

Student Orientation

Donning & Doffing, Transmission precautions with signage at CCH

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HealthCare Associated Infections

- 1.7 million HAI's in U.S. hospitals annually
- 99,000 patients die in the U.S. from HAI's every year
- 271 deaths EVERY DAY
- Average cost of an HAI in 2017 according to the Department of Health and Human Services it \$31,000.00 each
- Healthcare worker's hands are most frequent link to HAI's
- HAI's are increasing antibiotic-resistant.
- Lets protect our patients and ourselves from infectious Dx **every day**



Lack of Standard Precautions are why most Infections Occur

Standard Precautions for All Patient Care



Standard Precautions are used for all patient care. They're based on a risk assessment and make use of common sense practices and personal protective equipment use that protect healthcare providers from infection and prevent the spread of infection from patient to patient.

Perform hand hygiene +

Use personal protective equipment (PPE) whenever there is an expectation of possible exposure to infectious material +

Follow respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette principles +

Ensure appropriate patient placement +

Properly handle and properly clean and disinfect patient care equipment and instruments/devices +
Clean and disinfect the environment appropriately

Handle textiles and laundry carefully +

Follow safe injection practices +
Wear a surgical mask when performing lumbar punctures

Ensure healthcare worker safety including proper handling of needles and other sharps +



Transmission Precautions used at CCH

| Common Diseases | Type of Precautions | Precaution Guidelines |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Chickenpox Tuberculosis Herpes Zoster | Airborne | Standard Precautions |
| Influenzae Meningitis Diphtheria Pertussis Adenovirus Mumps Pneumonia Viral Infections | Droplet | Standard Precautions |
| Multidrug-resistant infections | Contact | Standard Precautions |



Our Current Transmission Precaution Bags



Transmission Precaution Signs for Acute care to stick on patient door with yellow bag, removed by EVS after terminal cleaning of patient room after discharge



Neutropenic Precautions

For patients who decreased immunity to infection

ATTENTION/ATENCIÓN
PROTECTIVE PRECAUTIONS
Visitors must report to Nursing Station before entering.

| | |
|--|--|
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perform hand hygiene before entering and before leaving room |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No persons with infections may enter |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No dried or live plants or flowers |
|  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No non-peelable fresh fruits or vegetables |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Wear Mask Use Mascara |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Wear Gloves Use Guantes |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Wear Gown Use Bata |

PRECAUCIONES DE PROTECCIÓN
Los visitantes deben presentarse primero al puesto de enfermería antes de entrar. Lávese las manos. No entre con plantas vivas o secas. No entre con frutas o vegetales que no se puedan pelar.

PC0005



Contact / Enteric Precautions

For patients with diarrhea ie Clostridium difficile




STOP


CONTACT
PRECAUTIONS
PRECAUCIONES DE CONTACTO

ALTO


To prevent the spread of infection,
***ANYONE ENTERING THIS ROOM MUST**

Para prevenir el esparcimiento de infecciones,
***TODAS LAS PERSONAS QUE ENTREN EN ESTA HABITACION TIENEN QUE:**

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  | Hand Hygiene Higiene De Las Manos | ✓ |
|  | Gloves Guantes | ✓ |
|  | Gown Bata | ✓ |

☒

SPECIAL ENTERIC
Perform hand hygiene before entering room AND wash hands with "soap and water only" before leaving room.
PRECAUTION GASTROINTESTINAL
Lavarse las manos antes de entrar al cuarto y asegurese de lavarse las manos con agua y jabon cuando salga del cuarto.

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EVS: Special Cleaning Indicated
EVS: Indicaciones especiales de aseo.

Applies whether or not contact with the patient or the patient's environment is anticipated.

Patient Transport: Clean patient hands, clean patient gown, empty/contain all drainage, secretions, and excretions.

★Visitors must wash hands and put on gloves and gown before entering patient's room. Remove gloves and gown, and then wash hands before leaving room.

Isolation shall not be discontinued without the notification of Infection Prevention & Control.

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Esta regla se aplica aunque no anticipe contacto con el paciente o con el ambiente del paciente.

Traslado del Paciente: Asegurese que las manos y la bata del paciente esten limpias, y vacie o contenga todo drenaje, secrecion o excrecion del mismo.

