

# HOSPITAL ORIENTATION

## INFECTION PREVENTION

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# Hand Hygiene

## Clean Hands Count



Beth Israel Lahey Health  
Winchester Hospital

**WHO:** Every single one of us is responsible for cleaning our hands

**WHY:** Protect yourself and your patients from potentially deadly germs by cleaning your hands. Be sure you clean your hands the right way at the right times.

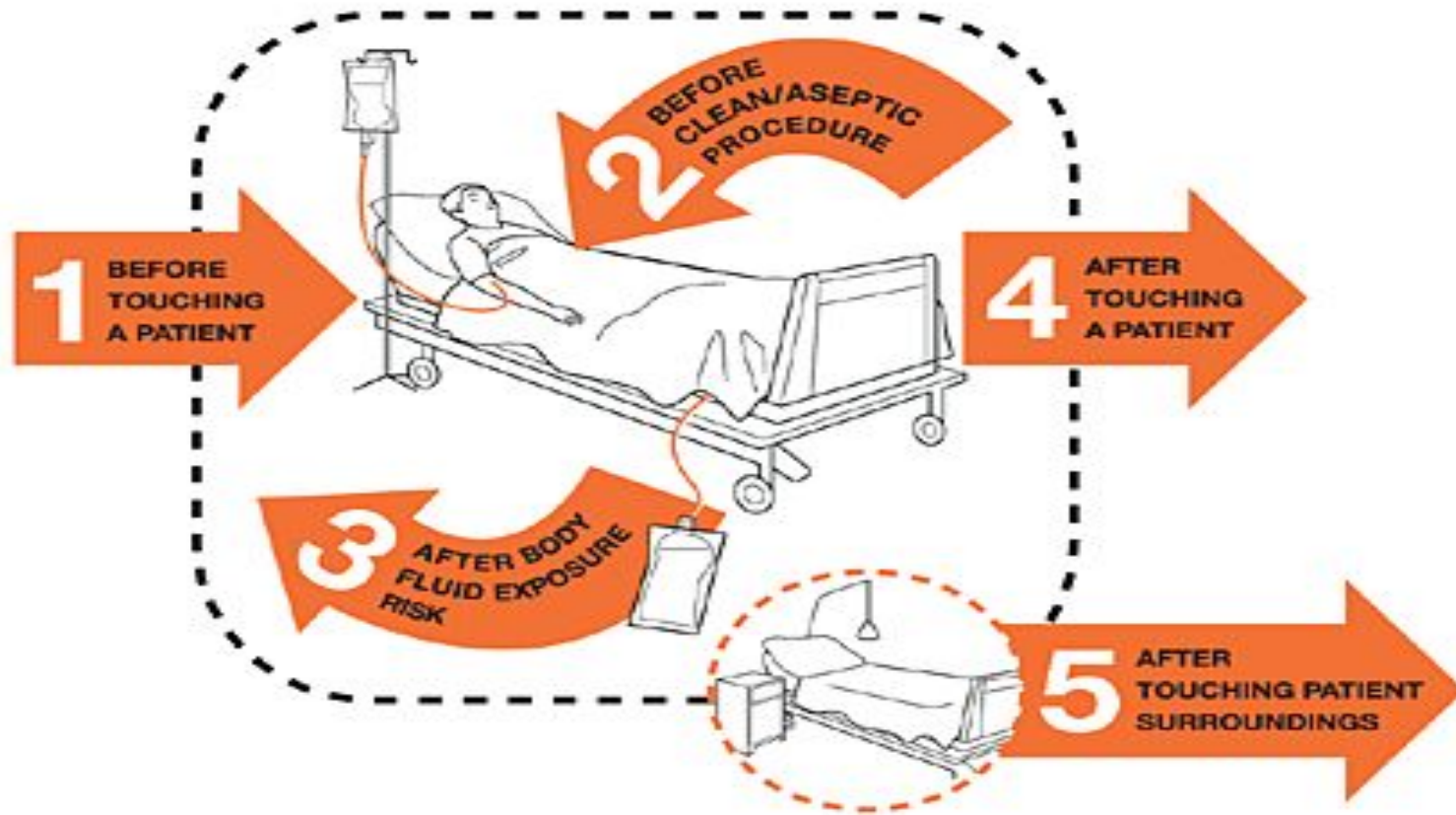
**WHAT:** Alcohol based sanitizer  
Soap and water or Surgical hand antisepsis

Gloves do not take the place of Hand Hygiene (HH).



