WELCOME TO
Scott & White Infection Prevention

caught

clean

handed
Hand washing is the single best way to keep from spreading infections or germs to others!
Preventable Hospital Infections and Complications
What is acceptable?

- Over 100,000 Patients die each year from infections acquired in US hospitals. Acceptable?
- Patients die daily with HAI. Considered Acceptable?

- In the airline industry.. Would you consider flying safe if:
- 280 people died each day 365 days out of the year.
  \[280 \times 365 = 102,000\]
  Considered Acceptable?
Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI)

• What are they?
  – Bloodstream infections, urinary tract infections, pneumonia, surgical site infections that develop in hospital

• The Problem
  – 1.7 million HAIs in hospitals
  – 90,000 deaths per year
  – 28-33 billion $$ in added healthcare costs

• HAI Prevention?
  – Implementing good infection prevention principles will decrease 70%
CONSTRUCTION POLICY

- Protect Patients, Employees, and Visitors from exposure to organisms released into the environment during construction and renovation activities through:

**Containment Barriers**

Watch for white footprints away from the construction site. This is a break of containment. Notify your supervisor or Infection Control.

Report soiled ceiling tiles to 724-2216.

No open Ceiling Tiles
Patient Safety
Safety First

Use Safety Needles

All Blood and body fluids are placed in Red bags

Don't drink or eat in work area

Always Wash your hands

1. Before touching a patient
2. Before aseptic procedure
3. After body fluid exposure risk
4. After touching a patient
5. After touching patient surroundings
Where are you eating lunch at?

• Researchers find an average desk harbors 400 times more bacteria than an average toilet seat.
Basic Overview of Isolation Precautions

• Two Tiered System
  – Standard Precautions for all patient
  – Transmission Based Precautions for special communicable disease
STANDARD PRECAUTIONS
Use For All patients All ages

Protection against unknown Bloodborne pathogens
HIV        Hepatitis B        Hepatitis C
Standard Precautions For All Patients

The Basics

1. Hand Hygiene
2. Gloves
3. Gowns
4. Mask
5. Eye Protection
6. Safety Devices
Transmission Based ISOLATION
Can transmit diseases if unprotected
3 Categories for Transmission Based Isolation

Important for all Staff to Know

• Airborne: Very small organisms float on air currents. Inhale into lungs

• Droplet: large droplets that transmit and drop on horizontal surfaces

How fast does a sneeze exit your body?

• Contact: organisms spread by direct or indirect contact “sticks like Vaseline” to surfaces until cleaned

• Takes approx 2 hours to colonize a room
AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

HAND HYGIENE
Before Entering Room

N95/HEPA OR PAPR Respirator Mask
REQUIRED To Enter Room

Negative Air Pressure
REQUIRED Keep Door Closed

HAND HYGIENE
After Exiting Room
Airborne Precautions

- Private Neg- Pres Room
- Hepa Filter
- Check Monitor (green)
- Only enter with N 95 Mask
- Must be fit tested annually

Diagnosis:
- Tuberculosis (N95 mask only)
- Varicella and shingles (add contact precautions)
Fit Testing

DUCK BILL
DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

STOP

HAND HYGIENE
Before Entering Room

GOWN AND GLOVES
REQUIRED
To Enter Room

Mask with eye shield
REQUIRED
Within 6 ft of patient

HAND HYGIENE
After Exiting Room
Droplet Precautions

- Private room
- Gown and Gloves Required
- Wear mask with eye shield if within 6 feet of patient
- No special ventilation requirements
- Door may remain open
- Diagnosis:
  - Pertussis, Influenza, Bacterial Meningitis, and Mumps

How Long can these Germs stay on surfaces In a patient’s room if not cleaned????
Remember the Question?

Speed of a sneeze  100 miles/Hr

Equal to:

• Category 2 Hurricane
• Wind Speeds 96-110 mph

• DANGER: Extremely dangerous winds will cause extensive damage:

Cover Your  COUGH and SNEEZE
MDRO’s
Multi-Drug Resistant Organism

The New Guy CR- GNR
The MDRO Iceberg

Infected
With Symptoms

Colonized
No Symptoms
CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

Before Entering Room

REQUIRED To Enter Room

HAND HYGIENE

GOWN

REQUIRED To Enter Room

GLOVES

REQUIRED To Enter Room

HAND HYGIENE

After Exiting Room

STOP
Contact Precautions

• Private Room
• Wear Gown and Gloves to enter
• If the patient is coughing, use the Loop Ear Mask
• Use disposable equipment when available
• Do not use a community B/P cuff or stethoscope.
• When patient ambulates in hallway, patient must wear isolation gown and practice good hand hygiene.
• Door may stay open
Contact Precautions

