

Daily Tracker



	Action	Why?
1.	<p>Identify the first person (index case) who became symptomatic. Note the first time of onset of symptoms; type of symptoms and how often the symptoms were experienced i.e. was it diarrhoea or vomiting or both and how many times?</p> <p>Confirm with the clinical lead your observations of D and or V and check what type of medication the individual may be on.</p>	<p>This helps to begin the investigation into how an infectious agent was transmitted into the community and the type of agent you might be dealing with.</p> <p>Do not assume D&V is always no-rovirus! Certain medication and changes in medication can create similar symptoms.</p> <p>Starting this process sooner rather than later helps rapid containment and management measures to be instigated.</p>
2.	<p>Take a sample</p>	<p>This will confirm the type of infectious agent you are dealing with. Even though the laboratory will not be in a position to provide results immediately it is good practice to have confirmation of what agent caused the outbreak.</p>
3.	<p>Get a floor plan and begin to map infected resident rooms by order of reported symptoms.</p>	<p>This will allow the outbreak management team to see the route of transmission and identify any common sources of spread.</p>
4.	<p>Identify where this index person has been in the community and who they have come into contact with. Have they got cognitive capacity or not?</p>	<p>This will give an indication of high risk people to be observed and areas to have enhanced cleaning.</p>

Root Cause Analysis

Benefits of completing an RCA:

Continuous learning and practice improvement

Individual and team responsibilities impacting on spread of infection.



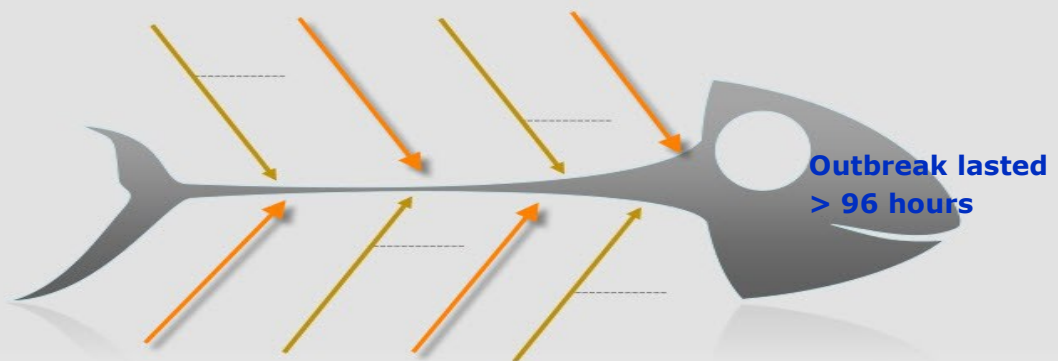
	Reflective inquiry	Why?
1.	<p>Communication factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal/external • Individual/team <p>See Aid 1: Action steps for Management (orange section) pages 11-31</p>	<p>Responsibility for understanding any situation requires communication skills. Communication comes in many forms touching our senses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual (Posters) • Auditory (spoken word) • Kinesthetics (interactive training) • Written (email/newsletters) <p>Clear communication of current situation and ongoing potential hazards is vital. The individual delivering the information must consider the other party receiving the information and clarify that they have understood.</p>
2.	<p>Transmission factors</p> <p>See the Chain of Infection (General Practices, Purple section).</p>	<p>It is unrealistic to expect that there will be zero outbreaks of infections experienced in the community. The better prepared we are, the better prepared the community is at rapidly containing and managing an outbreak.</p> <p>Understanding how to break the chain of infection through daily infection prevention and control practices will prevent crisis management and lead to fewer outbreaks meeting the 7 days or less target.</p>
3.	<p>Resident factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive capacity or not? • Underlying chronic illness with medication/ • Changes in medication? 	<p>Being aware of these resident factors provides an indication of potential risk that they pose to the community if they have an infection. Medication and changes in medication need to be investigated as these may cause similar symptoms to an infection.</p>