# World Health Organization (WHO)

## 5 Moments of hand Hygiene



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PmVJQUCm4E>

# Hand Hygiene

## Soap and Water

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### When to use Soap and Water

- Hands visibly soiled
- Contact with blood or body fluids
- Before eating
- After going to the bathroom
- Leaving a C. difficile room



# Hand Hygiene

## Alcohol Hand Sanitizer

### Alcohol Hand Gel

- Before and after each patient contact
- After removing gloves
- Before any aseptic procedure or touching any patient device
- After touching environmental surfaces and handling medical equipment



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnSjFr6J9HI>

# Advantages of using Hand Sanitizer

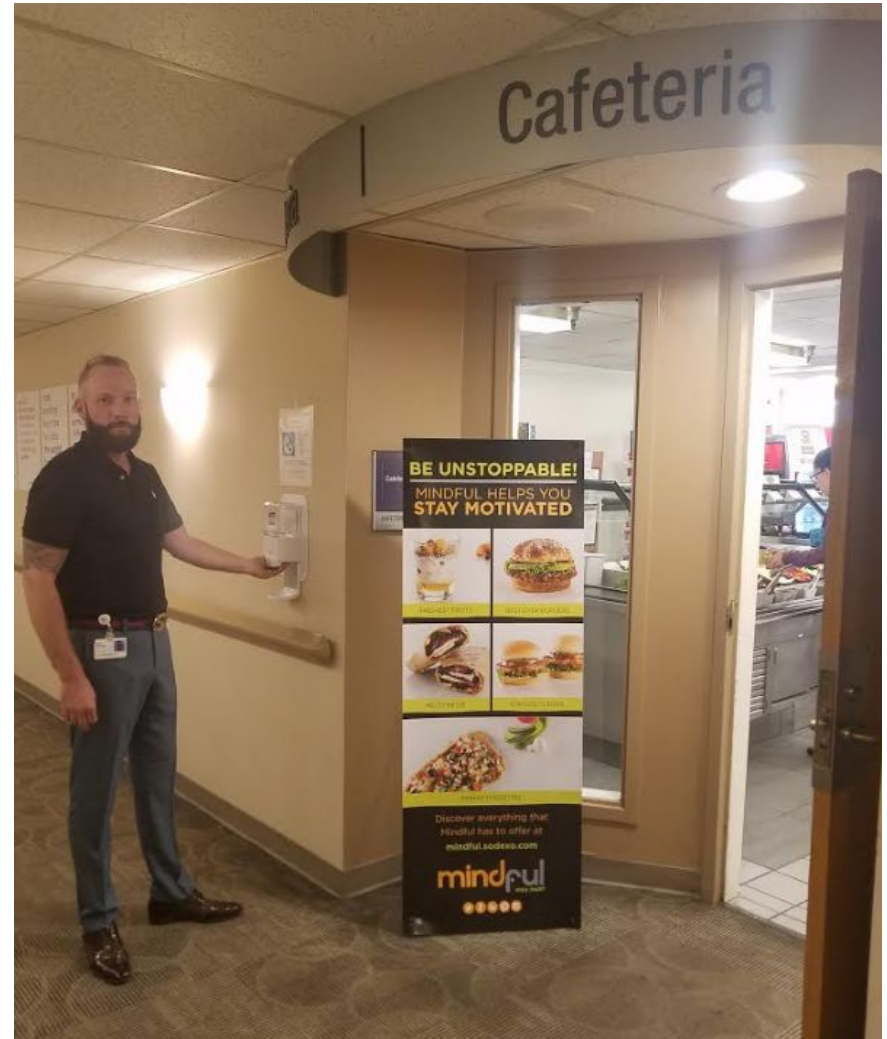
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- Faster to use
- Kills more bacteria
- Better for your skin
- Often more convenient



# Hand Sanitizers

Hand sanitizers are strategically placed throughout the hospital for convenience so we all can keep our hands clean and to prevent the spread on infection.





# Glove Use

## When and how to Wear Gloves

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- **Wear gloves, according to Standard Precautions**
  - when it can be reasonably anticipated that contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes, non-intact skin, potentially contaminated skin or contaminated equipment could occur.
- **Gloves are not a substitute for hand hygiene.**
  - If your task requires gloves, perform hand hygiene prior to donning gloves, before touching the patient or the patient environment.
  - Perform hand hygiene immediately after removing gloves.
- **Change gloves and perform hand hygiene during patient care**
  - gloves become damaged
  - gloves become visibly soiled with blood or body fluids following a task,
  - moving from work on a soiled body site to a clean body site on the same patient or if another clinical indication for hand hygiene occurs.
- **Never wear the same pair of gloves in the care of more than one patient.**
- **Carefully remove gloves to prevent hand contamination.**





# WH monitors Hand Hygiene Compliance

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- The Nurse Practice Improvement Council is made up of employed nurses and other nurse leaders
- These leaders monitor hand hygiene compliance of individual units and departments
- These nurses are trained to perform hand hygiene audits and are also trained in difficult conversations when hand hygiene opportunities may be missed.
- They are monitoring all employees that come onto their units like physicians, diet techs, phlebotomists, respiratory therapists etc...
- They turn in their surveys to the Infection Prevention department and we compile all of the surveys to get the percentages for our units hand hygiene compliance.



