



**IFIC - APECIH 2017**  
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Federation of Infection Control  
**27 - 30 September**  
Centro de Convenções Rebouças



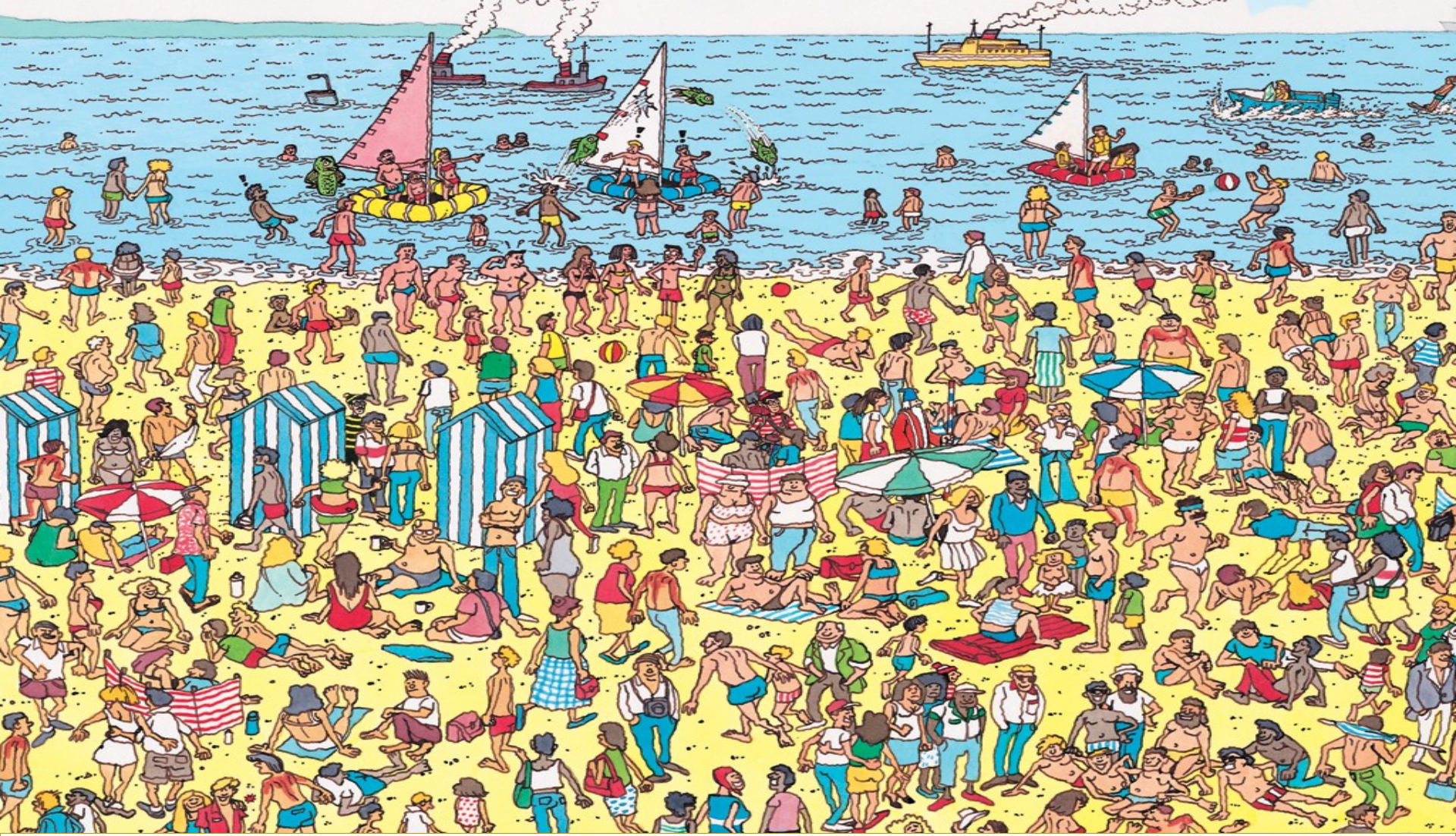
# What are the main drivers for public policies in HAI?

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**Brazil**

# Statement

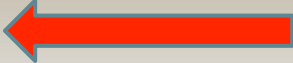
**No conflict of interest for this presentation**

**Social researcher is not fully impartial**



**Where are we now?**

# Prevention & Control of Healthcare-associated infections

- ❑ Two-thirds of organizations's efforts to implement changes fail
  
- ❑ Barriers to implementation arise at multiple levels of healthcare delivery<sup>1</sup>:
  - ❑ Patient
  - ❑ Provider team
  - ❑ Organizational level
  - ❑ Market
  - ❑ Policy 

<sup>1</sup>Damschroder LJ et al. Implementation Science, 2009

# Implementation of HAI P&C

❑ Implementation science have the object of the interest to understand the process<sup>1</sup>

❑ To evaluate not only what works (influencing positively the outcomes) but also perform formative evaluations to assess<sup>1</sup>:

❑ What works

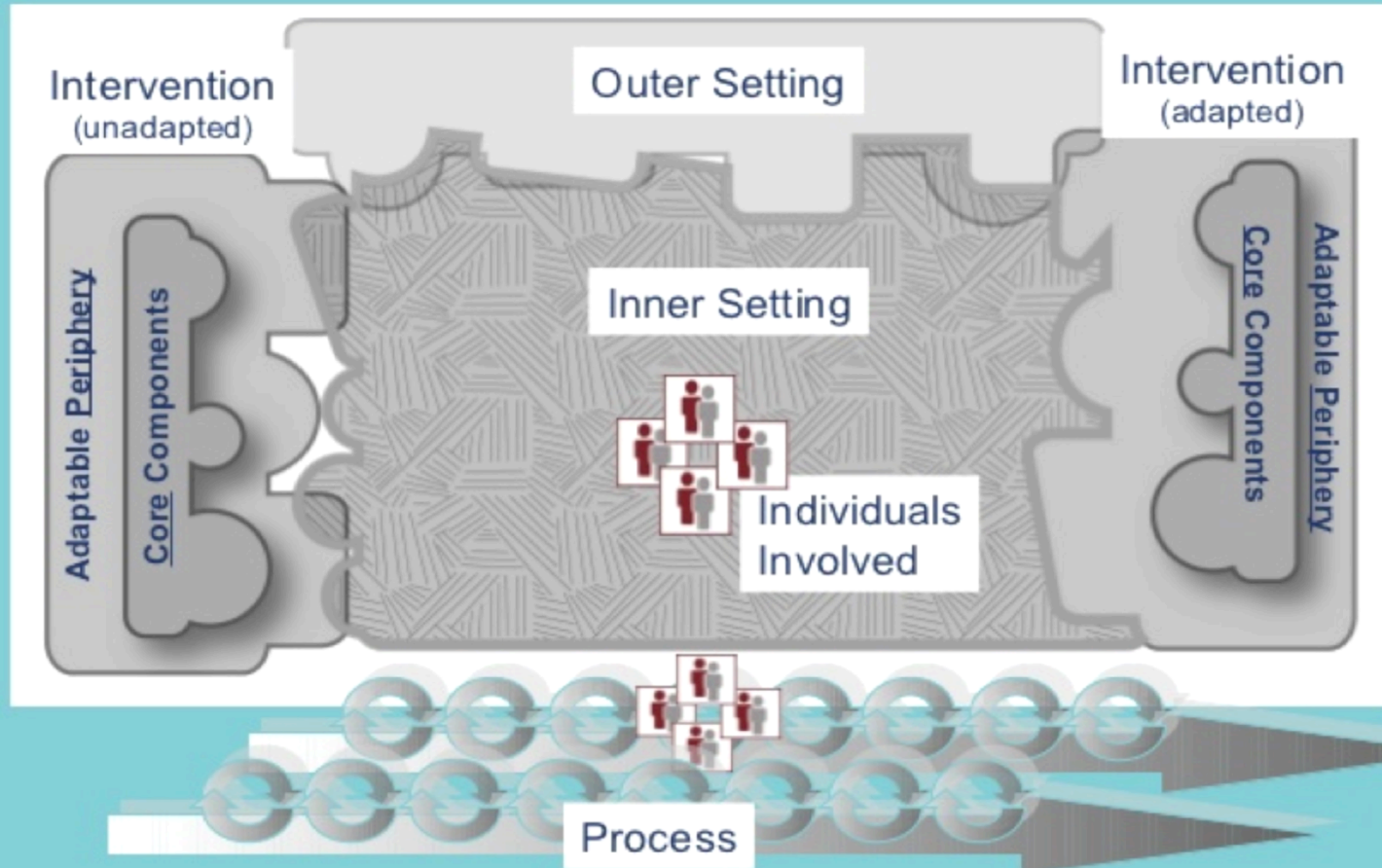
❑ How

❑ In which context

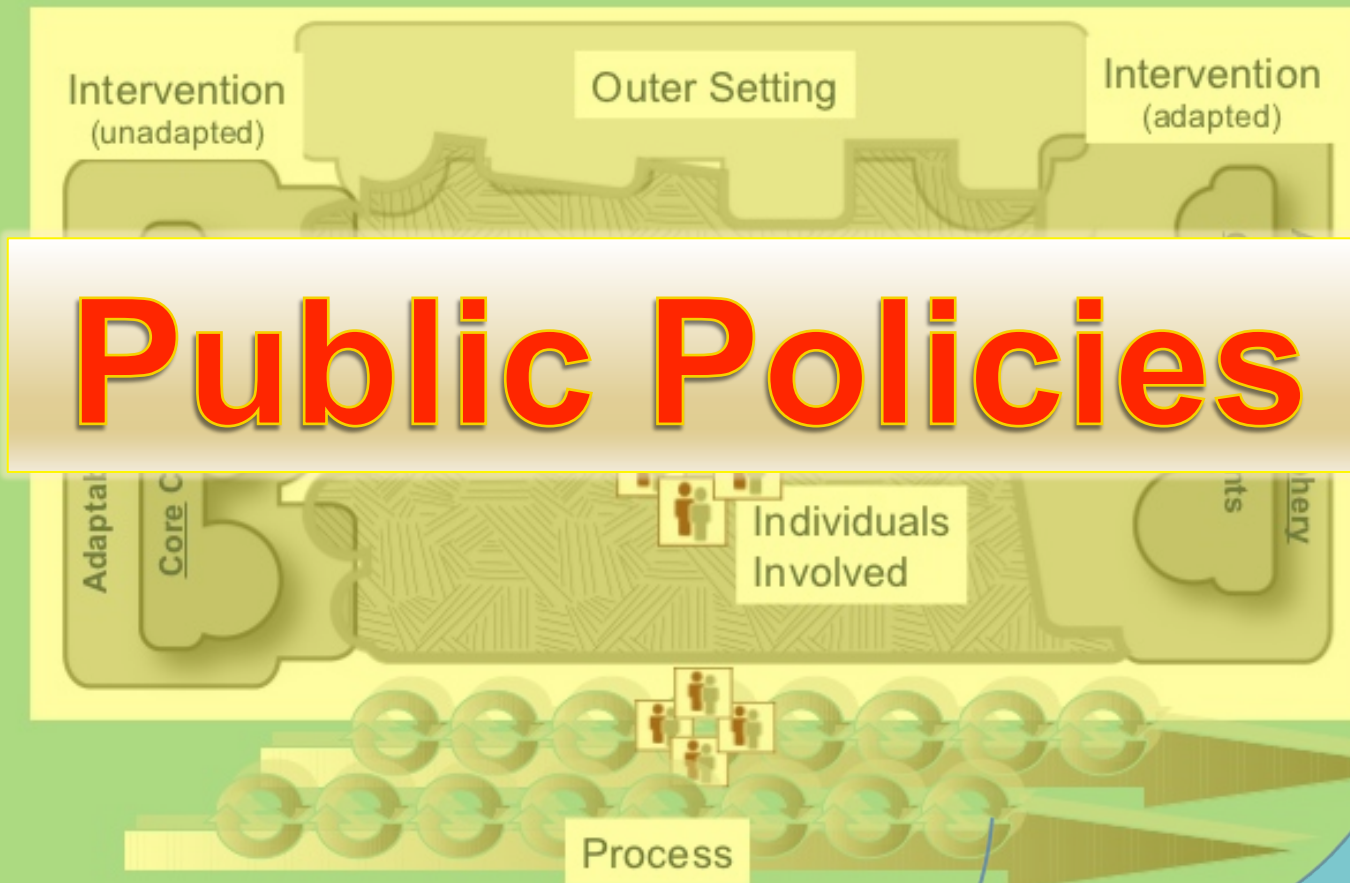


- Optimize intervention benefits
- Prolong sustainability of the intervention
- Promote dissemination of findings into other contexts

# Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)



# Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR)



Damschroder & Hagedorn, 2011

# Public Policy

- ❑ A course of government action or inaction in response to public demands
- ❑ There are complex power relationship underpinning policy formulations



**How public policies are formulated?**



# Public Policies



"What is public transport exactly?"

- ❑ Course
  - ❑ Imply dynamics
  - ❑ Set of actions
- ❑ Inaction:
  - ❑ Inercy can be an strategy
- ❑ Public demands
  - ❑ Tend to be reactive than proactive



**“An idea whose time has come”**

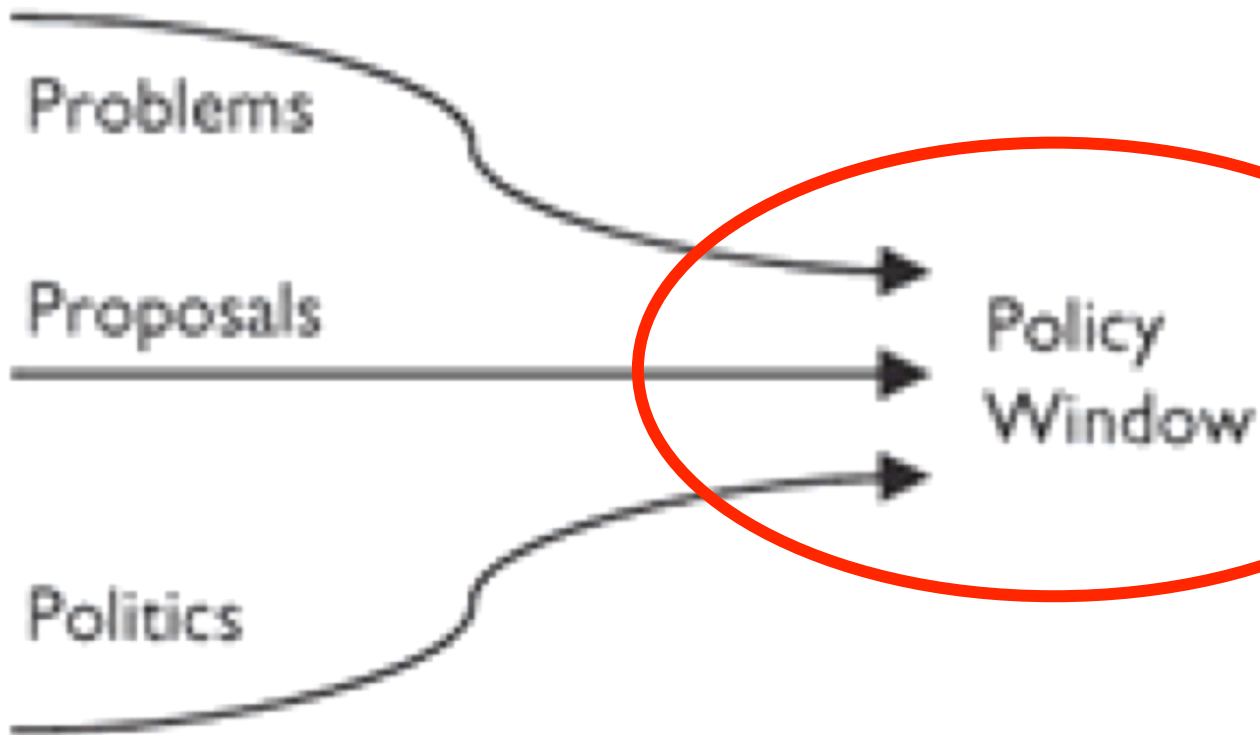
# Kingdon's Agenda-Setting Theory

- ❑ Agenda setting is the first stage in the policy process<sup>1</sup>.
- ❑ The policy agenda is the list of issues or problems that policymakers pay serious attention.
- ❑ Moving an idea onto or higher up on that agenda involves three processes: *problems, proposals, and politics*<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Kingdon, 1995. *Agendas, alternatives, and public policies*

# Kingdon's Agenda-Setting Theory

## Policy Stream Convergence





**Policy Window**

**How is  
this  
created?**

## “Focusing events”

- ❑ Why do decision makers pay attention in one thing and not another?
- ❑ *Focusing events*: “refer to dramatic episodes that attract media attention”<sup>1</sup>

# Fosing events in HAI

- ❑ Nosocomial outbreaks
  - ❑ capture the attention of media and public  
= politicians
- ❑ Individual drama of celebrities
- ❑ Epidemics and pandemics
- ❑ Antimicrobial resistance

# Focusing events: historical perspectives

- ❑ Swmmelweiss: death of women in the ward
  - ❑ Scientific demonstration
  
- ❑ Florence: Crimean war
  - ❑ Scientific demonstration
  - ❑ Administrative empowerment
  - ❑ Personal influence



# Policy window



- ❑ Heroine to the British soldiers
- ❑ Letters about improvement on quality of care in hospitals
- ❑ Influence in sanitary reform in India

Gil & Gil. CID, 2005.

