Infection Control

Preventing Infections is REALLY EVERYONE’S RESPONSIBILITY!!
Are EVERYWHERE!!!

• Bacteria
• Fungus
• Virus

All contribute to the spread of germs from surfaces, personal contact, sneezing and coughing.
INFECTIOUS AGENT
Bacteria - Fungi - Viruses

SUSCEPTIBLE HOST
Immunosuppression
Diabetes – Surgery – Burns
Cardiopulmonary - Neonates

RESERVOIRS
People
Equipment
Environment
Water

PORTAL OF ENTRY
Mucous membrane
GI / urinary /
Respiratory track
Broken skin

PORTAL OF EXIT
Excretions - Secretions Skin
- Droplets

MEANS OF TRANSMISSION
Direct Contact
Fomites
- Injection / Ingestion
- Airborne aerosol

INvolves ALL OF US!!
Droplet

- Large germ filled particles that usually pass 3 feet or less through the air before settling. Most commonly spread through 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.
Contact

✓ Direct and indirect

✓ Some examples- MRSA, lice, antibiotic-resistant organisms, scabies (to name a few)
Fecal Oral

- Hands not washed after using the toilet or patient may not be able to control bowel or bladder
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!

Hand Washing
Why all the FUSS about Hand Washing???

- Most common mode of transmission of pathogens is via hands
5 Moments of Hand Hygiene

1. Before touching a patient
2. Before clean/aseptic procedure
3. After body fluid exposure risk
4. After touching a patient
5. After touching patient surroundings
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
Alcohol based gels are used ...

- Before contact with patients or environment
- After removing gloves & touching patient or objects in patients environment if hands **NOT** visibly soiled
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.
Standard Precautions cont.

VOLUNTEERS are not allowed to enter rooms requiring a 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
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!