

Infection Prevention

Orientation Module for Students - Advanced Practice Providers - Residents - Faculty

Greater Green Bay Health Care Alliance

ggbha.org

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INFECTION PREVENTION

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This module is designed to prepare you for your clinical/residency experience. This module covers five very important topics; Infection Prevention, Bloodborne Pathogens, Isolation Precautions, and Hazardous Materials.

After completing all five modules and understanding the information presented, you will need to complete the 'Confidentiality Agreement and Acknowledgement of Orientation Modules' form. Please give the completed form to your school coordinator or faculty member, not the healthcare facility. The school will retain your signed/dated form.

The required learning modules need to be completed annually by students / advanced practice providers / residents / faculty.

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While completing this module, please know YOU are responsible for understanding the information presented.

If you have any questions, please contact your instructor/school/facility for answers prior to submitting your final 'Confidentiality Agreement and Acknowledgement of Orientation Modules' form.

INFECTION PREVENTION

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MODULE OUTCOMES

1. Verbalize basic concepts of infection prevention.
2. Describe how and when to wash hands.
3. Describe bloodborne pathogens.
4. List the different routes bloodborne pathogens are spread.
5. Describe how you would prevent the spread of bloodborne pathogens with standard precautions.
6. Outline the types and use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
7. Describe the action you would take if you had a bloodborne pathogen exposure.
8. Identify different types of isolation and PPE to be worn.
9. Describe how to put on and remove PPE.
10. Identify infectious, hazardous, and pharmaceutical waste.

INFECTION PREVENTION

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What is the single most effective method to prevent the spread of infection? *Decide your answer before advancing to the next slide.*

- ☐ Long sleeves and gloves
- ☐ Hand hygiene
- ☐ Cold weather

INFECTION PREVENTION

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YES!

Hand hygiene is the
single most effective
method to prevent the
spread of infection.



INFECTION PREVENTION

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HAND HYGIENE VIDEO

Would you want to shake a person's dirty hand? Probably not. But what if you couldn't see the bacteria on someone's hands? Watch this short [VIDEO](#) on hand hygiene. Return to this slide when done.



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WASH YOUR HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER:

1. For at least 20 seconds.
2. When they are visibly soiled.
3. When they are contaminated with blood or body fluids.
4. After caring for patients with certain viruses or bacteria (i.e., *Clostridium difficile* (c-diff), norovirus).
5. After using the restroom.
6. After 7-8 uses of alcohol-based hand rub.



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WHEN USING AN ALCOHOL-BASED HAND SANITIZER:

1. Put the product on hands and rub together.
2. Cover all surfaces until hands feel dry.
3. This should take around 20 seconds.



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Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer:

- Entering and exiting a patient room
- Immediately before touching a patient
- Before performing an aseptic task or handling invasive medical devices
- After touching a patient or the patient's immediate environment
- After contact with blood, body fluids, or contaminated surfaces
- Prior to eating or drinking.

Wash with soap and water:

- When hands are visibly soiled
- After caring for a patient with known or suspected infections diarrhea
- After known or suspected exposure to spores (e.g., *B. anthracis*, *C. difficile* outbreaks”
- After 7-8 uses of alcohol-based hand sanitizer

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HAND HYGIENE - NAILS

Which of these hands shows the appropriate way to keep your nails while working in a clinical/residency setting?



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HAND HYGIENE - NAILS

Correct Answer: Keep nails trim and clean - no artificial nails, shellac polish, or nail wraps.



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HAND HYGIENE - KNOWLEDGE CHECK

You just assisted a patient with Norovirus to the bathroom and inadvertently got stool on your hands. How should you clean your hands? *Decide your answer before advancing to the next slide.*

- ☐ Clean your hands with a hand sanitizer.
- ☐ Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- ☐ Wash your hands with soap and water OR a hand sanitizer for at least 20 seconds.

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HAND HYGIENE - KNOWLEDGE CHECK

Correct Answer:

- ✓ Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds if you have stool on them. Hand sanitizer is **NOT** adequate for this situation.

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HAND HYGIENE - OPTIONAL TRAINING

If you would like to learn more, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has developed a great [mini training course](#) on hand hygiene. Return to this slide after you have completed the CDC training.



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MOBILE DEVICES

Mobile devices breed bacteria. Which of these two items has more germs on it than the other?
Decide your answer before advancing to the next slide.