## Policy

- No artificial nail extensions, gel overlays are not allowed
- Nail tips should be less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch long
- Nail polish is acceptable, as long as it is not chipped

## Applies to employees

- Perform direct patient care
- Clean and process equipment  
Prepare Sterile Products
- Handle food or food products



# What hands do you want taking care of you? The hand that have the least microorganisms



Some studies have shown that skin underneath rings contains more germs than comparable areas of skin on fingers without rings



## P.A.W.S. IS THE WORD

Please Always Wash or Sanitize



### The World Health Organization's 5 Moments for Hand Hygiene (HH)

1. Before Patient Contact
2. Before Aseptic Technique
3. After Exposure Risk
4. After Patient Contact
5. After Contact with Patient Environment

Before and after glove use



Don't let missed HH opportunities pass by.  
Gently remind co-workers using the new code word  
P.A.W.S.

*Hi Emily.... Can you PAWS for a moment?  
Paul... did you PAWS before entering the room?*

*Let's get our Hand Hygiene rates to 100%*

**The Only Response is:**

**Thank you!**

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(No excuses, just ... Thank you!)

# Cough and Sneeze Etiquette

## Please ... Do it Into Your Sleeve

### From the CDC

To help stop the spread of germs:

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.

Put your used tissue in a waste basket.

If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands.

Remember to wash your hands after coughing





# Standard Precautions

## Formerly Universal Precautions

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- Assume all patients are INFECTIOUS
- Applies to all blood, body fluids, non-intact skin and mucous membranes.
- Gloves (does not take place of HH)
- Mask
- Gown (please fasten all ties)
- **Hand Hygiene**





# Isolation Room Signs Transmission Based



Gloves and Gowns



Mask



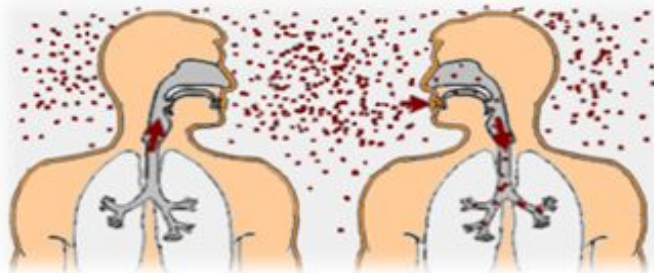
Gloves, Gown  
and Soap and  
Water



Must be fit tested for  
respiratory  
protection to enter  
these rooms

# Tuberculosis Education

- **Etiology:** Tuberculosis is caused by a type of a bacterium called Mycobacterial tuberculosis
- **Pathogenesis:** Infection occurs when a person inhales TB droplets that reach the alveoli of the lungs. This infection can multiply in the lungs and can spread through the bloodstream.
- **Clinical manifestations:** Pt may exhibit malaise, fever, weight loss, sweats, anorexia, neurological symptoms but mostly pulmonary symptoms as in coughing that last 3 or more weeks, coughing up blood and chest pains
- **Transmission:** TB bacteria are spread through the air from one person to another. The bacteria are put into the air from the lungs of an infected person. People nearby may breathe in these bacteria and become infected.
- **Prevention:** Prompt detection of suspected or confirmed TB patient, airborne isolation is the next step in prevention. Administrative measures, environmental controls and use of respiratory equipment is all things we do here at WH to keep our employees protected.



There is an infection that currently affects 1/3 of people on Earth

> 10 million new cases of disease

1.7 million deaths



**Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person**

This virus is primarily transmitted through respiratory droplets

We have seen patients with mild to severe respiratory illness and many different symptoms

Presently there is no vaccine and no cure, we only have supportive treatments.

**As employees we need to stay home if we are sick with any symptoms below and daily attest to it.**

## Watch for symptoms

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear **2-14 days after exposure to the virus**. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

This list does not include all possible symptoms. CDC will continue to update this list as we learn more about COVID-19.



# COVID- 19 Special Precautions

Back in March  
2020 we rolled out a new Isolation

## Special Precautions

HH, Mask, Gloves, Gown, Eye Protection,

For Aerosolizing Generated Procedures (AGP)  
a Fit Tested N95 and Bouffant

Most staff are now Fit tested for N95

Most common AGP  
Bipap/CPAP, Endotracheal intubations/extubations  
updated list will be on your unit (changes)

Dedicated equipment in each room

Patient in a Private room

For patients that are Suspect or Positive Covid



# COVID-19 Mask

We are in a different time in Healthcare right now

Masks are to be worn at all times

Masks are required to be worn on the shuttles

A fresh mask will be supplied to you daily

There are different receptacles for storage of PPE on each unit, you will learn that in precepting time

Once your mask is in place avoid touching mask

If soiled please obtain a new mask

Patients are also asked to wear a mask as tolerated

Staff are to wear hospital grade droplet masks while on duty can wear cloth masks to and from work.

