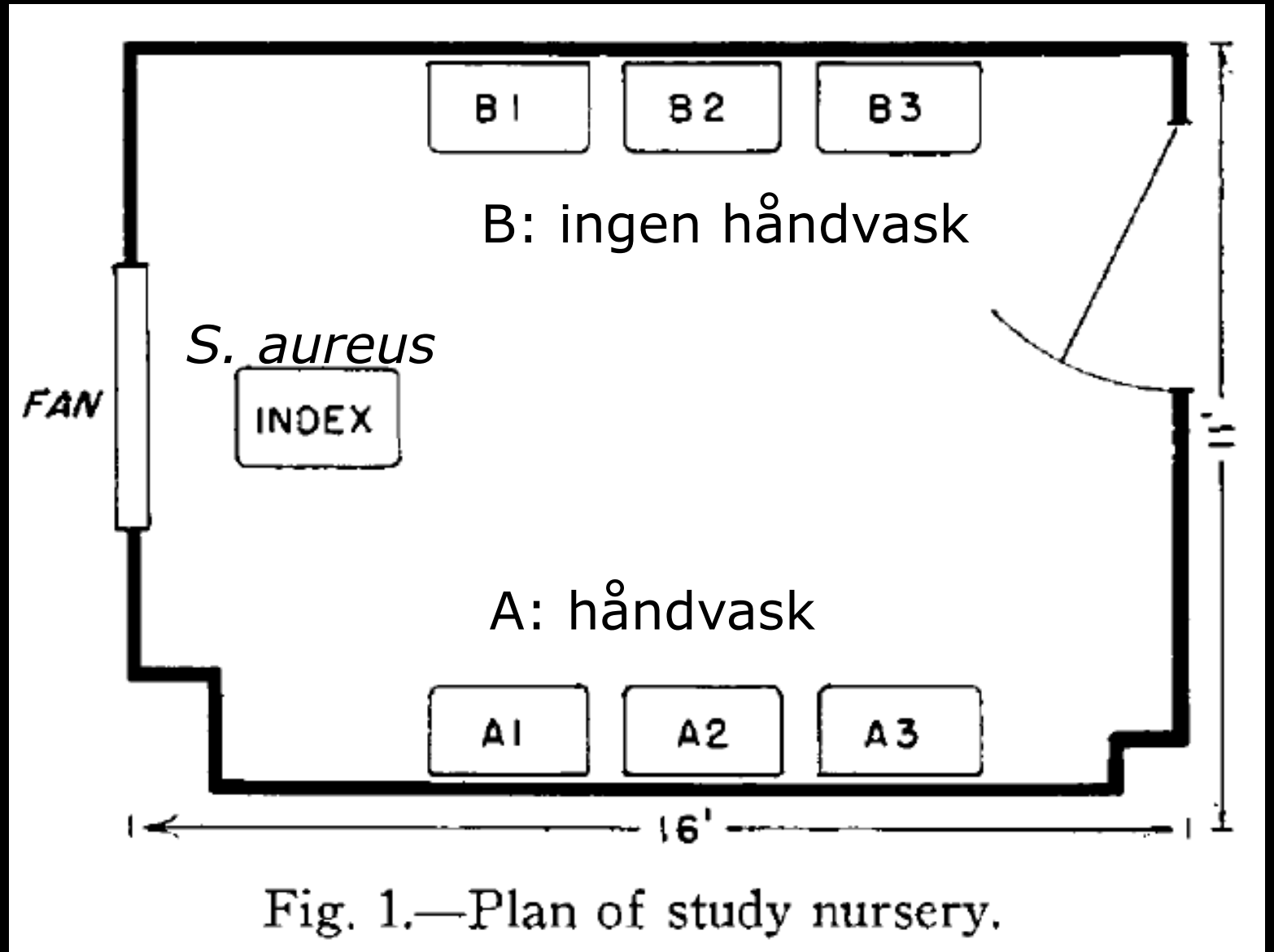
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Ohio 1960

