

# SB2130

**Measure Title:** RELATING TO HEALTH CARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTION.

**Report Title:** Health Care-associated Infections; Hospital Infection;  
Online Portal

**Description:** Requires the department of health to create and maintain an online information portal making available to the public by January 1, 2019, the information published annually in the Healthcare-Associated Infections in Hawaii report. Requires the department to update the portal annually.

**Companion:**

**Package:** None

**Current Referral:** CPH, WAM

**Introducer(s):** GABBARD, Baker, S. Chang, Espero, Kim, Nishihara, Riviere



STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
P. O. Box 3378  
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378  
doh.testimony@doh.hawaii.gov

**Testimony in OPPOSITION to S.B. 2130  
RELATING TO HEALTH CARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTION**

SENATOR ROSALYN H. BAKER, CHAIR  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER  
PROTECTION, AND HEALTH

Hearing Date: 2/8/18

Room Number: 229

1 **Fiscal Implications:** At minimum, additional personnel would be required to meet the bill's  
2 requirement to implement an online data portal of healthcare-associated infection (HAI) data.  
3 Without additional resources, the Department of Health would need to pull funding and  
4 personnel from the existing projects and jeopardize other critical responsibilities.

5 **Department Testimony:** The Department of Health (DOH) opposes S.B. 2130. Although we  
6 strongly concur that decreasing morbidity and mortality associated with HAIs is of public health  
7 importance, this bill would be a detrimental to current efforts and initiatives to reduce HAIs.

8 HRS §325-2.5 requires each healthcare facility in Hawaii certified by the Centers for Medicare  
9 and Medicaid Services (CMS) to report information about HAIs to DOH via the Centers for  
10 Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN). The  
11 statute also instructs DOH to prepare public reports of HAI data using methodology developed  
12 by CDC and CMS.

13 A healthcare associated infections report is published annually on the [DOH website](#). It is also  
14 distributed to all our hospitals and the HAI Advisory Committee. Additionally, it is posted on  
15 the Disease Outbreak Control Division Facebook page. The [2016 report](#) is the most recent  
16 edition.

17 Additionally, there exists a federal online portal from CMS: [Hospital Compare](#). This user  
18 friendly online portal contains information on the quality of care (including HAIs) at facilities

1 across the nation. Similar to action item number two of SB2130, it is searchable by region (zip,  
2 city, or state) and hospital name, and data are compared to the national baseline. Creating an  
3 online portal for HAI data in Hawaii would be duplicative of existing efforts at a national level.

4 HAI efforts are almost entirely covered by a single staff person who is federally funded. The  
5 additional workload to actuate and maintain these changes will undermine core HAI activities.

6 Additionally, given recent challenges to the Affordable Care Act, federal funding for this  
7 position is in jeopardy. Combating HAIs will continue to be a critical issue for DOH, and we will  
8 endeavor to continue regardless of federal funding.

9 Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

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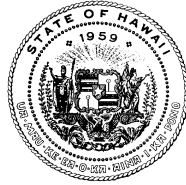
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**Testimony in SUPPORT of S.B. 3004  
RELATING TO HEALTH**

SENATOR ROSALYN H. BAKER, CHAIR  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND HEALTH

SENATOR KAIALI'I KAHELE, CHAIR  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION

SENATOR JILL N. TOKUDA, CHAIR  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR

Hearing Date: February 8, 2018

Room Number: 224

1 **Fiscal Implications:** None.

2 **Department Testimony:** The Department of Health (DOH) supports Senate Bill 3004 (S.B.  
3 3004) as a public health measure to establish tobacco-free policies, including electronic smoking  
4 devices (ESD), on all University of Hawaii (UH) System premises. The purpose of this measure  
5 is to promote positive health practices and to protect UH students, employees, and visitors from  
6 exposure to secondhand smoke by prohibiting smoking, including the use of ESDs, and other  
7 tobacco products. The Department defers to the UH regarding implementation.

