



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE SANITATION & HYGIENE ON THE BASIS OF KAYAKALP TOOLS IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL OF G.R. MEDICAL COLLEGE GWALIOR, M.P.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Cleanliness and hygiene is crucial for healthcare settings. The Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan is a national campaign initiated by the Government of India to promote cleanliness in public spaces. 'KAYAKALP' is the program to promote cleanliness and enhance the quality of public health facilities.

Objectives: To assess the swacchta guidelines implementation at care hospital of G.R. Medical College Gwalior, M.P. state using Kayakalp assessment tool.

Material and method: An observational- cross sectional study was conducted at the Jaya Arogya Group of Hospital of G.R. Medical College, Gwalior Madhya Pradesh state using Kayakalp tool under Swachh Bharath Abhiyan. The assessment tool used for this study was the standard national assessment tool score card- Swachhta Guidelines for Public Health Facilities provided by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Government of India (MOHFW, 2015).

Results: The assessment using the Kayakalp tool showed, Overall scoring of the Sanitation & Hygiene of healthcare setting is about 53.33% (Maximum score-100). The following sub topics got the respective scores depicted in the bracket: Cleanliness of Circulation Area (60%), Cleanliness of wards (60%), Cleanliness of Procedure Areas (70%), Cleanliness of ambulatory area (60%), Cleanliness of auxiliary area (60%).

Conclusion: There is a still need to improve the standards in all sections of the facility to give good care to the public.

KEYWORDS : Kayakalp, Public Health facilities, Swaccha Bharath

Introduction

Sanitation & Hygiene practices a neglected area under public health. These practices affect the perception of the individual and health of working staff. These practices negatively influence the selection of healthcare facilities by individuals⁽¹⁾

Since cleanliness and hygiene is crucial for healthcare settings, At the national level, there has been growing recognition of the need for policy and guidance documents, hence as part of the national *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* (clean India mission) the National Health Mission launched *Kayakalp* (clean hospital initiative), which aims to promote and reward cleanliness, hygiene, and infection control practices in public healthcare facilities⁽²⁾ And in addition, in 2016 the Indian Council of Medical Research released guidelines on infection prevention and control⁽³⁾ to enhance overall quality of public health facilities.

On 15-May-2015, The Health Minister released the Swachhta Guidelines for Public Health Facilities, separately. These guidelines are known as Kayakalp Abhiyan guidelines. It is a part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan campaign, launched by Central Government on 2nd October 2014. Each facilities is ranked on the basis of percentage of scores obtained by using the various assessment tools.

Main objective is to inculcate a culture for

- promotion of cleanliness,
- infection control and
- hygiene practices in the facilities

By incentivizing & recognizing the facilities showing exemplary performance in adhering to kayakalp guidelines & thereafter sustaining such practices⁽⁴⁾. Kayakalp Yojna, if once implemented it causes effective infection control within the facility leading to better health outcome.

Assessment process

There are 6 parameters. Each parameter has a set of references (or say sub parameter). Each reference has a set of 5 questions, to be asked to public health facility. The set of five questions of each reference assesses the level of cleanliness, hygiene & infection control measures taken by health facility.

Each question of every reference is assessed by observation / staff interview / review of records⁽⁴⁾

- The result of each question has given a score of 0-2, on the basis of compliance obtained from facility.
- Total parameters: 6
- Total references: 50
- Total question: 250
- Total/max. scoring: 500
- Min. scoring: 0
- 70% scoring: 350
- Total 500marks are allotted, break up of which is
 1. Hospital/Facility Upkeep-100marks
 2. Sanitation and hygiene-100marks
 3. Waste Management-100marks
 4. Infection control.-100marks
 5. Support Services-50marks
 6. Hygiene Promotion-50marks⁽⁵⁾

Aims and Objective

To assess the swacchta guidelines implementation at care hospital of G.R. Medical College Gwalior, M.P. state using Kayakalp assessment tool.

Materials and Methods:

This study was an observational- cross sectional type of study and was conducted at the Jaya Arogya Group of Hospital of G.R. Medical College, Gwalior Madhya Pradesh state using Kayakalp tool under Swachh Bharath Abhiyan. The Hospital provides an outpatient services to about 1500 patients daily. The hospital has a total number of 1000 inpatient beds with inpatient occupancy of 90% at all times. As Kayakalp is a part of the National Initiative under Swachh Bharath Abhiyan, it is currently an ongoing program in the hospital. Before this phase of the study,

healthcare professionals- Resident Doctors, and nurses had a sensitization program organized by the Department of community medicine, GRMC Gwalior. Before

the initiation of this phase of the study, prior permission was obtained from the concerned authorities. Consent from the medical superintendent and health administrator was obtained. The study was conducted in the month of January 2018. The assessment tool used for this study was the standard national assessment tool- score card- Swachhta Guidelines for Public Health Facilities provided by the

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Government of India⁽⁶⁾. The assessment methods used in this study are direct observation (OB), Staff Interview (SI), and Review of records and documents (RR). The scores were applied as Fully Compliant (2), partially compliant (1) and non-compliant (0).