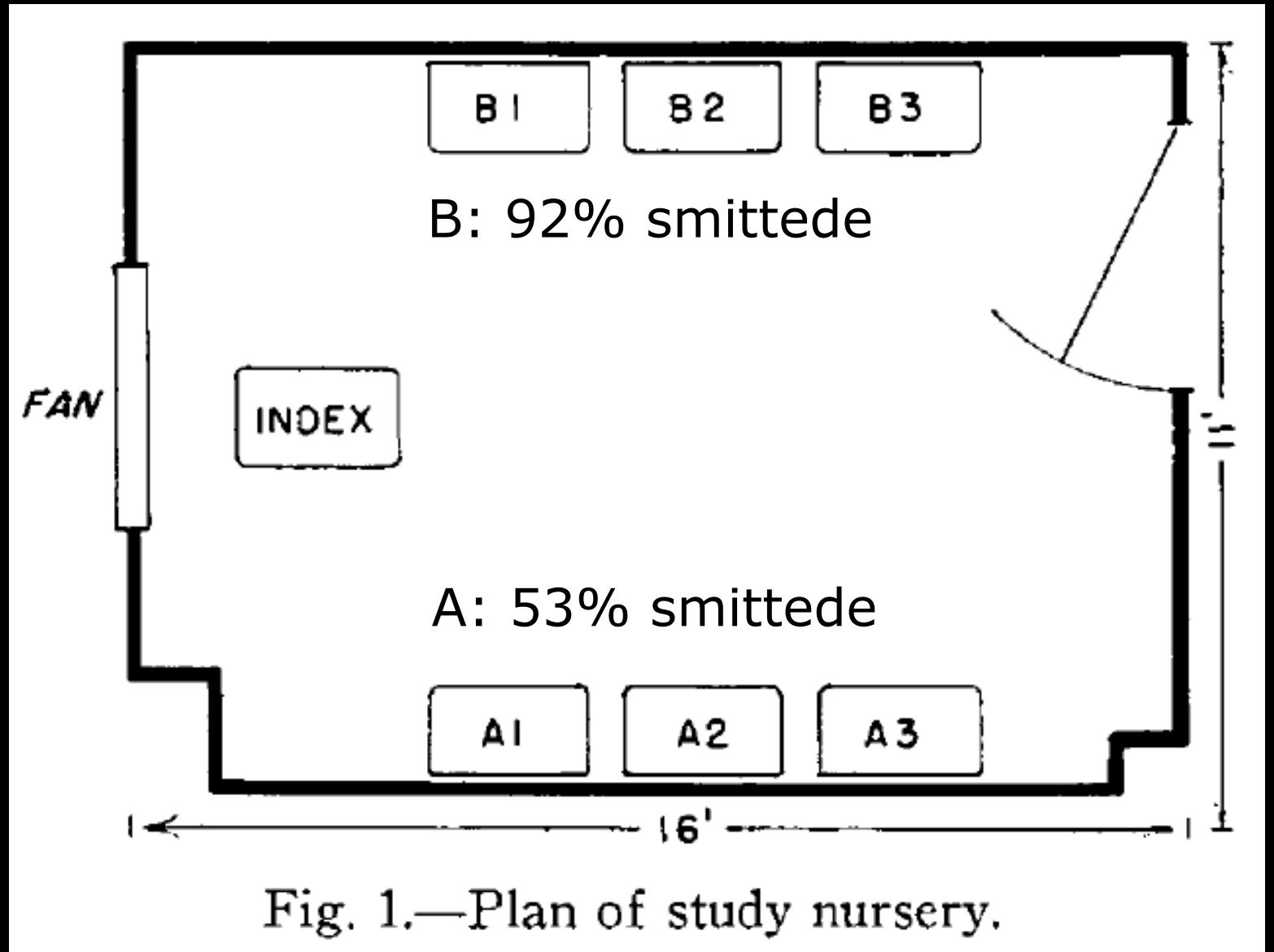
- Randomiseret studie:
- *S. aureus*-smitte

. Mortimer EA, Lipsitz PJ, Wolinsky E, Gonzaga AJ, Rammelkamp CH. Transmission of staphylococci between newborns. Importance of the hands to personnel. Am J Dis Child. 1962;104:289-295.
doi:10.1001/archpedi.1962.02080030291012