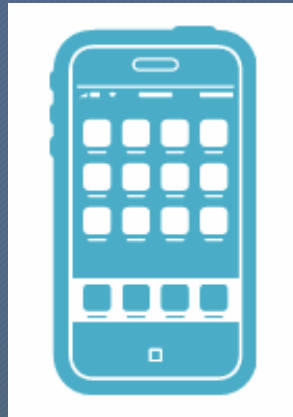


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MOBILE DEVICES

Your cell phone has ten times more germs on it than a toilet!



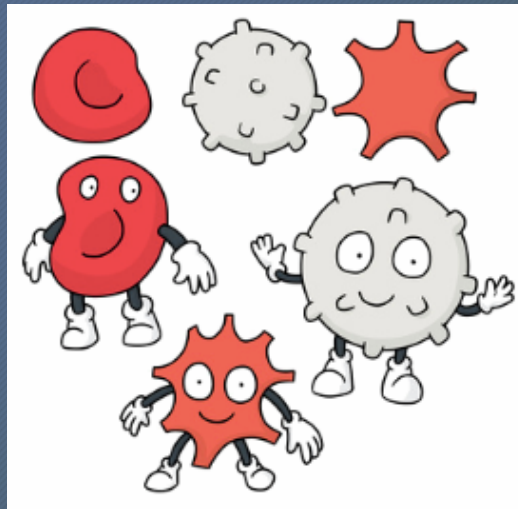
INFECTION PREVENTION

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MOBILE DEVICES

Studies have shown that your cell phone has **25,000 GERMS PER SQUARE INCH!**

You can clean your device with a microfiber cloth and cotton swabs, compressed air, or a UV light device.



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CARING FOR YOURSELF

If you are feeling ill, you should not work or be in a health care setting. You don't want to infect others.

- ✓ Stay home.
- ✓ Notify your school (and preceptor if applicable).
- ✓ Take care of yourself.



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COVER YOUR COUGH

Which person is coughing the correct way? *Decide your answer before advancing to the next slide.*



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COVER YOUR COUGH

Correct Answer: Cough or sneeze into the bend of your arm or sleeve. If you cough or sneeze into a tissue, discard the tissue and ALWAYS wash your hands.

✓ **Consider wearing your face mask in public.**



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COVER YOUR COUGH

Review this poster with reminders about staying healthy.

Remember, if you have cold or flu symptoms, please tell your instructor and staff immediately.

If you have cold or flu symptoms, please tell our staff immediately

Cover your Coughs and Sneezes

 Cover your *nose* and *mouth* with a tissue when you cough or sneeze **OR**

 Cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands

 You may be asked to put on a surgical mask to protect others

 Put soiled tissue in the **trash can**, then clean your hands

Clean your Hands

 Wash with soap and water **OR**

 Use waterless hand sanitizer

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STANDARD PRECAUTIONS - WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

Decide your answer before advancing to the next slide.

- ☐ Using **practices** and **equipment** that prevent the spread of infection and protects you when in contact with any bodily fluids or blood.
- ☐ Only working around patients if you don't have a cough.
- ☐ Clothing that doesn't allow germs to penetrate.

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STANDARD PRECAUTIONS - WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

Standard Precautions means using practices and equipment that prevent the spread of infection and protect you when in contact with any bodily fluids or blood. This includes using *Personal Protective Equipment* (PPE).

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STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

1. ANY patient may be potentially infectious.
2. Protect yourself.
3. Use Standard Precautions with every patient. This includes Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) MAY INCLUDE:



Gloves



Goggles, safety glasses, face shields , masks



Fluid resistant gowns



Resuscitative pocket masks, bag-valve-mask (ambu-bag)



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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): GLOVES

Wear gloves when:

- ✓ Handling blood or body fluids.
- ✓ Touching unclean surfaces or objects.



Use alcohol hand gel/foam OR wash with soap and water before applying gloves AND after removing gloves.

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): PROTECT YOURSELF!

- ✓ Splashes, spraying and flaking of body fluids can happen. Anticipate this!
- ✓ Always use the correct PPE to protect yourself.



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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): SHARPS

What are sharps? Which of these images contain sharps?



NOTE: Sharps safety devices are REQUIRED by Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA).

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): SHARPS

Correct Answer: All the images below contain sharps.



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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): SHARPS

Prevent injury from sharps by:

1. Using facility approved safety devices.
2. **ALWAYS** activate safety devices before disposal.
3. **NEVER** recap a used needle.
4. Immediately dispose sharps into a sharp's container.
5. Don't overfill the sharps container. Notify site personnel if full for replacement.
6. **NEVER** reach into the sharp's container, even if an important item is dropped in. Call for help!
7. Follow the facility's policy.



