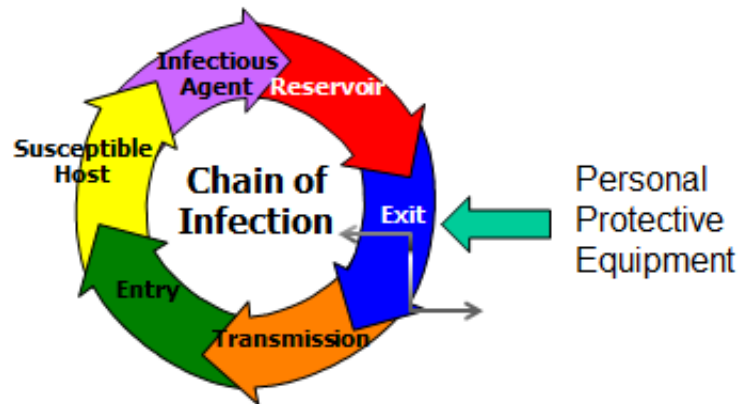


G. Education Module 5 - Infection Control Practices: Standard and Transmission-based Precautions

TIP Study Module 5: Standard & Transmission-based Precautions



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INFECTION PREVENTION
IN AGING RESEARCH GROUP

Mody L, et al. JAMA Intern Med 2015;175(5):714-723

Standard Precautions

- **All** blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions except sweat, non-intact skin, and mucous membranes may contain transmissible infectious agents.
- SP apply to all patients, regardless of suspected or confirmed infection status, in any setting in which healthcare is delivered.
- Application: determined by the nature of the HCW-patient interaction, and the extent of anticipated blood, body fluid, or pathogen exposure.

Standard Precautions

- Hand hygiene
- **Personal protective equipment (PPE)**
- Soiled patient-care equipment, instruments/devices
- Environmental cleaning / disinfection
- Textiles and laundry
- Safe injection practices – needles and other sharps
- Patient placement
- Respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



How to Decide What PPE to Wear and When

- Based on nature of task
- Anticipated degree of contact with potentially infectious substance (anything wet)
- Level of protection needed to prevent fluid penetration



Reasons for Glove Use

- **Prevent contamination of the HCW's hands**
- Contamination can occur through
 - Direct contact with blood or body fluids, mucous membranes, nonintact skin and other potentially infectious material;
 - Direct contact with patients who are colonized or infected with pathogens transmitted by the contact route e.g., VRE, MRSA, RSV
 - Handling or touching visibly or potentially contaminated patient care equipment and environmental surfaces



When to Wear Gloves

Any Anticipated Contact with:

- Body substances – fluid and solids
- Mucous membranes – oral, nasal, conjunctival, rectal, genital
- Non-intact skin – burns, surgical incisions, open skin lesions
- Indwelling device insertion site
- A contaminated item; e.g. visibly soiled equipment or supplies



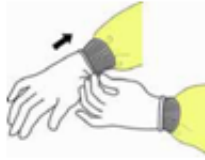
Important Tips on Glove Use

- Do not attempt to wash gloves or reuse.
- Do not wear the same pair of gloves for the care of more than one patient.
- Use principle of working from clean to dirty;
 - e.g. assist resident to wash hands and face, then empty urinary drainage bag
- Change gloves during patient care if the hands will move from a contaminated body-site (e.g., perineal area) to a clean body-site
- Always perform hand hygiene after removing gloves

Glove Use

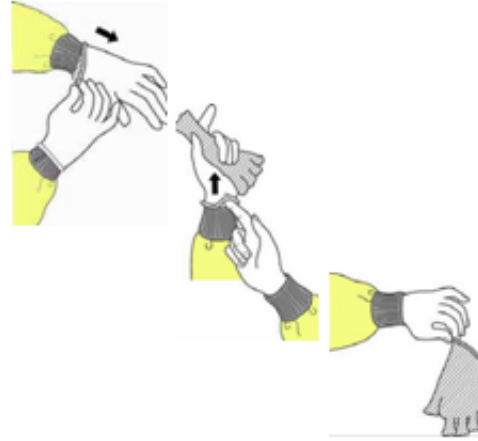
Donning gloves

- If wearing gown, extend to cover wrist of gown



Removing gloves

- Remember outside of gloves are contaminated
- Grasp outside of glove with opposite gloved hand; peel off
- Hold removed glove in gloved hand
- Slide fingers of ungloved hand under remaining glove at wrist



Gown Use

Gown: protect arms and exposed body areas

- Example: if soiling of clothes probable, procedure likely to generate splashes

Removing gown:

- Unfasten neck, then waist ties
- Remove gown using a peeling motion; gown will turn inside out
- Hold removed gown away from body, roll into a bundle and discard in room



Enhanced Standard Precautions

TIP Study Protocol

Residents with Urinary Catheters and/or Feeding Tubes

- Diligent Hand Hygiene
- Personal Protective Equipment:
 - Gloves upon entering the resident's room
 - Gloves encouraged when providing any assistance with activities of daily living, such as transfers, grooming, PT & OT
 - Gown when providing any direct care, AM/PM care

RESIDENT PRECAUTIONS

This resident is taking place in a Research Study

Resident	Room
Joe Smith	205

BEFORE ENTERING RESIDENT ROOM
Please wash your hands and wear gloves



WHILE PROVIDING DIRECT CARE
Please wear protective gowns

AFTER LEAVING RESIDENT ROOM
Please remove gloves and to wash your hands



Recap of Standard Precautions and Enhanced Standard Precautions

- **Standard Precautions for all residents**
 - Contact with blood, body fluids or contaminated items
 - Use appropriate PPE (gloves, gown, mask, facewear)
- **Enhanced standard precautions for indwelling devices: urinary catheter/feeding tube**
 - Gloves to be worn:
 - upon entry into rooms of patients with devices;
 - encouraged when providing any assistance with activities of daily living, such as transfers, grooming, PT & OT session.
 - Gown to be worn when:
 - providing direct care
 - providing any morning and evening care

Mody L, et al. Clinical Infectious Diseases 2011;52(5):654-661

Targeted Infection Prevention (TIP) Program
Module 5: Standard and Transmission-based Precautions

PRE/POST-TEST

DATE: _____

Please check one answer for each of the following questions.

1. Standard Precautions assumes all blood and body fluids are potentially infectious.
True False

2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) include(s) which of the following:
 a. Gloves
 b. Facewear
 c. Gowns
 d. All of the above

3. Glove use does not help prevent contamination of health care worker's hands.
True False

4. Gloves should be worn when contact with blood or body fluids is expected.
True False

5. Gloves should be changed if moving from a contaminated body site such as a wound or pressure sore to a clean body site.
True False

6. Gloves should be used on all residents in the same room as long as they are not visibly soiled.
True False

7. Gloves should not be washed and reused.
True False

8. When removing a gown, it should be turned in-side out by a peeling motion and then held away from the body until discarded.
True False

9. When deciding what type of PPE to wear for Standard Precautions, all of the following must be considered except:

- a. Degree of contact with infectious substances
- b. Infection status of the resident
- c. Nature of the task
- d. Fluid penetration prevention

Module 5: PRE/POST-TEST ANSWER KEY

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