

The Basics of Infection Prevention

Presentation slide deck for
MD/NP/PA-C

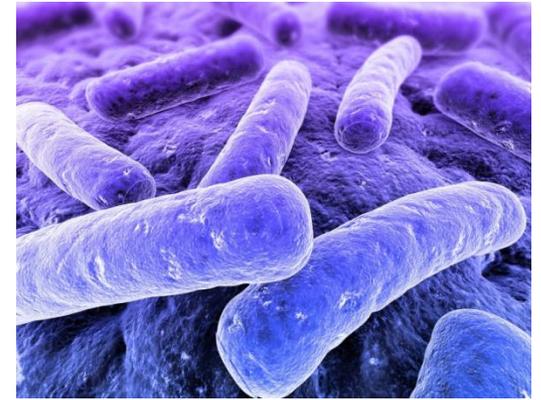
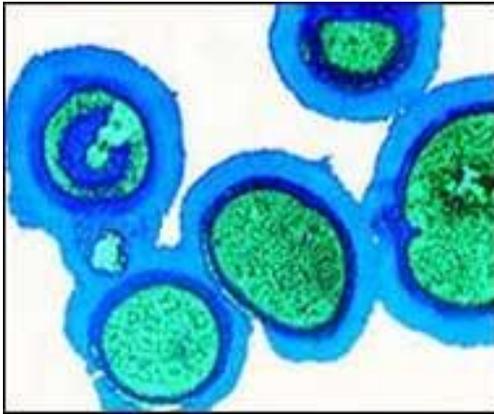
Hand Hygiene

- **Hand Hygiene – 2 ways!**
 - Use **alcohol rub** when
 - Hands are not visibly soiled
 - squirt product into hands and rub hands; air dry
 - Use **soap and water** when
 - Hands are visibly soiled
 - Attending to **C. diff or norovirus** patients
 - After using the toilet
 - Before eating
 - Start water, squirt soap on hands, wash for 20 seconds, grab towel, wipe hands, turn off water with towel
 - **Perform hand hygiene**
 - **Before and after direct patient contact**
 - **Before and after indirect contact of patient's surroundings**
 - Get in the habit of performing hand hygiene before entering and after leaving the patient's room
- **Compliance with hospital policy is expected!**
- Report when product is not readily available

Disinfect non-critical items

- Items used in between patient use require disinfecting
- Use **Cavicide** or **PDI purple small pack**
- Use **dispatch** (bleach)
 - for items that come in contact with patient with spore related organisms (C. diff) or other organisms (norovirus) that can't be killed by cavicide or PDI
- **Know the 'wetting' time**
 - 'Wetting time' is the amount of time the disinfectant must remain 'wet' to ensure adequate disinfection
 - **Cavicide** 'wetting' time is 1 minute
 - **PDI purple** 'wetting' time is 2 minutes
 - **Dispatch** 'wetting' time is 5 minutes

Multi-Drug Resistant Organisms (MDROs)



WHAT ARE THEY?