Ohio 1960

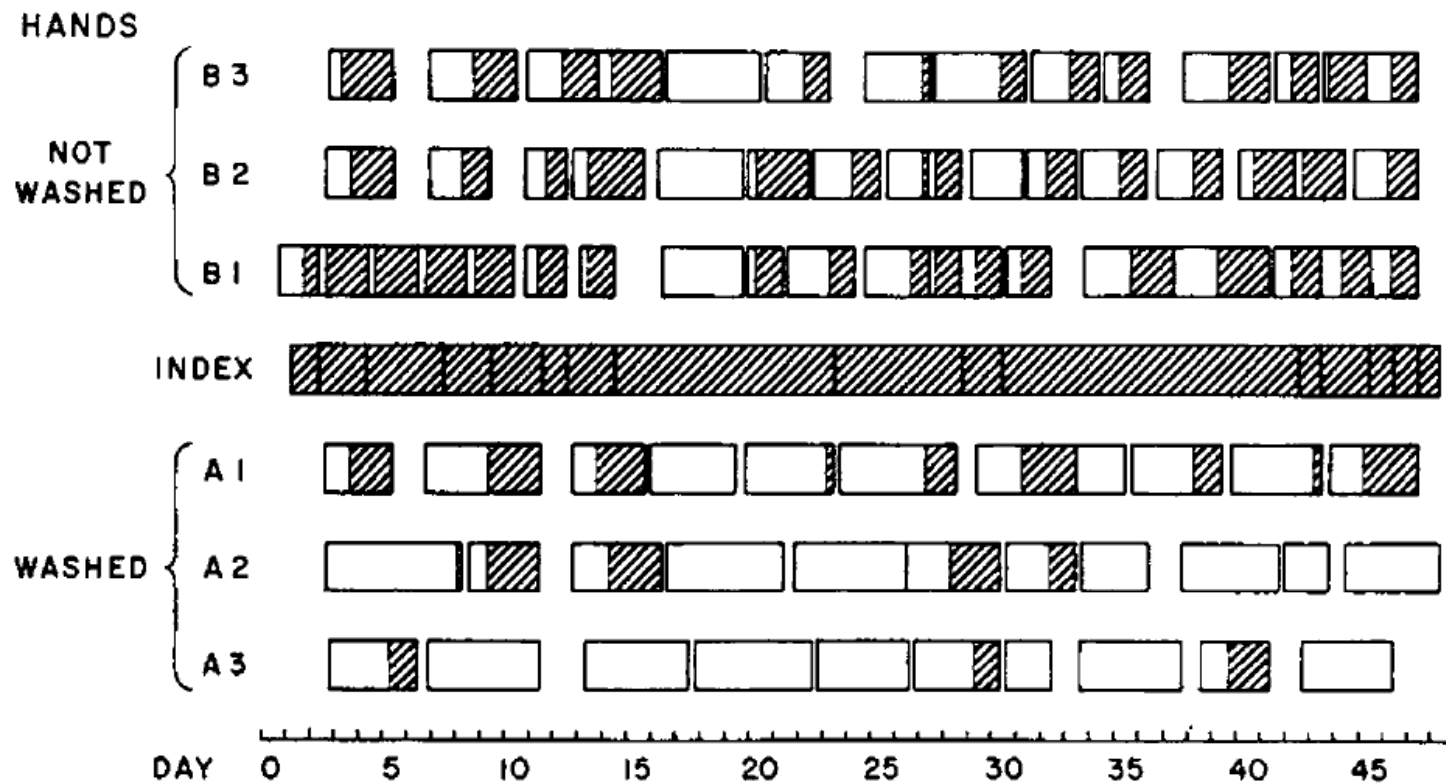
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Ohio 1960

Med håndvask: 53% smittede
Uden håndvask: 92% smittede

Timer (gns) før
kolonisation



41

36

24

72

168

238

Personalets hænder
berører patient/
omgivelser

Mikroorganismer
overføres til hænder

Hånddesinfektion

Ren opgave

Smitteindgang

- Gastrointestinal infektion
- Luftvejsinfektion
- Urinvejsinfektion
- Kateterinfektion
- Sårinfektion
- etc.

- Kolonisation

Hvorfor håndhygiejne?

- Hænder er alle vegne
- Hænder er det mest benyttede udstyr
- Håndhygiejne bryder smittekæden.