

### What Can be Done on the Front Lines

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Administrative Director

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### Objectives



- Name two opportunities to interrupt the chain of infection.
- Identify one reason why alcohol gel is an adequate product for hand hygiene.
- Define two reasons why the environment in dialysis cannot be "too clean"

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### History of Infection Prevention



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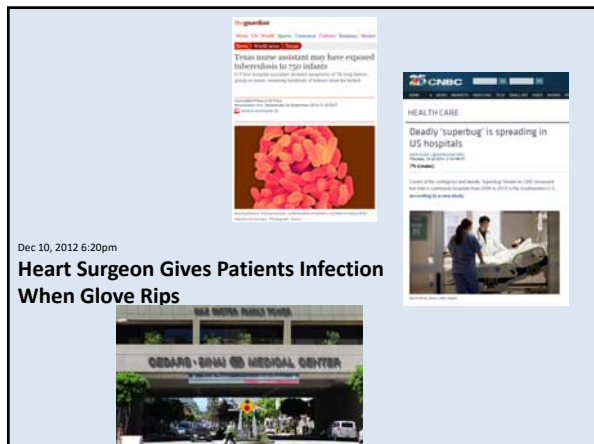
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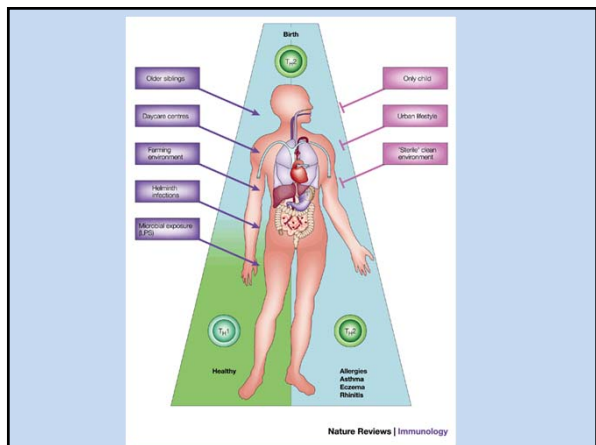
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### Why is hygiene in healthcare different?

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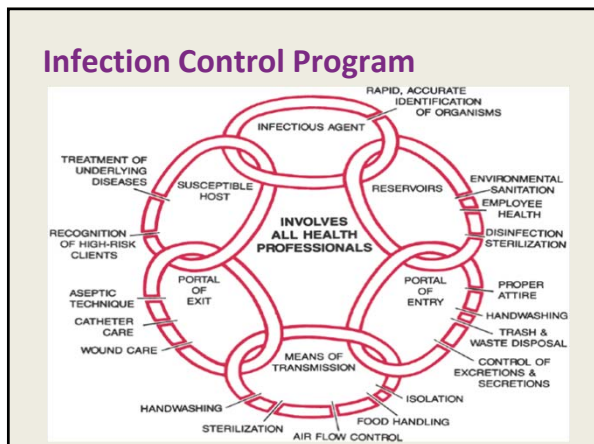
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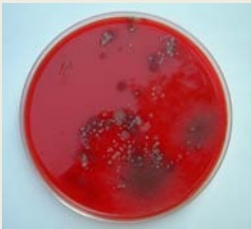
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### Most Important Is...

- Handwashing



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### Here are the 5 Moments:



1. Before Touching a Patient
2. Before Clean/ Aseptic Procedure
3. After Body Fluid Exposure Risk
4. After Touching a Patient
5. After Touching Patient Surroundings

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### When to Wash With Soap & Water...

- ✓ When hands are grossly soiled
- ✓ If alcohol gel has been used and hands feel sticky
- ✓ Any time "PROPER" handwashing can be done
- ✓ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mly-ZEwZ400&feature=youtu.be>

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## Why Alcohol Gel?

- ✓Vegetative bacteria
  - Gram-positives
  - Gram-negatives
  - Note: not spore formers
- ✓Mycobacterial species
- ✓Fungi

- ✓Viruses
  - Herpes simplex
  - Influenza
  - Vaccinia
  - Hepatitis B
  - HIV
  - Respiratory Syncytial Virus
  - Enteroviruses
  - Rotavirus




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## Jewelry

- Rings should be simple and loose fitting allowing for movement during handwashing
- Costume jewelry should be minimized for those providing patient care




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**Influenza Vaccination**  
**What's Your Excuse?**

**"I never get the flu."**  
You are still at risk of getting it this season. And even if you don't feel sick yourself, you can have an asymptomatic or mild case and pass flu on to those around you.

**"I got vaccinated in the past, and still got the flu."**  
The vaccine does not prevent every case of influenza, but reduces the severity and risk of complications if you do get sick.

**"It's only influenza."**  
Influenza can be a severe illness that causes serious complications and death. It is responsible for more than 200,000 hospital visits and 36,000 deaths each year.

**"I am not in the high risk category."**  
The vaccine is recommended for any person who wants to reduce his/her chance of getting influenza.

**"There's never enough vaccine to go around, so I should let someone at higher risk get the vaccine."**  
The vaccine manufacturers have produced more vaccine than ever this year, so there is enough for all who wish to be protected.

**"I can get influenza from the vaccine itself."**  
The vaccine does not contain live influenza virus, so it is impossible to get the flu from the vaccine. The vaccine does not take effect until two weeks after receiving it, so you can acquire influenza naturally during that time.

**"I hate needles."**  
If you are a healthy adult under age 50, you may opt to receive "FluMist," a vaccine given by a spray to the nose rather than a "shot." Ask your doctor if you are eligible to receive it.

