**Theme** - Behaviour change –human factor

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**Introduction**

Risk assessment is an essential component of a comprehensive IPC programme. By systematically identifying, analysing, and mitigating infection risks, healthcare settings can create a safer environment for both patients and healthcare workers. This commitment to safety should be reflected in policies, practices, and precedence, ensuring that infection prevention remains a priority.

**Aim**

To implement a comprehensive risk assessment approach in MRHT to prevent the incidence of (CPE), thereby preventing outbreaks and enhancing patient safety.

**Methods**

1. Identified the Infection prevention & control risk-

* CPE

1. Reviewed and analysed the existing control methods in place

* Nursing assessment
* CPE alert cards
* Isolation
* Point of care risk assessment
* Audits-Hand Hygiene/ Environmental Hygiene

1. The introduction of additional control methods following the evaluation

* Screening of all new admissions on day 0 and day 7
* Focused triage questionnaire in 3 hospitals in the midlands following collaboration
* Improved environmental factors following communication with estates.
* Development and implementation of AMRO alert for medical and nursing notes

**Results**

Tailored risk assessment coupled with ongoing monitoring and evaluation resulted in sustained actions to prevent CPE outbreaks and enhanced patient safety in MRHT

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, risk assessment in IPC aids in identifying control measures which is a vital component of ensuring their effectiveness. By collecting, analysing, and acting upon data, healthcare facilities can identify and address potential risks, promote adherence to best practices, and ultimately create a safer environment for patients and staff