Reynolds-Finley Historical Library:<https://www.uab.edu/reynolds/nightingale/india>

# HAI outbreaks – focusing events

- ❑ They do not represent the burden of HAI

- ❑ IPC professionals are not prone to notify outbreaks<sup>1</sup>

- ❑ Sustainability of the actions will depend on the context

# Focusing events: drama of celebrities



- 1963: first Brazilian infection control committee in a hospital
- 1983: first Brazilian National normative about HAI
- 1985: death of President Tancredo Neves

# Focusing events and policy window

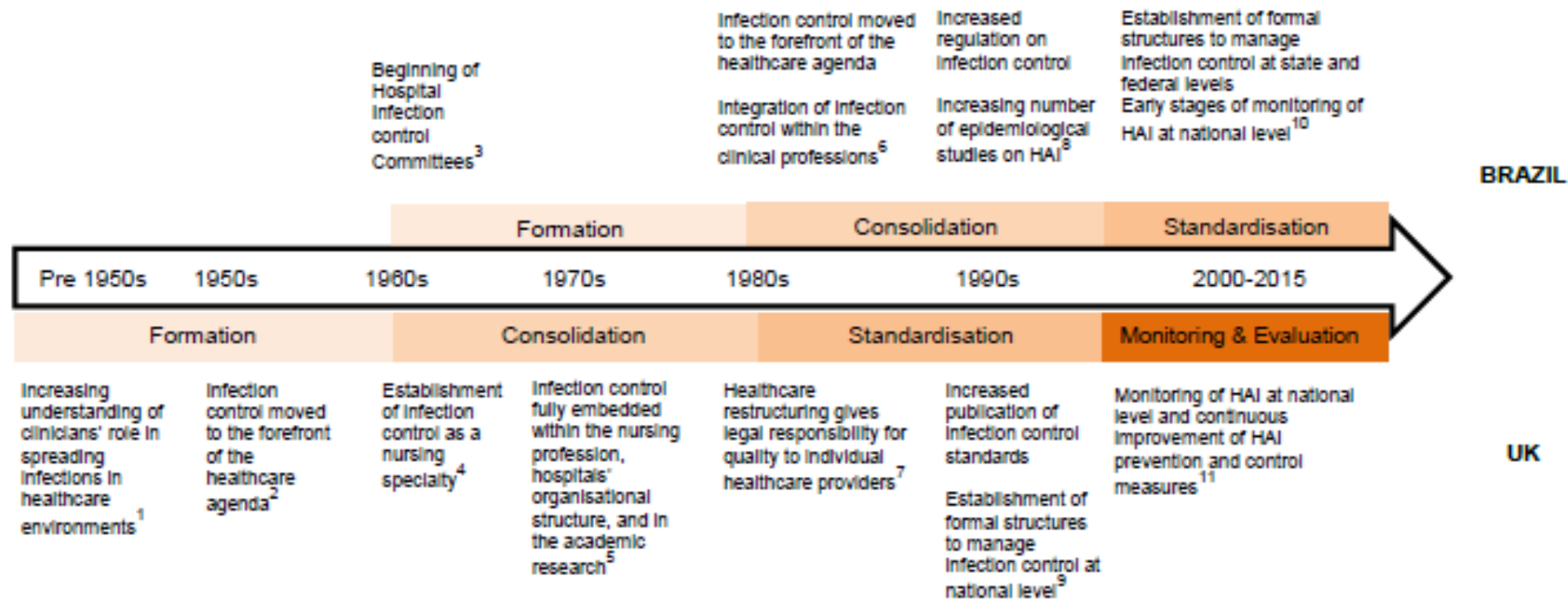
❑ 1996: deaths in hemodialysis in Caruaru, Northeast

❑ 1999: creation of Brazilian National Sanitary Agency

## Early reports

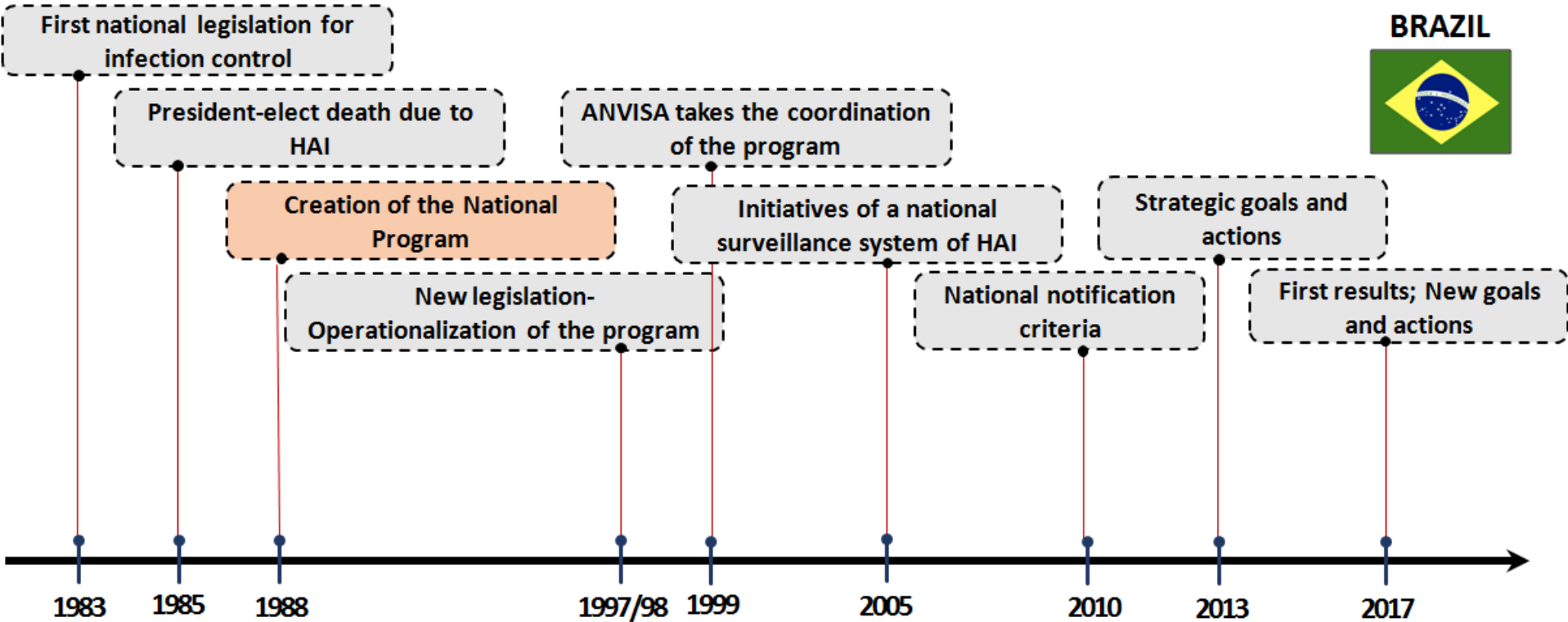
### **Fatal microcystin intoxication in haemodialysis unit in Caruaru, Brazil**

