

Toward improving the World Health Organization fifth moment for hand hygiene in the prevention of cross-infection

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**Towards improving the World Health Organization '5th moment' for hand hygiene in the
prevention of cross infection**

Abstract

Background: The World Health Organization recommend 5 moments for when hand hygiene should be performed. This research explores a number of explanatory hypotheses in order to inform future intervention development with regard to improving compliance with the 5th moment.

Methods: A sequential mixed methods study was conducted using non-participant observation and survey with focus groups informing the development of the questionnaire. A total of 484 participants were observed and 410 returned a post-observation questionnaire giving a response rate of 85%. Analysis explored the role of organisational culture, professional culture/practice and individual-level variables in explaining compliance with the 5th moment.

Results: 93% of participants performed hand hygiene following the 5th moment. Compliance varied between regions, but not professional group. Over 65% indicated that the 5th moment was clearly defined, achievable, valuable, encouraged and widely known. However, 60% suggested that it was repetitive. There was a positive relationship between the performance of hand hygiene following the 5th moment and the perception that it was widely known.

Conclusion: Interventions to improve compliance with the 5th moment should focus on promoting awareness of the 5th moment and how it should be implemented in practice. Mechanisms for raising awareness should include education and role modelling.

Key Words: hand hygiene, 5th moment, perceptions, healthcare staff, observation, questionnaire

Introduction

Hand hygiene is considered to be one of the most effective measures in reducing and preventing the incidence of avoidable illness, in particular healthcare associated infections.^{1,2} Staff within health care settings should be aware of this and perform hand hygiene effectively and in a timely fashion.^{3,4} The World Health Organization's (WHO) '5 moments for hand hygiene' concept is supported by an evidence based hand transmission model and aims to provide reference points for care staff when hand hygiene should be performed in order to interrupt the transmission of microorganisms during delivery of care.^{4,5} This model has been adopted worldwide³ to provide direction and consistency across guidelines; and as a method of auditing hand hygiene practices.

There is consensus in the literature that hand hygiene should be performed:

- Before patient contact (moment 1):^{3,6,7} Observational studies have demonstrated the risk of contamination of patients following contact with contaminated hands of healthcare staff.⁸⁻¹¹ Systematic and non-systematic reviews describe the importance of performing hand hygiene before touching a patient mainly to prevent cross-colonization of the patient.^{5,12-16}
- Before carrying out a clean/aseptic procedure (moment 2) such as handling an invasive device.^{5-7,13,15-18} These procedures are considered high-risk and a maximum reduction in microbial counts on the hands is necessary.³
- Immediately after contact with body fluids, mucous membranes or wound dressings (moment 3).^{5-7,13,15,16,18} Performing hand hygiene at this moment is necessary to reduce the risk of infection to healthcare staff, as microorganisms can be isolated from infected wounds, but also to reduce the risk of transfer of microorganisms from a colonized to a clean site during different care activities on the same patient.^{5,6,15}
- Following contact with patients (moment 4)^{8-11,19,20} similar to reasons stated above for moment 1.
- The 5th and final moment of the WHO hand hygiene guidelines is defined as "after touching patient surroundings on leaving the patient zone". In terms of the hospital environment the

“patient zone” encompasses “...all inanimate surfaces that are touched by or in direct physical contact with the patient such as the bed rails, bedside table, bed linen, infusion tubing or other medical equipment” and “...surfaces frequently touched by healthcare workers while caring for the patient...”⁴

Whilst this theoretical rationale is supported by a number of studies that demonstrate that hands can become contaminated after contact with contaminated surfaces such as the patient’s bed, bedside table or equipment within the patient’s surroundings^{8,9,11,21-23} there is still some confusion regarding the limits of the patient’s immediate environment (patient zone) and the level of contact required, leading to a lack of clarity about how this key moment is defined and subsequently implemented in practice. Compliance data for all hand hygiene opportunities indicates variation in compliance between the 5 moments with moment 5 being the lowest²⁴⁻²⁵.

