

Infection Prevention and Control

Agenda



Chain of Infection

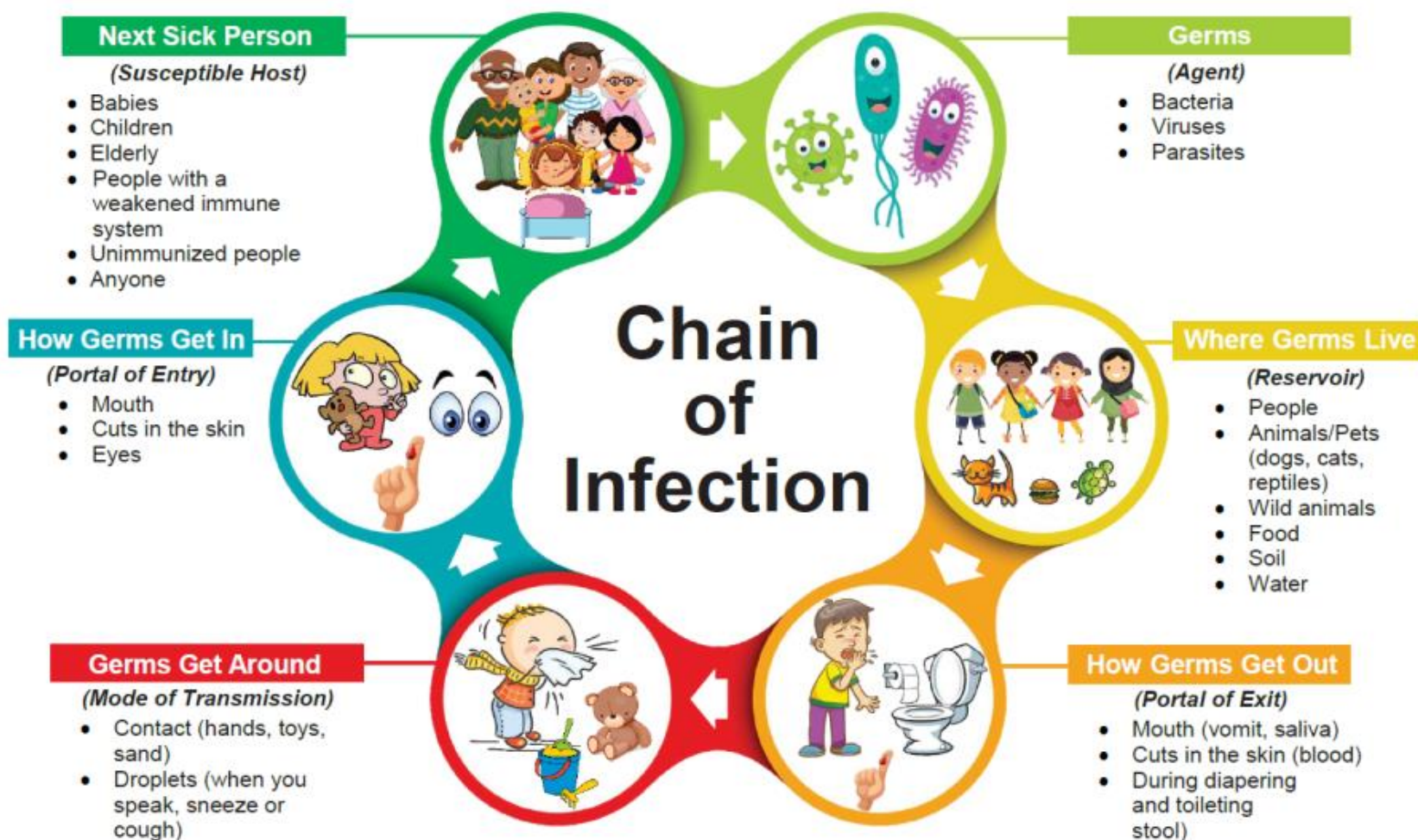
Routine Practices – Hand Hygiene

Personal Protective Equipment

Point of Care Risk Assessment

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection

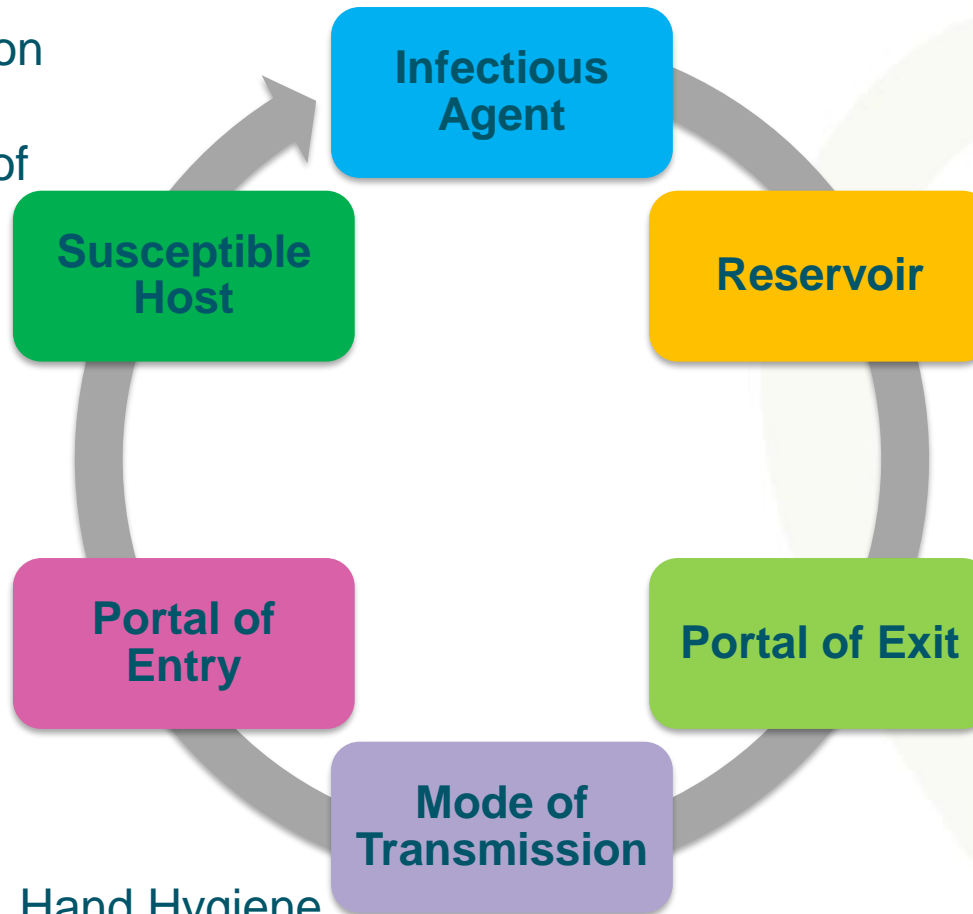
IPAC and the Chain of Infection



Chain of Infection - Break the Link

- Diagnosis and treatment

- Immunization
- Education
- Treatment of underlying disease



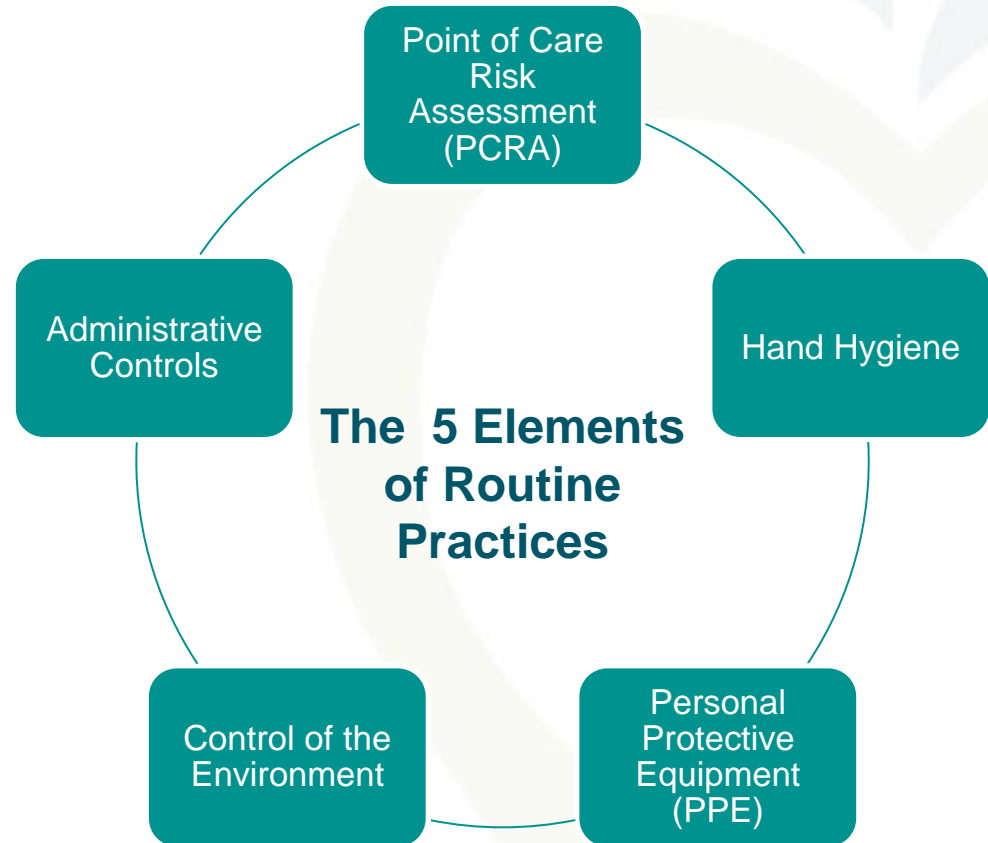
- Cleaning and disinfection
- IPAC policies