★Visitantes deben de lavarse las manos, usar guantes y bata antes de entrar al cuarto del paciente. Quitarse los guantes y la bata, despues lavarse las manos antes de salir del cuarto.

La insolucion no debe de ser descontinuada sin antes notificar a Prevencion y Control de infecciones.

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PC9862



Pregnancy and Lactating Moms Precautions

This label will also go on the door by the Transmission Precautions label to warn Pregnant and lactating staff and visitors



Why Label style signs?

- Easy to use, don't leave a film and provide clear precautions communications for CCH facilities so employees and visitors all understand our signage
- With a sticker, housekeeping (EVS) can clean and once EVS removes the sign, staff knows it is safe to enter and put a new client in that room



Don't Forget, Respiratory Etiquette!



How to handle a client with a possible Infectious Disease:

1. **IDENTIFY** -who identifies that a patient needs transmission precautions when they arrive – mask over patient nose and mouth? Common symptoms of Infectious Disease: Fever, Cough, Sore throat, Shortness of breath – deviations from normal
2. **ISOLATE** – put client in private room away from other patients and staff. Talk to staff about how this is done.
3. **INFORM**- how each shift documents the precautions used on paper on in their computer charting, how are these precautions communicated to other staff, House supervisor, Infection Prevention, and the Wyoming Department of Health?
4. **PPE** and equipment initiation – what do you use or need to have to start using precautions?



N95 Respirator Mask

WHEN is it USED?

- ****Must be fit tested by Employee Health before using ****
- For healthcare workers only
- Worn by worker if patient has confirmed or suspected Measles, Varicella, Tuberculosis, Coronavirus etc
- Part of Airborne Precautions

The 'N95' designation means that when subjected to careful testing, the respirator blocks at least 95 percent of very small (0.3 micron) test particles. If properly fitted, the filtration capabilities of N95 respirators exceed those of face masks.



***Due to potential shortages of N95 masks and face shields, use only when necessary



PAPR

WHEN is it USED:

- Worn for Ebola or Pandemics
- Or if Staff is not fitted for an N95 mask

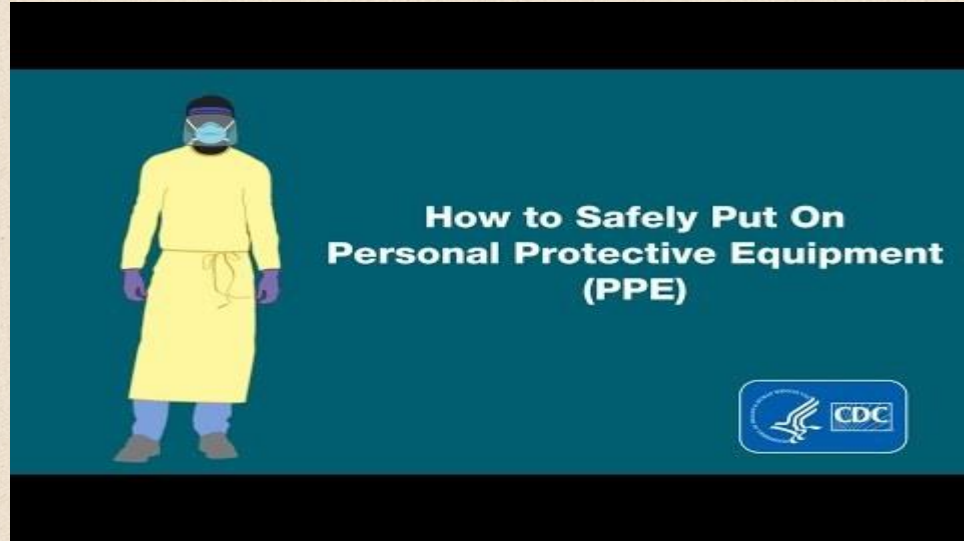
Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR)

A PAPR (or tight-fitting goggles and an N-95 respirator) should be worn for high-risk aerosol-generating procedures. These respirators also meet CDC guidelines for protection against TB exposure.

