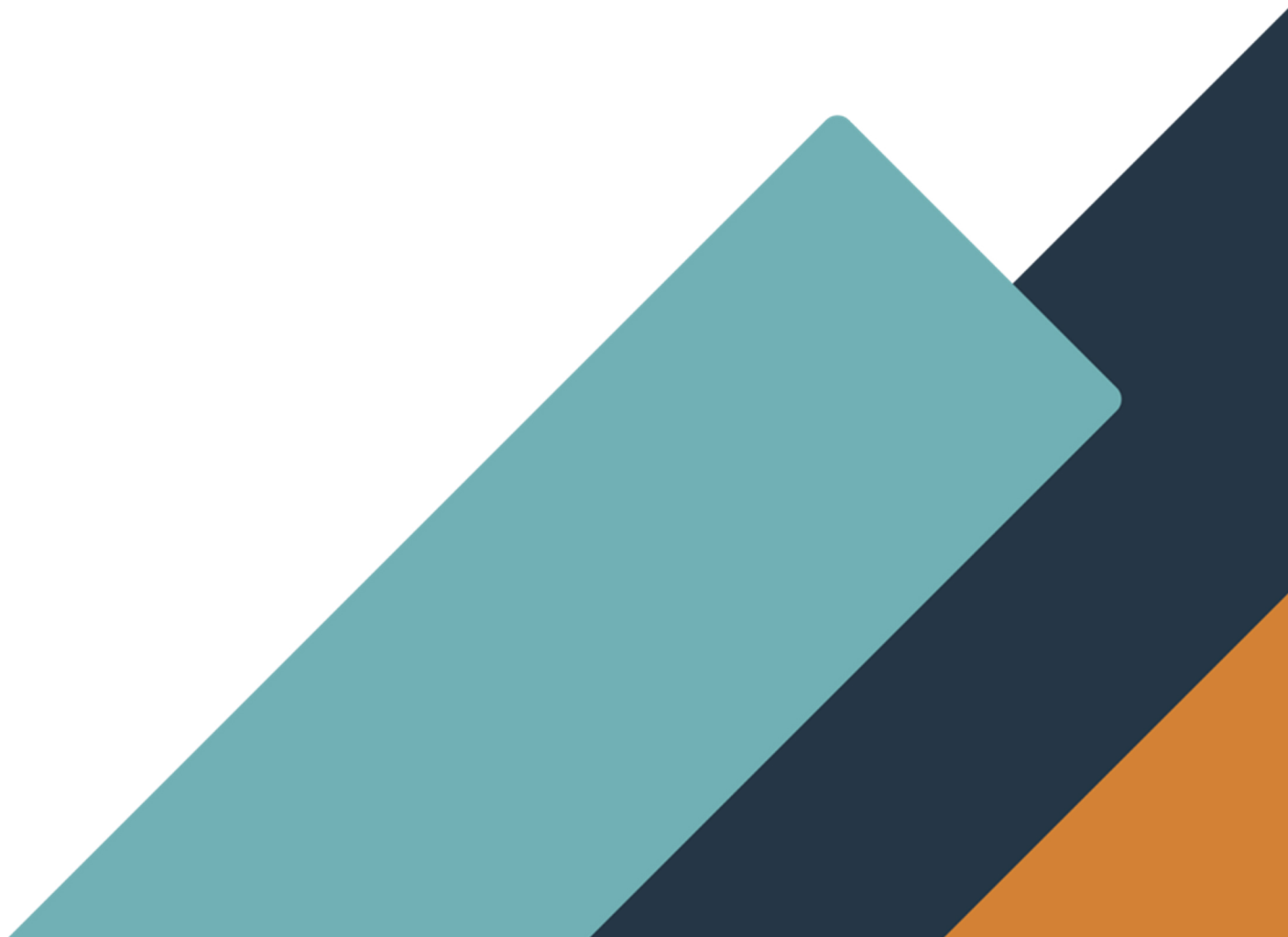
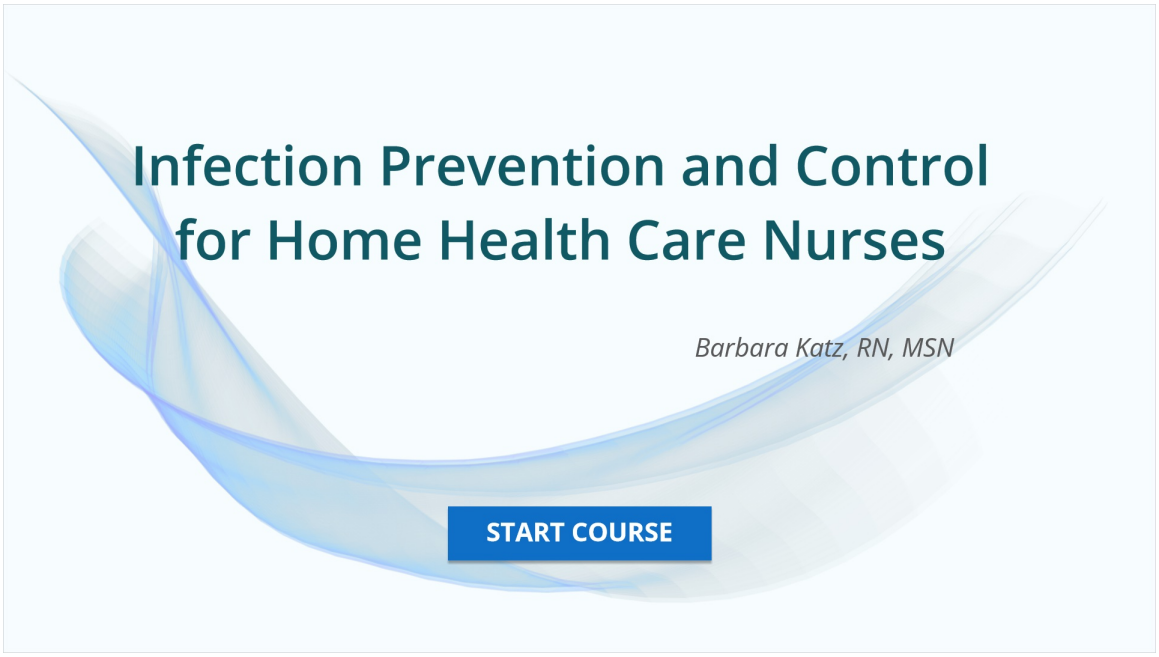
WellSky