*Shideh Pouria, A de Andrade, J Barbosa, R L Cavalcanti, V T S Barreto, C J Ward, W Preiser, Grace K Poon, G H Neild, G A Codd*



**Padoveze et al. Rev. Saúde Pública, 2017 (in press)**

**BRAZIL**



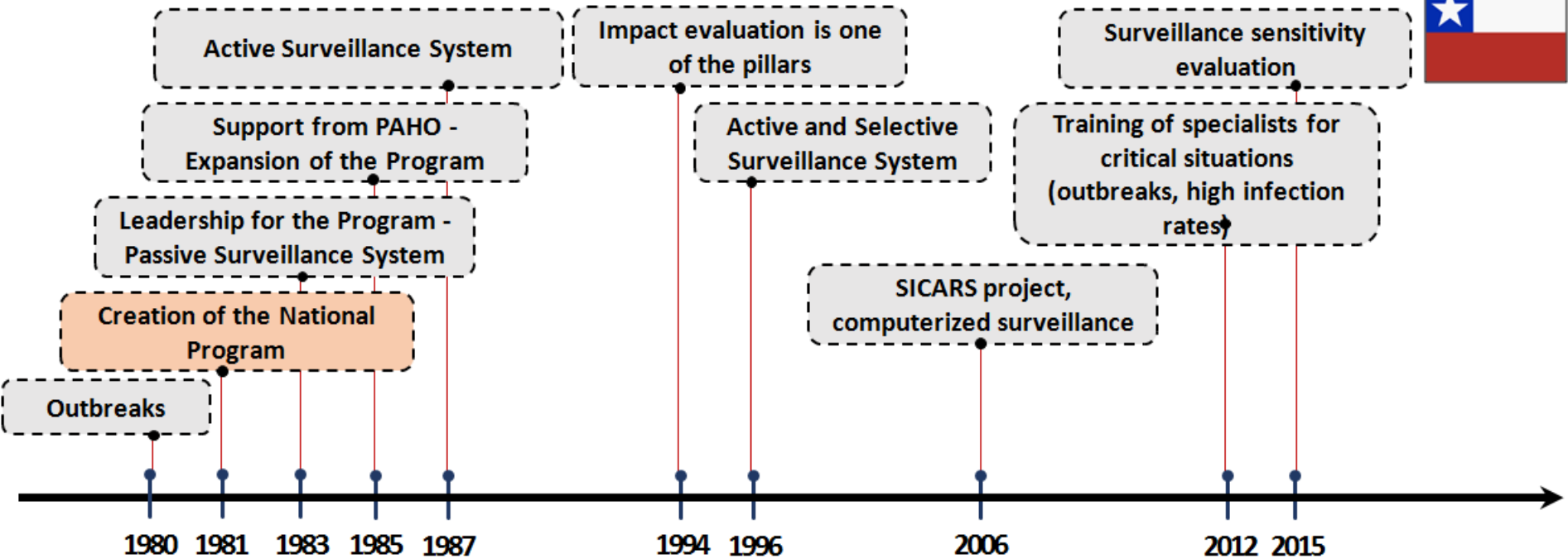
**CONSOLIDATION**

**STANDARDIZATION**

**MONITORING & EVALUATION**

**Nogueira Jr & Padoveze, IFIC 2017**

CHILE



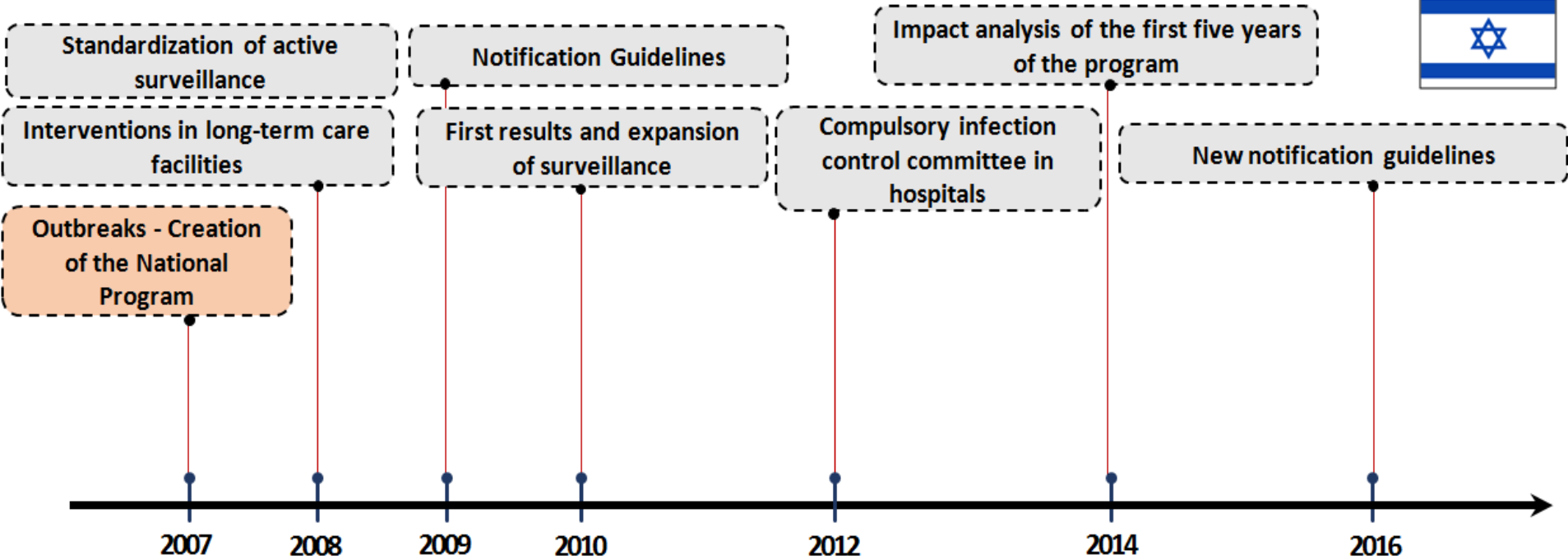
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Nogueira Jr & Padoveze, IFIC 2017

ISRAEL



Nogueira Jr & Padoveze, IFIC 2017

Schwabber & Carmeli. CID, 2017



# Focusing events: Epidemics and Pandemics

- ❑ HIV

