

References

NHMRC (2010) Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in healthcare. Commonwealth of Australia
<http://www.nhmrc.gov.au/guidelines/publications/cd33>

Victoria: Disease Information and Advice (online)
<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/infectious-diseases/disease-information-advice>

Additional Resources

For other booklets and resources visit the Grampians Region Health Collaborative Website—Infection Control at:
<http://infectioncontrol.grampianshealth.org.au>

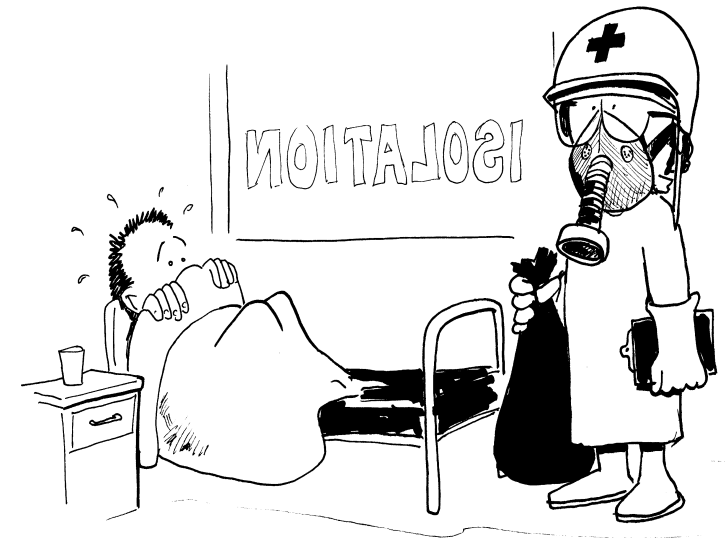
Cartoons in this booklet by
<http://www.davegibb.com.au/index.htm>



A LITTLE YELLOW INFECTION CONTROL BOOK

BOOK TWO

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



Grampians Region Infection Control Group

2018

ABOUT THIS BOOK

A Little Yellow Book Infection Prevention in Environmental Services is **book two of two** and is designed to fill the need for simple, point-of-first-use infection control information for environmental service personnel.

It is not designed to be a comprehensive procedure manual. Employees seeking detailed information should refer to the agency environmental services manual or infection control manual.

This book attempts to provide basic infection control and cleaning principles, as specific procedures vary from agency to agency.

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This book builds on the content of Book One and therefore it is important that you have read book one before reading this book.

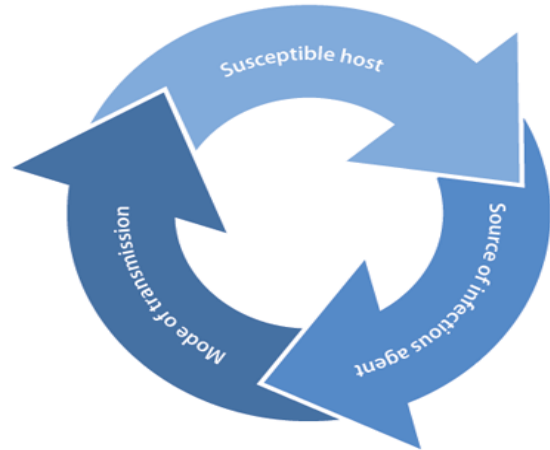
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Remember the three "Requirements for Infection" discussed in book one?