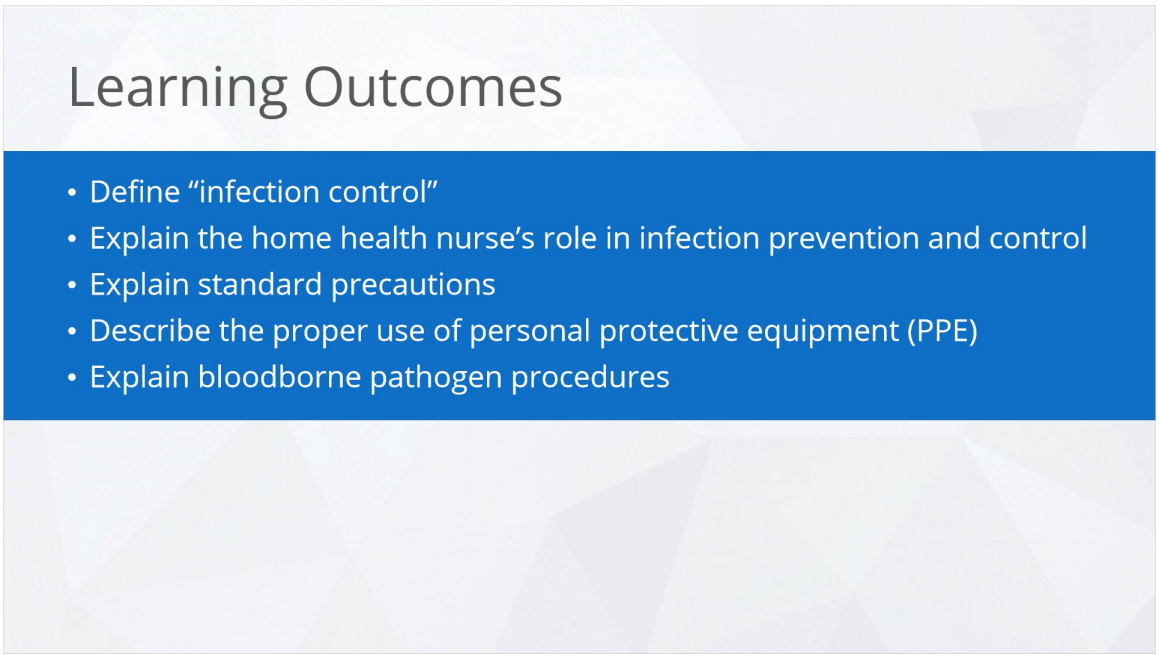
Infection Prevention and Control for Home Health Care Nurses



1.1 Infection Prevention