NOTE: Sharps safety devices are REQUIRED by Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA).

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Keep a clean environment. Are the following statements True or False?	True	False
1. It is everyone's responsibility to keep the environment clean.		
2. No need to use disinfectants. Plain water is fine.		
3. Cleaning equipment that was used on patients prevents the spread of infection.		
4. Only environmental services staff can clean equipment.		
5. Anything touched by a team member, resident, student, patient or visitor is considered contaminated.		
6. Each facility may use different disinfectant wipes.		
7. Only items touched by a patient are considered contaminated.		

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

ANSWERS: Keep a clean environment. Are the following statements True or False?

	True	False
1. It is everyone's responsibility to keep the environment clean.	X	
2. No need to use disinfectants. Plain water is fine.		X
3. Cleaning equipment that was used on patients prevents the spread of infection.	X	
4. Only environmental services staff can clean equipment.		X
5. Anything touched by a team member, resident, student, patient or visitor is considered contaminated.	X	
6. Each facility may use different disinfectant wipes.	X	
7. Only items touched by a patient are considered contaminated.		X

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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

1. Every facility uses their own disinfectants. (One example is shown.)
2. Know the IFU (instructions for use) for the wipe being used.
3. Know wet and dry times. Know where to locate the information if asked.



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POLICIES & PROCEDURES

Check facility policies and procedures:

1. Find out where to locate policies and procedures.
2. Facilities may have specific infection prevention policies.
3. Check with department leaders for policies or procedures that direct practices in your clinical/residency area.



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KNOWLEDGE CHECK

Which of the following are ways you can prevent infection and protect yourself? *Decide all that apply before advancing to the next slide.*

- ☐ Hand hygiene
- ☐ Use of safety devices (e.g., self-sheathing needles)
- ☐ Air conditioning
- ☐ Proper handling and disposal of sharps
- ☐ Sweaters and scarves
- ☐ Appropriate use of PPE

INFECTION PREVENTION

KNOWLEDGE CHECK

Correct Answers:

- ✓ Hand hygiene
- ✓ Use of safety devices (e.g., self-sheathing needles)
- ✓ Proper handling and disposal of sharps
- ✓ Appropriate use of PPE

Use Standard Precautions every time you have the possibility of exposure to diseases, blood, or body fluids.

INFECTION PREVENTION - PATHOGENS

PATHOGENS - HOW THEY ARE SPREAD

Bloodborne diseases are **spread** three ways.

1. Blood to blood contact
2. Sexually
3. From infected mother to infant (usually at birth)

INFECTION PREVENTION

PATHOGENS - HOW THEY ARE SPREAD

All blood and body fluids are potentially infectious and can cause the spread of serious diseases like:

1. Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
2. Hepatitis B* (HBV)
3. Hepatitis C (HCV)

**Hepatitis B vaccine is recommended for all students/residents or healthcare workforce members who may be exposed to blood or body fluids. Contact your school or health department for additional information.*

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WHAT IS AN EXPOSURE?

An **exposure** refers to a splash, spray or percutaneous injury of the skin, eye, mucous membranes or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious body fluids. Feces, nasal secretions, saliva, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus are not considered potentially infectious unless they contain blood. The risk for transmission of HBV, HCV, and HIV infection from these fluids and materials is extremely low.

What should you do if you are exposed to the blood or body fluids of a patient?



Immediately following an exposure to blood:

- Wash site of injury and/or cut with soap and water
- Flush splashes to the nose, mouth, or skin with water
- Irrigate eyes with clean water, saline, or sterile irrigants

* Remember to take out contacts prior to irrigation *

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WHAT IS AN EXPOSURE?

You receive a cut or a needlestick with a sharp item contaminated with blood or body fluid. Is this an exposure? *Yes or No*

You are splashed in the eyes, nose, or mouth with blood or body fluid. Is this an exposure? *Yes or No*

Decide your answers before advancing to the next slide.

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EXPOSURE

YOU RECEIVE A CUT OR A NEEDLESTICK WITH A SHARP ITEM CONTAMINATED WITH BLOOD OR BODY FLUID. **YES, THIS IS AN EXPOSURE.**

YOU ARE SPLASHED IN THE EYES, NOSE OR MOUTH WITH BLOOD OR BODY FLUID. **YES, THIS IS AN EXPOSURE.**

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EXPOSURE

You have been in contact with blood on broken skin (rash or chapped). Is this an exposure? *Yes or No*

Decide your answer before advancing to the next slide.

