Welcome!
You have just joined the Infection Control Team!

Presented by:
The Infection Control Departments of SUNY Upstate Medical University and Upstate University Hospital @ Community General

Reviewed 4/7/2016
Infection Control Orientation

- Blood Borne Pathogen Standard
- General Infection Control Practices
- Prevention of HAI’s
- Tuberculosis Control
- HIV Confidentiality
Blood Borne Pathogen Standard
29 CFR Bloodborne pathogens.-1910.1030
www.osha.gov

• Established to protect healthcare workers from diseases transmitted by blood and body fluids (Hepatitis B & C and HIV)

• Developed to make HCW's aware of risks of bloodborne diseases

• Safe work practices to prevent spread of bloodborne viruses
Standard Precautions

• Practice Standard (Universal) Precautions - treat all patients as if potentially infectious.
Standard Precautions

INCLUDE THE USE OF:
- Hand hygiene and personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Basic Barrier Precautions (gloves, gowns, masks, protective eyewear)
- Special containers for sharps/needles; NEVER recap used needles
- Safety devices whenever possible
- Correct handling, cleaning, and/or disposal of contaminated items:
  - A plastic bag for soiled or dirty linen
  - Body waste discarded into hopper or toilet
  - Surface wipe visibly soiled reusable equipment with hospital-approved germicide wipes; place in dirty utility/soiled staging area for pick-up
  - Clean spills immediately:
    - Wipe up small spills wearing appropriate PPE – wear gloves/watch for sharps. Use hospital approved germicide (solution or wipes)
    - Large spills – Secure the area, contact housekeeping supervisor. See slide: Summary Information for Campus Specific Policies
    - Empty trash carefully, holding away from your body; never push trash down with your hand or foot
Blood Borne Pathogen Standard

• Methods of Compliance
  – Standard Precautions (hand hygiene, use of barriers)
  – Engineering and Work Practice Controls
  – Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (identify exposure potential; needed barriers)
  – Environmental Cleaning (blood spills, decontaminating patient equipment)
Exposure Control Plan (ECP): 1910.1030(c)

• The ECP must include:
  – List of currently available product that reduce/eliminate exposure
  – Annual documentation of consideration and implementation of safer medical devices
  – Mechanism for solicitation of input from non-managerial employees for evaluation process of new devices
Compliance with ECP

- Safe Medical Device Evaluation Subcommittee: SUNY Upstate University Hospital
  - Assess current sharps safety/exposure prevention
  - Coordinate evaluation of products
  - Make recommendations about and oversee education required with introduction of new devices
  - Review data to evaluate effectiveness of safety devices in use

- Evaluation of safe medical device process will include:
  - Solicitation of non-managerial staff by direct handling of device and submission of written evaluation during new product evaluations
  - Feedback encouraged from all staff on current device use and recommendations for new products
  - Safety Medical Device Survey Form @ www.upstate.edu/ehs/infection_control.php. Send to Infection Control Department, 506 Jacobsen Hall

- Questions about BBP?
  Call: 464-SAFE (464-7233) 24/7
What should you do if you have an accidental exposure to a patient’s blood or body fluids?

- Wash or rinse the area well or flush eyes with water.
- Monday-Friday, Contact Employee Health to report the injury. At all other times report to the emergency room for evaluation & care. See slide: Summary Information for Campus Specific Policies.
- Recommendations for treatment and follow up will be discussed with you.
- Complete an Injury Report Form.
What is the Risk from a single hollow bore needlestick?

- Hepatitis B: 30% - vaccine provided free in Employee Health Office
- Hepatitis C: 3% - no vaccine
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV): 0.3% - no vaccine
BIOHAZARD SYMBOLS

• This symbol tells staff that something has blood/body fluid on it that could be harmful to them – contaminated

• The color RED is another signal for contamination with blood/body fluids (e.g. instrument bin)
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE EXPOSURES

• Report the exposure (e.g. chickenpox, measles, scabies, tuberculosis, influenza, pertussis, gastrointestinal illness) to:
  – Employee Health Office – Monday through Friday. All other times, weekends and holidays contact the Administrative Supervisor (Nursing Supervisor)
General Infection Control Practices

• Hand Hygiene
  – CDC Guidelines
• Healthcare Associated Infection (HAI)
• Isolation Precautions Categories
HAND HYGIENE