- Hand Hygiene
- PPE
- Cough and sneeze etiquette

- Hand Hygiene
- PPE
- Cleaning and disinfection

Routine Practices

- Based on the idea that ALL people and bodily fluids can potentially spread germs and infections.
 - Bodily fluids include vomit, urine, blood, saliva, feces, sputum, whether or not they contain visible blood
- Routine Practices should be used whenever you are supporting a person whether they appear sick or not.



*Remember you cannot always tell who is sick by simply looking at them



How Germs Spread

Hand hygiene is the most effective way to prevent the spread of infection



Hand Hygiene

Moment #1- BEFORE first touching the individual or their environment

Before putting on PPE

Before hands on interaction

Before taking vitals

Moment #2- BEFORE aseptic procedures

Blood glucose testing

Starting an IV, injection, oral airway

Delivering a baby

Moment #3- AFTER body fluid exposure risk

Mucous membrane contact

Wound care

When hands are visibly dirty

Moment #4- AFTER touching the individual or their environment

After removing PPE and after patient care

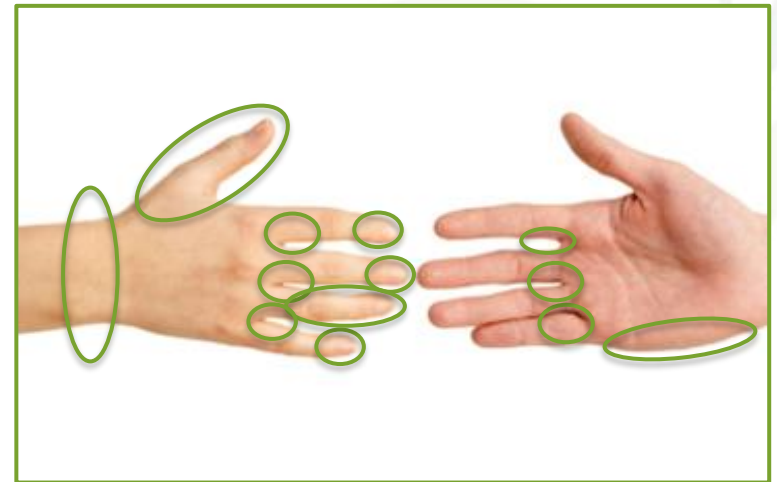
After loading and before driving

When entering ER triage

Hand Hygiene Tips

- **Keep nails short and clean**
- **Remove rings and bracelets**
- **Do not wear artificial nails**
- **Remove chipped nail polish**
- **Apply scent-free moisturizer to hands frequently**

Commonly Missed Areas



Modes of Transmission

Mode of Transmission	Definition	Examples	Prevention
Contact (e.g., Norovirus)	Occurs when germs spread through direct contact between individuals or indirectly through contact with a contaminated object.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handshake • Direct skin contact • Shared non-critical medical equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and disinfection • Hand hygiene • PPE (gloves, gown)
Droplet (e.g., Pertussis)	Occurs when large germs are propelled up to 2 metres from the nose or mouth of a person who is sick and land on another person or surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sneezing • Coughing • Saliva 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and disinfection • Hand hygiene • Physical distancing • Immunization • PPE (mask, eye protection)
Airborne (e.g., TB, measles, chickenpox)	Occurs when small germs in dust or droplets are suspended in the air for long period of time and are inhaled by others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sneezing • Coughing • Talking loudly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization • PPE (N95 respirator) • Negative pressure, if available