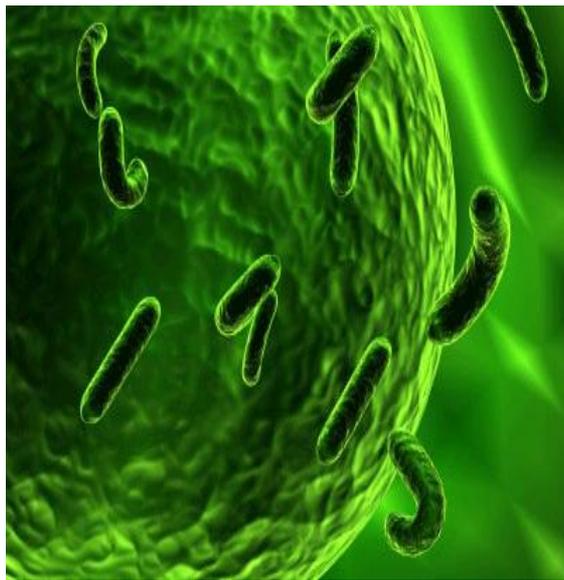
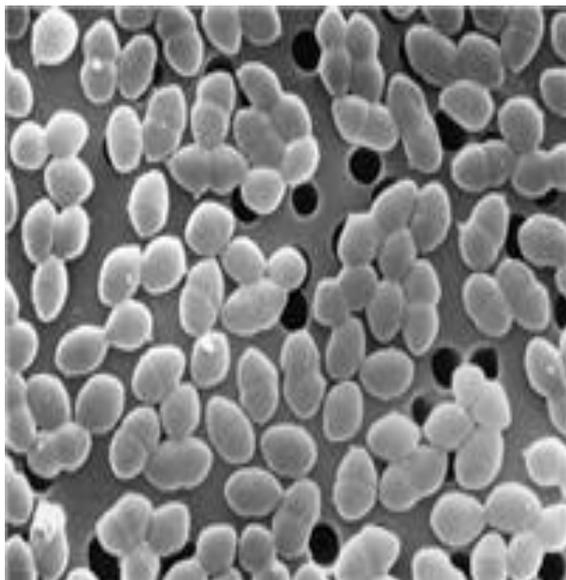
Multi-drug resistant organisms (MDROs) are microorganisms that are resistant to one or more classes of antimicrobial agents. These highly resistant organisms deserve special attention because therapeutic options to treat infection caused by them are limited

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Isolation Precautions

- **Contact**

- Gloves and gown required
 - **MDROs** (alcohol rub and cavicide or Purple package wipes)
 - **MRSA, VRE, ESBL- and CRE-producing bacteria**; active infection or colonized
 - **C. difficile**; active infection (hand-washing and bleach)

- **Droplet**

- Mask required; many times contact needed as well
 - Suspected or confirmed cases of influenza (seasonal)
 - Suspected or confirmed cases of meningococcal disease

- **Airborne**

- N95 respirator; must be fit tested by Occupational Health
 - Suspected or confirmed cases of TB
 - Suspected or confirmed cases of measles or chicken pox

- For a list of other organisms with required isolation precautions see

- “Isolation Precautions Appendix A” at *Anna Online/policies and procedures/infection control/isolation precautions Appendix A*

Devices

- Prevent device associated infections
 - **Remove** unnecessary lines **as soon as possible**
 - Comply with best practice bundled elements
 - Central lines
 - insertion practice bundle
 - » Hand Hygiene
 - » sterile gloves
 - » sterile gown, mask, cap
 - » Chlorhexidine prep,
 - Monitor to ensure compliance with central line insertion
 - Urinary catheters
 - Aseptic technique when inserting
 - securement device in place at all time
 - keep bag below bladder
 - keep a closed system
 - keep the collection bags off the floor

Ventilator associated events (VAE)

- Prevent Ventilator associated pneumonia (**VAP**)
 - **Reduce length of time** on ventilator
 - Follow best practice **Bundle** to reduce risk
 - **Head of Bed (HOB) 30-45 degrees**
 - **daily oral hygiene**
 - **daily weaning**
 - **peptic ulcer disease (PUD) prophylaxis**
 - **DVT prophylaxis**
 - Meet with team to discuss risk of individual patients while on vent
 - monitor VAC (vent associated conditions)

Surgical Procedures

- Prevent surgical site infections (SSI)
 - Surgical services follow **AORN and CDC** practice recommendations to reduce risk of infection
 - **Chlorhexidine bathes** prior to surgery
 - **Prophylaxis antibiotic** prior to incision (given in OR)
 - **Educate patients** on how they can contribute to preventing infection
 - **Keep clean**; notify MD immediately of any changes to incision, fever, or increase pain
 - **Hand hygiene; general hygiene**
 - **Aseptic technique -- Dressing changes**