**Protect Yourself    Protect Your Loved Ones    Protect Your Coworkers**

Wisconsin Department of Health & Family Services, Division of Public Health  
Bureau of Communicable Diseases and Prevention  
PPH 42175 (1/06)

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### What's an ICRA

- Infection Control Risk Assessment
- Classify construction barrier requirements based upon:
  - Construction Activity Type
  - Risk Group Categories
    - Office area
    - CCU/ICU
    - Etc.



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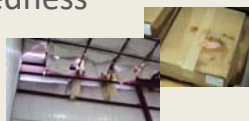
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### Disaster/Emergency Preparedness



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GUIDELINES



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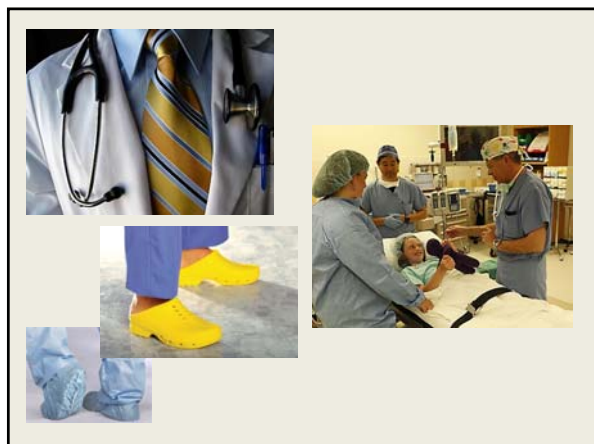
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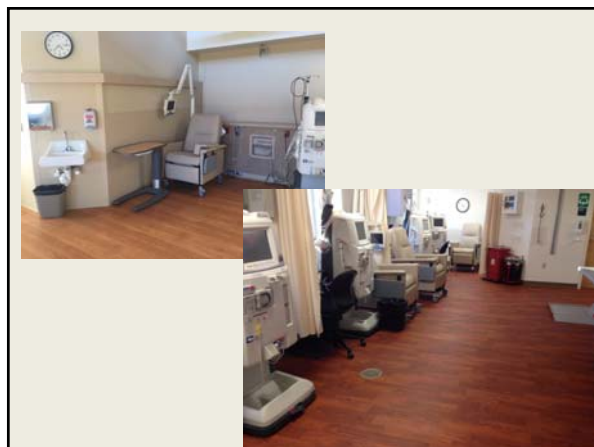
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**Please wash your fistula prior to dialysis...**



**Holding your needle site post dialysis**

- Offering a Glove
  - Your care provider will give you a glove to use when you hold your needle sites post dialysis
- Wearing a glove provides a barrier between your hand and your fistula to decrease the chance of cross-contamination and infection.

If you do not normally hold your access site, at times things could occur and we may ask you to hold your site for a short time or to hold your blue clamp in place. Starting 8/13/15 we will have every patient with a fistula put on a blue glove when removing your needles for your protection.

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### Patient Education Board




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### Staff Newsletter Reminders

- INFECTION CONTROL CORNER**
- ◆ **Practice Changes:**
    - Diluter and line packages **MUST** no longer be opened ahead of time. Instead, they should be opened immediately prior to taking to patient station for machine set-up.
  - ◆ **Gel Foam for ACP Remnants:**
    - Surgifoam: Sterile Compressed Sponge is supplied in an individual sterile envelope enclosed in an outer envelope.
    - Sterility of the product is assured unless the outer envelope has been damaged or opened.
    - All opened envelopes of unused Surgifoam **should be discarded.**
  - ◆ **Wearing PPE – Gloves/ Face Shield/Fluid Resistant Goggles:**
    - Gloves must be worn **EACH** time you touch the machine – YES, EACH time – with each alarm, etc.
    - All PPE **MUST BE WORN** for Setting-up Machines on second shift as the machine is considered dirty even after being cleaned.
    - Chair-side computer keyboards/screens can easily become contaminated because of their proximity to the patient station. Hand hygiene is imperative after contact with the chair-side computer and before contact with the patient, regardless of whether contact with the computer occurred through-gloved or ungloved hands.
    - New gloves **MUST BE WORN** each time for access site care, vascular access cannulation, administration of parenteral medications or to perform invasive procedures.
  - ◆ **Hand Hygiene (Otag 112)**
    - Hand hygiene includes either washing hands with soap and water, or using a waterless alcohol-based antiseptic hand rub with 60-95% alcohol content.
      - Hands should be washed with soap and water if visibly soiled.
      - If not visibly soiled, hand hygiene with alcohol-based hand rub may be used.
      - The CDC recommends that hand washing incorporate rubbing hands together "vigorously" for 15 seconds, and that the use of alcohol-based rubs incorporate covering all surfaces of hands and fingers, until hands are dry.
      - According to the CDC, even with glove use, hand hygiene is necessary after glove removal because hands can become contaminated through small defects in gloves and from the outer surface of gloves during glove removal.

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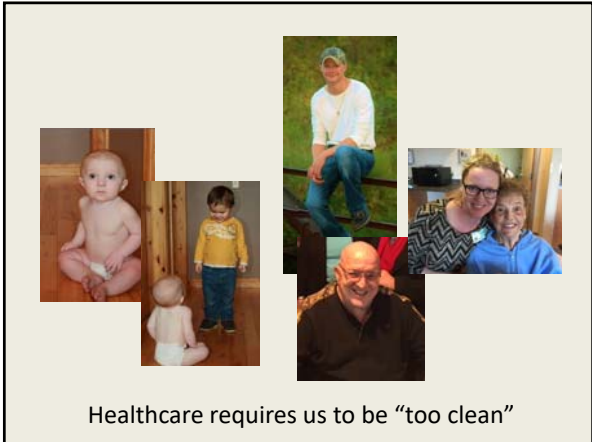
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