

Please join us at the 5th Decennial Int. Conference on HAI for a:

Social Reception and Short Educational Panel on,

Mechanical and Natural Ventilation in Practical Application: A Review of Guidance and Implementation Experience

Presented By:



**international federation
of infection control**



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an IFIC Strategic Partner

When: Sat., March 20th
6:00pm – 8:00pm Reception
6:20pm – 6:50pm Panel Discussion

Where: 5th Decennial International Conference on
Healthcare-Associated Infection 2010,
Hyatt Regency Atlanta,
Atlanta, GA

Refreshment: Appetizers/Light Meal, Open Bar

Chairperson:

Dr. Michael A. Borg: Dir. of Infection Control, Mater Dei
Hospital, Malta; IFIC Chair

Panelists:

Russell Olmsted, MPH CIC: Epidemiologist, IPCS for St.
Joseph Mercy Health Sys, APIC President Elect, USA
Dr. Keita Morikane: Assoc. Prof. Yamagata Univ, Japan
Dr. Amani El Kholy: Prof. Cairo University, Member of IP
Board for Cairo Uni. Hospitals, member of National
Influenza Preparedness Committee, MoH. Egypt
Pola Brenner, RN MSC: Prof. University of Valparaiso,
Past President Chilean Society of IC, consultant
PAHO, board member IFIC, Chile
Dr. Toshihiro Mitsuda: Assoc. Prof. Yokohama City Univ
Hospital, Dir. IC Dept., Chair JSEI Ed. comm., Japan

IFIC - Mintie Reception and Educational Panel

This event will provide an opportunity to relax and connect with other professionals interested in understanding how ventilation and environmental controls can be used to prevent transmission of infectious diseases in healthcare facilities and protect patients, including those who are immuno-compromised. The informal panel discussion will run for 30 minutes and consist of expert review followed by audience Q&A. Networking and informal discussion will continue until the reception ends.

Mechanical vs. Natural Ventilation

Ventilation plays an important role in infection control. Numerous air changes per hour (ACH) dilute infectious particulate levels and in combination with patient isolation can help prevent the transmission of airborne and droplet transmissible diseases. A negative pressure isolation room can provide further protection. Positive pressure protective environments can also be created for ORs and individual patient rooms to protect immuno-compromised patients. Additionally, environmental controls provided by some ventilation solutions can be used to reduce the risks created by hospital activities, such as maintenance.

WHO recently released the *"WHO Policy on TB Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities, Congregate Settings and Households, 2009"*. A major portion of the document is a review of mechanical and natural ventilation and although it speaks to TB, much of the analysis is applicable to infection control as a whole.

Mechanical ventilation is recognized as the optimal engineering control for healthcare facilities. There are significant design and operational barriers to these systems, however, especially for countries with limited healthcare resources. Natural ventilation is economically viable anywhere but suffers from limited suitable locations and presents additional risks to key populations such as the immuno-compromised. Temporary mechanical ventilation is a relatively new solution consisting of portable environmental controls which provide many of the benefits of mechanical ventilation at a much lower cost.

The panel will take a practical application approach to closing gaps in patient protection by reviewing the benefits and cost of mechanical ventilation, the appropriate applications of natural ventilation and the efficacy and suitability of temporary mechanical ventilation solutions.

Space is limited, Please RSVP at: decennial@theifc.org

Visit Mintie at Booth 501