What should you do if you are exposed to the blood or body fluids of a patient?



Immediately following an exposure to blood:

- Wash site of injury and/or cut with soap and water
- Flush splashes to the nose, mouth, or skin with water
- Irrigate eyes with clean water, saline, or sterile irrigants

** Remember to take out contacts prior to irrigation **

INFECTION PREVENTION

EXPOSURE

YOU HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH BLOOD ON BROKEN SKIN (RASH OR CHAPPED). **YES, THIS IS AN EXPOSURE.**

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EXPOSURE - WHAT TO DO

- ✓ Report the exposure promptly to your instructor, the department supervisor, employee health, or infection preventionist at the facility.
- ✓ Follow facility and school policies regarding reporting, documentation, and follow-up.

INFECTION PREVENTION

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BLOOD SPILL - WHAT TO DO

If you experience a blood spill, follow these steps.

1. Don gloves and other PPE depending on the size/type of spill.
2. Contain the spill. Notify facility staff who may obtain a spill kit.
3. Clean the area of “visible” contamination with an approved disinfectant.
4. Disinfect the area with new disinfectant for “non-visible” contamination.
5. Carefully dispose of all items used to contain/clean the spill.
6. Carefully remove PPE and dispose of PPE properly.
7. Perform hand hygiene with soap and water.



Sometimes patients enter our facilities with diseases that can easily be spread. Some patients have an increased chance of acquiring infections (immunocompromised, i.e., on chemotherapy and need to be protected from infection). Additional precautions are used to prevent the spread of diseases.



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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - 3 TYPES

There are 3 kinds of isolation precautions:

Contact



Droplet



Airborne



Each facility will provide instructions to remind you what PPE to put on (based on the precaution) prior to entering the room (e.g., may see sign posted)

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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - CONTACT PPE

GermS survive on surfaces and items you may touch or “contact”. If a patient is on “Contact” Precautions: ALWAYS wear a gown and gloves for all patient care when entering the patient’s environment or room.

Examples of when to use contact precautions; when a patient has:

1. Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)
2. Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
3. *Clostridium difficile*
4. Scabies
5. Infected wound with drainage

NOTE: Refer to each facility for guidance.



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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - CONTACT PPE



Before entering the room:

1. Put on isolation gown: **tie at neck and waist**



2. Put on gloves: should **cover cuffs of gown**



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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - CONTACT PPE

Before leaving the room:

1. Remove gloves (dirtiest). Discard in the wastebasket.
2. Untie waist (some gowns may vary).
3. Untie neck.
4. Carefully remove the gown (folding the dirty side inward) and discard in the wastebasket.
5. Sanitize hands with alcohol hand rub or wash with soap and water if visibly soiled.

Some situations require special precautions for hands.

NOTE: Some gowns may vary. See facility staff for instructions. The order of removal may be different depending on the type of gown.

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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Clostridium Difficile is a bacteria that produces spores and causes severe diarrheal illness.

Norovirus is a very contagious virus that causes vomiting and diarrhea.

Care Environment: When entering patients' homes under Special Precautions, do not bring in personal items. Use dedicated equipment.

Special Precautions

After removing your gloves:

Soap and water handwashing required



then

Use alcohol hand sanitizer






Clean room with **bleach**

INFECTION PREVENTION


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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - DROPLET PPE

Droplet precautions are used with known or suspected infection with pathogens that are transmitted by respiratory droplets when a person is coughing, sneezing, or talking.




Masks are worn for **Droplet Precautions** *every time* you enter the patient's environment.



