Infection Control

Preventing Infections is REALLY EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY!!

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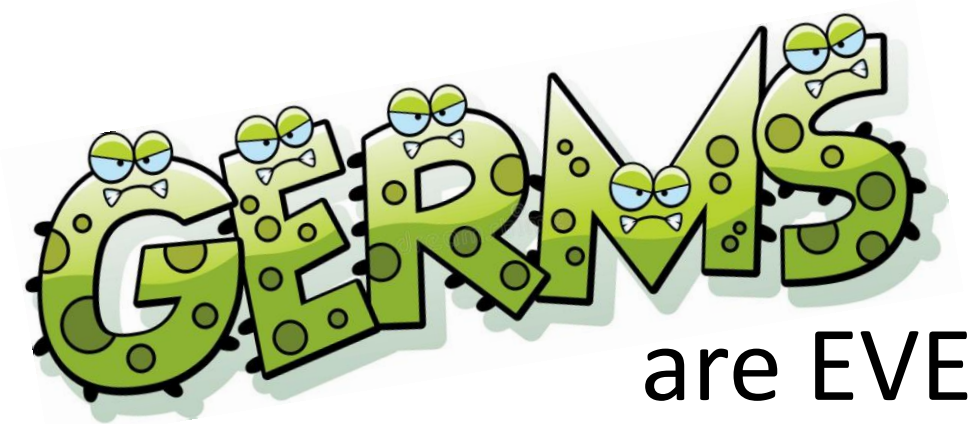

are EVERYWHERE!!!

- Bacteria
- Fungus
- Virus

All contribute to the spread of germs from surfaces, personal contact, sneezing, and coughing.

Do **NOT** volunteer if you have experienced a fever, diarrhea, or vomiting in the past 24 hours!

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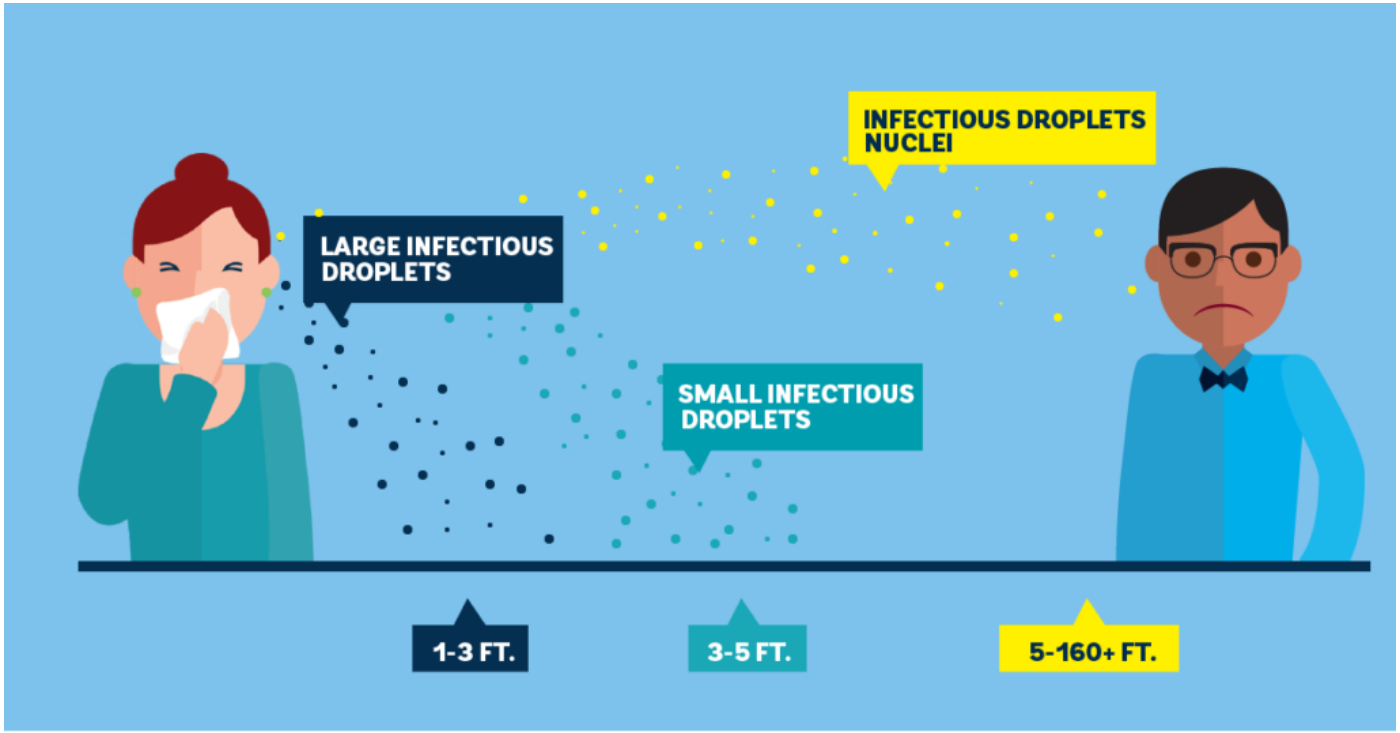
INFECTIOUS AGENT
Bacteria
Fungi
Viruses
RESERVOIRS
People
Equipment
Environment
Water
PORTAL OF EXIT
Excretions
Secretions
Droplets
MEANS OF TRANSMISSION
Direct Contact
Fomites
Injection / Ingestion
Airborne aerosol
PORTAL OF ENTRY
Mucous membrane
GI / urinary
Respiratory track
Broken skin
SUSCEPTIBLE HOST
Immunosuppression
Diabetes
Surgery
Burns
Cardiopulmonary
Neonates
INVOLVES ALL OF US!!