• Most Common Isolation Precautions
• Diagnosis:
  - Multidrug-resistant organisms (MRSA, VRE, CRGNR C Difficile)
  - Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), parainfluenza or enteroviral infections in infants & young children
  - Lice & scabies
Most Important Key Element of Isolation Communication
Special Needs for C. Difficile

- Use soap and water instead of Alcohol Gel.
- Leave sign on gel dispenser for notification of housekeeping for discharge cleaning. EVS will terminally clean MDRO rooms with bleach.
- Cohort patients only if necessary.
- Gowns and gloves imperative.
- Sign will be on the alcohol gel dispenser to remind all staff.
- FYI:
  - Influenza can live 6-8 hours
  - MRSA can live on a surface 3-4 MONTHS
  - C. diff can live up to 6 MONTHS on a surface
Equipment Cleaning

Examples of equipment that require low level disinfection:

- Stretcher
- Blood pressure machine
- Stethoscope
- Computer keyboard
- Wipes container

HOW TO:
- Use the PDI (grey top) Wipes.
- Thoroughly wet surface with wipe.
- IMPORTANT – Equipment must remain visibly wet for a full 3 minutes.
- Let air dry.

Infection Prevention & Control Department Questions: Call 724-4009
TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE!
Match The Isolation and PPE

Isolation Type:

Contact
- GOWNS
- GLOVES
- Mask with EyeShield

Droplet
- HEPA FILTER
- N 95 Mask

Airborne
- Soap/H2O
- Alcohol Gel
- Earloop Mask
The 5 second Rule... Fact or Fiction?

• Researchers tested salmonella placed on wood, tile or carpet, and dropped bologna on the surfaces for 5, 30 or 60 seconds.

• 99 percent of the bacteria were transferred nearly immediately, and there was no difference by the time of contact.

• As few as 10 salmonella bacteria can cause gastroenteritis. (that means a BAD stomach ache)
Hand Hygiene

"Stay back, you guys! This stuff has killed 99.99% of our fellow germs!"
HAND HYGIENE

• HH – The number one most important way to prevent infections
• Joint Commission NPSG 7
• We hold our patients lives in our hands.... Be sure they are clean hands

Hand Hygiene Saves Lives
Calling All Hand Hygiene Experts
Most Commonly missed Areas

SO THAT'S THEIR SURVIVAL TECHNIQUE. THEY WASH THEIR HANDS!
Do you know what these are for?

The Red Flag!!!

Red flag up = Dispenser needs attention!

How does it work?

- Raise the flag if dispenser is empty or needs service.
- Contact EVS to service, call 24-2216 to place a work order, or simply replace the sanitizer yourself.
- Foam in, Foam out!!!

Thank you,
The Hand Hygiene Best Practice Team
Hand Hygiene Audits

- Each nursing unit sends in 10 visual audits weekly. Students are included in audits.
- Each unit has secret shoppers
- Our Goal 95% or greater
- Make Hand Hygiene a Habit for Patient Safety
S&W NAIL Policy

• Not Accepted: Fillers/Overlay/Shellac/ Gel
• Nails ¼” in length
• Fresh Nail Polish OK.. No Chips
• Nails Can Transmit Disease to Patients
• Applies to All Direct Patient Care Givers & to Those That Have Direct contact with Patients’ Environment or Products.

Not For Patient Care
Vaccination Prevention
Scott and White Policy

• If you receive the vaccination you are protected
• Applies to Employees in direct patient care
  – Hepatitis B Vaccine  **Mandatory One time vaccine**
  – TDAP High Risk Area  **Mandatory Every 10 years**
  - MMR/ Varicella  **Mandatory One time vaccine**
  – Influenza Vaccine  **Mandatory Annually**

Transmission of Influenza happens 24 hours before symptoms or fever.

Protect your patient by getting vaccinated every year.
Do Your Actions Really Make a Difference?

- Hand Hygiene
  - Each time when entering room
- Annual Flu Vaccination
- Gowns and gloves each time
  - Entering contact isolation
- Cleaning equipment
  - Between each patient

Patient Safety

Patient Infection/Death