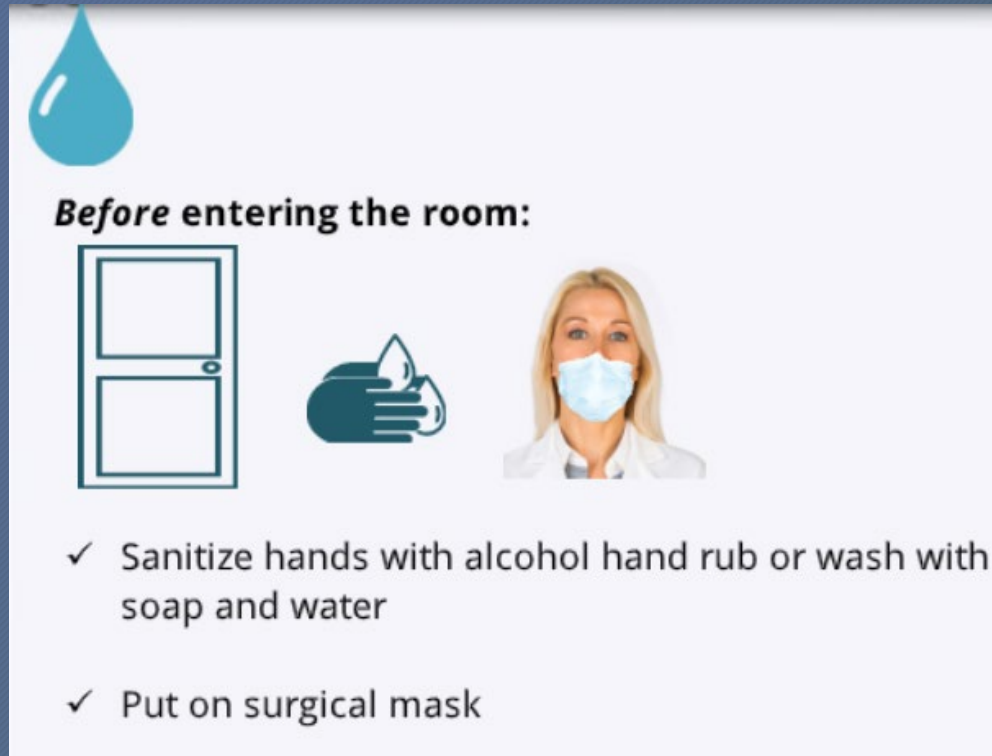
Germes can travel **up to 3 feet** by the patient during coughing, sneezing or talking

- Examples: Influenza and specified pneumonias in adults



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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - DROPLET PPE



The infographic features a large blue water drop icon at the top left. Below it, the text "Before entering the room:" is displayed. Underneath this text are three icons: a door, a hand being sanitized with a drop of liquid, and a person wearing a surgical mask. At the bottom, there are two bullet points with checkmarks.

Before entering the room:

- ✓ Sanitize hands with alcohol hand rub or wash with soap and water
- ✓ Put on surgical mask

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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - DROPLET PPE



Before *leaving* the room, remove PPE in order:



- ✓ Remove surgical mask, discard in wastebasket in room
- ✓ Sanitize hands with alcohol hand rub or wash with soap and water

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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - AIRBORNE

Airborne precautions are used when the germs are spread long distances on tiny particles in the air. Examples: Measles, Chicken Pox, Active or Suspected Tuberculosis, and Disseminated Shingles

N95s and Air-Purifying Respirators (PAPR or CAPR) are only worn by individuals who are specially fitted (fit tested) or who have gone through special training. Check with the facility before entering a patient room on airborne precautions or in a negative pressure room.



N95 Mask



PAPR



CAPR

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WHAT IS FIT TESTING?

Testing is done to confirm that a respirator fits correctly to protect the wearer from airborne particles.

FIT TESTING INVOLVES:

- Completion of a health questionnaire to ensure your ability to wear a respirator.
- Physical fit testing - qualitative or quantitative testing to measure comfort and that wearer is protected.



N95 Mask



PAPR



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AFTER BEING FIT TESTED

- ✓ Students MUST use the same mask (make, model, style, and size) that they were fitted to, as masks are NOT interchangeable.
- ✓ Follow the guidelines of healthcare organizations regarding length of wear, reuse of masks, donning and doffing.

Each healthcare organizations will have their own requirements for fit testing. Follow the guidance of your clinical coordinator for additional information.