# Masks or Face Coverings Must Be Worn at All Times.



# PDI Sani-Clothes

## Hospital Approved Low-Level Disinfection

Disinfectant	Contact Time
<b>Purple Top Sani Wipe</b> 	2 min
<b>Orange Top Bleach Wipe</b> 	4 min
Department specific Hospital Approved Disinfectant	Per mfg guidelines

## WET TIME

Length of time the disinfectant  
Must Remain WET  
on the surface in order to kill the bacteria.

It is the responsibility of the individual user **THAT'S YOU**,  
to clean and disinfect every item before and after every use



# Do not guess! Please Check Wet Time and Expiration Date



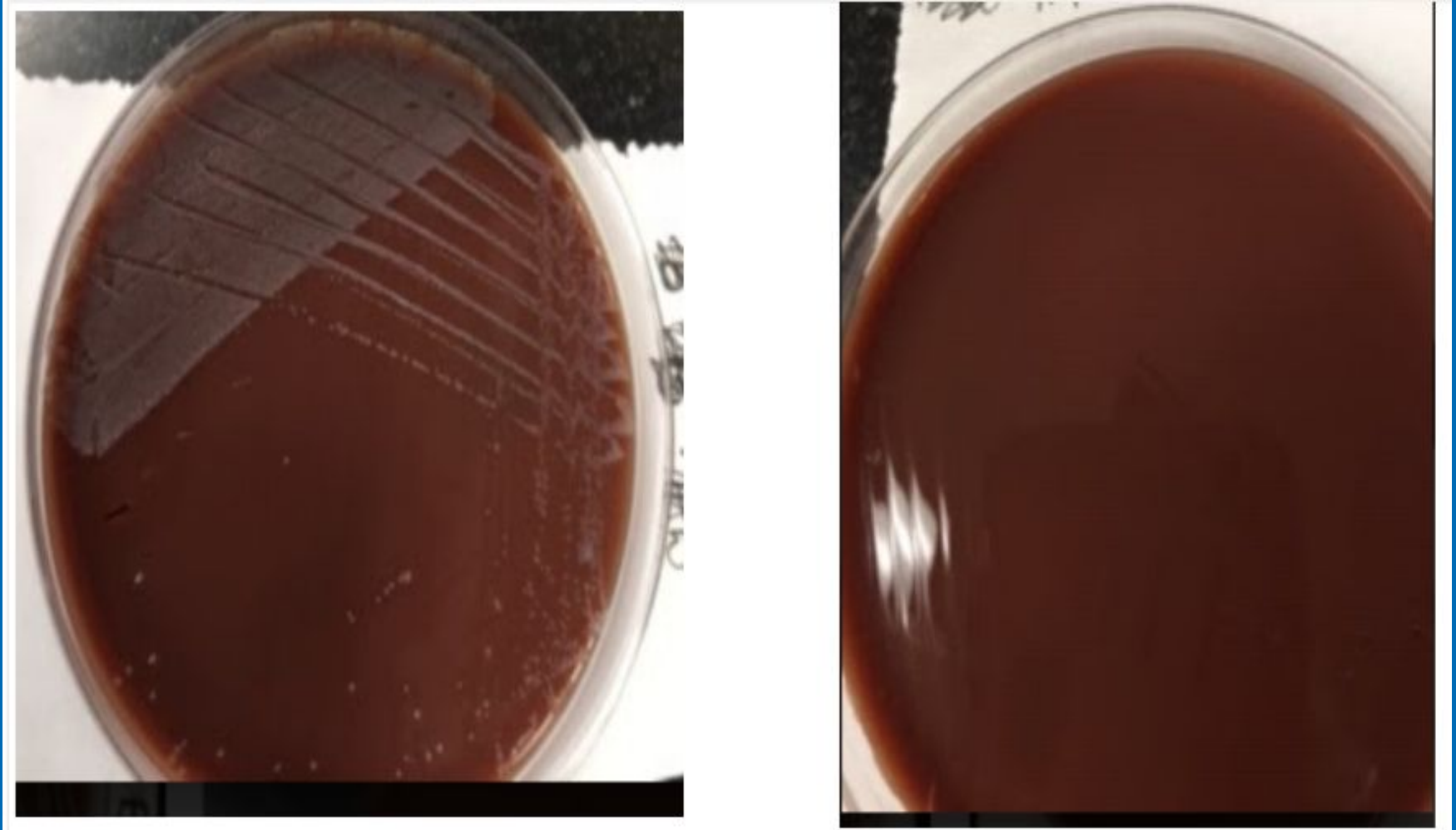
Lets see....