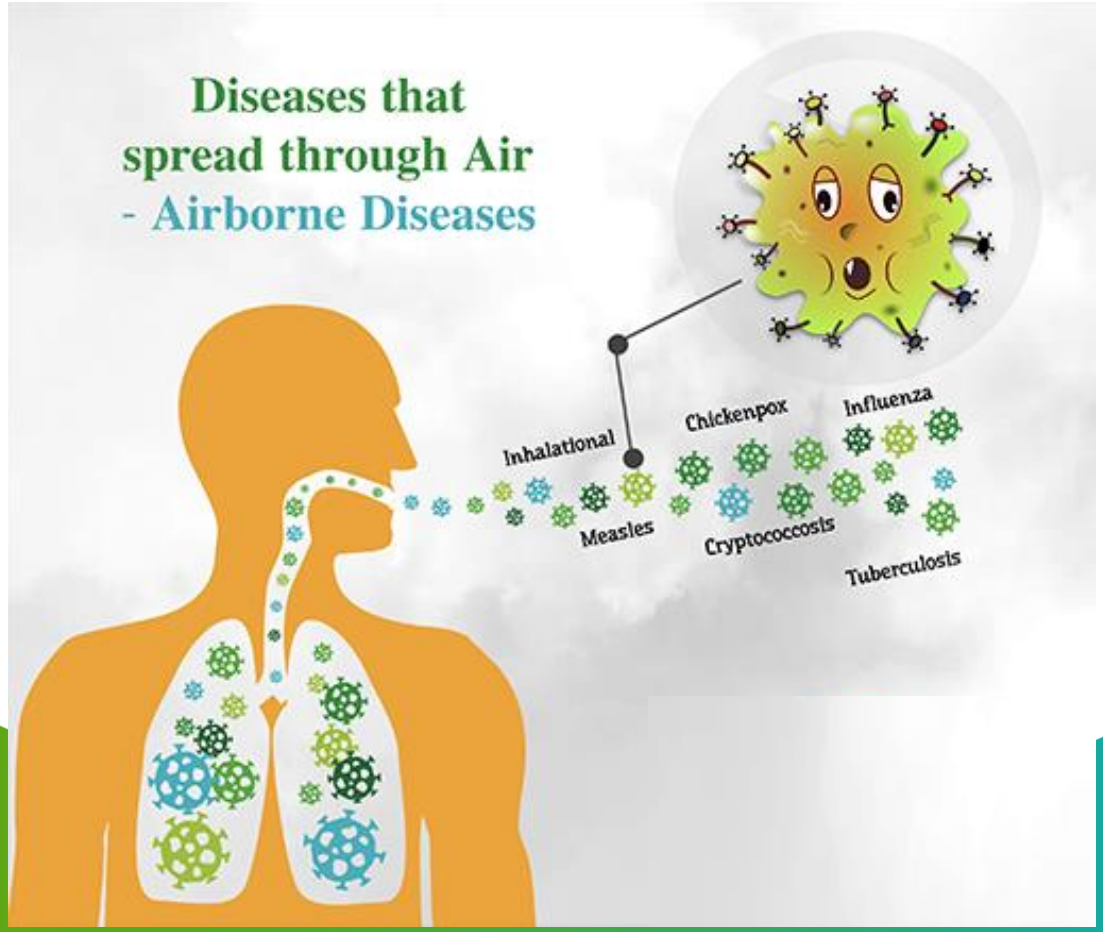
Droplet

Large germ filled particles that usually pass a short distance through the air before settling. Most commonly spread though coughing.