- **You Should Wash Your Hands:**
  - Before and after giving care to a patient
  - After removing gloves
  - Before and after eating
  - After sneezing, coughing, or using the bathroom

- **Hand Washing Skill:**
  - Wet hands with warm water; apply soap
  - Wash for at least 15 seconds using friction

- **Alcohol-Based Waterless Hand Sanitizers:**
  - Use only if hands are not visibly soiled
  - Push one time to get gel/foam into palm of hand
  - Rub both hands together using friction till dry

- Artificial nails are not acceptable – anything that is not your natural nail
Prevention of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI’s)

- Strategies are evidence-based best practice
- Healthcare workers must know strategies for preventing HAI’s
- Multi Drug Resistant Organisms (MDRO)
  - Hand Hygiene
  - Appropriate isolation precautions
  - Cleaning procedures
  - Readmit electronic alert code for MDRO’s
Prevention of Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI’s)

- Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSI)
  - Bundle approach
  - Curos Caps (disinfecting port protectors for central lines)
- Surgical Site Infections (SSI)
  - Monitoring of surgeries
- All infection rates reported to Infection Control Committee/available on organizational scorecard & nursing dashboards
TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS

- **Airborne Precautions** for small particle sized bacteria and some viral illnesses that remain in the air /negative pressure room required /Mask fit-testing to wear a particulate respirator required to enter room. You must always wear the mask that you are fit tested with to ensure your safety.

- **Contact Precautions:** appropriate PPE (personal protective equipment) for touching patient and patient environment/ dedicate equipment to room (stethoscope, thermometer, etc)

- **Contact Precautions PLUS** for Clostridium difficile diarrhea/ includes enhanced cleaning procedure with bleach/use of UV light technology

- **Droplet Precautions** for germs that travel short distances in large droplets to make contact with mucus membranes of eyes, nose, or mouth/ wear ear-loop surgical mask

- **Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)** – see on-line Policy IC D-12; includes peri-operative brain biopsy protocol
Summary Information for Campus Specific Policy

- **SUNY Upstate University Hospital**
  - Exposure to blood & body fluids – contact Employee Health from 7:30am-4pm Mon-Fri @ 464-4260. All other times report to the Emergency Room
  - **Large blood spills** – Secure the area, vocera ‘housekeeping supervisor’ @ ext. 1400 or call ext. 6576
  - Patient education handouts - available on-line [www.upstate.edu/pated/intra/](http://www.upstate.edu/pated/intra/)

- **UPSTATE @ Community General Hospital**
  - Exposure to blood & body fluids – contact Employee Health from 7:30am-3:00pm Mon-Fri @ ext. 5624. All other times report to the Emergency Room
  - **Large blood spills** – Secure the area, contact housekeeping supervisor @ beeper *2960
  - Patient education handouts – available on-line [www.upstate.edu/pated/intra/](http://www.upstate.edu/pated/intra/) or call Infection Control @ ext. 5907
Tuberculosis Control
Tuberculosis

• What is it?
  – TB is a “communicable” disease caused by bacteria (germs) that spread from person to person through the air.

• How is it spread?
  – TB is spread by inhaling TB bacteria in the air. These bacteria can be put in the air by coughing and sneezing.
Tuberculosis Control Measures

- **People at Risk for TB:**
  - Elderly; Prison inmates; People with a chronic illness; People whose immune systems are lowered by certain medications/ chemotherapy or diseases like HIV/AIDS; Alcoholics; people with poor nutrition; IV street drug users; People from countries with a high rate of TB; Homeless

- **TB Control Measures:**
  - Policies to ensure rapid identification, diagnosis, and treatment of those likely to have TB
  - Medical clearance and mask fit testing required via Employee Health Office to enter an airborne precautions room
  - Educating, training, and counseling health care worker (HCW) about TB
  - Screening HCW for TB infection and disease
HIV Confidentiality Law

• What does the law provide for?
  – Informed Consent for HIV testing and pre and post-test counseling for any HIV related testing.
  – Limits disclosure of HIV related information.
  – Offer testing to all persons ages 13-64 receiving hospital, ED or primary care services (one time offer)
  – Improve early detection of HIV, public education
  – Anonymous testing defined for occupational exposures (significant risk exposure; specific clinical condition of the patient source)
Thank you for your attention.

Contact your Infection Control Department @
SUNY Upstate University Hospital
464-5258

or

UPSTATE University Hospital @
Community General
492- 5907