N95 Mask



PAPR

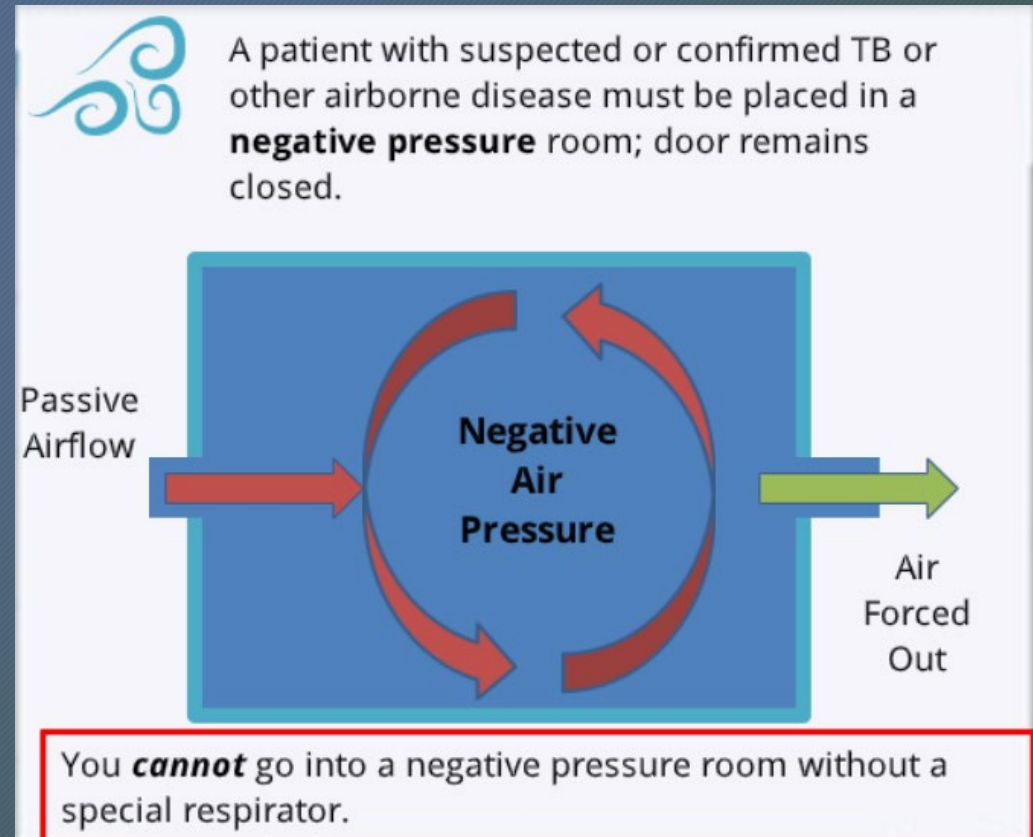


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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - AIRBORNE

You cannot go into a negative pressure room without a special respirator. Students/residents may or may not be assigned to patients in negative pressure rooms. Check with the facility.



INFECTION PREVENTION

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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - PUTTING ON PPE

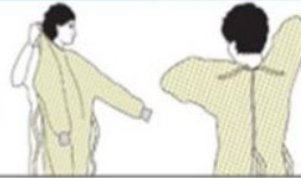
Review the steps on this poster, outlining the proper steps to take when putting on PPE. The steps must be followed in this order.

KEY TIPS

- Be sure to wrap gown fully around body
- Always tie in BACK or side, NOT in front
- Check the fit of mask or respirator
- Pull gloves over cuffs of gown


1. GOWN

- Fully cover torso from neck to knees, arms to end of wrists, and wrap around the back
- Fasten in back of neck and waist




2. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck
- Fit flexible band to nose bridge
- Fit snug to face and below chin
- Fit-check respirator




3. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Place over face and eyes and adjust to fit



4. GLOVES

- Extend to cover wrist of isolation gown

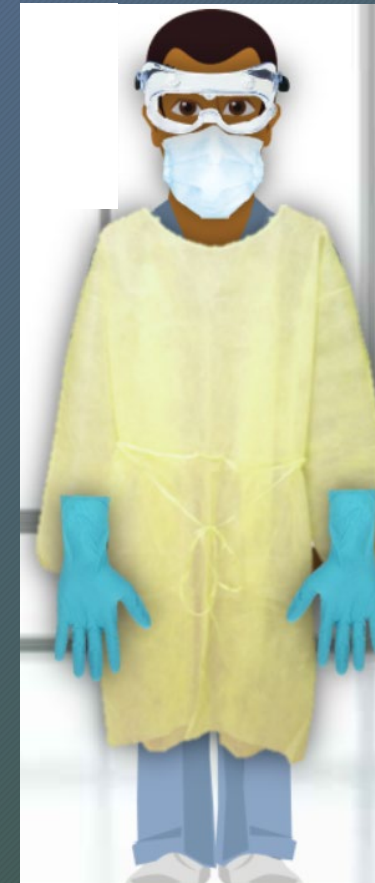


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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - PUTTING ON PPE

Harry's PPE includes:

- ✓ Gloves
- ✓ Goggles
- ✓ Mask
- ✓ Gown



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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - REMOVING PPE

Review the steps on this poster, outlining the proper steps to take when removing PPE.

