



Carewest

INNOVATIVE HEALTH CARE

Infection Prevention
& Control (IP&C)

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▪ Key Contact:

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Resources

- Outbreak Tool Box – located on the Most Responsible Unit or on most units
- Outbreak Communication Tool – located in every med room
- Care and Service Manual: Outbreak Management Policy CS-06-03-09
- IP&C Resource Binder
- Careweb – IP&C tab

Infection Prevention and Control Content Overview

- Infection Prevention & Control Resources
- Outbreaks
- Routine Practices & Point of Care Risk Assessment
- Hand Hygiene
- Equipment cleaning

Outbreaks

What is an Outbreak?

2 or more clients on the same unit sick with new onset of the same symptoms

What happens during an outbreak?

- Let your manager **and** IP&C know that there are 2 or more cases
- Keep sick residents and clients in their rooms and IP&C will advise re: isolation precautions
- Contact and droplet isolation precautions PPE would be masks, eye protection, gloves, and gowns
- Increase cleaning in rooms, units and common areas – high-touch surface areas
- Cancel group activities
- Clean your hands and encourage and support clients to perform hand hygiene

A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words

- The next set of slides will identify some issues that arise in continuing care that add to our IPC challenges and can easily be prevented.

Outbreak challenges - PPE on chairs



- Personal Protective Equipment needs to be kept clean, dry and separated from any item that might contaminate the PPE such as
 - Gloves,
 - Gowns,
 - Cleaning and Disinfecting products

Outbreak Challenges - Clean and Soiled Linen Separation



- All clean laundry must be kept away from soiled items

Outbreak Challenges - is it clean or dirty?



- Label bags and store items appropriately

Outbreak Challenges - under sink in staff room including fruit flies!



- While recycling is a good thing, it needs to go in the right location and away from client areas

Outbreak Challenges - Equipment Cleaning



- When residents bring their own furniture to personalize their space, encourage items that are in good repair and easy to clean

Outbreak Challenges - Clutter on High Touch Surfaces



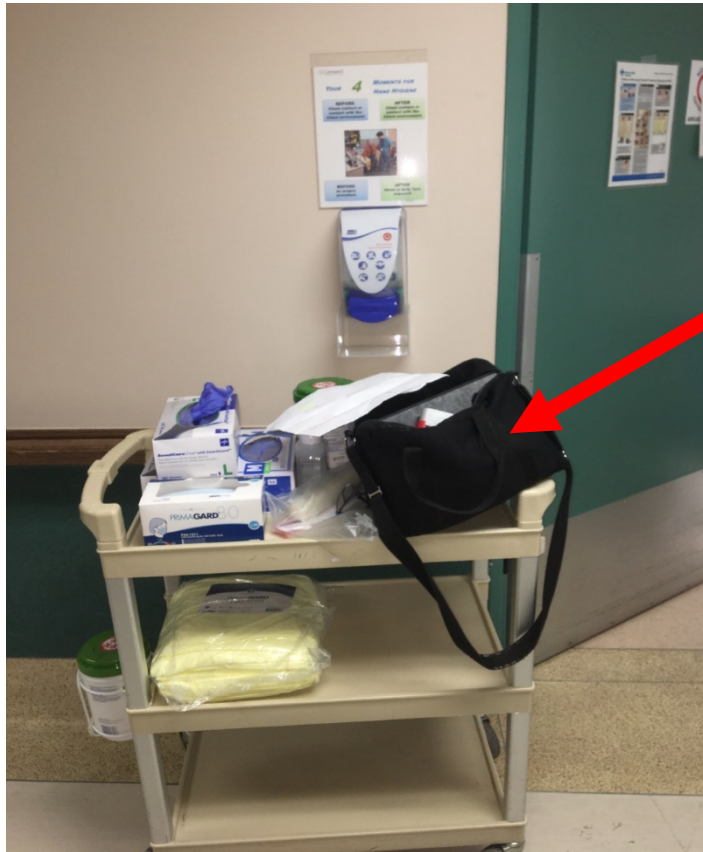
- Eliminate clutter, especially in areas where people are frequently using their hands (handrails are not a shelf)

Outbreak Challenges - Clutter



- Clutter increases risk of contamination and is harder to clean around

Outbreak Challenges - Outbreak “guests”



- Encourage visiting staff to place their personal belongings in a secure space, away from PPE and other sterile items

Outbreak Challenges




Clean equipment and label –
e.g, bed of client who was
transferred to hospital during a
Norovirus Outbreak – is it
clean or dirty?

Routine Practices

- Routine practices are used at all times when caring for our clients, regardless of their diagnosis or infectious status.
- Based on the assumption that all blood and body fluids from any client could cause an infection.