1. Susceptible host

- Older person
- Babies
- Someone with a chronic medical condition
- Smoker

2. Source of infectious agent

- Food
- Water
- Objects
- Environment

3. Mode of transmission

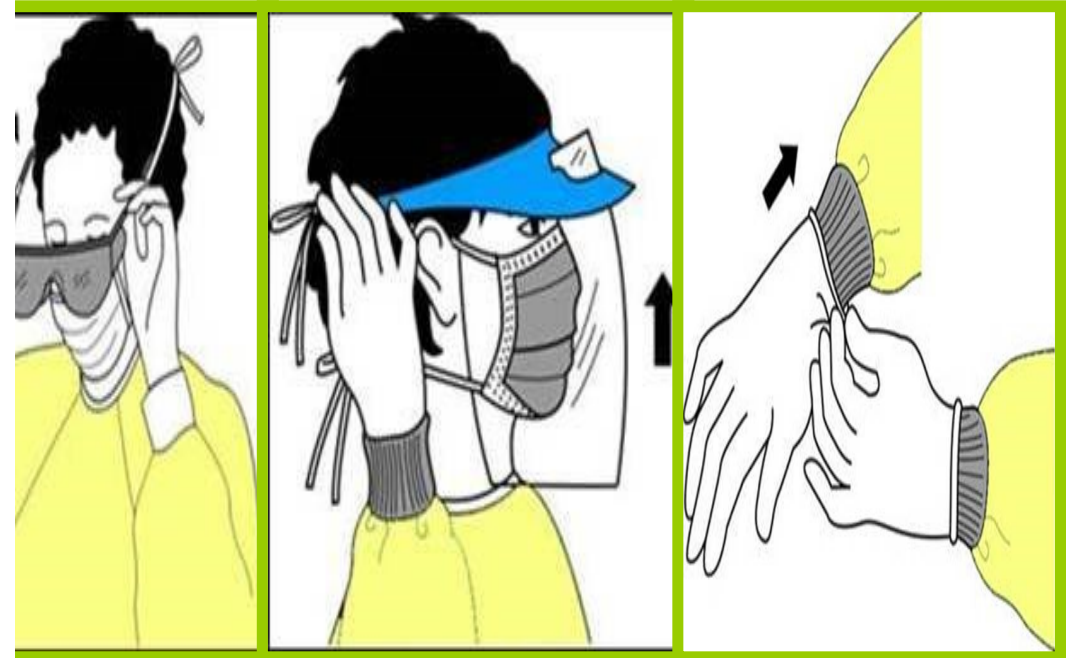
- **Contact**
Directly or indirectly from person or object
- **Droplet**
Large droplets from respiratory secretions that float in the air for a short time and then drop to the ground
- **Airborne**
Small droplets from respiratory secretions that float in the air for some time before settling

ive Equipment

Wear

Face Shield

Gloves



Removing PPE

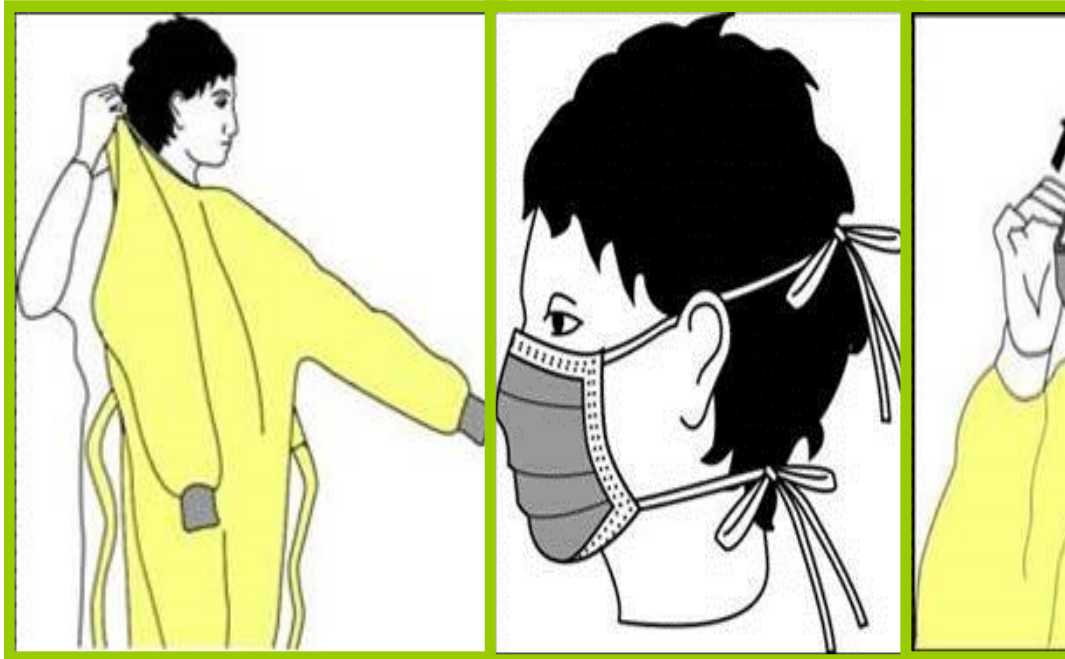
1. remove gloves
2. perform hand hygiene
3. remove protective eyewear such as goggles or face shield
4. remove gown or apron
5. perform hand hygiene
6. remove surgical mask, and lastly
7. perform hand hygiene again.

