

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

NEW EMPLOYEE ORIENTATION

INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL TEAM

Hospital Epidemiologist and
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Committee

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- What is standard precautions?
- Hand Hygiene
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Interactive Q&A
- Sharp Safety
- Sterilization, High and Low Level Disinfection
- Prevention of Healthcare Associated Infections
- Multi-drug Resistant Organisms (MDROs)
- Transmission-based Precautions

What Is The Purpose Of An Infection Prevention And Control Program?



- Improve patient safety via PREVENTION, IDENTIFICATION, and CONTROL of infections & communicable diseases
- Prevent hospital acquired infections
- Minimize occupational health risk to healthcare workers

Starting with the basics.....

HAND HYGIENE: Key to Preventing Infection

Beth Israel Lahey Health
Beverly Hospital



WHAT?

A general term that applies to either hand washing, antiseptic hand-wash/hand-rub, or surgical hand antisepsis

WHEN?

Before and after **ALL** patient interactions (including surfaces); before using and after removing gloves

HOW?

Rub hands vigorously for at least 20 seconds per CDC recommendation

WHAT TO USE?

Soap and water or alcohol-based hand gel if hands are not visibly soiled. **Always soap and water for patients on Contact Plus precautions.**

WHO?

All healthcare providers, patients, family

EVERY PATIENT - EVERY TIME!!



Standard Precautions

- Previously called *Universal Precautions*
- Standard Precautions are a set of infection control practices that healthcare personnel use to reduce transmission of microorganisms in healthcare settings
- Anyone who could be "reasonably anticipated" to face regular exposure to blood or OPIM (other potentially infectious materials) as a result of performing their job duties
- Standard Precautions protect **all**: healthcare personnel, patients and visitors from contact with infectious agents

It includes:

- Hand Hygiene
- Proper use of Personal Protective Equipment
- Surface cleaning/disinfection

Use Standard Precautions for *Every patient – every time* to prevent spread of microorganisms including Multidrug Resistant Organisms (MDROs)

Coronavirus (COVID 19) Pandemic

How It Spreads

- There is no vaccine currently to prevent coronavirus disease 2019
- The virus can spread from person-to-person through respiratory droplets
 - Between people who are in close proximity with one another (**within 6 feet**)
 - Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks
 - These droplets can land in the mouths, noses or eyes of people who are near by or possibly be inhaled into the lungs
 - These droplets can land on the surfaces and by touching them, not sanitizing/washing your hands, you can contaminate you're your eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands
- **Some people may be asymptomatic (not showing any symptoms. They do not know they have COVID19) but they can infect other people**



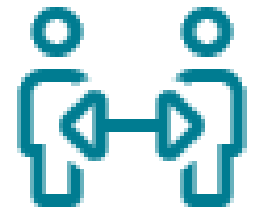
Coronavirus (Covid 19) Pandemic

How to Protect Yourself and Others

- All staff taking care of the patients regardless of Covid 19 status at this time must use:
 - Hospital approved mask
 - Eye protection (googles, visors, full face shields, mask with face shield)



- Soap and water or alcohol-based hand gel if hands are not visibly soiled. Rub hands vigorously for at least 20 seconds per CDC recommendation
- **Eye glasses are not eye protection**
- Avoid close contact. Keep distance at least 6 feet
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces



Clean Hands Save Lives! Are Yours Clean?

5

Moments for Hand Hygiene



1. Before Patient Contact

WHEN? Clean your hands before touching a patient.

EXAMPLES: Examinations, helping a patient to move, checking name bands.

2. Before an Aseptic Task

WHEN? Clean hands before and after an aseptic task.

EXAMPLES: Oral care, secretion aspiration, wound care, catheter placement, patient feeding, medication administration.

3. After Body Fluid Exposure Risk

WHEN? Clean your hands immediately after an exposure to a bodily fluid and after removing gloves.

EXAMPLES: After contact with any bodily fluids to include urine, saliva, sputum, feces, blood, etc..

4. After Patient Contact

WHEN? Clean your hands after any patient contact.

EXAMPLES: After activities of daily living, handling of a patient's personal effects, after positioning a patient for an exam or procedure.

5. After Contact with Patient Surroundings

WHEN? Clean your hands after you have had contact with a surface that a patient may have touched.

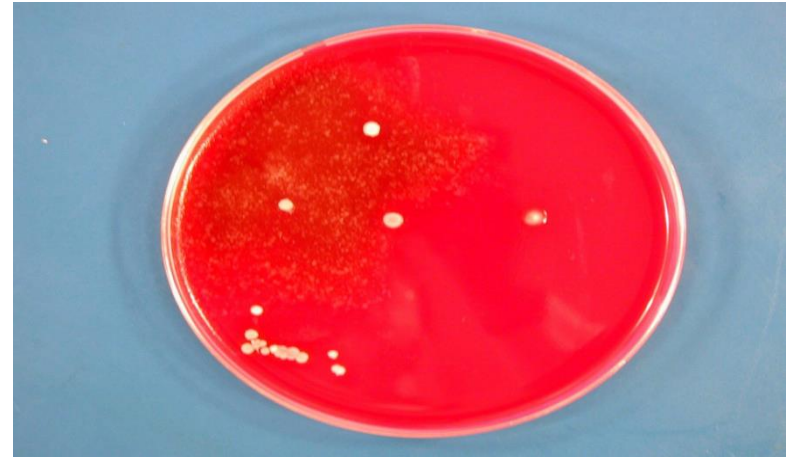
EXAMPLES: After cleaning up the patient's bedside and over bed table, making up the bed, moving wheelchairs or walkers.