# Computer Key Board

## Before and After PDI Purple Top Wipe

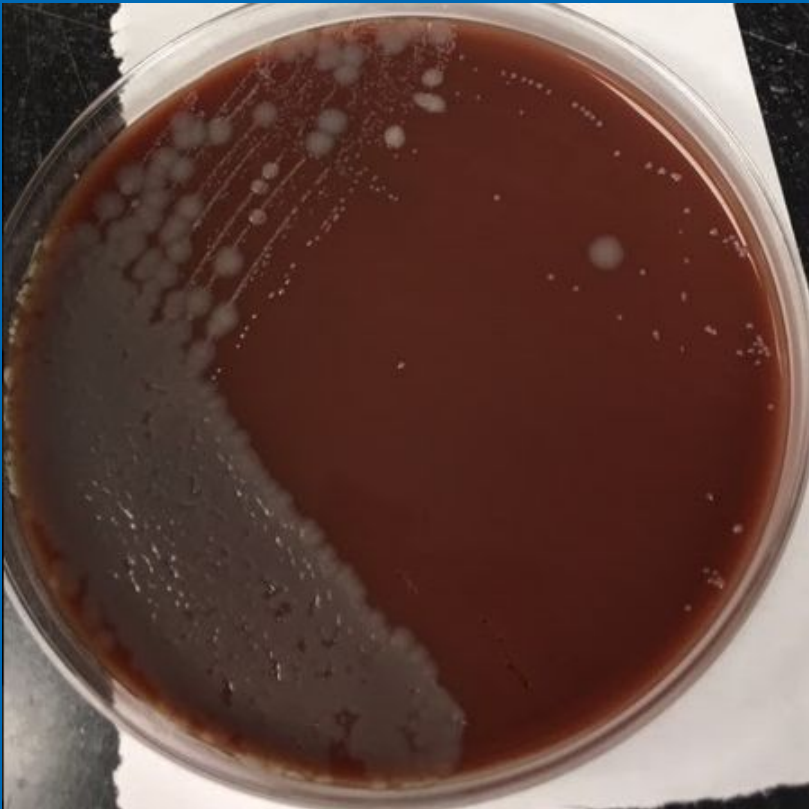
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# Computer Mouse

## Before and After Purple Top Wipe

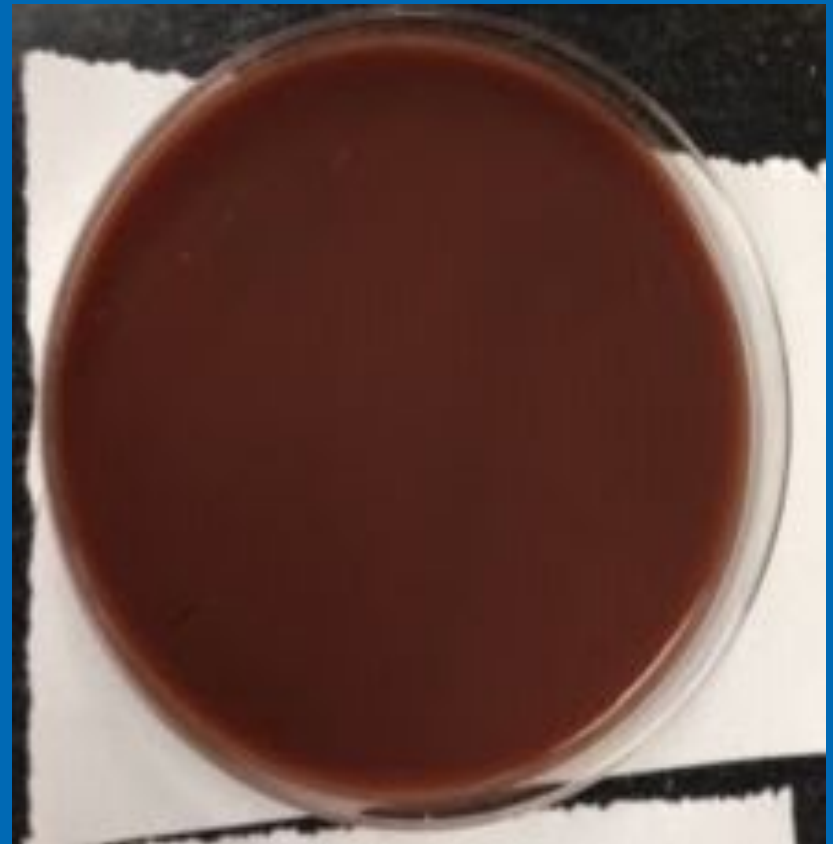
Please take a moment to clean and disinfect your computer mouse each shift.  
Good habits like this will keep you and others from spreading germs.