Follow the facility's policies for removing PPE.

Isolation Precautions

Removing PPE

KEY TIPS

Start with gloves, goggles/shield, gown, then mask or respirator

When removing gloves, peel glove off over first glove

When pulling away gown, do not touch outside of gown

Remove by folding inward, turning inside out, and roll into a ball or bundle

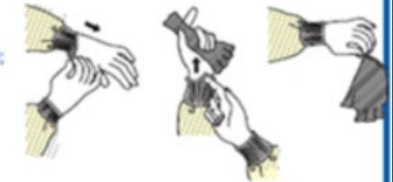
Always remember hand hygiene after removal

SEQUENCE FOR REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Except for respirator, remove PPE at doorway or in anteroom. Remove respirator after leaving patient room and closing door.

1. GLOVES

- Outside of gloves is 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
- Peel glove off over first glovet
- Discard gloves in waste container



2. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Outside of goggles or face shield is contaminated!
- To remove, handle by head band or ear pieces
- Place in designated receptacle for reprocessing or in waste container



3. GOWN

- Gown front and sleeves are contaminated!
- Unfasten ties
- Pull away from neck and shoulders, touching inside of gown only
- Turn gown inside out
- Fold or roll into a bundle and discard



4. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Front of mask/respirator is contaminated — DO NOT TOUCH!
- Grasp bottom, then top ties or elastics and remove
- Discard in waste container



PERFORM HAND HYGIENE BETWEEN STEPS
IF HANDS BECOME CONTAMINATED AND
IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE



INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

For a patient that does not have any isolation precautions, what type of PPE would you wear to their take vital signs? *Decide your answer before advancing to the next slide.*

- ☐ None
- ☐ Goggles
- ☐ Gloves
- ☐ Mask
- ☐ N95 Mask
- ☐ Gown



INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

For a patient that does not have any isolation precautions, what type of PPE would you wear to take vital signs?*

Correct Answer:

✓ None

For patients not on isolation precautions, PPE is not needed to take their vital signs.



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ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

For a patient that does not have any isolation precautions, what type of PPE would you wear to draw blood from their vein? *Decide your answer before advancing to the next slide.*

- ☐ None
- ☐ Goggles
- ☐ Gloves
- ☐ Mask
- ☐ N95 Mask
- ☐ Gown

INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

For a patient that does not have any isolation precautions, what type of PPE would you wear to draw blood from their vein?*

Correct Answer:

✓ Gloves



For patients not on isolation precautions, gloves are worn to draw blood from their vein.

INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

What type of PPE would you wear if caring for a patient with diarrhea diagnosed with *c. diff*?

- ☐ None
- ☐ Goggles
- ☐ Gloves
- ☐ Mask
- ☐ N95 Mask
- ☐ Gown

INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

What type of PPE would you wear if caring for a patient with diarrhea diagnosed with *c. diff*?

Correct Answer:

- ✓ Gloves
- ✓ Gown

You must wear gloves and a gown if caring for a patient with diarrhea diagnosed with *c. diff*.

INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

What type of PPE would you wear if bathing a patient with TB?

- ☐ None
- ☐ Goggles
- ☐ Gloves
- ☐ Mask
- ☐ N95 Mask
- ☐ Gown

INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

What type of PPE would you wear if bathing a patient with TB?

Correct Answer:

- ✓ N95 Mask or PAPR
- ✓ Gloves

You must wear gloves and a N95 mask or PAPR while bathing a patient with TB.

INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

What type of PPE would you wear if changing linens on a bed of a patient with influenza?

- ☐ None
- ☐ Goggles
- ☐ Gloves
- ☐ Mask
- ☐ N95 Mask
- ☐ Gown

INFECTION PREVENTION

ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS - WHICH PPE?

What type of PPE would you wear if changing linens on a bed of a patient with influenza?

Correct Answer:

- ✓ Mask
- ✓ Gloves

You must wear a mask and gloves to change the linens on a bed of a patient with influenza.