- ❑ SARS

- ❑ Influenza

- ❑ Ebola

- ❑ Coronavirus

- ❑ Raised overall attention to HAI prevention

- ❑ Boosted the media coverage on preventive measures

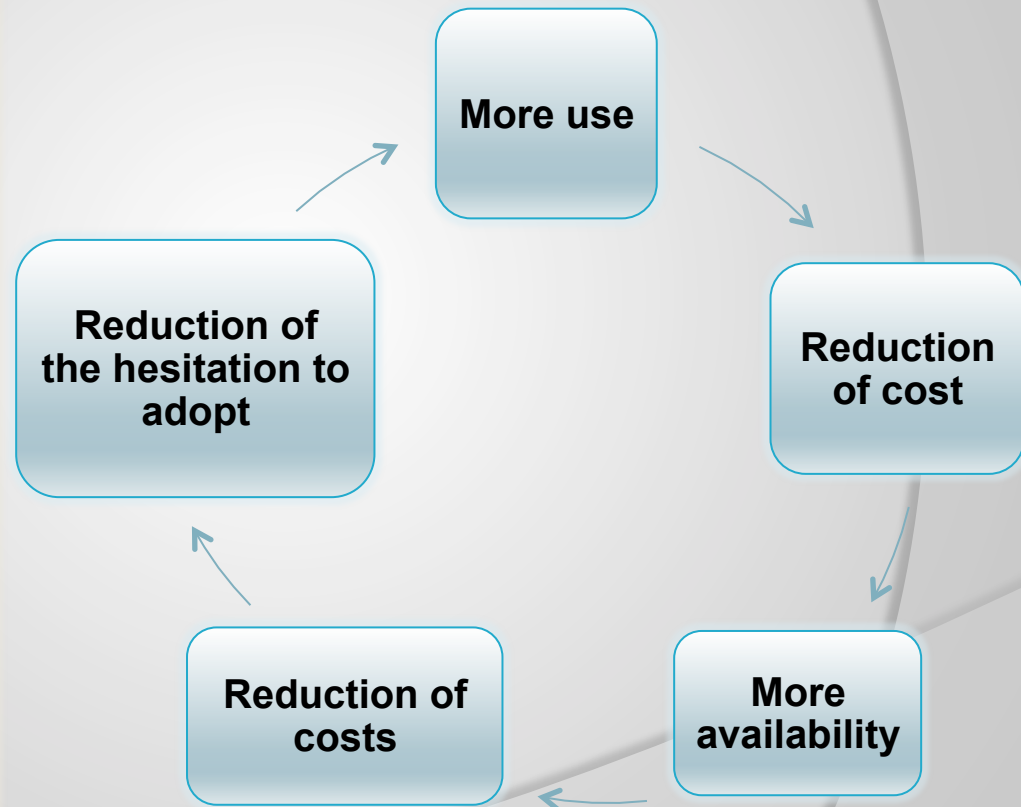
  - ❑ May create misleading concepts

- ❑ Got the attention of international bodies: WHO, PAHO and others

  - ❑ International Health Regulation

# Focusing events: Epidemics and Pandemics

- ❑ Influenced the way the healthcare workers see the HAI preventive measures
- ❑ Adoption and consolidation of measures classically recommended
  - ❑ Gloves, alcohol hand rub, single use devices