The observations and documentation were conducted using a checklist provided under KAYAKALP program.

Results–

Table 1: KAYAKALP assessment on sanitation and hygiene practices in tertiary care hospital G.R.M.C. Gwalior (M.P.)

REFERENCES	Sanitation & Hygiene(criteria)	SCORE ASSIGNED	SCORE OBTAINED
B1	Cleanliness of Circulation Area (Check floors and walls of Corridors, Waiting area,stairs, roof top)	10	6
B2	Cleanliness of Wards	10	6
B3	Cleanliness of Procedure Areas(Labour room, OT,Dressing room)	10	7
B4	Cleanliness of Ambulatory Area(OPD, Emergency, Laboratory, Radiology)	10	6
B5	Cleanliness of Auxiliary Areas(Pharmacy, Kitchen, Laundry, Mortuary, Administrative offices)	10	6
B6	Cleanliness of Toilets	10	3
B7	Use of standards materials and Equipment for Cleaning	10	6
B8	Use of Standard Methods Cleaning	10	5
B9	Monitoring of Cleanliness Activities	10	6
B10	Drainage and Sewage Management	10	3
TOTAL		100%	53.33%

The assessment of Sanitation & hygiene was conducted by supervisor under my supervision on the basis of Kayakalp assessment checklist.

The assessment using the Kayakalp tool showed, overall scoring of the Sanitation & Hygiene of healthcare setting is about 53.33 % (Maximum score-100).

The following sub topics got the respective scores depicted in the bracket:Cleanliness of Circulation Area (60%), Cleanliness of wards (60%), Cleanliness of Procedure Areas (70%), Cleanliness of ambulatory area (60%), Cleanliness of auxiliary area (60%), Cleanliness of toilets (30%), Use of standards materials and Equipment for Cleaning (60%), Use of Standard Methods Cleaning (50%), Monitoring of Cleanliness Activities (60%) and Drainage and Sewage Management (30%).

Analysis of the study showed the sanitation and hygiene practices in the hospital were satisfactory.

Discussion

As per the Kayakalp initiative guidelines, the process of assessment has 3 phases. Initial phase is the internal assessment which is performed by the facility staff using the Kayakalp assessment tool.

Every facility should have an average of 70% score to be eligible for

the next phase of assessment, the peer assessment (NHRM, 2015). Once peer assessment is done, if the score crosses 70% then the hospital would be eligible for award category⁽⁷⁾.

The initial assessment results at the tertiary care hospital of Gajra Raja Medical College showed satisfactory results grand total (53.33%),which has a wide area for improvements.

The North East Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Science (NEIGRIHMS) in Shillong was awarded the Kayakalp award by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India for the year 2017-2018. Having secured the top position in the Group B Hospitals and Institutions, NEIGRIHMS was awarded cash prize of Rs 1,50,00,000 (one crore and fifty lakh). NEIGRIHMS Shillong left behind Hospitals and Institutions like AIIMS Bhubaneswar, NIMHANS Bangalore and AIIMS Rishikesh which stood 2nd, 3rd and 4th respectively⁽⁸⁾.

In 2018, Amongst the district hospitals in Madhya Pradesh, The district hospitals of Bhand and Tikamgarh have got first place in State in Kayakalp Abhiyan, with securing 76-76 marks out of 100. Satna and Shivpuri district hospitals were the second with 73-73 marks and Khandwa district hospital was at the third place with 72 marks⁽⁹⁾. Hospital upkeep can be improved with the public private partnership where the areas like landscape can be improved. Sanitation and hygiene can be improved by recruiting cleaning staff. Regular training and supervision of cleaning staff on hygiene practices are to be done. Adopting WHO guidelines in maintenance of sanitation hygiene will improve the overall cleanliness of the setting⁽¹⁰⁾. There is a need to adopt innovative and radical measures to clean up the distressing picture of lack of civic concern on the part of hospitals and slackness in government implementation of bare minimum of rules, as waste generation particularly biomedical waste imposes increasing direct and indirect costs on society⁽¹¹⁾. Infection control practices can be improved by staff training and strict adherence to infection control practices⁽¹²⁾. WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in Health care. First global patient safety Challenge–clean care is safer care⁽¹³⁾. Hospital support services are at poor condition. Outsourcing of certain services and bringing in technology in handling laundry and cleaning services will improve the support services.

There is a need to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources caused due to mismanagement of public facilities⁽¹⁴⁾

Conclusion

The present score at the tertiary care hospital of G.R. Medical College Gwalior,M.P, shows there is an average system in place which needs improvement. Action plan for financial and non financial areas needs work out. Non financial areas can be improved by implementing the guidelines strictly. Active participation of staff and public can improve the health facility.

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