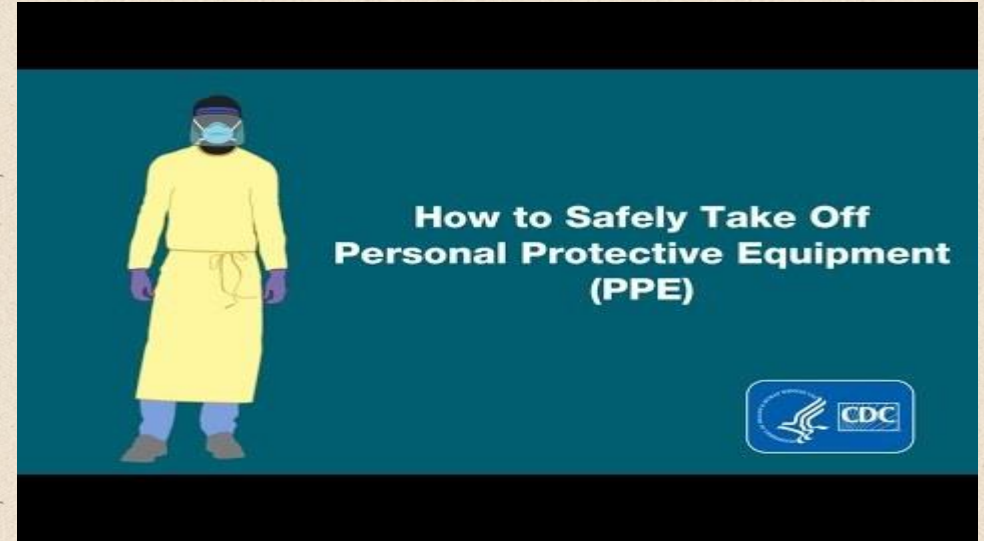


Donning & Doffing for Airborne Precautions

click on each picture to watch video



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=of73FN086E8>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQxOc13DxvQ>



Care of PAPR

(Click on photo below to watch video)



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cRTUsQnpjAI&feature=emb_logo



Cleaning & Disinfecting PAPR

- Please use Grey top (Sani-wipes) wipes until more cleaning data comes out for Coronavirus with 3 minute wet time.
- Due to lack of supplies only change “comfort strip” every shift instead of every use or change comfort strip if it becomes dirty or a new caregiver uses the PAPR



Use 2 wipes when cleaning PAPR -1 for cleaning, at least 1 for
Disinfection

Cleaning:

The ***physical removal*** of dirt, body fluid, or other organic matter

Accomplished by use of detergent, water, and ***friction***

Reduces the number of potential pathogens (unlikely to cause harm)

Disinfection:

Requires use of ***EPA registered approved hospital –grade product***

Destroys the number of potential pathogens on a surface

Wet time very important



Notes for Patient transfers to other units or facilities during Pandemics

- All staff, patients, students, visitors, and vendors will be screened for temperature and symptoms and likely will be asked to wear face masks.
- Precautions must be used with, if severe respiratory symptoms are present, and/or if the patient was in contact with Coronavirus or any other Infectious Disease. Use precautions based on symptoms for everyone.
- Report pending test results to caregivers taking over care, along with any precautions that have been started.
- Call ahead for negative pressure rooms and work with House Supervisors and Infection Prevention for patients with possible Infectious Disease.
- Cohort and isolate patients when negative pressure rooms aren't available.
- Usually staff doesn't don PPE for patient transport, the patient wears PPE. For COVID-19, a procedure mask and clean sheet on the patient.



Wheelchair cleaning

- According to CCH policy, each individual employee and department storing the wheelchairs are responsible for wiping down the wheelchairs after their patient uses the chairs.
- Please use grey or purple top wipes that are accessible to employees only
- Please work with your managers to determine where to store wipes and the process for cleaning
- Wheelchairs are cleaned monthly by EVS as well



Thank you for Working at Campbell County Health!

Call Kimberly Lindeman, BSN, RN at
Infection Prevention at Ext. 1526 with
questions or concerns

Wyoming Department of Health Updated Website for Coronavirus:

<https://health.wyo.gov/publichealth/infectious-disease-epidemiology-unit/disease/novel-coronavirus/>

