Patient safety & hygiene practice

1. Vascular access
   - Vascular access is achieved in a competent, skillful and safe manner.

2. Prevention of necrotising enterocolitis (NEC)
   - Neonatal services implement bundles of care designed to prevent necrotising enterocolitis (NEC).

3. Prevention of medication errors in NICU patients
   - Medication errors are monitored and evaluated to reduce the exposure of infants to avoidable therapeutic risks.

4. Hand hygiene
   - Hand hygiene is practiced consistently according to the guidelines in order to reduce the spread of hand carried pathogens.

5. Monitoring errors
   - Physiological monitoring is provided to any infant admitted to a NICU, which is tailored to the individual clinical situation.

6. Personal hygiene
   - High personal hygiene standard is ensured to reduce the risk of nosocomial infections.

7. Prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia
   - The risk of ventilator associated pneumonia (VAP) is minimised by systematic application of care bundles.

8. Safe equipment use
   - Safe use of equipment in neonatal care is ensured using standardised operating procedures and systematic monitoring and reporting of incidents.

9. Patient screening for resistant bacteria
   - Patient screening for multi-drug-resistant bacteria in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) is part of infection prevention and control programmes.

10. Environmental hygiene in the NICU
    - High standards of environmental hygiene and cleaning are ensured to reduce the occurrence of infection and complications.

11. Nurse staffing in neonatal intensive care
    - Nurse staffing levels reflect the needs of the infants they are caring for, which include one to one nursing during intensive care and one to two nursing during intermediate care.

12. Patient safety and quality awareness in neonatal intensive care
    - Patient safety and quality improvement activities are fully integrated in clinical practice.