Airborne

Small germ filled particles that can remain airborne and move on air currents. Very serious germs like TB and smallpox are spread this way.



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Contact

- ✓ Direct and indirect
- ✓ Some examples - MRSA, lice, antibiotic-resistant organisms, scabies (to name a few)

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Fecal Oral

Contaminated feces from an infected person are somehow ingested by another person. Usually, the situation occurs when an infected person forgets to properly wash their hands after using the toilet.

Example

A person infected with a disease transmitted through the fecal-oral route uses the bathroom and forgets to wash their hands then opens the restroom door. Another person comes along, touches that contaminated doorknob, and then nervously bites on a fingernail before washing their hands properly. The microbe is spread through the fecal-oral route.

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Hand Washing

Here's something to consider before you reach for your date's hand (or share that popcorn). A recent survey of people using public bathrooms reveals that 25% of women and 40% of men don't wash their hands after using the toilet. YUCK!

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Why all the FUSS about Hand Washing???

Most common mode of transmission of pathogens is via hands

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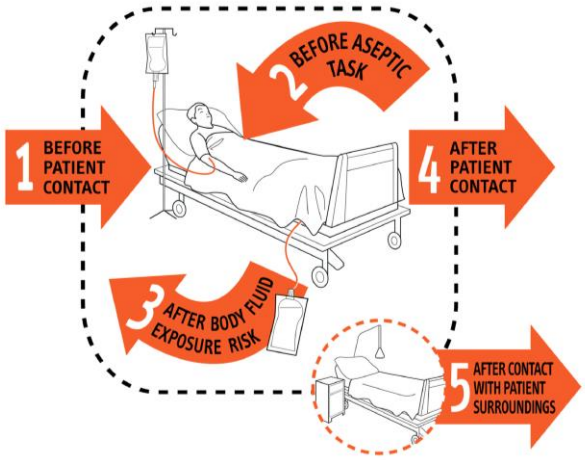
5 Moments of Hand Hygiene



1 BEFORE PATIENT CONTACT	**WHEN?** Clean your hands before touching a patient when approaching him or her **WHY?** To protect the patient against harmful germs carried on your hands
2 BEFORE AN ASEPTIC TASK	**WHEN?** Clean your hands immediately before any aseptic task **WHY?** To protect the patient against harmful germs, including the patient's own germs, entering his or her body
3 AFTER BODY FLUID EXPOSURE RISK	**WHEN?** Clean your hands immediately after an exposure risk to body fluids (and after glove removal) **WHY?** To protect yourself and the health-care environment from harmful patient germs
4 AFTER PATIENT CONTACT	**WHEN?** Clean your hands after touching a patient and his or her immediate surroundings when leaving **WHY?** To protect yourself and the health-care environment from harmful patient germs
5 AFTER CONTACT WITH PATIENT SURROUNDINGS	**WHEN?** Clean your hands after touching any object or furniture in the patient's immediate surroundings, when leaving - even without touching the patient **WHY?** To protect yourself and the health-care environment from harmful patient germs

When to use SOAP and WATER

- When hands are visibly soiled
- After using hand sanitizer for 5-7 times
- After caring for a patient with diarrhea

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Alcohol based gels are used …

- Before contact with patients or environment
- After removing gloves & touching patient or objects in patient's environment if hands NOT visibly soiled

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Standard Precautions

Wear gloves if contact with:

- Mucous membranes
- Blood or body fluids, secretions, excretions (except sweat)
- Non-intact skin

Did you know that latex gloves are the gold standard in barrier protection? If latex sensitive, nitrile gloves are available at SFMC.

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Standard Precautions cont.

VOLUNTEERS are not allowed to enter rooms requiring a fitted mask.

Health care worker should wear a mask:

- If patient is coughing or sneezing and can not or does not cover their cough
- If providing respiratory treatments
- ANYTIME there is potential for contact with patient respiratory secretions

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Isolation Precautions

- Isolation based on how germ is spread
- Read sign on the door before entering
- Gowns, masks, gloves, and any other protective equipment should be available outside the room for your use.

Order of application is:

1. Start with germ free hands
2. Pull arms into gown inserting thumbs through thumb holes of sleeves
3. Then pull gown over head
4. Tie around waist making sure backside is covered
5. Then put on gloves

Removal is the opposite direction!