CICO's Biweekly Update
Volume 9, Number 6 (Published on Week 24, 14th June 2019)

HKEC's Hand Hygiene Awareness Day 2019 "Who wants to be a Millionaire?" All-you-can-win

Winning the lottery may not solve all life's problems, but winning the《潔手百萬富翁》can help and gain behavioural changing benefits in helping patients, yourselves and your families by enhancing hand hygiene (HH) practice and preventing infection transmission. This exciting quiz game was created by the Infection Control Teams of HKEC for the purpose of HH promotion. Seven multiple choice questions related to general knowledge about HH were designed, a guaranteed prize for each safety net was given to the participants who answered correctly. Difficulty increased along the course of the game.


PYNEH


WCHH


TWEH


RH

Quiz game《潔手百萬富翁》


Instant-millionaires in HKEC

《潔手百萬富翁》Who wants to be a Millionaire?

Just scan the QR code and you may be the next hand hygiene millionaire!
Deadline: 27 June 2019
The first three millionaires will get a special gift from CICO office.

For enquires, please call 2300 7456 or email: hocicoteam@ha.org.hk

Latest Update on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

The Ministry of Health of Uganda reported on 11 June 2019 the first confirmed case of EVD in Uganda imported from neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The confirmed case is a 5-year-old child who travelled with his family from Mabalako Health Zone in DRC after attending, on 1 June, the funeral of his grandfather (confirmed EVD case on 2 June) and sought medical care at Kagando hospital where healthcare workers (HCWs) immediately suspected Ebola. The child died on 12 June. The deceased boy's brother and grandmother were also confirmed to have contracted the disease. To prevent further transmission in Uganda, ring vaccination with investigational vaccine of all the contacts will be carried out.

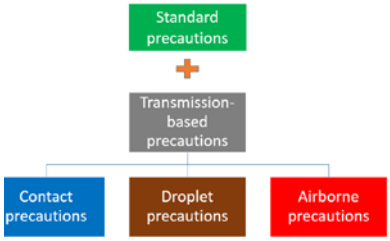
More than 2,000 people have been infected with Ebola in DRC. It took 224 days for the landmark figure of a thousand confirmed and probable cases to be reached. But it has taken only 71 days to reach 2,000 such cases. As of 11 June, a total of 2,084 cases and 1,405 deaths were reported, giving a crude fatality rate of 67%. HCWs accounted for 115 cases of the total cases. Since the outbreak would continue and national and regional public health risk remains very high, a WHO expert committee will meet on 14 June to determine whether to declare the current EVD outbreak a public health emergency.

Reference: WHO https://afro.who.int/news/confirmation-case-ebola-virus-disease-uganda

New Guideline - Recommendations on Implementing Isolation Precautions in Hospital Settings

The guideline is jointly prepared by the Centre of Health Protection and HA for preventing transmission of infectious agents in healthcare settings.

Isolation precautions compose of two tiers: (1) Standard precautions (SP) apply to all patients regardless of their infection status; and (2) Transmission-based precautions apply to situations when additional control measures are required for patients with highly transmissible or epidemiologically important pathogens to prevent transmission. Combination of precautions may be necessary for diseases that have multiple routes of transmission.



Besides, clinical clues such as fever, cough, severe unexplained illness and TOCC (travel, occupational exposure, contact history and clustering) help to identify patients with suspected novel acute respiratory diseases and to implement appropriate precautions. The guideline also lists out the types and duration of precautions needed for common and specific infectious agents. It can now be accessed at:
https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/recommendations_on_implementing_isolation_precautions_in_hospital_settings.pdf

Performance Requirements for Face Masks

Under isolation precautions, face masks are used for three primary purposes in healthcare settings:

1. to protect healthcare workers (HCWs) from contact with infectious material from patients e.g., respiratory secretions and sprays of blood or body fluids, consistent with Standard Precautions and Droplet Precautions;
2. when HCWs engaged in procedures requiring sterile technique to protect patients from exposure to infectious agents carried in HCWs' mouth or nose, and
3. for patients with symptoms of respiratory infection to limit potential dissemination of infectious respiratory secretions from the patient to others (i.e., Respiratory Hygiene/ Cough Etiquette).

The standard ASTM F2100-11, is referenced by the US Food and Drug Administration, specifies the performance requirements for medical face masks with five basic criteria and three levels of performance classes as summarized in table 1. The face masks provided in HA conform to ASTM F2100-11 Level 1 standard.

Table 1: ASTM F2100-11 Requirements for Medical Face Masks	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Bacterial Filtration Efficiency (BFE) - at 3.0 µm (ASTM F2101 Test Method for Evaluating the Bacterial Filtration Efficiency (BFE) of Medical Face Mask Materials, Using a Biological Aerosol of *Staphylococcus aureus*)	≥ 95%	≥ 98%	≥ 98%
2. Sub-micron Particulate Filtration Efficiency (PFE) - at 0.1 microns (ASTM F2299 Test Method for Determining the Initial Efficiency of Materials Used in Medical Face Masks to Penetration by Particulates Using Latex Spheres)	≥ 95%	≥ 98%	≥ 98%
3. Differential Pressure (Delta P) - Delta P less than 5.0 mm H_2O/cm^2 (MIL-M-36945C Military Specifications: Surgical Mask, Disposable)	<4.0	<5.0	<5.0
4. Fluid Penetration Resistance - Synthetic blood at pressures of 80, 120, and 160 mmHg (ASTM F1862 Test Method for Resistance of Medical Face Masks to Penetration by Synthetic Blood (Horizontal Projection of Fixed Volume at a Known Velocity))	80 mmHg	120 mmHg	160 mmHg
5. Flammability - Flammability class (US Code of Federal Regulations, 16 CFR Part 1610 Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles)	Class 1	Class 1	Class 1

Reference: CDC - NIOSH Personal Protective Equipment Information (PPE-Info)
https://wwwn.cdc.gov/PPEInfo/Standards/Info/ASTMF210011(2018)