

Infection Prevention & Control

Hand Hygiene, Routine Practices &
Additional Precautions



Hand Hygiene

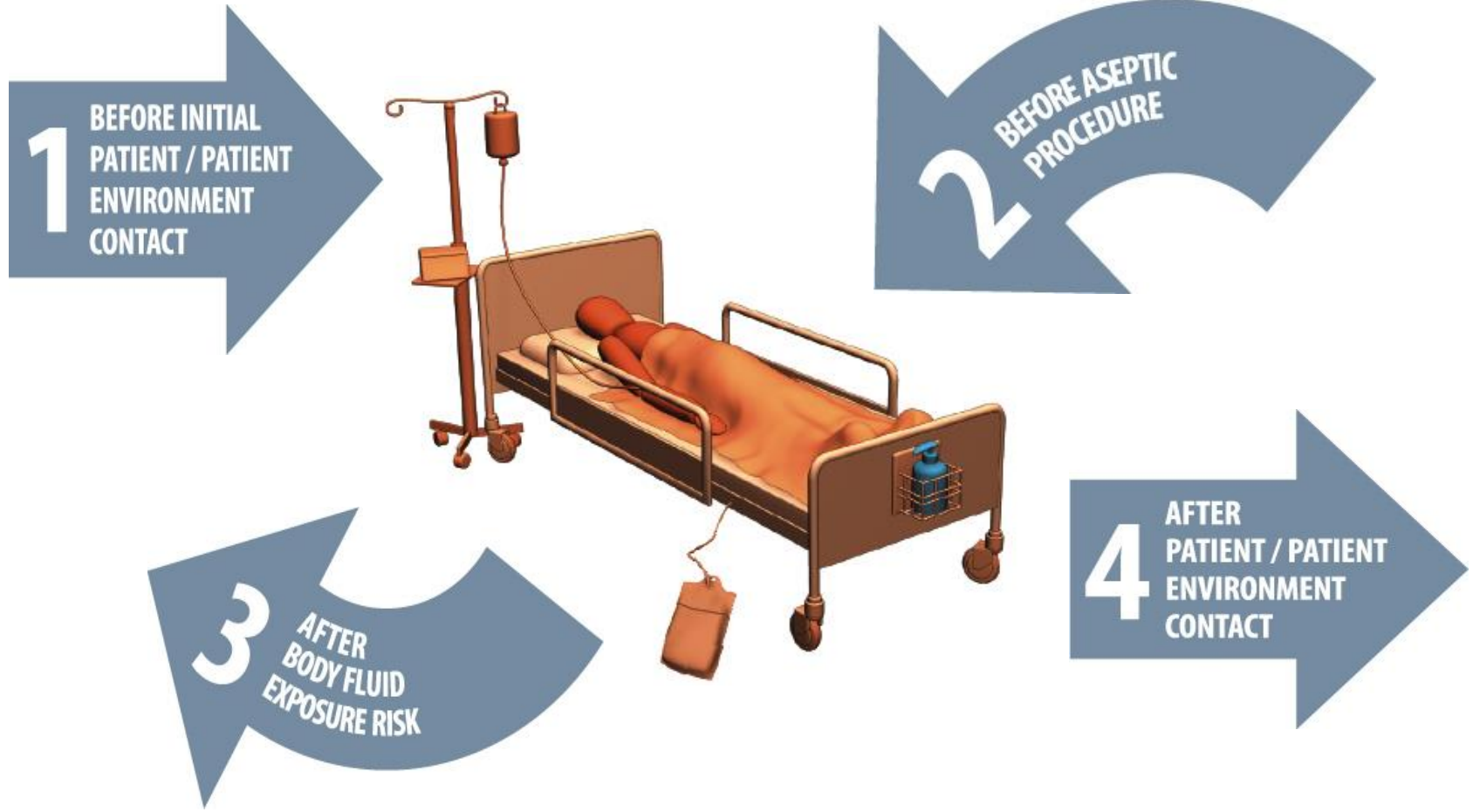
Begin by clicking on each of the links below and watching the Hand Hygiene Video's

[How to Hand Rub Video – Click Here](#)

[How to Hand Rub Video – Click Here](#)



Your 4 Moments for Hand Hygiene



A Closer Look at Moment 2 and Moment 3

Moment 2 – Perform hand hygiene before an aseptic/clean procedure such as starting an IV, collecting blood, wound care, or preparing/administering medications



Moment 3 – Perform hand hygiene after body fluid exposure risks such as emptying a bed pan or urinal, blood collection, handling waste or wound dressings



Routine Practices

Infection Prevention & Control practices that are:

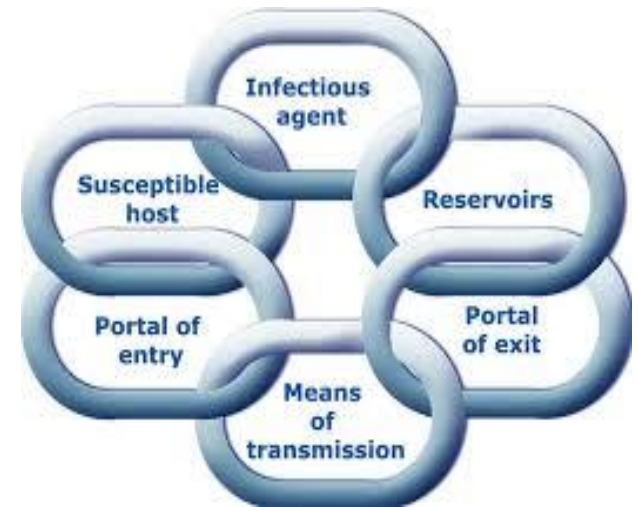
- ✓ Used routinely during all activities
- ✓ Used for all patients
- ✓ Used in all healthcare settings to help prevent & control the spread of infectious agents



Breaking the Chain of Transmission

We use infection prevention & control strategies to break the links in the chain of transmission such as:

- Hand Hygiene
- Cleaning and Disinfection
- Personal Protective Equipment



Risk Assessment

Purpose is to identify risks and reduce potential exposure to infectious diseases and other health and safety hazards



Perform a risk assessment before every interaction with a patient or the patient's environment



Risk Assessment - Ask yourself

- ✓ What am I going to do?
- ✓ Will I be exposed to blood or body fluids?
- ✓ Will I be splashed with fluids or exposed to droplets? (does the patient have a cough?)
- ✓ Will I have contact with non-intact skin or mucous membranes?
- ✓ Is the patient soiling the environment?
- ✓ Will the patient co-operate with me?
- ✓ How experienced am I doing this procedure?



Personal Protective Equipment

Will you be in contact with blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions or other potentially infectious material?

Wear gloves



Will your face be exposed to a cough or spray of saliva or blood?

Wear mask plus eye protection



Will your clothing or skin be exposed to splash or spray?

Wear a gown



Personal Protective Equipment – Putting it ON

1. Clean hands
2. Put on gown
3. Put on mask +/- eye protection
4. Put on gloves – extend over cuff of gown

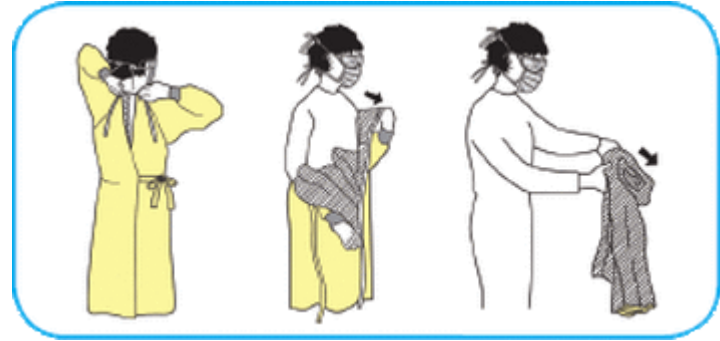


PPE is **single use** and must be changed in between patients.



Personal Protective Equipment –Removal

1. Remove gloves
2. Remove gown
3. Clean hands
4. Remove mask +/- eye protection
5. Clean hands



Always remove PPE prior to exiting the patient's room.

Exception: For patients in Airborne Precautions, remove all PPE in ante room or outside in hallway.



When are Additional Precautions required?

Additional Precautions are used for patients that are known to have or suspicious of having an infectious communicable disease **OR** test positive for an antibiotic resistant organism. Examples:

- MRSA, VRE, ESBL, CPE
- Influenza
- Tuberculosis
- *C. difficile*



Risk Assessment with Additional Precautions

Ask yourself how much care is required for the patient prior to donning Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. Are you are stepping just inside the room to speak to a patient:
2. Are you entering the room to silence an alarm or drop off a meal tray? OR
3. Are you providing hands on care contacting the patient and their surrounding environment?

Communicate with staff, patients and visitors so that they are aware you have done a risk assessment and you can explain why you are wearing the PPE you have selected.

Things may change once you have entered a patient room. Always think about the risk before any patient care tasks. Change PPE and clean hands to avoid cross contamination between tasks.



Contact Precautions



Clean your hands before donning PPE

Put on gloves or both gown and gloves based on your risk assessment

Contact Precautions are used for patients that test positive for MRSA, ESBL, Multi drug resistant Pseudomonas, patients with Lice or a Scabies like rash.