Personal Protect

Gown

Mask

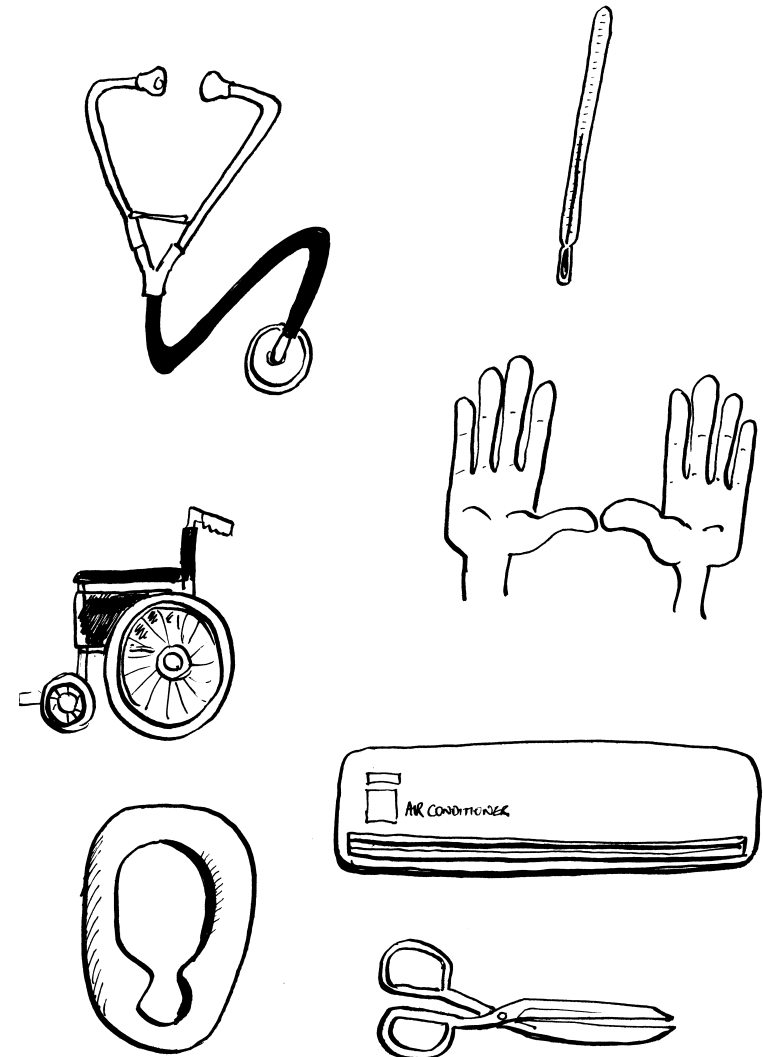
Eye



Putting On PPE

1. perform hand hygiene
2. put on gown or apron
3. put on surgical mask
4. apply protective eyewear such as goggles or face shield, and lastly
5. apply gloves.

Many objects can transmit microbes, but carers' hands are the most common vehicle



TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS:

AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

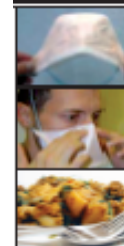
IN ADDITION TO STANDARD PRECAUTIONS



- VISITORS -

PLEASE SEE NURSE IN CHARGE PRIOR TO ENTERING

Before entering room:



Put on a P2 mask/respirator

Perform fit check

Food services speak to nurse

On leaving room:



Discard mask

Clean patient-related equipment

Perform hand hygiene

KEEP DOOR CLOSED AT ALL TIMES



AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION ON
SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTHCARE

Airborne Precautions are indicated for patients with respiratory infections which produce fine aerosols which can be dispersed by air currents, e.g. TB, measles



TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS:

DROPLET PRECAUTIONS
IN ADDITION TO STANDARD PRECAUTIONS


- VISITORS -
PLEASE SEE NURSE IN CHARGE PRIOR TO ENTERING

Before entering room:	
	Perform hand hygiene
	Put on a surgical mask
On leaving room:	
	Discard mask
	Clean patient-related equipment
	Perform hand hygiene

