MULTIPRAC

Smart Data, Smart Care

Informatics as a Critical Tool to manage Hospital Acquired Infections

OCEAN
health systems

www.oceanhealthsystems.com

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MULTIPRAC Infection Control offers you Smart Data and Smart Care to streamline efficiency in the management and prevention of any health infections within your facility or organization.

Explore how MULTIPRAC technology can assist making Infection Control a simpler, more streamlined process. Ocean Health Systems will partner with you to achieve this. With government recommendations and guidelines in place,
NOW is the time to act.

MULTIPRAC

STEP 1
an ICP that works within your organization

STEP 6
the costs of infections

STEP 2
software surveillance tool for your organization

STEP 5
best practice for preventing hospital-acquired infections

STEP 3
a User-friendly App

STEP 4
a system that provides notifications based on your needs

1

Do you currently have an ICP that works within your facilities or for your organisation?
If you do not, how is this role managed within your facility?

Healthcare needs consistency in governance, a problem easily solved with MULTIPRAC. MULTIPRAC ensures standardisation of data collection across facilities and a consistent process of data collection for significant organisms, bloodstream infections and surgical site infections.

Consistent reports can be generated, and processes followed, ensuring that governance requirements are met for your organisation.

MULTIPRAC is scalable and able to be customised by users, and links to all business intelligence tools.

2

Do you have a software surveillance tool for your organisation that focuses on Infection Control and Management?

How does your organisation currently manage this important concern? Is this completed by a manual process or other software? How does this work? (Who enters the data, and who oversees this process?)

Moving to electronic surveillance of infection control saves time and money and reduces labour-intensive data entry and the risk of human error. The electronic surveillance provided by MULTIPRAC ensures your data is correct, there are no lost records and data is not only consistent but readily available across the organisation. MULTIPRAC allows for the automation of cyclical reports that are accurate, contain the data you need, and extra reports can be easily generated. For example, the Executive level may quickly require BSIs numbers.(An approximate cost to the hospital for 1 BSI is $40,000). MULTIPRAC provides the ability for all disciplines to interact with the collected data even when off-site. With access an Infectious Disease Physician can access data with ease from outside the facility.

3

Would a user-friendly app help to collect data at the bedside?

It would save both time and money to have your data collected at the patient's bedside. With MULTIPRAC, your organisation no longer needs specialised users. Data can be captured by a staff junior, as the quality, accuracy and consistency are determined by MULTIPRAC. Data is still collected on simple forms within the app. When completed the collected data populates into reports directly, and is then downloaded onto the system, ensuring accuracy, speed and efficiency - less human error and less misinterpretation. This leads to consistent reports with the same parameters from each hospital. Connectivity is no longer an issue within healthcare facilities as the MULTIPRAC mobile app gives online and offline capabilities for data collection.

MULTIPRAC allows new staff to be guided in data collections requirements, and also educated in infection control and the current guidelines.

Would a system that provides notifications based on Australian ICP guidelines and your organizational needs (customized business rules) be useful?

MULTIPRAC provides notifications generated by customised business rules. HL7 Integration is possible of existing applications such as Patient Admission System, Human Resources, Surgery data collection tools and Pathology. MULTIPRAC allows the automation of customised reporting and has the ability to link data to business intelligence tools. Business rules can be developed specific to the organisation for seasonal concerns such as influenza, to give an early alert and location ahead of an outbreak. These can be turned on and off as required. It is also possible to identify an aggregation of disease cases (cluster) and, with the structured data collection, respond in a clinically efficient manner.

4

What is considered best practice for preventing hospital-acquired infections?

All hospital-acquired complications can be reduced (but not necessarily eliminated) by the provision of patient care that mitigates avoidable risks to patients. MULTIPRAC helps a health service organisation provide services to patients at risk of hospital-acquired infections. MULTIPRAC ensures that safety and quality systems are in place for the prevention, surveillance, management, and control of hospital-acquired infections. MULTIPRAC has processes in place to apply standard and transmission-based precautions that are consistent with national best-practice guidelines and ensures clinicians have access to these guidelines. MULTIPRAC supports the workforce to undertake ongoing training relevant to the prevention and control of hospital-acquired infections.

5

What do infections cost a facility or organisation?

Hospital Acquired Infection: (HAI):
- A hospital-acquired infection often also results in a prolonged hospital stay that is 18.1 days longer on average than patients without this hospital-acquired complication.
- As the national average cost per admitted acute overnight stay is $2,074 each the result of this longer hospital stay involving a hospital-acquired infection may therefore be associated with $37,539 in extra costs.

Surgical Site Infection (SSI):
- Patients with a hospital-acquired surgical site infection remain in hospital for 20.3 days longer on average than patients without this hospital-acquired complication.
- As the national average cost per admitted acute overnight stay is $5,025 each hospitalisation involving a surgical site infection may be associated with $42,102 in extra costs.

Bloodstream Infections (BSI):
- Bloodstream Infections (BSI): Hospital-acquired bloodstream infections can prolong the length of hospitalisation. Patients with a hospital-acquired bloodstream infection remain in hospital for 20.6 days longer on average than patients without this hospital-acquired complication.
- As the national average cost per admitted acute overnight stay is $2,074 each hospitalisation involving a hospital-acquired Bacteraemia may be associated with $42,724 in extra costs.

6
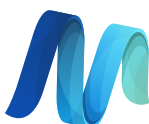
MULTIPRAC enables clinical governance structures and quality-improvement processes to support best practice in the prevention and management of hospital-acquired infections.

Contact us today - we're ready to help.

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