Contact Precautions with Enhanced Cleaning



Clean your hands before donning PPE

Put on gloves or both gown and gloves based on your risk assessment

Contact Precautions with Enhanced Cleaning is used for patients with diarrhea or patients that test positive for *C. difficile*, VRE or CPE.



Droplet/Contact Precautions



Clean your hands before donning PPE

Don a surgical/procedure mask with eye shield within 2 metres of the patient

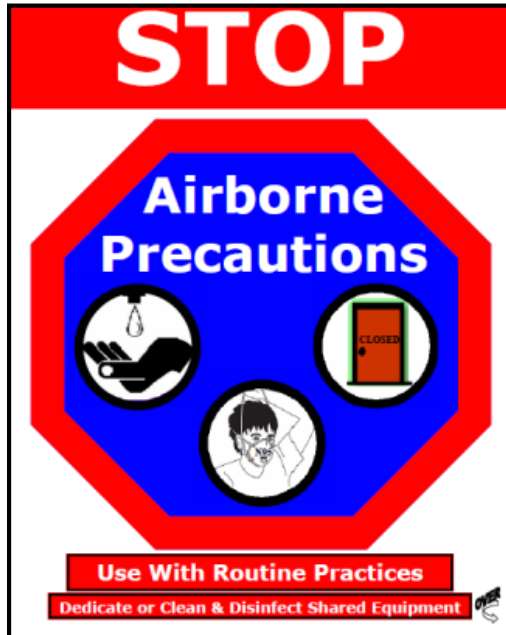
Add gown and gloves for contact with the patient or patient's environment based on your risk assessment

Some of the conditions/infectious diseases that Droplet/Contact Precautions are used for:

- Acute respiratory infection (ARI),
- Influenza
- Invasive group A strep
- Pertussis
- Meningitis



Airborne Precautions



Clean your hands before donning PPE

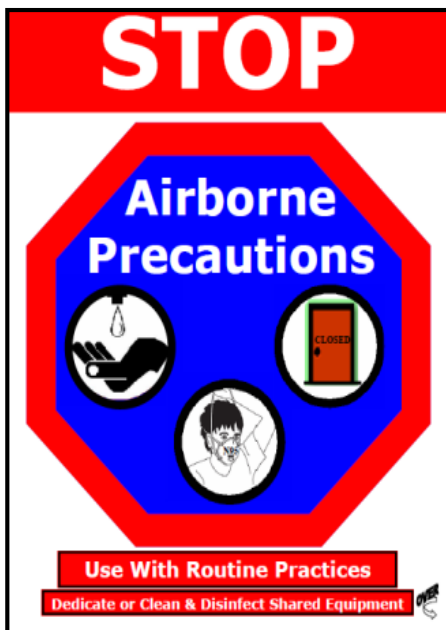
Wear a fit tested N95 respirator mask upon entering the patient's room

Some of the infectious disease that Airborne Precautions are used for:

- Tuberculosis
- Chicken Pox
- Disseminated shingles
- Measles.



Airborne and Droplet/Contact Precautions



Airborne + Droplet/Contact Precautions are to be used for patients that have travelled to a high risk country and have returned with symptoms of a respiratory infection

(eg. MERS CoV)

ED patients are screened using a provincial screening tool

In-patients are screened using the Syndromic Screening tool in PCS.



Antibiotic Resistant Organisms (AROs)

Increased risk for acquiring AROs is related to both the individual patient own host risk factors as well as to the amount of time that is spent in a setting where they are exposed to these microorganisms.

At BCHS, we screen patients that have been deemed high risk for these antibiotic resistant organisms (eg. Previous hospital admission within the last 12 months)

Patients that test positive for MRSA, VRE, ESBL or CPE are flagged within the electronic medical record.

Please see the ARO policy on DOCS for more information.



Cleaning Patient Care Equipment

All mobile patient care equipment requires cleaning after each use, before using on another patient.

Use PCS wipes for cleaning most equipment:

Glucometers, blood pressure cuffs,
O2 sat probe, COWs, commodes



**Some equipment has a touch screen which requires a different disinfectant wipe called Cavi Wipes.



Transporting Patients in Additional Precautions

When patients are being transported throughout the hospital to another department the patient must wear a surgical/procedure mask if they are in Droplet/Contact or Airborne Precautions.

Patients in Contact Precautions do not need to wear any PPE when they leave their room.





Here are some additional IPAC Resources:

1. IPAC policies - DOCS in the Infection Prevention and Control folder
2. Patient and Family Information Sheets - DOCS and on the Common Drive (ie. MRSA, VRE, CDI/F)
3. A clinical syndromes reference guide - DOCS
4. Back of the isolation signs