STOP the bugs!

Clean hands = patient safety



Culture of a hand before
disinfection



Culture of a hand after
disinfection

Photos by John M. Boyce, M.D.

Which products should I use?

Alcohol Hand Sanitizer - rub until hands are dry :

- Use before putting on gloves
- For non visibly-soiled hands
- Use after skin contact
- Use after removing gloves
- Quick, effective, kind to skin
- More effective than soap and water for killing bacteria



Use Soap and Water for at least 20 seconds:

- When hands are visibly soiled
- Before preparing or eating food
- After using the restroom
- After caring for a patient who has C. difficile and Norovirus

Hand Lotion

- Only use hospital approved hand lotions
- Other lotions: **may not be compatible with our soap and/or sanitizer and may cause skin or gloves break down**



Other Things To Know

What About Your Fingernails?

- Nails should be kept short
- Nail polish should not be chipped, cracked or scratched
- Direct patient care: No artificial nails (wraps, acrylics, tips, gels, shellac, tapes or bonding material)
- No nail jewelry or appliques

Blood Pressure Cuffs

- Disposable vs. re-usable

Food & Drink At Nursing Station

- Policy was approved to allow staff to have covered drinks at nurse's station, (or similar areas) computers desks, WOWs, **but due to Covid 19 pandemic NO DRINKS allowed at NURSE'S stations**
- Best practice: designate an area for drink storage within designated "clean area"
- No food in patient care areas/or on Work Station On Wheels (WOWs)



How Is Hand Hygiene Done?

Hand Sanitizer:

- Apply to palm of one hand
- Rub hands together, covering all surfaces –
 - Focusing on the fingertips, fingernails, between fingers and wrist area
 - Rub until dry

Hand Washing:

- Wet hands with water
- Apply soap
- Vigorously rub hands together for at least 20 seconds,
 - Pay attention to areas between and around fingers/nails and under rings
- Rinse under running water and dry hands thoroughly with paper towel(s)
- Use paper towel to turn off the faucet



Better SAFE than SORRY

- During Covid 19 pandemic all staff taking care of any patients must wear mask and eye protection
- If patient is on isolation precautions or not, use PPE based on the behavior of the patient and the task to be performed
- If you think you might be exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials (OPIM) then use additional PPE
- Gown and/or gloves for wound examination and dressing changes
- Dispose of PPE prior to leaving patient care area
- Perform hand hygiene

Eye Protection:
splash goggles, face shield or
procedure mask with visor.

Mask:
A fluid-resistant procedure mask
is required.
Staff have the option of using
an N95 respirator.*

Gown:
yellow isolation gown,
tied at the back.

Gloves:
non-sterile
procedure gloves



*Refer to N95 Respiratory Protection Policy to determine when the N95 is mandatory.
October 2004

What Are The Pictures Showing?



Off the floor



NO clean
next to dirty



Use right bag for right trash.

Environments/Work Areas To Keep Clean

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Wiped clean and contain **NO**
expired items or Personal Items



No corrugated outer boxes for
pest control, contamination



Environments/Work Areas To Keep Clean



Prevent cross
contamination!
Protect yourself!



Clean all High Touch Areas
Decluttering and cleaning

Patient Transportation



- At this time, staff must wear mask and eye protection
- Patient must wear mask
- Ensure patient is in clean clothes
- Clean bedding
- Clean stretcher and handles
- Remove PPE before transporting patient
- Perform hand hygiene
- Transport patient safely and without spreading infection
- If patient is on airborne or droplet precaution, patient should use surgical mask

SHARP SAFETY/BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS



- Do not recap needles
- Plan for safe handling and disposal of needles before using them
- Prompt disposal of needles in appropriate sharp disposal container
- Report all needle stick and other sharp related injuries promptly to Employee Health in order to get appropriate care
- Always use PPE to prevent Bloodborne Pathogen infection: for blood and possibly infectious body fluids (Hepatitis B virus (HBV); Hepatitis C virus (HCV))
(Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV))

Other Modes of Transmission:

- Splashes to the eyes or mucous membranes
- Cuts or non-intact skin



- Sterilization:
 - Used for implants and surgical instruments **that have contact with sterile body tissues or fluids**
- High level disinfection :
 - Used for items that come in **contact with non-intact skin or mucous membranes**.
 - They are considered semi critical items. This category includes endoscopes, bronchoscope
- Low level disinfection :
 - Items that come in **contact with intact skin are considered non-critical items**.
 - This category includes bedpans, blood pressure cuffs, crutches, linens, bedside tables, and furniture