Examples of Routine Practices

Includes

- 
- Hand hygiene
 - **Point of Care Risk Assessment**
 - Cleaning equipment between client use
 - Use of Personal Protective equipment (PPE)
 - Handling dirty linen, garbage and sharps
 - Environmental cleaning
 - Respiratory etiquette
 - Education of clients, families, visitors and volunteers

Hand Hygiene



Two ways to clean your hands:

1. Alcohol based hand rub when hands are not visibly soiled (15 seconds)
2. Soap and soap and running water when hands are visibly soiled; wash all surfaces for 20 seconds and dry with paper towel

The 4 Moments of Hand Hygiene

BEFORE
Client contact or
contact with the
Client environment

AFTER
Client contact or
contact with the
Client environment

BEFORE
an aseptic procedure

AFTER
blood or body fluid
exposure

Other Times To Clean Your Hands

- Before and after glove use
- Before preparing, serving or eating food
- After coughing, sneezing, or going to the washroom
- After handling dirty laundry or garbage.
- Before starting and leaving work.

Point of Care Risk Assessment

Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA)

July 2018

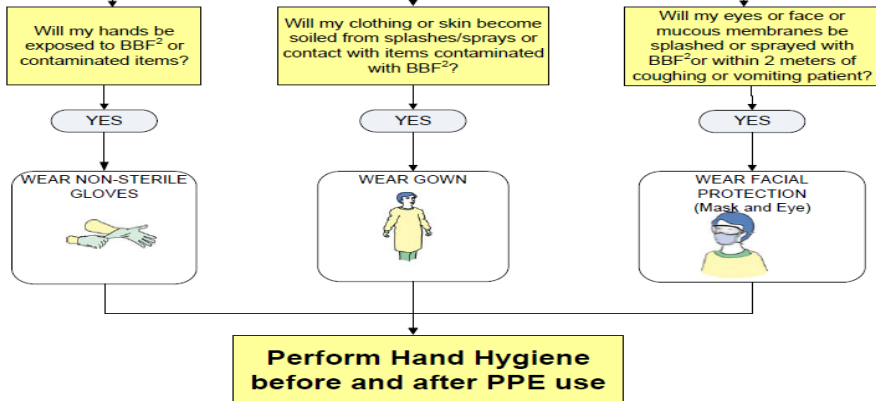
ASSESS the TASK, the PATIENT and the ENVIRONMENT¹ Prior to EACH PATIENT INTERACTION

Performing a PCRA is the first step in routine practices.

Routine Practices are to be used with **all patients** for **all care** and **all interactions**.

This will help you decide what, if any, **PPE** you need to wear to protect yourself and to prevent the spread of germs.

A PCRA is to be performed prior to contact with every patient, every time even if the patient has been placed on **Additional Precautions** as more PPE may be required..



Refer to Donning and Doffing posters for correct order for putting on and removing PPE & hand hygiene steps

Notes

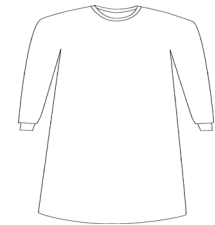
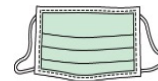
¹**Environment** = any area within 2 meters of the patient as well as their belongings and bathroom or the immediate space around a patient that may be touched by the patient AND may also be touched by the healthcare provider when providing care or performing tasks

²**BBF** = Blood and Body Fluids (includes: urine, feces, wound drainage, saliva, vomit, CSF, sputum, nasal secretions, semen, vaginal secretions)

Adapted from Choosing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 2014

Use of Personal Protective equipment (PPE)

- PPE are coverings you wear to make a shield between germs or chemicals and your skin, eyes, mouth, nose, hands, or uniforms.
 - Gloves protect the hands.
 - Aprons shield the front of the clothing, but not the arms/sleeves.
 - Gowns protect clothing/uniforms and arms.
 - Masks & Goggles shield the mouth, nose, and eyes from splashes and droplets.



When should I wear gloves?

- Wear gloves when handling blood or body fluids, preparing food, when your hands have cuts, or if you are wearing a hand support.
- Clean your hands before putting on (donning) and after taking off (doffing) PPE, including gloves.



PPE and the COVID 19 Pandemic

- PPE requirements have been changing with the current pandemic as new information is gained
- PPE supply is also a challenge due to global demand
- When you are at your site, you will receive specific communication about PPE during the pandemic response.

Cleaning equipment and surfaces

- Germs can live on surfaces and equipment for a very long time. ***It is the responsibility of all staff to clean any piece of equipment they have used after each use*** to make sure germs cannot be spread to another person.

Use the “Wipe Twice Method” for visibly soiled surfaces:

1. Scrub away any visible dirt with a cleaner/disinfectant wipe (i.e. Accel Prevention) or soap & water to clean the equipment.
2. Wipe again with a new cleaner/disinfectant wipe or a clean cloth with disinfectant to remove germs.



Respiratory Etiquette

- When you sneeze or cough, germs can spray onto other people. They can also spread from cough/sneeze-covered hands to surfaces, objects and other people you touch.
- Sneeze or cough into a tissue.
- Throw away used tissues right away.
- If you do not have a tissue, sneeze or cough into your sleeve / upper arm.



IP&C Quiz

- Congratulations! You have completed the IP&C section of orientation.

[Please complete the IP&C Quiz by clicking here.](#)

It shouldn't take you more than 10 minutes if you have read the material.