# Focusing events: antimicrobial resistance



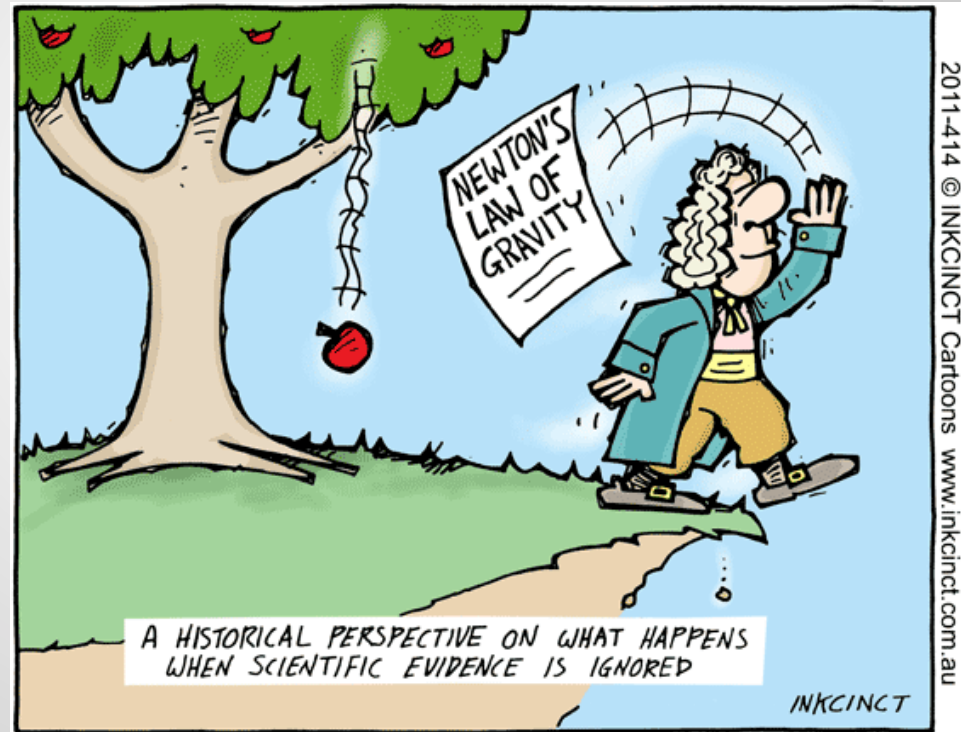
- ❑ Global threat
- ❑ Demands coordinated efforts among countries
- ❑ The policy window for developing countries

## Focusing event: AMR

- ❑ Is a topic of interest shared by multiple groups
  - ❑ Patients
  - ❑ Professionals
  - ❑ Industry of health
  - ❑ Overall industry
  
- ❑ The perspectives and alternatives maybe controversial or contradictory

# Scientific evidence

- ❑ Are the scientific evidence a driver?
  - ❑ = No!
- ❑ “Scientific articles, even those with the highest number of citations, have negligible influence on newspaper coverage”<sup>1</sup>

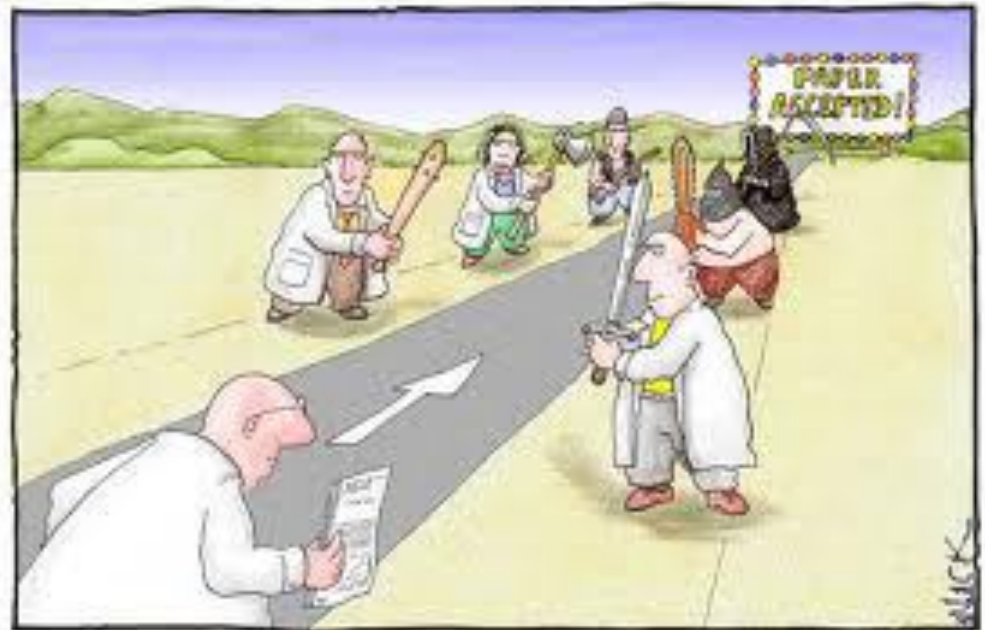


<sup>1</sup>Boyce et al. J Hosp Infect, 2009

# Scientific evidence

- ❑ Scientific evidence is rather a strategic tool when well managed during a policy window
- ❑ Ability to demonstrated improvement in quality of health with as minimal possible economic impact

- ❑ Scarcity of scientific evidence in the context of low and middle income countries



# Media

- ❑ Media coverage is one of the reason to refrain hospitals to report outbreaks to health authorities<sup>1</sup>
- ❑ Media can be politically used<sup>2</sup>:
  - ❑ by opposition groups to attack the position to demonstrate poor administration of public hospitals
  - ❑ by lobby groups in defense or against public or private services

<sup>1</sup>Maciel et al. J Hosp Infect, 2016

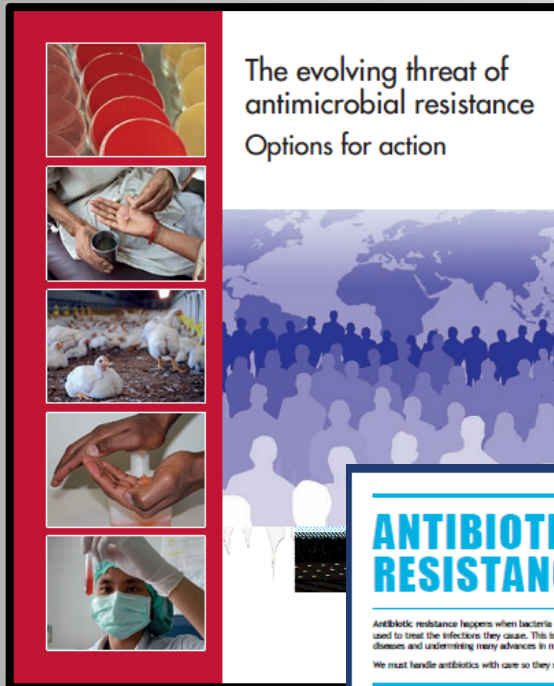
<sup>2</sup>Greene I. International J Policy, Administration, and Institutions, 2002