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Tips

- PPE is worn to protect yourself from any germs that may be spread when interacting with individuals during your shift
- PPE includes:



- Complete a PCRA to determine what PPE may be needed before each interaction in order to best protect yourself
- Remember to wear PPE only when it is needed. Wearing PPE when is not needed may lead to the accidental spread of germs

Additional Precautions

PPE REQUIRED	Contact	Droplet	Droplet Contact	Airborne
Gloves	✓		✓	
Gown	✓		✓	
Medical Mask		✓	✓	
✓ N95 Respirator			✓	✓
Eye Protection		✓	✓	
ABHR	✓	✓	✓	✓

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Tips



- **Wear an N95 respirator:**
 - AGMP
 - CPR
 - Contact with an individual with respiratory symptoms
 - Splash/spray of blood/body fluids
 - As per your organization's policy



- **Wear gloves:**
 - Exposure to feces, vomit, rash, wound, blood
 - Hands on contact



- **Wear eye protection:**
 - When an individual has a cough; respiratory symptoms



- **Wear a gown:**
 - Exposure to feces, vomit, blood
 - If your uniform may be contaminated

Completing a Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA)

Before every client interaction ask yourself the following:

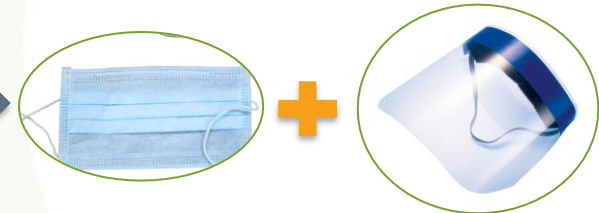
Will my hands be exposed to body fluids or contaminated items?

YES



Will my face be exposed to a splash, spray, sneeze, or cough?

YES



Will my clothes be exposed to splashes, sprays or items contaminated with blood, secretions, or excretions?

YES



Does the individual have any symptoms or known infection?

YES

Follow specific additional precautions

Donning and Seal Check N95 Respirators

STEP ONE



STEP TWO



STEP THREE



Donning and Seal Check N95 Respirators

STEP FOUR



STEP FIVE



SEAL CHECK



How to Complete a Seal Check

**HOW TO DON AND
COMPLETE A SEAL
CHECK FOR AN N95
RESPIRATOR**



[How To Don and Seal Check N95 Respirators \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

Cleaning and Disinfecting Reusable Eye Protection



1
Clean hands and put on a pair of gloves.



2
Wipe the inside of the eye protection first and then the outside.



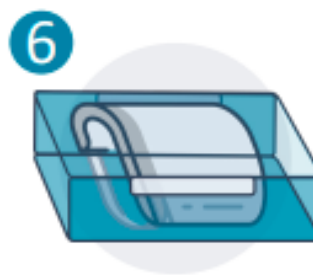
3
Ensure all surfaces remain wet for the disinfectant contact time (e.g., 1-3 minutes).



4
Rinse with tap water and allow to dry.*



5
Remove gloves and perform hand hygiene.



6
Store the eye protection in a clean, designated area.

Important Reminders

Reusable eye protection can include face shields, goggles and safety glasses.

Follow infection prevention and control best practices for use of eye protection such as performing a Point-of-Care or Personal Risk Assessment.

Always clean and disinfect reusable eye protection between uses according to manufacturer/product instructions.

Single use eye protection such as disposable face shields or visor/mask must be safely discarded after one use.

If the equipment is damaged or the foam piece of the face shield/goggle straps are visibly soiled, DO NOT REUSE.

** Tip: To help reduce fogging, after disinfection, cleaning with soap and water or wiping with alcohol may help.*

Tips for Disinfectant Wipes



- **Read label for the following information:**
 - Contact time
 - PPE required (if any)
 - Expiry date
- **Use on surfaces that:**
 - Must be cleaned and disinfected between use
- **To clean and disinfect:**
 - May need more than one wipe
 - Use enough wipes to achieve the contact time
- **Close lid to container when done**
 - Wipes should remain wet; discard dry wipes and do not use



Key Takeaways

Policy and Procedures

- Familiarize and review your organization's IPAC policy and procedures

PPE

- Wear PPE based on your personal risk assessment as well as your organization's policy
- Have access to PPE in your vehicle
- Know your N95 respirator size

Hand hygiene

- Have access to ABHR in your vehicle and check expiration
- Perform hand hygiene when required

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection

- Launder or clean and disinfect shared items/equipment

Contact Us

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