

## COVID-19 reinforces the importance of handwashing

At the time writing this editorial, COVID-19 has spread around the world with virtually no region left untouched. The speed of the spread and the alarming death rates have seen many countries and jurisdictions introduce measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and handwashing features very strongly in all of these. Handwashing has received considerable attention during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a simple, primary preventive measure that most people can do independently. Handwashing with soap and water for at least 20 s or the use of alcohol-based hand sanitisers when soap and water are not available is the first line of defence in stopping the spread of infection (CDC 2020). There is ample evidence, however, that many years before the epidemic handwashing among healthcare workers (HCW) remained an area that needed improvement (CDC 2019, Erasmus et al., 2010).

Our hands are a critical vector for transmitting microorganisms (Edmonds-Wilson, Nurinova, Zapka, Fierer, & Wilson, 2015). The cross-transmission of these organisms to others occurs when we fail to wash hands effectively. Within healthcare systems and services, there have been almost continual awareness campaigns in place to encourage handwashing among health service personnel, patients and visitors. For instance, the international campaign, "My five moments for hand hygiene" defines the key moments at which HCWs should comply with hygiene rules while making contact with patients or their surroundings (Sax et al., 2009). The "Cleanyourhands campaign" was a national campaign launched in the UK aiming to reduce the risk associated with hospital-acquired infections via enhanced hand hygiene compliance among HCWs (Stone et al., 2012). The campaign included a message "It's OK to ask" to encourage patients to ask HCWs to wash their hands (Stone et al., 2012) and supports patient involvement to prompt handwashing and to work together with nurses and other HCWs to reduce the transmission of infection (Alzyood, Jackson, Brooke, & Aveyard, 2018).





The current COVID-19 pandemic has seen a focus of education and information on handwashing aimed both at people working within the health sector as well as to the general public. There has been a proliferation of public health messages through various sources about the importance of handwashing, and the correct techniques for handwashing. Memes and short videos aimed at reaching people on their handheld devices, as well as through social media, and mainstream television, radio, print ads and billboards are all in use, and all with the same message that effective handwashing is crucial to stopping the spread of COVID-19.

In addition to a greater presence on social media platforms and other advertising outlets, the importance of handwashing is

now frequently seen on daily news reports, as handwashing initiatives are taken on by service users, politicians, public figures and many others. It is commendable to see greater and more widespread efforts to raise handwashing awareness and a notable increase in people speaking up and talking about the importance of handwashing.

As nurses, we are aware that handwashing has not always been taken as seriously as it should, with compliance and adherence in clinical settings far from optimal over time (Bezerra et al., 2020; Pittet, 2001). Multiple reports from different countries have shown that hand hygiene compliance rate has been estimated at only 40% (Erasmus et al., 2010) while the rate of adherence in critical care units was only 46.25% (Bezerra et al., 2020). Although this is a simple and lifesaving task, it is not, regrettably, always undertaken (Doronina, Jones, Martello, Biron, & Lavoie-Tremblay, 2017). The current pandemic has made handwashing the focus of attention. We must now ensure that this focus continues.

Once this pandemic is over, nurses must continue to promote handwashing with the same enthusiasm and commitment not only within the healthcare arena but widely throughout communities and populations. The significant growth of interest in promoting handwashing behaviours since the start of COVID-19 pandemic should be harnessed and continued well after this outbreak is contained. Thus, nurses can support the protection of their communities against this and the many other infectious agents that pose a threat.

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