

**WHO multimodal improvement strategy**

Multimodal implementation strategies are a core component of effective infection prevention and control (IPC) programmes according to the WHO Guidelines on Core Components of IPC programmes at the National and Acute Health Care Facility Level.

The guidelines' recommendation 5 states that IPC activities using multimodal strategies should be implemented to improve practices and reduce HAI and AMR. In practice, this means the use of multiple approaches that in combination will contribute to influencing the behaviour of the target audience (usually health care workers) towards the necessary improvements that will impact on patient outcome and contribute to organizational culture change. Implementation of IPC multimodal strategies needs to be linked with the aims and initiatives of quality improvement programmes and accreditation bodies both at the national and facility levels.

**Five key elements to focus on when improving IPC**

WHO identifies five elements for IPC multimodal strategies in a health care context:

- 1 the system change** needed to enable IPC practices, including infrastructure, equipment, supplies and other resources;
- 2 training and education** to improve health worker knowledge;
- 3 monitoring and feedback** to assess and necessary action taken, based on the local context and situation informed by periodic assessments;
- 4 reminders and communications** to promote the desired actions, at the right time, including campaigns, including campaigns;
- 5 a culture of safety** to facilitate an organizational climate that values the intervention, with a focus on involvement of senior managers, champions or role models.

**In other words, the WHO multimodal improvement strategy addresses these five areas:**

- 1. Build it (system change)**
  - What infrastructure, equipment, supplies and other resources (including training) are required to enable the desired actions?
  - Does the physical environment influence health worker behaviour, the use of equipment and human factors? Do you have the necessary resources to implement the strategy?
  - Are certain types of health workers needed to implement the strategy?
  - Do you have the resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience?
- 2. Teach it (training & education)**
  - Who needs to be trained? What type of training should be used to ensure that objectives will be implemented in the intended manner?
  - Does the facility have training sites, and the resources to deliver training?
  - Do you have the resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience?
- 3. Check it (monitoring & feedback)**
  - How can you identify the gaps in IPC practice or other behaviours in your setting to allow you to prioritise your actions?
  - How can you be sure that the intervention is being implemented as intended? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience?
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- 4. Sell it (reminders & communication)**
  - How can you promote and communicate the message that there are reasons to change the current practice?
  - Do you have the resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience?
- 5. Live it (culture change)**
  - Is there responsible support for the intervention at every level of the organization? For example, do senior managers understand the importance of the intervention? Do they have the resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience? Do you have the necessary resources to address the needs of the target audience?

<https://www.who.int/infection-prevention/publications/ipc-cc-mis.pdf?ua=1>

## OMS GIORNATA MONDIALE DELL'IGIENE DELLE MANI 2021

### LA STRATEGIA DI MIGLIORAMENTO MULTIMODALE DELL'OMS

Le strategie di implementazione multimodale sono una componente fondamentale dei programmi efficaci di IPC (*Infection Prevention Control – Prevenzione e Controllo delle Infezioni*) secondo le linee guida dell'OMS sia a livello Nazionale che di Strutture Sanitarie per pazienti acuti.

La raccomandazione 5 delle linee guida afferma che le attività di *Prevenzione e Controllo delle Infezioni* (IPC) che utilizzano strategie multimodali dovrebbero essere implementate per migliorare le pratiche e ridurre le ICA (Infezioni correlate all'Assistenza) e l'AMR (Antimicrobial Resistance – Resistenza agli Antimicrobici).

In pratica, ciò significa l'uso di approcci multipli che in sinergia / combinazione contribuiranno a influenzare il comportamento del target (di solito gli operatori sanitari) verso i miglioramenti necessari che avranno un impatto sugli outcome del paziente e contribuiranno al cambiamento della cultura organizzativa. L'implementazione delle strategie multimodali di *Prevenzione e Controllo delle Infezioni* devono essere collegate agli obiettivi e alle iniziative dei programmi di miglioramento della qualità e degli organismi di accreditamento sia a livello nazionale che di singola struttura.

#### Cinque elementi chiave su cui concentrarsi per migliorare la *Prevenzione e Controllo delle Infezioni*

La strategia multimodale consiste di diversi elementi (3 o più; di solito 5) attivati in modo integrato per guidare l'azione e fornire un chiaro focus a coloro che la implementano.

L'OMS identifica cinque elementi per le strategie multimodali per la *Prevenzione e Controllo delle Infezioni* in un contesto sanitario:

- 1. la modifica del sistema** necessaria per consentire le pratiche di *Prevenzione e Controllo delle Infezioni*, comprese le infrastrutture, le attrezzature, gli approvvigionamenti e altre risorse;
- 2. formazione e addestramento** per migliorare la conoscenza e competenza degli operatori sanitari;
- 3. monitoraggio e feedback** per valutare il problema, guidare il cambiamento appropriato e documentare il miglioramento della pratica;
- 4. promemoria e comunicazioni** per promuovere le azioni desiderate, al momento giusto, comprese le campagne;
- 5. una cultura della sicurezza** per favorire un clima organizzativo che valorizzi l'intervento, con un focus sul coinvolgimento dei dirigenti apicali, testimonial o modelli di ruolo. È molto probabile che il targeting di una sola area (cioè unimodale) si traduca in un fallimento. Tutte e cinque le aree dovrebbero essere prese in considerazione e dovrebbero essere intraprese le azioni necessarie, sulla base di valutazione periodiche del contesto e della situazione locale.