Infection Prevention and Control Spiritual Care

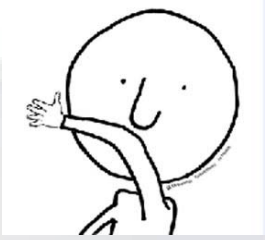
HHS Infection Prevention and Control

Whether Infection Occurs Depends Upon

- Type of exposure (micro-organism)
- how much organisms you have been exposed to
- How infective the organism is (Virulence)
- Length of the exposure to infecting organism
- Nature of the exposure
- Mode of transmission
- Your health status, risk factors, immunity or susceptibility

Protect Your Self and Patient

- Clean your hands frequently
- Keep up your vaccination
- Practice respiratory etiquette
  - Cough in your sleeve or into tissue
  - Practice good hand hygiene



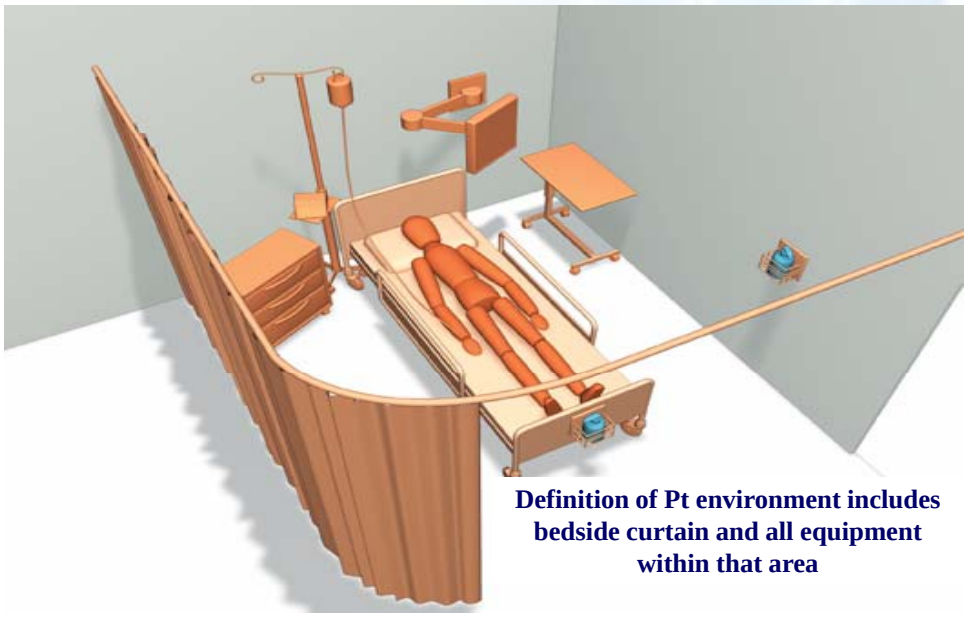
Key to Prevention

- **Follow Routine Practices at all times with all Patient interactions**
  - Hand Hygiene frequently
  - Wear gown, glove and or mask when risk of exposure to blood or body fluids
  - Clean equipment and items after use using disinfectant wipe

Hand Hygiene is #1

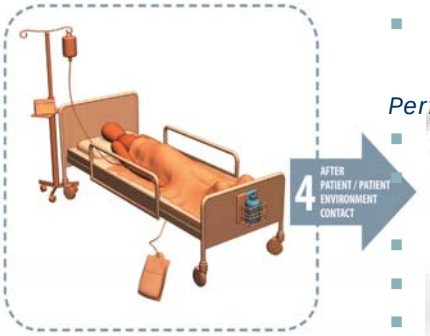
- Alcohol based hand rub is preferred for non-soiled hands rub
  - Apply and rub hands for 15 seconds
  - Quickly kills microorganisms on contact
- Wash with soap and water if hands are soiled
  - lather for 15-30 seconds
  - Use paper towel to turn off tap
  - Do not use patients bathroom sink
- Perform hand hygiene before applying glove and after removal of glove

Clean Hands between Patient Enviornment



Definition of Pt environment includes bedside curtain and all equipment within that area

When to clean your hands



Perform hand hygiene before:

- *Entering Patient room*
- *Giving eucharist*
- *Before doning gloves*

Perform hand hygiene after:

- shaking hands, stroking an arm
- helping a patient to move around, giving blessings or eucharist
- changing bed linen
- moving patient equipment
- holding a bed rail
- clearing the bedside table
- pulling bedside curtain

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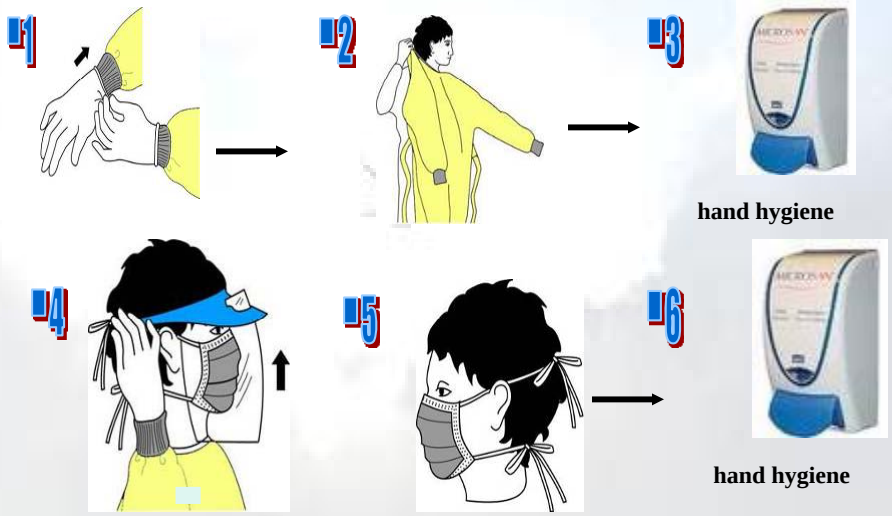
Additional Precautions & Isolation

- **Added precautions for Patients with known infectious diseases or resistant bacteria**
- **Follow Directions on sign**
  - AIRBORNE: TB, Varicella, Disseminated shingles, measles
  - DROPLET: *Neisseria meningiditis* disease, Rubella, Influenza, RSV, pneumonia, patients with fever
  - CONTACT: scabies/lice, draining wound not contained in dressing, diarrhea,
  - CONTACT: ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT ORGANISMS such as:
    - MRSA
    - VRE
    - Other resistant bacteria

How to Remove Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

INSIDE patient's room – Remove and discard gloves & gown



Visiting Patients in Hospital

- Place coats outside or just inside the Patient room – may place in clear plastic bag
- Perform hand hygiene using waterless hand product prior to entering room
- Wear gown, glove and or mask if Additional Precautions required as shown by the sign on patient door/curtain
- Before leaving the room, remove gown and or gloves and place them in the container provided
- Do not place personal items on the bed or bedside table
- Do not sit on bed
- Limit what you handle in room
- Use waterless hand product to clean your hands after leaving room

Protect Patients

- Infection Prevention and Control is everyone's responsibility
- Follow good Hand Hygiene practice
- Maintain your immunizations
  - Annual flu shot, Hepatitis B vaccine
- Do not visit if you are sick
- Wear appropriate PPE
- Follow Routine Practices at all times with all Patient interactions

Hand Hygiene Saves Lives
Together we can make a difference