How to use a Fishbone Diagram

Aid 6

STEP 1

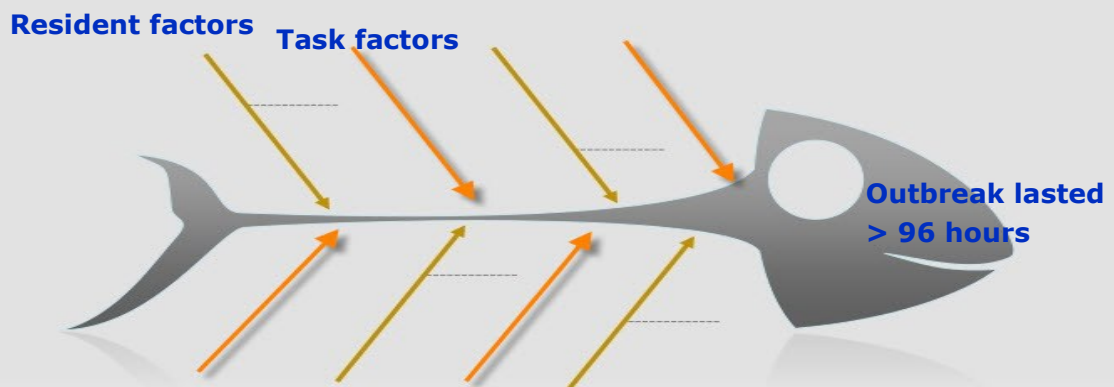
- Gather the team together to brainstorm the situation.
- On the fishbone diagram write outbreak lasted > 96 hours



Fishbone Diagram

STEP 2

- Label each bone with the inquiry category from the RCA. Then brainstorm 1 category at a time on the potential causes.



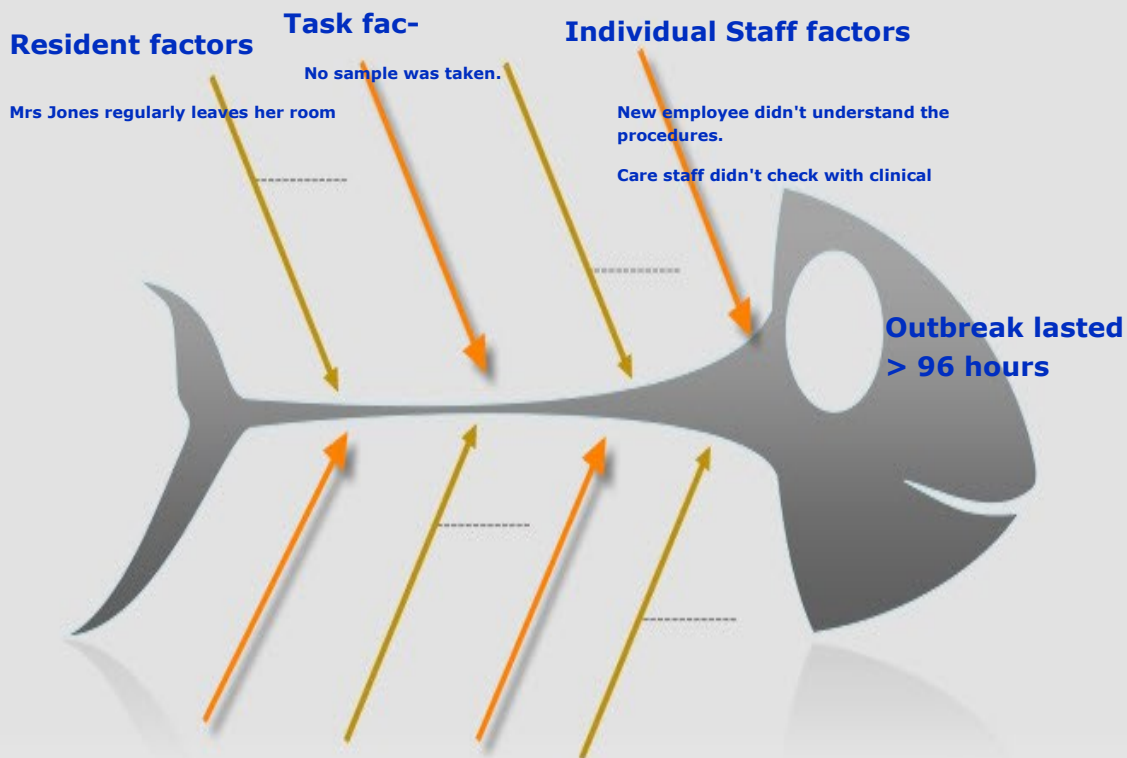
Fishbone Diagram

How to use a Fishbone Diagram

Aid 6

STEP 3

- Repeat step 2 for the remaining categories.



Fishbone Diagram

STEP 4

- Transfer the information to the root cause analysis document with any additional supporting information and identify an action plan with time scales for implementation.