There is a need for evidence-based Interventions which enhance hand hygiene overall and equally for those which focus upon compliance with the 5th moment alone. The current study used sequential mixed methods to explore the perceptions and behaviours of health care staff regarding compliance with the 5th moment. Three broad hypotheses relating to variance within compliance are examined. Firstly that compliance relates to the local and organisational culture of hand hygiene (i.e. one region rather than another), secondly that compliance relates to professional culture of particular health professionals (e.g., doctors vs nurses) and finally that compliance relates to individual differences between participants (based upon their psychological beliefs).

Methodology

The research aim was to evaluate healthcare staff’s perceptions of the WHO hand hygiene moment 5 relative to compliance with this moment.

The research questions were:

1. Do healthcare staff comply with moment 5 in practice?
2. Does compliance vary between regions (as a reflection of local organisational culture)
3. Does compliance vary across the professional groups? (as a reflection of professional culture, role, training and practice)
4. Does compliance vary in relation to individual beliefs?

A mixed methods study was adopted, in cooperation with local members of the infection prevention and control teams, who conducted the observation and distributed the survey. Initially focus groups were held, by the researchers, with healthcare staff to explore their perceptions of the value of moment 5 in order to develop hypotheses for a self-report questionnaire to test with a larger sample of healthcare staff. Non-participant observation of healthcare staffs' compliance with the 5th moment was conducted concurrently with the local hand hygiene audits. Following each observation the member of staff was asked to complete the questionnaire. Hence, data was collected of healthcare staff's actual behaviour in relation to, and their perceptions of, the 5th moment.

Population and sample

The population was healthcare staff observed during local hand hygiene audits during 2013. The purposive sample were any member of staff observed in hospitals in three different geographical areas of Scotland who had an opportunity to perform hand hygiene in accordance with the WHO 5th moment.

Recruitment

Observation: The local infection prevention and control team emailed all staff prior to the hand hygiene audit informing them that in addition to collecting data for the local and national audit, they would be collecting data for a research study on hand hygiene compliance at the same time.

Survey: During the audit if a member of staff was observed who had an opportunity to perform hand hygiene following moment 5 that member of staff was asked to complete a self-report questionnaire exploring their perceptions of the 5th moment. Staff members were given an information sheet about the study and a questionnaire and were provided with an anonymous way of returning the completed questionnaire.

Ethical considerations

Approval to conduct the study was gained from Glasgow Caledonian University Ethics Committee and permission to access staff was gained from the hospitals involved. Participants' consent was implied by cooperation in the audit and return of the questionnaire. No personal identifying information was collected about the participants as they were identified solely by allocation of a unique participant number which also identified their hospital.

Data collection

Observation: Non-participant structured observation of 484 health care staff members was conducted to assess staff's compliance with moment 5 using an observational tool designed for the study. In addition to compliance with moment 5 data was collected on the context in which moment 5 was observed and the professional group of the participant. Piloting and refining of the tool was undertaken with the infection prevention and control teams involved in the study. In addition the tool was reviewed for content and face validity with infection control experts and the lay person on the Project Management Group.

Survey: Focus groups were conducted with a number of healthcare staff to ascertain their perceptions of the 5th moment, findings were then used to develop the questionnaire. The questionnaire contained 8 semantic differential rating scales which were created from the most frequently cited adjectives used in the focus groups to describe the 5th moment along with their polar adjectives. The use of constructs from the focus groups and the development of the

questionnaire with the Project Management Group and piloting with healthcare staff ensured face and content validity.

Scoring of the survey: In order to quantify healthcare staffs' perceptions of moment 5 forced responses, using a five point scale, were used in the questionnaire. The possible scores ranged from -2 to 2 with the higher positive score representing a more favorable view.

Data analysis

Data analysis was conducted using SPSS[®]. Where appropriate Chi-squared, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests were employed. Significance was set at the $p < 0.05$ was regarded as 'significant' in a single test, or with a Bonferroni correction $p < 0.05/n$ for n tests. The latter is indicated with a double asterisk (**).

Results

Of the 484 participants who were observed, 410 returned a questionnaire giving a response rate of 85%. Of these, 404 could be matched to the observation. An indication of the representativeness of the sample was obtained by comparing the % of staff in each professional group to data representative of the health service as a whole. There was a difference between the study sample and the national data as reflected by the significant Chi-square test for heterogeneity ($\chi^2_3=9.4$, $1p=0.02^{**}$). While the study sample was representative of the nurses, medical staff and allied health professionals in the health service, the ancillary staff were over represented ($\chi^2 (1) =6.2$, $2p=0.01^{**}$).