# Elevator Button

## Before and After Purple Top Wipes

We encourage no dirty gloves in hallway touching common items.  
Please keep hands clean when moving throughout the hospital.  
Hand Sanitizers are located at each elevator bays.



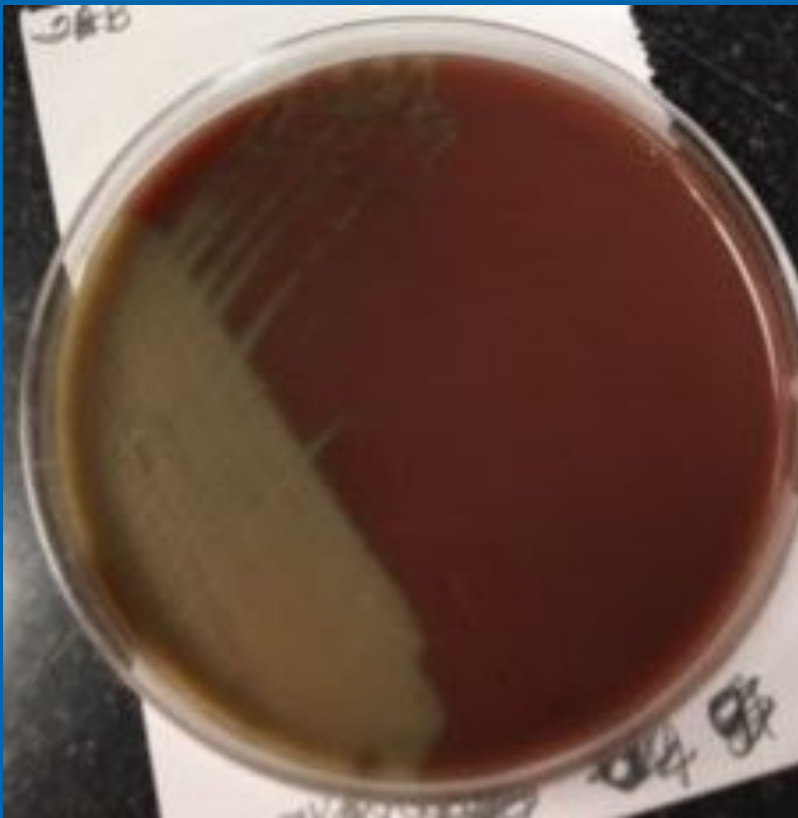


# ED Physicians Stethoscope Bell

## Before and After, cleaned with an Alcohol Swab

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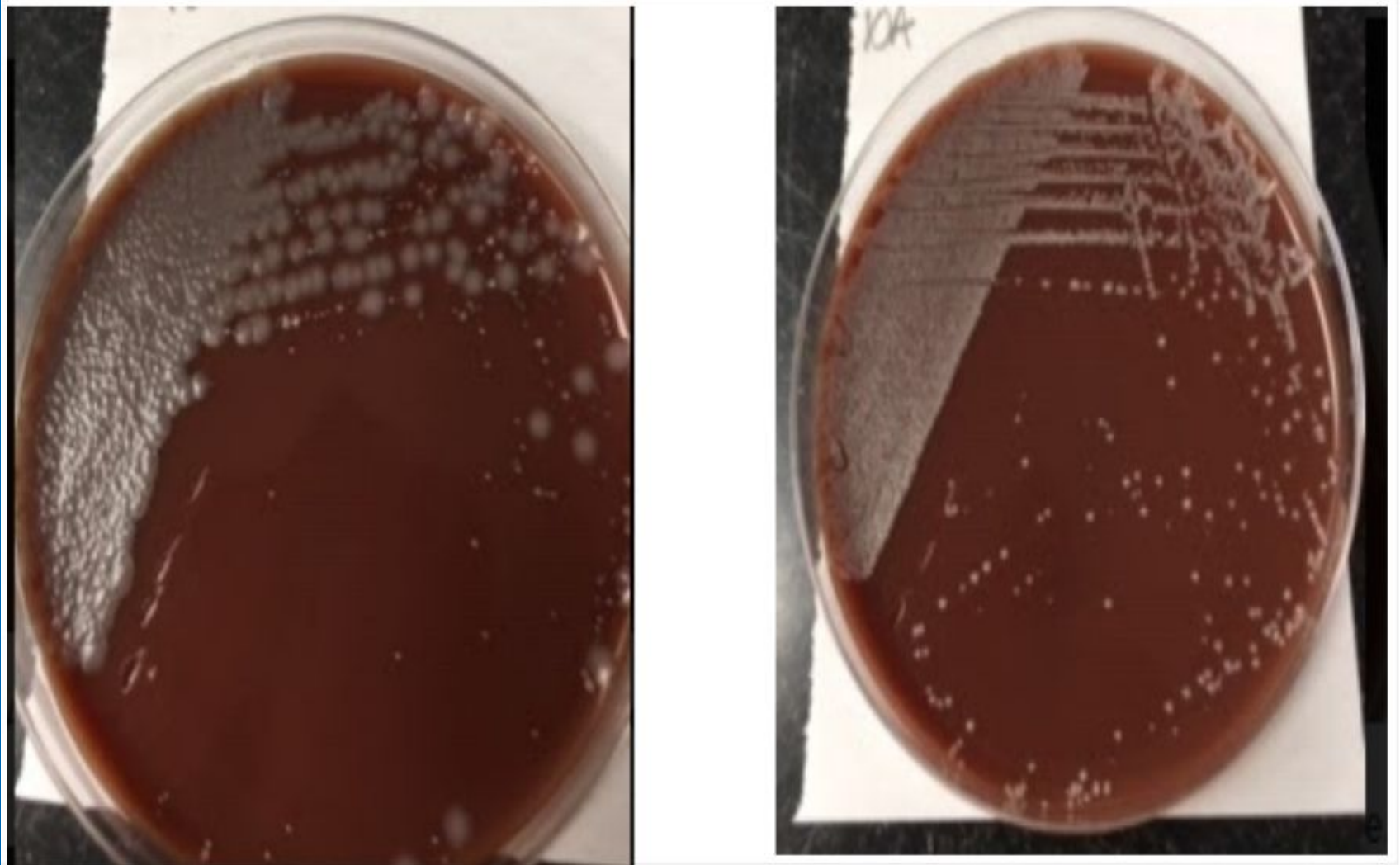
Clean and disinfect your stethoscopes between each patient, alcohol swabs work great



