Determinants in Implementing Infection Prevention and Control Practice in Nursing Homes: A Scoping Review Based on Theoretical Domains Framework

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Background

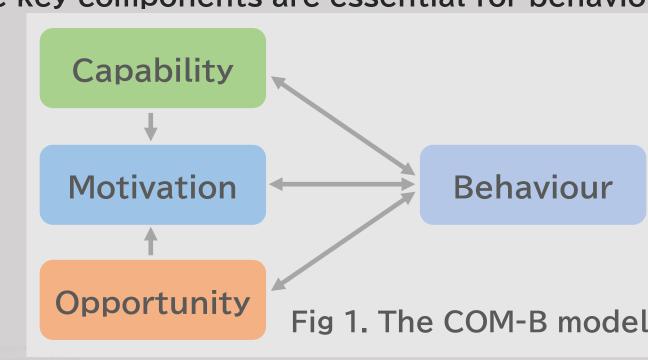
- □ Implementing infection prevention and control (IPC) in nursing homes (NHs) is a pressing issue.
- Changing healthcare workers' (HCWs') behavior toward IPC is essential.
- ☐ Theory-based interventions can promote IPC behavior change. (Srigley et al., 2015)
- Effective behavior change interventions require an understanding of the various determinants of behavior. (Michie et al., 2005)

Objectives

- ☐ To identify the determinants of HCWs' IPC in NHs
- ☐ To identify the research gap in HCWs' IPC in NHs

Methods

- □ Review Methodology: a scoping review
- □ Data Source: MEDLINE and CINAHL
- Analytic Framework:
- The Theoretical Domains Framework: TDF
- The COM-B model
- What is the TDF?
- The framework for behavior change with 14 domains
- Developed based on 33 theories of behavior and behavior change (Michie et al., 2005, Atkins et al., 2017)
- What is the COM-B model?
- The model for behavior change linked to TDF (Michie et al., 2014)
- Three key components are essential for behavior



The various determinants influence HCWs' IPC practice in nursing homes. Promoting IPC requires tailored, multi-component, behavioral-focused interventions. We need more research focused on the IPC motivation of HCWs in NHs.

Take a picture to get more information

- about the TDF
- about the COM-B model
- detailed results, etc.



HCWs' IPC Behavior in NHs



Training in IPC practice

Capability

Organizational training management

IPC knowledge

Knowledge of IPC practice

Attention to appropriate IPC

Busyness hinders IPC

Assessment and feedback

Organizational IPC projects

21 barriers

Accountability of IPC as HCW Risk assumption for outbreaks

Recognition of the consequences of hand hygiene

Willingness to practice IPC

Feelings of residents and families Manager empowerment of IPC capability

Difficulty in meeting high IPC requirements

Confidence that IPC is effective Recognition of IPC reduces the risk

Aiming to provide quality and safe care Social sanctions for inadequate IPC Fear of getting infected and dirty

8 barriers 13 facilitators

Opportunity

Difficulties specific to care facilities for older people

HCWs' diverse contexts

Human resources

Material resources

Collaboration for IPC IPC operation

Normative awareness

Management support

Group norms Collaboration with residents

21 barriers 5 facilitators 1 barrier/facilitator

Results (n=25)

- ☐ Publication year: 2003 2021
- ☐ Geographical region:

North America 13, Europe 5, Asia 5, Oceania 2

□ Study design:

Quantitative Descriptive 12, Qualitative 8, Mixed-method 2, Non-RCT 1, RCT 1

☐ Research gap in HCWs' IPC in NHs



More research is needed on motivational determinants.

Discussion

- ☐ There are various barriers, particularly related to the capability and opportunity components.
- → Educational and organizational interventions are essential.
- Motivational determinants can promote IPC in NHs.
- → Socio-psychological and social-marketing interventions are needed.
- Understanding the diverse determinants based on a theory-based framework may lead to the development of tailored interventions for IPC in NHs.

Fig 2. Summarized concept map of the determinants of HCWs' IPC in NHs See the QR code above for details on barriers and facilitators.

and families

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