In relation to research question 1 it was seen that overwhelmingly staff took appropriate action after touching the near patient environment (Table 1). Of 476 observations, 441 (93%) performed hand hygiene; either washing their hands, using alcohol rub or both washing their hand and using alcohol rub, and only 35 (7%) performed no hand hygiene. Crosstabs were performed to see if there was any difference in those who performed hand hygiene and those that did not according to professional group, region and the context in which the opportunity arose. Allied health professionals and

ancillary staff groups had the higher proportions (96%) of staff performing hand hygiene and medical staff the lowest (88%) however this was not a significant difference as reflected in the heterogeneity test ($\chi^2_3=5.3, 1p=0.2$).

Table 1: Hand hygiene compliance and Professional group

	Performed hand hygiene after the 5 th moment n (%)	No hand hygiene after the 5 th moment n (%)	Total
Nurses	214 (92%)	19 (8%)	233
Medical staff	50 (88%)	7 (12%)	57
Allied Health Professionals	68 (96%)	3 (4%)	71
Ancillary/Others	100 (96%)	4 (4%)	104
Total	432 (93%)	33 (7%)	465*

Heterogeneity $\chi^2_3=5.3, 1p=0.2$ *Missing data 11

In relation to research question 2 there was a significant difference between geographical areas; indicative of organisational culture. Region three had the highest percentage of staff performing hand hygiene following the 5th moment (96%) followed by region two (93%) and region one (86%) ($\chi^2_3(2) =10.3, 1p=0.006^{**}$). When a Fisher's Exact test was performed to explore the nature of this difference this confirmed that region three had a greater percentage of staff performing hygiene appropriately than region one or two (Fisher's $2p=0.01^{**}$) and that region one had a lesser percentage of staff doing so compared to region two or three (Fisher's $2p=0.006^{**}$).

Overall staff perceptions of the 5th moment were positive. The patterns of responses was similar with most participants considering that the 5th moment was *clearly defined* (n287, 71%), *achievable* (n271, 67%), *essential* (n313, 77%) *valuable* (n311, 76%), *encouraged* (n283, 70%) and *widely known* (n270, 67%). The pattern of responses for how time consuming the 5th moment was, were marginal with 56% (n228) of participants indicating that it was not too *time consuming*. However, this variable also had the highest percentage of responses in the middle of the scale (n107, 26%) with participants

neither expressing a view that it was or was not too *time consuming*. The pattern of responses in regard to the repetitive nature of the 5th moment was the least positive with 59% (n239) of the participants expressing the view that the 5th moment was *repetitive*. Overall the highest mean score was for the 5th moment being *essential* and the lowest for it being *repetitive* (Table 2).

Table 2: Healthcare staffs' perceptions of moment 5

Statistic	Defined	Achievable	Essential	Time consuming	Encouraged	Valuable	Repetitive	Widely known
mean	1.07	0.94	1.25	0.69	1.05	1.22	-0.81	0.98
number	396	395	397	398	396	397	389	397
standard deviation	1.056	1.221	1.084	1.300	1.162	1.117	1.281	1.172

However the perceptions of the professional groups varied. To explore where the differences in perceptions between the groups was significance a t-test was performed. For each variable the groups with the lowest and highest mean scores were compared. Significant differences were found between ancillary staff and medical staff. Ancillary staff rated *essential* ($\mu=1.56$ compared to 0.81 $p<0.001^{**}$) and *encouraged* ($\mu=1.18$ compared to 0.42 $p<0.001^{**}$) higher than medical staff.

In relation to research question 3 a Mann-Whitney U test was performed to investigate whether or not compliance with moment 5 was associated with perceptions of moment 5. The only significant variable was *widely known*. This showed that those who performed hand hygiene scored *widely known* higher than those who did not perform hand hygiene.

Following each observation observers were asked, where ever possible, to observe what the next opportunity for hand hygiene was. For the majority of participants the next moment after moment 5 was moment 1 (51%).

Discussion

Overall hand hygiene compliance following the 5th moment was high (93%) with staff taking the opportunity to perform hand hygiene. Although this is high, it is likely to have been inflated by the presence of the researchers. Srigley et al²⁶ identified that hand hygiene compliance was approximately threefold higher in eyesight of an auditor compared with when no auditor was visible.

