Hindi and Bengali versions of the IFH/WSSCC Training Resource on home hygiene enhance the capacity of public health managers

To celebrate the World Environment Day, 3rd June 2014, the International Scientific Forum on Home Hygiene (IFH) in association with the Institution of Public Health Engineers (IPHE), India launched the Hindi and Bengali versions of the IFH/WSSCC Training Resource on “Home Hygiene in Developing Countries: Prevention of infection in the home and peri-domestic settings”. Padmabhushan Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, World Water Laureate 2009, released the Hindi version of the Training Resource while Mr. Asadur Rahman, Chief of UNICEF, Kolkata released the Bengali version. Prof. K.J. Nath, President, IPHE and South East Asia IFH Regional Coordinator, delivered the theme address. The Home Hygiene Training Resource, which was originally published in English in 2005, has already been translated into Russian and Urdu. The Bengali and Hindi translation has been facilitated by the Sulabh International Social Service Organization and the National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI). The resource gives guidance for teachers, community nurses and workers, and other health professionals in developing countries on all aspects of home hygiene, including hand hygiene, food and water hygiene, menstrual hygiene, waste disposal, etc. It provides training and reference material to enhance the capacity of public health workers in developing countries.

The resources are available from: http://www.ifh-homehygiene.org/training-resources-developing-countries

New IFH web resource – “Infection Prevention and Control in Home Healthcare”

IFH is pleased to report that our new web resource is attracting a significant amount of use. It is already the third most visited area of the site. This is a unique resource where health professionals and others can browse, find information and exchange knowledge on infection prevention and control related to the increasing amount of healthcare delivered at home to family members who are infected or are more vulnerable to infection.
It brings together guidelines, training resources and other materials, for use by health professionals and community workers. It also contains materials which can be downloaded and given to patients. It covers issues ranging from general hygiene and specific issues such as hand washing, laundering and home water quality, to protection of specific groups such as those with HIV/AIDS or undergoing immunosuppressive treatments.

If you have any relevant materials (reviews, factsheets, teaching/self-learning resources, patient support materials) that you would be willing to share with the global IPC community, please help support us in building this resource – and help your colleagues – by sending them to us and we will place them on this site.

The resource can be accessed from the IFH website homepage www.ifh-homehygiene.org or from the IFIC webpage for the SIG

UK Food Standards Agency urge public to stop washing chicken – but what about handling?

As part of UK Food Safety Week, the Food Standards Agency (FSA) issued a call for people to stop washing raw chicken to reduce the risk of contracting campylobacter. But why are they not giving better advice on how to prepare it safely – which is just as important? IFH gives advice on how to stop any onward spread of germs whilst preparing a chicken at: http://www.ifh-homehygiene.org/content/june-16th-fsa-urge-public-stop-washing-raw-chicken-%E2%80%93-what-about-safe-handling-it

2. News and new research

Infections and patient risk factors in home healthcare: A systematic review

Home health care (HHC) has been the fastest growing health care sector for the past three decades. The uncontrolled home environment, increased use of indwelling devices, and complexity of illnesses among HHC patients have, however, led to increased infection risk. Shang et al of Columbia University School of Nursing, New York carried out a systematic review of adult patients receiving HHC services. Of 25 studies meeting the inclusion criteria, infection rates and risk factors for infection varied dramatically between studies. Patients receiving home parental nutrition treatments generally had higher infection rates than those receiving infusion therapy. The authors concluded that establishing a surveillance system for HHC infections, identifying patients at high risk for infections, tailoring HHC and patient education based on patient living conditions, and facilitating communication between health care facilities, will enhance infection control in HHC settings. The study can be found at: American Journal of Infection Control 42 (2014) 479-84.

“Are we too clean” – an outdated concept or a concept in need of clarification?

At the UK Cheltenham Science Festival on 4th June, Professor Graham Rook discussed the issue “are we too clean”. Professor Rook focussed on outlining what is really implied by the “cover all” question “are we too clean” in the context of increased prevalence of allergies and other chronic inflammatory diseases. This includes the need to encourage natural childbirth, breastfeeding, contact with the outdoor environment and so on in order to expose us to vital microbial “old friends”. He stressed that being less clean in this context must not be confused with relaxing hygiene standards which are vital for protection against infectious disease-causing organisms. The presentation was featured in a number of UK newspapers. For example: http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-2649014/Want-ward-allergies-Pi... http://www.telegraph.co.uk/health/healthnews/10875756/Mothers-should-suc...
A short commentary on this issue by Professor Sally Bloomfield can be found at: http://www.ifh-homehygiene.org/review/%E2%80%9Care-we-too-clean%E2%80%9D...

Pathogens on children’s hands and toys during play

A new study in Mexico has examined if children’s leisure activities affect the presence of pathogens on their hands and toys. The studies revealed faecal coliforms on children’s hands and toys after playing on sidewalks and in public parks. Hepatitis A and *G. lamblia* were also found on children’s hands. *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* were found on children’s hands at concentrations up to 2.5x10^4 and 1.1x10^5 CFU hands^-1, respectively. *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* were detected on toys (2.4x10^3 and 2.7x10^4 CFU toy^-1, respectively). Salmonella spp, *Serratia* spp and *G. lamblia* cysts were also present on toys. The data suggests that transfer occurred from hands to toys and vice versa. The study can be found at: Journal of Applied Microbiology 2014;116:1668-75.

Two people infected with tuberculosis after contact with domestic cats – how should we respond?

Evidence of TB spreading to humans from cats has been found in the UK, Public Health England (PHE) has announced. Two human cases were reported in the English counties of Berkshire and Hampshire, and are now being treated. However, PHE says that the overall risk of contracting TB from domestic animals is very low. Prof Bertie Squire, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, said it was important to put the two unusual cases in perspective:

“The real problem of TB in the UK is caused by *M. tuberculosis* which arises in humans and is transmitted from person to person. In 2012, there were 8,130 cases of human tuberculosis in England, but only 26 notified cases of *M. bovis* (the TB strain found in the infected cats), so *M. bovis* accounts for less than 0.5% of all human TB cases. If we are to control human TB, we need to focus on curing the human TB, we need to do this much better than we do at present.” Read more: http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-26766006. Read more about the importance of respiratory hygiene in preventing spread of infection: http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/covercough.htm

3. Conference


The conference will review current thinking on allergies and other chronic inflammatory diseases in relation to the need for human interaction with our human and environmental microbiome.

4. Recent publications

**Topic 1 – Infectious Disease Incidence**


Tong SYC, Kearns AM. Community-Associated MRSA from the Indian subcontinent. Lancet, 13(9), 734-735, September 2013. DOI:10.1016/S1473-3099(13)70231-7Cite.


**Topic 2 – Infection Transmission**

Gibson KE, Crandell PG, Ricke SC. Removal and transfer of viruses on food contact surfaces by cleaning cloths. Applied and environmental microbiology 02/2012; 78(9):3037-44.


Köck R, Cuny C, Walther B. MRSA in companion animals: the impact for humans. Hygiene & Medizin 2013:7+8:22-23. This is a review of the literature which shows that MRSA can be transmitted from humans to companion animals and vice versa.


**Topic 3 – Hygiene Procedures**


**Topic 4 – Intervention Studies**


**Topic 5 – Behaviour Change**


**Topic 6 – Microbial Resistance**