# Apple iWatch with Metal Wrist Band

## Before and After Cleaning with PDI Purple Top

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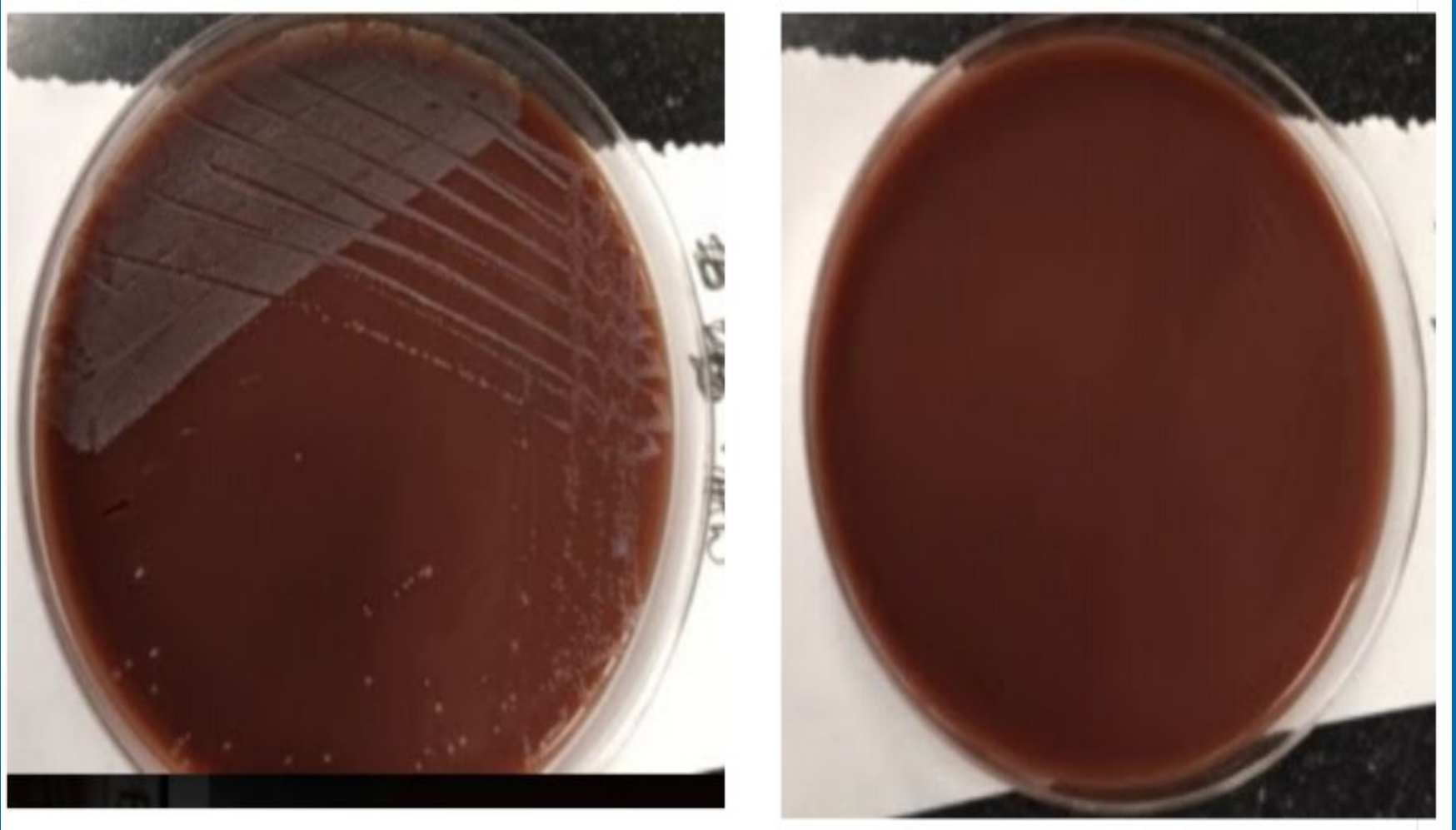