Significant findings from this study show in what areas interventions to improve compliance with the 5th moment could be developed. Firstly, findings from this study indicate that compliance with the 5th moment varied according to region but not professional group suggesting that differences in local training, resources and environment are influencing compliance. This is indicative of the role of organisational culture in shaping hand hygiene and interventions to target local organisational culture are worthy of investment as supported by the findings of De Bone et al's²⁷ literature review.

Secondly, individuals' beliefs about how widely known the 5th moment was, influenced compliance. Those who performed hand hygiene after moment 5 scored *widely known* higher compared to those who did not perform hand hygiene suggesting that interventions directed towards increasing staff's awareness of moment 5 would enhance compliance. Education may be used to raise awareness of the 5th moment as a systematic review of interventions to improve hand hygiene compliance³⁰ identified that there was a lack of robust evidence to support interventions but one study³¹ did show an increase in hand hygiene compliance with education. Furthermore for medical staff role modelling may be important in raising awareness as indicated by difference in individual beliefs between the professional groups in relation to the variables *essential* and *encouraged*. Ancillary staff thought the 5th moment was *essential* and *encouraged* whilst medical staff were the least positive professional group about these aspects. The perception by medical staff that the 5th moment was not *encouraged* may be one reason why their level of compliance is less than other professional groups as a positive role model has been shown to increase hand hygiene compliance.²⁹

Findings from the study suggest that awareness raising also needs to be conducted in relation to the WHO's hand hygiene guidelines. Most participants were positive about the 5th moment stating that it was *clearly defined, achievable, essential, valuable, encouraged and widely known*. However participants were less positive about the *repetitive* nature of the 5th moment. Staff in the focus groups felt that they had to perform hand hygiene each time they touched a surface within the patient zone whereas the guidelines⁴ (p102) state that hand hygiene should "occur after hand exposure to any surface in the patient zone, and before a subsequent hand exposure to any surface in the health-care area". As the guidelines⁴ explain that the "necessity for hand hygiene before touching objects within the patient zone is not supported by evidence", the 5th moment should be conducted on leaving and not after each contact with surfaces in the patient zone. To be able to implement these guidelines effectively staff must understand them and be able to clearly differentiate between the patient and healthcare zone within every healthcare environment. Another reason why the 5th moment may be perceived as *repetitive* is that the guidelines⁴ acknowledge that, at times, two of the five moments for hand hygiene could coincide; requiring hand hygiene to be performed only once. Staff may not be aware of this guidance as in this study the majority of staff went directly from performing hand hygiene after moment 5 to perform hand hygiene before the next opportunity, moment 1, and therefore repeated hand hygiene unnecessarily.⁴

Finally the current emphasis on hand hygiene education for all healthcare workers⁴ regardless of professional grouping may mean the professional cultures of healthcare staff, in relation to hand hygiene practice, are becoming less diverse. Although a previous study²⁸ found a significant difference between healthcare staff compliance with medical staff complying only 47% of the time, the difference in compliance across professional groups in our study was not significant.

It is acknowledge that the context in which this study took place could have confounded the findings. In particular it is relevant to note that that data collection occurred concurrently with data

collection for the local audits. In addition that Scotland has had a national hand hygiene campaign since 2007 and a theoretical zero tolerance of non-compliance with hand hygiene standards since 2009.³² If anything these events would be expected to increase compliance.

Conclusions

Hand hygiene is considered one of the most effective measures in reducing and preventing healthcare associated infection.^{1,2} The WHO's '5 moments for hand hygiene' concept is supported by an evidence based hand transmission model and aims to provide reference points for healthcare staff when hand hygiene should be performed in order to interrupt the transmission of microorganisms during delivery of care.^{4,5}

Intervention developments to target the local culture of hand hygiene and raise awareness of the 5th moment are recommended. Education and role modelling should be used to raise awareness of and an in-depth understanding how the 5th moment should be implemented in practice and used alongside moment 1. As these recommendations are based on empirical evidence of healthcare staff perceptions of hand hygiene practice, where compliance has been shown to be lowest, they provide guidance to the infection and prevention control team that should also improve overall hand hygiene compliance.

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