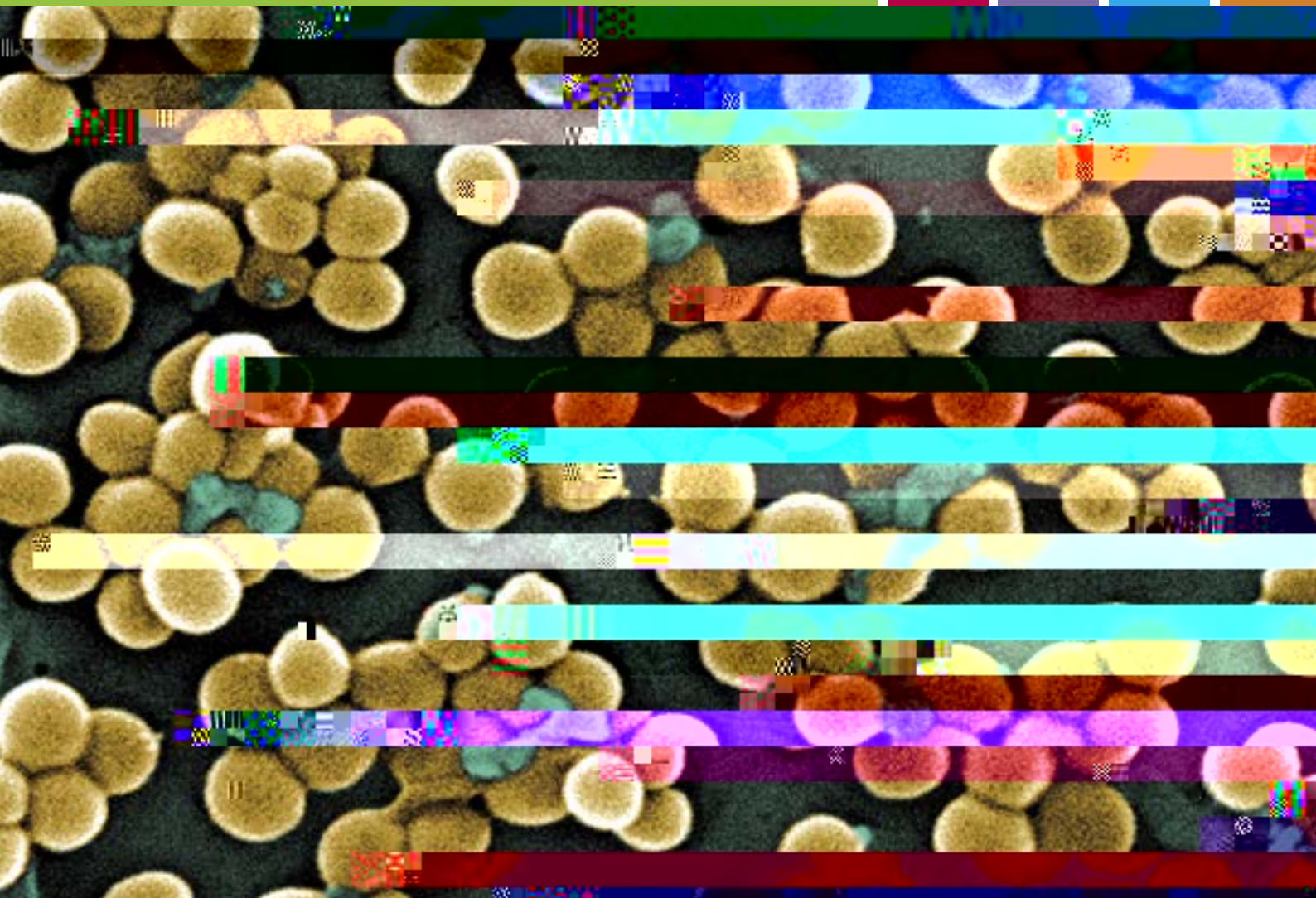


POLICY AND POSITION STATEMENTS

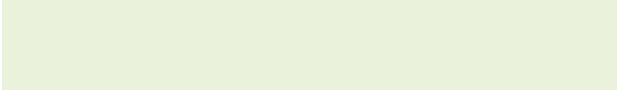
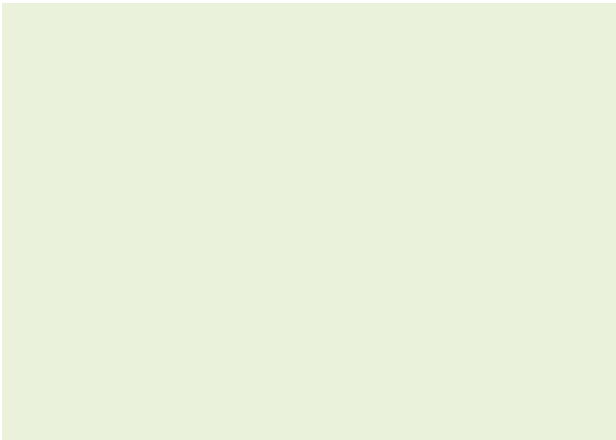




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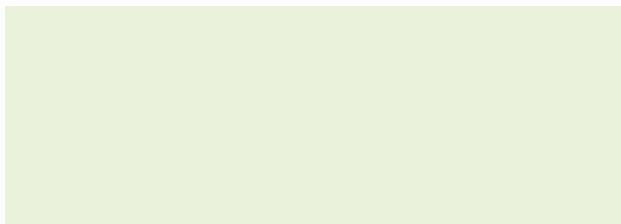
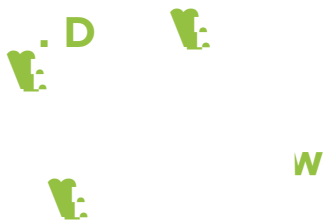


Antimicrobial resistance is an increasing global priority and one where nursing has a key contribution to make (RCN, 2014). The prevention of infection is central to reducing demand for antibiotics. Within health and care settings the priority focus on reducing the spread of multi-resistant gram negative

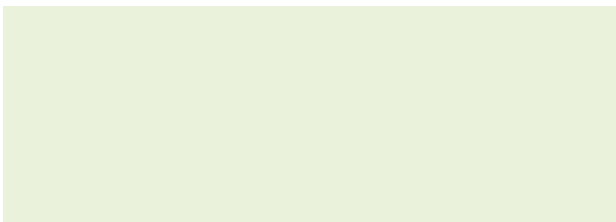


This would ultimately release capacity in infection prevention teams and strengthen consistency. An opportunity exists to build on existing resources and explore the possibility of UK-wide guidance in the future.

Action – The RCN is calling for the establishment of national infection prevention and control policies in England to support all care settings and be implemented by 2020.



The provision of sufficient numbers of staff to deliver care is central to patient safety and having enough nursing staff with the right skills and knowledge, in the right place, at the right time. The RCN also recognises the need for nurses and cleaners in particular to have sufficient time to practice infection prevention activities fully, including the cleaning of patient equipment and the care environment. There is currently no evidence that can be used to develop safe staffing calculations that takes into account the inclusion of time to clean or practice infection prevention activities between patient/client contacts. Emerging evidence suggests that in high activity areas this can be considerable



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