INFECTION PREVENTION - HAZARDOUS WASTE

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HAZARDOUS WASTE - INFECTIOUS WASTE

To protect yourself and others, red bag all infectious waste containing blood or body fluids that are:



INFECTION PREVENTION

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HAZARDOUS WASTE - INFECTIOUS WASTE

High-risk body fluids include:

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal secretions
- Pleural fluid
- Amniotic fluid
- Spinal fluid



INFECTION PREVENTION

HAZARDOUS WASTE - INFECTIOUS WASTE

For each item, decide if it would go in a **RED HAZARDOUS BAG** or NO hazardous bag.

	Red Hazardous Bag	No Hazardous Bag
1. IV bags and lines without visible blood		
2. IV Bags and lines with visible blood		
3. Syringes without blood or needles		
4. PPE without blood		
5. PPE with lots of blood		
6. Paper toweling		
7. Exam table paper		
8. Bandages only spotted with blood		
9. Bandages dripping with blood		
10. Empty bedpans, wash basins, urinals		

Remember, to be disposed in the red bag it must be infectious waste containing blood or body fluids that are: *drippable, pourable, squeezable, or flakeable*.



INFECTION PREVENTION

HAZARDOUS WASTE - INFECTIOUS WASTE

For each item, decide if it would go in a **RED HAZARDOUS BAG** or NO hazardous bag.

<u>Correct Answers:</u>	Red Hazardous Bag	No Hazardous Bag
1. IV bags and lines without visible blood		X
2. IV Bags and lines with visible blood	X	
3. Syringes without blood or needles		X
4. PPE without blood		X
5. PPE with lots of blood	X	
6. Paper toweling		X
7. Exam table paper		X
8. Bandages only spotted with blood		X
9. Bandages dripping with blood	X	
10. Empty bedpans, wash basins, urinals		X

Remember, to be disposed in the red bag it must be infectious waste containing blood or body fluids that are: *drippable, pourable, squeezable, or flakable*.



INFECTION PREVENTION

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HAZARDOUS WASTE - PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE

Pharmaceutical waste (drugs/medications), can harm the environment and human health if not disposed of properly. Sometimes people dispose of drugs/medications down the sink or flush them down the toilet.

Recent studies indicate some of these chemicals are passing through wastewater treatment systems and entering our waterways!



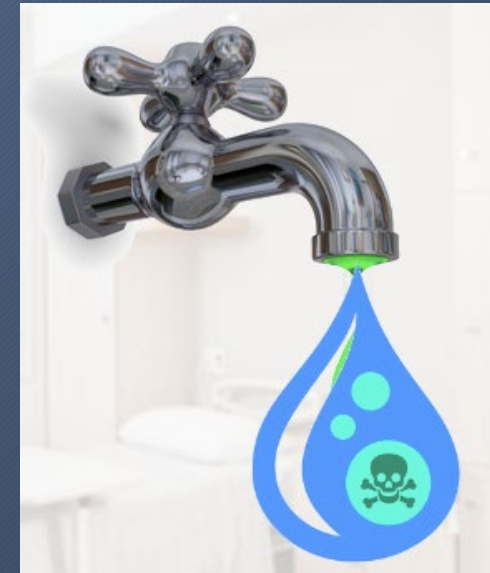
INFECTION PREVENTION

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HAZARDOUS WASTE - PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE

Hazardous waste may affect drinking water!

Improper disposal of pharmaceutical waste may affect drinking water for local municipalities. All pharmaceutical waste should be disposed of according to facility guidelines.



INFECTION PREVENTION

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HAZARDOUS WASTE - PHARMACEUTICAL WASTE

Be aware of safe medicine disposal within a facility and outside of a healthcare facility.

1. Know where to throw.
2. Check facility policies and read waste signs carefully.
3. Many facilities have very specific containers for various waste.
4. Consider using safe medicine disposal practices at home.

INFECTION PREVENTION

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Congratulations! You have completed the Infection Prevention module. A lot of information was covered in this module. Because of your hard work, you are better prepared for the clinical/residency setting. **This module covered:**

1. Basic concepts of infection prevention.
2. Hand hygiene.
3. Bloodborne pathogens.
4. Personal protective equipment (PPE).
5. Bloodborne pathogen exposures.
6. Types of isolation.
7. Infectious, hazardous, and pharmaceutical waste.

INFECTION PREVENTION - CONCLUSION

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After completing and all five modules and understanding the information presented, you will need to complete the 'Confidentiality Agreement and Acknowledgement of Orientation Modules' form.

Please give the completed form to your school coordinator or faculty member, not the healthcare facility. The school will retain your signed/dated form.

The required learning modules need to be completed annually by students/advanced practice providers/residents/faculty.