Germicidal Wipes

Both wipes can be used to clean/disinfect COVID 19

Disinfect in 2 minutes

Use enough wipes for treated surface to remain visibly wet for 2 minutes. Let air dry



2 Minutes

Disinfect in 4 minutes

Use enough wipes for treated surface to remain visibly wet for 4 minutes. Let air dry



***C. difficile and Norovirus**

4 Minutes

What Can We Do To Prevent Hospital Associated Infections (HAI)



CLABSI



CAUTI



VAE



SSI



CONTACT and DROPLET Isolation Status

NO ACCESS WITHOUT ALL PPE

Clean hands before entry and exit
Follow Contact and Droplet Precautions with Eye protection

Wear a gown and gloves

- Standard mask for usual care
- Respirator (N95 or PAPR)* for aerosol-generating procedures *Trained users only

Wear eye protection (goggles or shield)

Close the door

Use patient-dedicated or disposable equipment
Clean and disinfect shared equipment

*Airborne Isolation for patients with likelihood of prolonged generation of aerosols
4/30/2020 11:51 AM
Performance Improvement Dept

Droplet Precautions

Visitors:
Report to nursing station before entering room.

Health Care Workers:
Wear standard paper mask when entering room.

Use in addition to Standard Precautions

Entering Room

Door may be open

Mask
Required to enter room.
Wear Mask with eye shield if within 3 feet of patient.

Hand Hygiene
Clean hands upon entering room

Leaving Room

Mask
Remove and discard just prior to leaving the room

Hand Hygiene
Clean hands after removing mask

Transport Patient
Limit the movement/transport to essential purposes only, place a surgical mask on the patient.

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updated Aug. 2018

Airborne Precautions

ROOM WITH NEGATIVE AIR PRESSURE REQUIRED

Visitors:
Check with nurse prior to entering room for appropriate mask to wear.

Health Care Workers:
Wear N95 respirator mask when entering room.

Use in addition to Standard Precautions

Entering Room

Keep door closed for negative air pressure

N95 Respirator Mask
Required to enter room

Hand Hygiene
Clean hands upon entering room

Leaving Room

N95 Respirator Mask
Remove after leaving the room

Hand Hygiene
Clean hands upon exiting the room, after removing N95 mask

Transport Patient
Patient to wear a procedure/surgical mask for transport

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Contact Precaution Plus

Visitors:
Report to nursing station before entering room.

Health Care Workers:
GLOVES and Gowns must be worn when entering room.

Use in addition to Standard Precautions

Entering Room

Door may be open

Hand Hygiene
Disinfect hands with hand sanitizer before entering room.

Gloves and Gown
Required to enter room

Leaving Room

Gloves and Gown
Remove and discard just prior to leaving the room

Hand Hygiene
Clean hands with soap and water after removing gloves and gown

Bleach-based room cleaning upon patient discharge/transfer.
Room/patient should have dedicated equipment. (e.g., blood pressure cuff)

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Contact Precautions

Visitors:
Report to nursing station before entering room.

Health Care Workers:
GLOVES must be worn when entering room.
GOWNS must be worn for contact with the patient or environment.

Use in addition to Standard Precautions

Entering Room

Door may be open

Hand Hygiene
Disinfect hands with hand sanitizer before entering room.

Gloves and Gown
Required to enter room

Leaving Room

Gloves and Gown
Remove and discard just prior to leaving the room

Hand Hygiene
Clean hands after removing gloves and gown

Room/patient should have dedicated equipment. (e.g., blood pressure cuff).

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Protective Precaution

Visitors:
Talk to a staff person before going into this room.

Protective Precautions

Entering Room

Hand Hygiene
Disinfect hands with hand sanitizer before entering room.

Mask
Required to enter room

No flowers or plants.

No fresh fruits or vegetables.

Room/patient should have dedicated equipment or equipment should be disinfected before and after use with patient.

Leaving Room

Mask
Remove and discard just prior to leaving the room

Hand Hygiene
Clean hands with soap and water after removing mask

Transporting Patient
Patient should wear a procedure/surgical mask for transportation

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Multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs)

- Organisms that have developed resistance to antimicrobial drugs
- Growing threat to public health

Examples:

- Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)
- Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE)
- Extended spectrum beta lactamase (ESBL) i.e. Klebsiella, E. Coli
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
- Multi-drug resistant Acinetobacter

Modes of transmission of MDROs

- Unwashed hands
- Gloves worn from patient to patient
- Contaminated environmental surfaces
- Inadequately cleaned and disinfected equipment
- Inadequate, inappropriate or prolonged use of antibiotic agents

- **HAND HYGIENE**
- Use of appropriate PRECAUTIONS, PPE and dedicated equipment and supplies
- Proper cleaning and disinfection of the room
- Education of staff and patients
- Antimicrobial stewardship

In case of exposure...

- Wash area
- Notify supervisor and Employee Health immediately
- Fill out appropriate forms

All hospital policies are available on line (NIC)

For Infection Control questions contact us on ext
x3105 and x3179

After hours, call Nursing Supervisor.

Remember:



Please Play Your Part in keeping our patients safe!



