



## Community Medicine

## 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

**Background:** Sanitation & Hygiene practices affect the perception of the individual and health of working staff. The Prime Minister of India introduced the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on 2nd of October, 2014 to promote cleanliness in public space. Kayakalp Abhiyan had evolved as one such revolutionary strategy toward up gradation of public healthcare facilities.

**Objectives:** Situational analysis to assess the Sanitation & Hygiene on the basis of Kayakalp tools and to give appropriate recommendation on the basis of our study.

**Material and Methods:** The assessment methods used in this study were direct observation (OB), Staff Interview (SI), and review of records and documents (RR).

**Results:** Overall scoring of the Sanitation & Hygiene of healthcare setting is about 54 % (Maximum score-100). Analysis of the study showed the sanitation and hygiene practices in the hospital were deficit.

**Conclusion:** Analysis of the study showed that the sanitation and hygiene practices in the hospital were not satisfactory.

**KEYWORDS :** Kayakalp, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Sanitation, Hygiene

### 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) Need strategies for its improvement. The Prime Minister of India introduced the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan on 2nd of October, 2014 to promote cleanliness in public space. Cleanliness and hygiene are good for healthy living, but it becomes a need when we talk about health care facilities. Cleanliness not only prevents the spread of infection but also provides the patients and the visitors a positive experience. Kayakalp Abhiyan had evolved as one such revolutionary strategy toward up gradation of public healthcare 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 (2) Kayakalp Yojna, if once implemented it causes effective infection control within the facility leading to better health outcome. Based on the set criterion, prize winners will receive a cash award with a citation. First rank and second rank awardees at district level hospital will get Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively. While Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs are proposed for community health centres/sub district hospitals for the same criteria and winner at primary health centre will get Rs. 2 lakhs under this scheme. Certificate of Commendation plus cash award would also be given to such facilities that score over 70%, but do not make it to the list of top two/one in a particular year, which is proposed as Rs. 3 lakhs for district hospital, Rs. 1 lakh for community health centres/sub district hospitals and Rs.50, 000 for primary health centre. The awards would be distributed based on the performance of the facility on these parameters- sanitation and hygiene, infection control, hospital upkeep, waste management, community participation assessment would be done sequentially through a three tier system - internal assessment followed by peer assessment and then external assessment. 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 (3).
- The result of each question has given a score of 0-2, on the basis of compliance obtained from facility.

### Objectives

- Situational analysis to assess the Sanitation & Hygiene on the basis of Kayakalp tools.
- To give appropriate recommendation on the basis of our study.

### Materials and Methods

Swachhta Guidelines of Kayakalp Abhiyan is used, to increase the awareness of cleanliness of healthcare facilities (5). The cross sectional study was conducted at the Jaya Arogya Group of Hospital of G.R. Medical College, Gwalior. Conducted in the month of November, 2016. Prior permission was obtained from the concerned authorities and department. The ethical approval was also obtained. The assessment methods used in this study were direct observation (OB), Staff Interview (SI), and review of records and documents (RR).

The scores were applied as

- Fully Complainant (2),
- partially complaint (1) and
- non-compliant (0).

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

### Results

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,

- 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%).

Overall scoring of the Sanitation & Hygiene of healthcare setting is about 54 % (Maximum score-100). Analysis of the study showed the sanitation and hygiene practices in the hospital were deficit.

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

Reference no.	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 marks	100	54%	

#### CONCLUSION

- Analysis of the study showed that the sanitation and hygiene practices in the hospital were not satisfactory.
- Public health care facilities are a major mechanism of social protection to meet the health care needs of large segments of the population.
- Cleanliness and hygiene in hospitals are critical to preventing infections and also provide patients and visitors with a positive experience.
- As the first principle of healthcare is “to do no harm” it is essential to have our health care facilities clean and to ensure adherence to infection control practices.

#### Recommendations

- By recognizing the facilities, the performance of the hospitals can be increased in adherence to kayakalp guidelines & thereafter sustaining such practices.
- Kayakalp Yojna, if once implemented, should be sustained, so that effective infection control within the facility leading to better health outcome can be achieved.
- Kayakalp (Award to public health care facilities), a strategy launched as a part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan by Govt. of India proved to be a boon in up gradation of public hospitals in terms of cleanliness, hygiene & infection Control practices.

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