KEEP DOOR CLOSED AT ALL TIMES

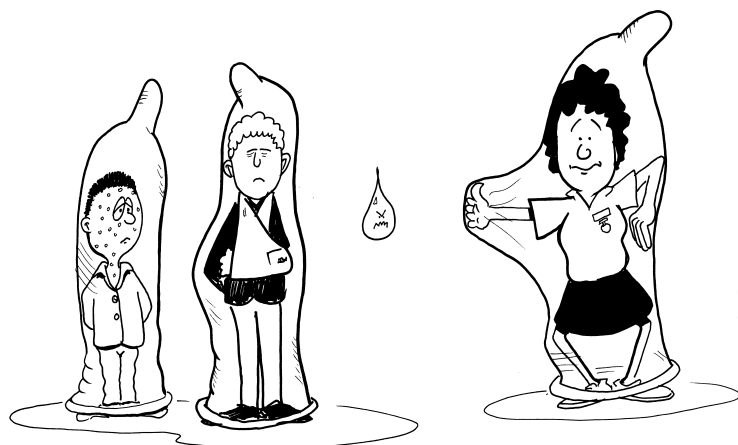


Droplet Precautions are indicated for patients with respiratory infections which produce droplets during coughing or sneezing which travel less than 1 metre, e.g. pertussis (Whooping cough)

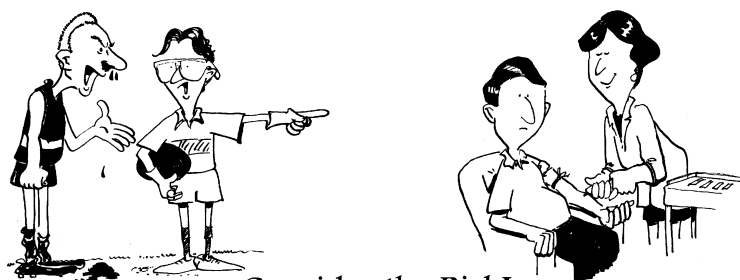
Major Elements of Infection Control are our Standard Precautions

- Hand hygiene
- Personal protective clothing
- Sharps safety
- Clinical waste disposal
- Linen management
- Decontamination of equipment
- Sterile supplies and aseptic technique
- Environmental cleanliness
- Single use supplies

Complete protection against transmission is possible, but not practical

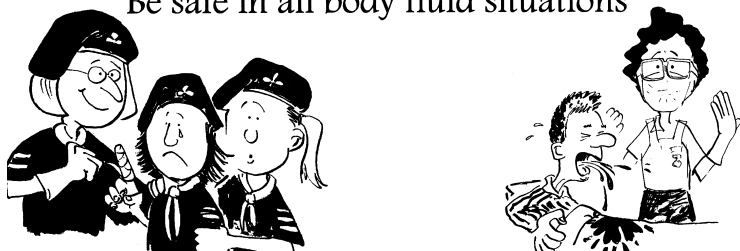


Adequate protection is based on good risk assessment



Consider the Risk!

Be safe in all body fluid situations



TRANSMISSION- BASED PRECAUTIONS:

CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

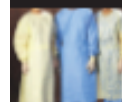
IN ADDITION TO STANDARD PRECAUTIONS



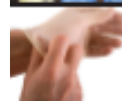
- VISITORS -

PLEASE SEE NURSE IN CHARGE PRIOR TO ENTERING

Before entering room:



Put on apron or gown



Perform hand hygiene and put on gloves

On leaving room:



Discard gloves and apron



Clean patient-related equipment



Perform hand hygiene



AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION ON
SAFETY AND QUALITY IN HEALTHCARE

Contact Precautions are indicated for care of patients identified or suspected of having multiple-antibiotic-resistant microbes, and for isolation of patients with gastroenteritis which does not have an aerosol-spread component.

Isolation Requirements

TYPE OF PRECAUTION	REQUIREMENTS
Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single room if possible, or cohort • Gloves whenever touching patient or surfaces close to patient • Gowns when in direct contact with patient or surfaces close to patient • Mask/face shield if splash likely • Single use equipment of patient dedicated equipment—avoid sharing between patients • Frequent cleaning of high touch surfaces and equipment in immediate vicinity of patient • Remove gloves and gown, and wash hands before leaving room
Droplet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single room door closed • Surgical mask if within 1 metre of patient • Gloves/gown as recommended for standard precautions • Patient transport—patient to wear surgical mask
Airborne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative pressure isolation room • High efficiency mask (N95) - TB, SARS, pandemic flu if patient cannot wear a surgical mask, small pox, viral haemorrhagic fevers • Surgical mask for other respiratory infections • Gloves/gown as recommended for standard precautions • Patient transport—patient to wear surgical mask

Standard Precautions

Standard precautions are a set of control measures designed to prevent contact with the body fluids of any other person or contaminated article.