# Industry lobby

- ❑ Influence on both politicians and society
- ❑ Influence by pressing tendency in media coverage
- ❑ Influence by presenting advantageous technology to politicians



# International bodies



- ❑ WHO
  - ❑ IHR
  - ❑ WHA, 2015
  
- ❑ European Union
  - ❑ HAI surveillance
  - ❑ ECDC
  
- ❑ Mercosul
  - ❑ Definition of standards for disinfectants

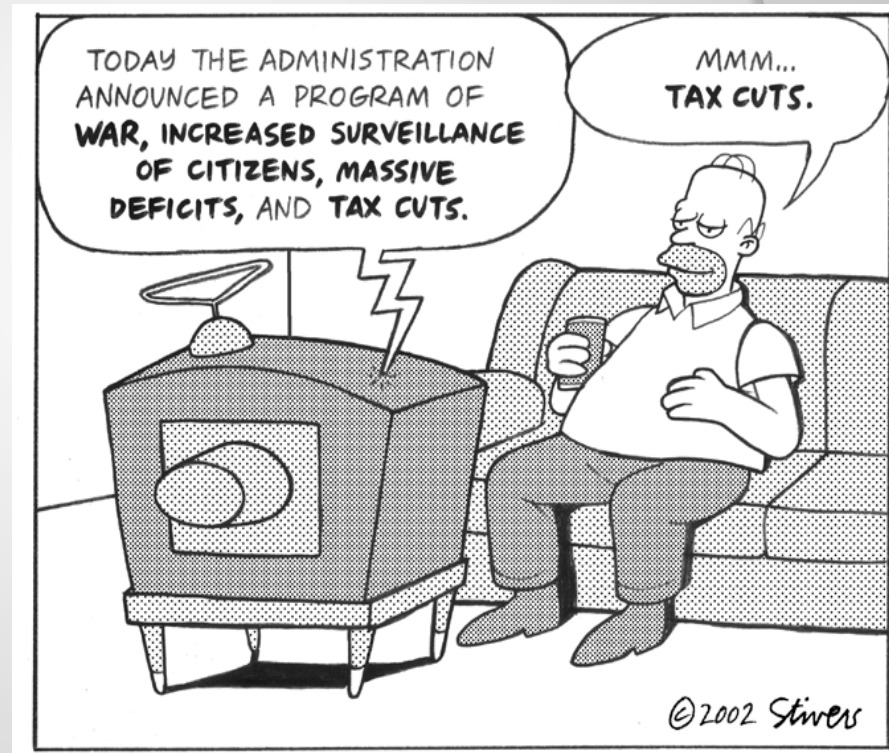
# Policy transfer

- ❑ “Policy transfer is a process in which governments have increasingly come to adopt each other’s idea”<sup>1</sup>
- ❑ Worldwide influence of CDC, EUA and others

<sup>1</sup>Greene I. International J Policy, Administration, and Institutions, 2002

# Role of society

- ❑ Society usually do not make strong movements unless have to pay
- ❑ Society can not differentiate between a isolate clinical tragedy or a healthcare crisis
- ❑ General society and professionals may have different perceptions about the problem and alternatives



# Role of society

- ❑ Changes in paradigmas
- ❑ Infection prevention & control have been seen as an intrusion by other healthcare professionals, mainly physicians.
- ❑ Patient safety is turning to be a change in paradigmas?

# Values of Society

- ❑ Concept of health adopted by the society:
  - ❑ Commodity *versus* citizen right
  
- ❑ Access to healthcare and
- ❑ Access to healthcare with quality
  
- ❑ For whom, how many, for what, how?



# Universal Systems for Healthcare

SUS

NHS

Beginning of Hospital Infection control Committees<sup>3</sup>

Infection control moved to the forefront of the healthcare agenda

Increased regulation on infection control

Establishment of formal structures to manage infection control at state and federal levels  
Early stages of monitoring of HAI at national level<sup>10</sup>

Integration of infection control within the clinical professions<sup>5</sup>

Increasing number of epidemiological studies on HAI<sup>8</sup>

BRAZIL

Formation

Consolidation

Standardisation

Pre 1950s

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000-2015

Formation

Consolidation

Standardisation

Monitoring & Evaluation

Increasing understanding of clinicians' role in spreading infections in healthcare environments<sup>1</sup>

Infection control moved to the forefront of the healthcare agenda<sup>2</sup>

Establishment of infection control as a nursing speciality<sup>4</sup>

Infection control fully embedded within the nursing profession, hospitals' organisational structure, and in the academic research<sup>5</sup>

Healthcare restructuring gives legal responsibility for quality to individual healthcare providers<sup>7</sup>

Increased publication of infection control standards

Establishment of formal structures to manage infection control at national level<sup>9</sup>

Monitoring of HAI at national level and continuous improvement of HAI prevention and control measures<sup>11</sup>

UK

# Conclusion

Healthcare professionals and organizations should:

- ❑ pay attention of factors that potentially create policies windows:
- ❑ Have studied before to prompt show the correct answer
  - ❑ specialists may be needed in the generation of alternatives
- ❑ Be prepared to act in timely response
  - ❑ Professional organizations and individuals
- ❑ Use in favor
- ❑ Make efforts to create sustainability



**THANK YOU!**

**OBRIGADA!**

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