# A Physician's Cell Phone

## Before and After PDI Purple Top Cleaning

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What are some Personal Devices we carry on us throughout our work day?



Cell Phones  
Stethoscopes

Tablets

ID Badges

Exercise Wrist Devices



Watches

Glasses



## The Dirty Truth

What do you think Personal Devices are growing for bacteria?

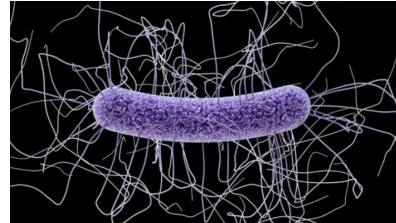
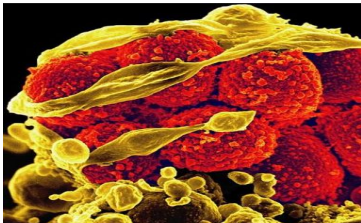
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)

Influenza

Streptococcus

Clostridium difficile

E. coli



# Cleanis UV Disinfection Box For Personal Devices



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=2&v=x7fQzi285Pc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=x7fQzi285Pc)

Right click, choose open Hyperlink

# Infection Prevention Recap

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- Know when and how to wash your hands
- Follow Isolation Procedures
- Know how to protect yourself using PPE (No PPE in hallways)
- Know the Wet Time of the Low Level Disinfecting wipes.
- Keep your personal devices clean and disinfected
- Please use proper coughing and sneezing etiquette

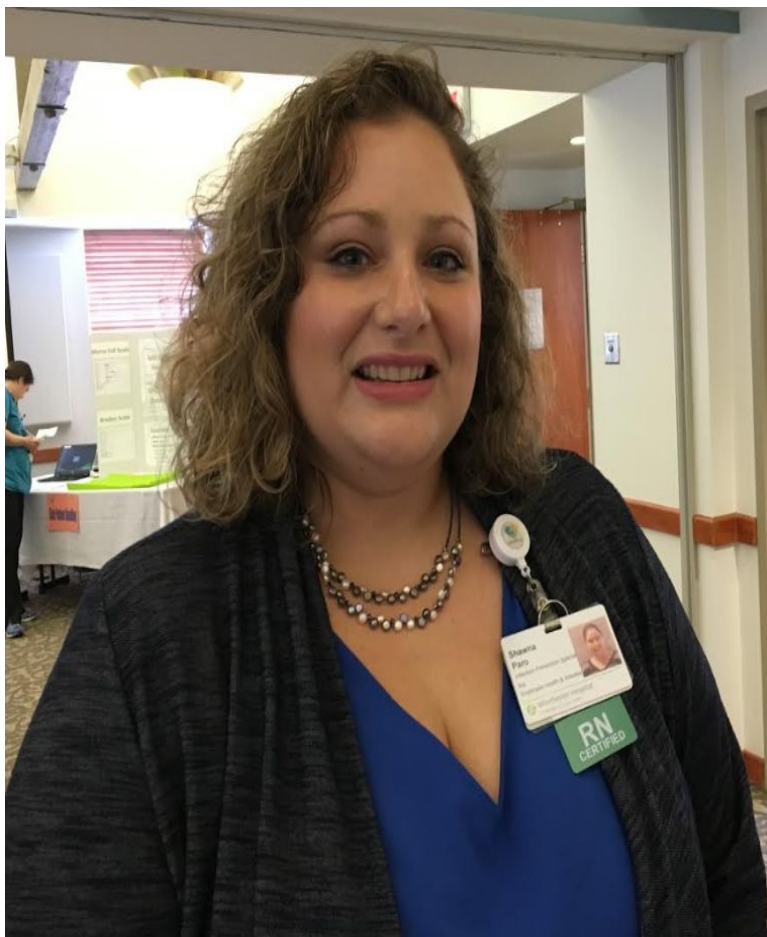




# Infection Prevention Specialists

## Extension 2909...Office 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Crossover

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