Assume that every person is potentially infected or colonised regardless of their perceived risk or confirmed infectious status.

Possible Entry Sites for micro-organisms:

- Sharps injuries
- Contact with broken skin
- Contact with conjunctiva (surface of eye)
- Contact with mucous membrane (inner lining) of mouth or nose

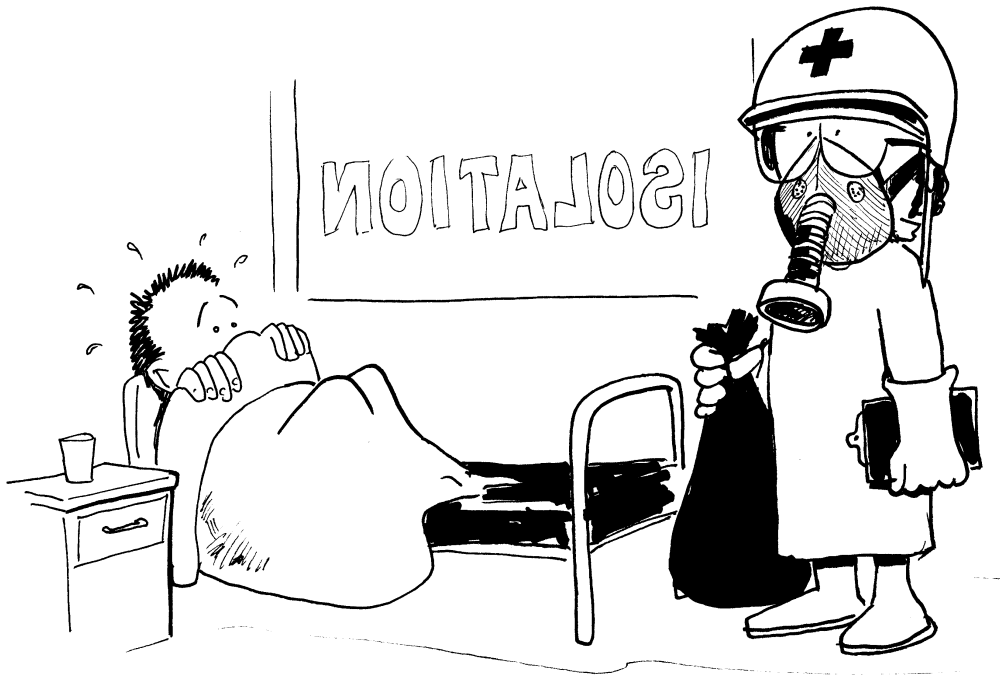
Precautions required for all patients:

- Hand hygiene
- Personal protective equipment (PPE) if contact with blood/body fluids may occur
 - Disposable gloves
 - Eye protection (splash potential)
 - Gown/plastic apron (splash potential)
 - Mask (splash potential)
- Respiratory hygiene—staff and patients
- Aseptic technique
- Safe handling of sharps and clinical waste
- Appropriate reprocessing of patient equipment
- Environmental cleanliness
- Appropriate food and laundry services

Respiratory Etiquette—staff & patients

- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you sneeze or cough
- Put used tissue into the waste basket
- Wash your hands after coughing or sneezing.

Sometimes transmission-based precautions are required in addition to Standard Precautions!



Transmission-based Precautions

Transmission-based Precautions are used when modes of transmission may not be completely interrupted by Standard Precautions

Transmission-based precautions are always used **in addition** to Standard Precautions.

Contact Precautions

For resistant bacteria which are transmitted by direct or indirect contact with the patient or the patient's environment.

- Gastroenteritis, MRSA, VRE

Droplet Precautions

For respiratory infections transmitted by larger respiratory droplets which only travel about one metre and do not remain suspended in air.

- Whooping cough, diphtheria, influenza, rubella

Airborne Precautions

For respiratory infections transmitted by fine, floating particles which are easily spread by air currents.

- Tuberculosis, measles, chickenpox.