8 Tobacco use continues to be the leading preventable cause of death and disability in the  
9 United States and Hawaii.<sup>1</sup> Each year, smoking alone is responsible for more deaths than  
10 HIV/AIDS, alcohol, motor vehicle crashes, illegal drugs, and fires combined.<sup>2</sup> In an effort to  
11 protect youth and young adults against this epidemic, the U.S. Department of Health and Human  
12 Services (DHHS) partnered with leading policy and educational experts to launch the Tobacco-

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (December 28, 2016). *Burden of Tobacco Use in the U.S.*  
<https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/campaign/tips/resources/data/cigarette-smoking-in-united-states.html>

<sup>2</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Smoking and Tobacco Use: Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking (Fact Sheet).  
[https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/health\\_effects/effects\\_cig\\_smoking/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/index.htm) retrieved February 2, 2018.

1 Free College Campus Initiative (TFCCI) in the fall of 2012.<sup>3</sup> Former U.S. Assistant Secretary  
2 for Health, Dr. Howard Koh, one of the founders of this initiative, stated that having tobacco-free  
3 college campuses is an important opportunity to protect over 20 million people on college and  
4 university campuses across the nation.<sup>4</sup> Tobacco and smoke-free college campuses initiatives  
5 are steadily increasing in number. The American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation (ANR)  
6 reported as of January 2018, nearly 1,800 campuses are 100% tobacco-free, up from nearly 1,500  
7 colleges and universities across the country last year.

8 Although the prevalence of adult smokers has declined, due to either cessation or  
9 premature death, youth and young adults remain the sole source of "replacement smokers" by the  
10 tobacco industry. According to the U.S. Surgeon General's Report, nearly 9 out of 10 smokers  
11 started using cigarettes by age 18, and 99% start by age 26.<sup>5</sup> Data show that if young people do  
12 not start using tobacco by age 26, they almost certainly will never start. For these reasons,  
13 colleges and universities have an important role in tobacco use prevention and cessation efforts.

14 Since the UH System is the largest provider of higher education in the state,  
15 implementation of tobacco-free campuses has the potential to reduce the health and economic  
16 burdens placed upon our state related to smoking. In 2016, 12% of adults aged 18-24 years of  
17 age reported being current smokers.<sup>6</sup> Intervening during a critical age juncture by creating a  
18 tobacco-free UH System would positively impact over 50,000 students across all ten campuses.<sup>7</sup>  
19 According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the American Cancer  
20 Society, the benefits of smoke-free worksites include increased productivity and decreased use of

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2012). *About the TFCCI*. <http://tobaccofreecampus.org/aboutpage>

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2012). *Official Launch- September 12, 2012*.  
<http://tobaccofreecampus.org/symposium>

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Surgeon General's Reports. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults, Fact sheet. <https://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/factsheet.html> Retrieved February 2, 2018.

<sup>6</sup> Hawaii State Department of Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2016

<sup>7</sup> University of Hawaii. About our 10 Campuses. <http://www.hawaii.edu/about-uh/> retrieved February 2, 2018

1 sick time, decreased risk of fire, and possible decreased maintenance expense for facilities and  
2 grounds in managing related litter.<sup>8 9</sup>

3 Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony.

4 **Offered Amendments:** None.

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<sup>8</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Smoking and Tobacco Use: Workplace Health & Productivity. [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic\\_information/secondhand\\_smoke/business/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/secondhand_smoke/business/index.htm) Retrieved February 2, 2018.

<sup>9</sup> American Cancer Society. Tobacco Use in the Workplace: A Model Policy. <https://www.cancer.org/healthy/stay-away-from-tobacco/smoke-free-communities/create-smoke-free-workplace/smoking-in-the-workplace-a-model-policy.html> Retrieved February 2, 2018.



**February 8, 2018 at 8:30 AM**  
**Conference Room 229**

**Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health**

To: Chair Rosalyn H. Baker  
Vice Chair Jill N. Tokuda

From: Paige Heckathorn  
Senior Manager, Legislative Affairs  
Healthcare Association of Hawaii

Re: **Submitting Comments**  
**SB 2130, Relating to Health Care-Associated Infection**

The Healthcare Association of Hawaii (HAH), established in 1939, serves as the leading voice of healthcare on behalf of 170 member organizations who represent almost every aspect of the health care continuum in Hawaii. Members include acute care hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies, hospices, assisted living facilities and durable medical equipment suppliers. In addition to providing access to appropriate, affordable, high quality care to all of Hawaii's residents, our members contribute significantly to Hawaii's economy by employing over 20,000 people statewide.

