

**P2651 Consumption of alcoholic hand rub for surveillance and feedback of hand hygiene compliance: 10 years of experience from HAND-KISS**Tobias Kramer\*<sup>1</sup>, Karin Bunte<sup>2</sup>, Janine Walter<sup>2</sup>, Jessica Emrich<sup>2</sup>, Christiane Reichardt<sup>2</sup>, Petra Gastmeier<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup> Institute for hygiene and environmental medicine, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany, <sup>2</sup> Aktion Saubere Hände, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

**Background:** Hand hygiene plays a crucial role in the prevention of healthcare-associated infections and transmission of multidrug resistant bacteria. In 2008 the campaign 'Aktion Saubere Hände' (ASH) was launched in Germany, based on the World Health Organization's 'Clean Care is Safer Care' initiative. In 2007 a voluntary national surveillance electronic tool for the documentation of consumption of alcoholic hand rub (AHC) was introduced as a proxy for compliance to hand hygiene (HAND-KISS).

The objective was to identify development of AHC in German hospitals 2007-2017, with a focus on the differences between different type wards and specialties.

**Materials/methods:** Documentation of AHC and patient days(PD) on ward level is performed in the participating hospital by trained local staff according to adapted recommendations of the ASH. Results are collected and validated in the module for hand hygiene in the national hospital infection surveillance system (HAND-KISS).

**Results:** The number of wards that performed and reported AHC increased from 330 ICUs (161 hospitals) in 2007 to 1.324 (778 hospitals) in 2017, 26 IMC (20 hospitals) to 209 (200 hospitals) and from 2.042 regular wards (181 hospitals) in 2007 to 9.003 (992 hospitals). On ICUs AHC increased from 68ml/PD (IQR:46-98) to 123ml/PD (IQR: 96-153), on IMCs AHC increased from 40ml/PD (IQR:15-54) to 66ml/PD (IQR: 46-90) and on regular AHC increased from 14 ml/PD (IQR:10-21) to 28ml/PD (IQR: 22-38) respectively. Great differences in the development can be observed between different specialties. Wards with a focus on pediatric patient population overall have a higher AHC.

**Conclusions:** AHC is widely established in German hospitals and frequently used as an easily feasible parameter for feedback on hand hygiene compliance. Overall AHC increased on all types of wards over the past 10 years.

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