The Healthcare Association of Hawaii would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to submit **comments** on SB 2130, which would require the Department of Health (DOH) to establish an online portal for data on healthcare-associated infections (HAI). We believe that this legislation is duplicative of existing efforts and could require extra resources at DOH. The information presented as part of the established portal is all included in the annual report compiled released by DOH, which is available for public viewing on the agency's website. There is also an online portal made available by the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) called Hospital Compare that allows users to research HAI in hospitals across the country.

We are very focused on patient safety at HAH, which we promote through our quality committees that span the acute care and post-acute care setting. Along with the work we do with members, HAH is also part of the HAI Steering Committee, which is comprised of representatives from DOH, APIC Hawaii, HMSA, and the Mountain Pacific Quality Health Foundation. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair  
Senator Jill N. Tokuda, Vice Chair  
Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Health

Kelli Anne N. Ganeku  
Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work  
Masters Candidate 2018  
1290 Kika St  
Kailua, HI. 96734

Thursday, February 08, 2018

I am in favor of SB 2130 Relating to Health Care – Associated Infections

Aloha, my name is Kelli Anne Ganeku; I am currently a graduate student at the University of Hawaii at Manoa at the Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work. I am testifying in favor of SB2130 Health Care-Associated Infections.

I am in support of this bill because although the Healthcare-Associated Infections report is completed annually, it is not easily accessible. Honestly, I have never seen this item in question, and to have an online portal with public access readily available would be a resource tool that many will use. The web portal with public access has the potential to minimize the number of infections, which have been contracted while receiving medical treatment in a healthcare facility.

According to Merck Manual, a healthcare leader, in 2011, about 20% of people aged 65 to 74 years old and 27% of those 75 years old had at least one emergency visit; many of us know that the elderly tend to be sicker and take longer to heal. When these people are receiving medical treatment, they lack the knowledge of the various infections, and it's prevalence in the State. By having this online tool, we can get educated with how to prevent these infections, which will help to reduce the cost of hospital visits due to healthcare-associated infections.

I respectfully ask for your support of Senate Bill 2130 relating to health care-associated infections. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Kelli Anne N. Ganeku



**SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND  
HEALTH**

Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair  
Senator Clarence K. Nishihara, Vice Chair

**SENATE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS**

Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Chair  
Senator Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agran, Vice Chair

**NOTICE OF HEARING**

Thursday February 8, 2018 at 8:30 AM  
Conference Room 229  
State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street

**TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 2130**

Relating to Health Care-Associated Infection

Honorable Chairs Baker and Dela Cruz, Vice Chairs Nishihara and Keith-Agran and members of the Committees, my name is Brandi Sanpei, I am a current Masters in Social Work student of the Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work at the University of Hawaii.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify in support of SB 2130, which would require the Department of Health to create and maintain an online portal making available the health care-associated infection data report for the state of Hawaii. The report would be available to the public by January 1, 2019 and would be updated annually.

Every year lives are lost due to the spread of infections in hospitals. About 1 in every 20 hospitalized patients will contract a health care-associated infection. The worst part is that health care-associated infections are unrelated to the original illness that even brought the patient into the hospital.

Health care-associated infections were originally referred to as those infections associated with admission in an acute-care hospital, but now the term applies also to infections acquired in other settings where persons receive health care, for example long-term care, home care, ambulatory care. Preventing health care-associated infections is critical to patient safety.

I am currently employed at Kuakini Medical Center and am also currently completing my practicum at Hale Nani Rehab & Nursing Home. Being in the healthcare field, I am able to see first-hand the impact and suffering that comes with health care-associated infections. This includes prolonged hospital stays, long-term disability, the financial burden on the health system, the high costs generated for patients and their families, and in some cases, unnecessary deaths.

This measure would benefit because by having the knowledge and guidance about health care-associated infections, we may be able to better protect ourselves. Going on to the information

portal, users will be able to search the database by type of infection to determine prevalence of the infection in the state, search by hospital to determine number of infections and hospital performance, and search for ways to prevent health care associated infections.

Thank you for considering my testimony.

Brandi Sanpei