and Control for Home Health Care Nurses

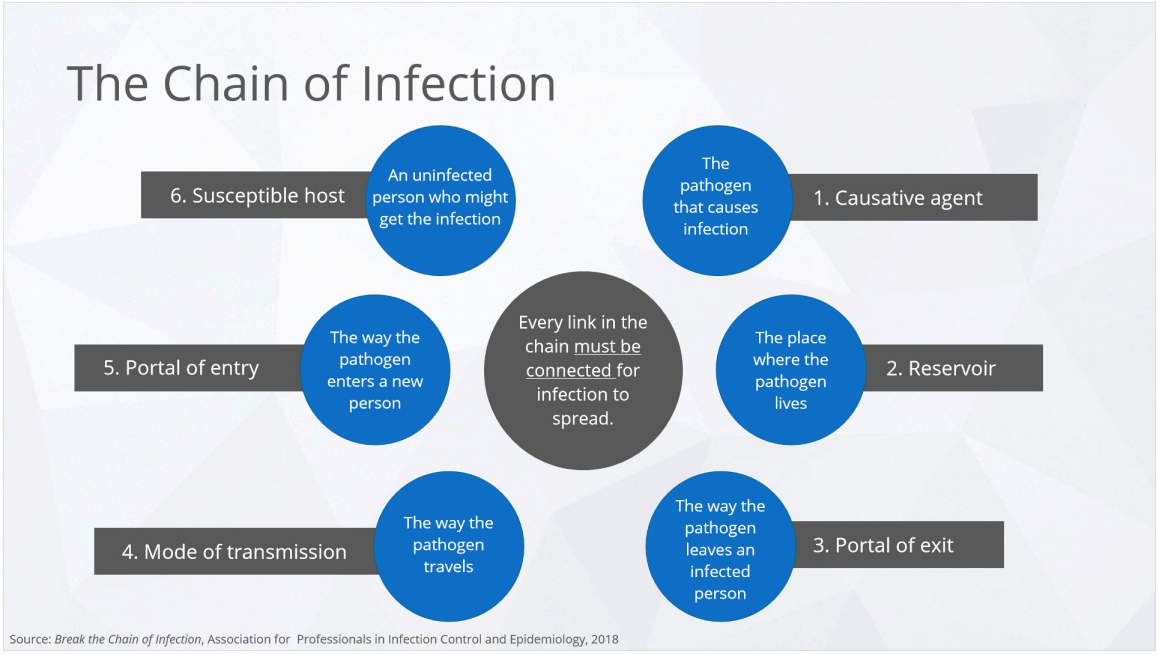


1.2 Learning Outcomes

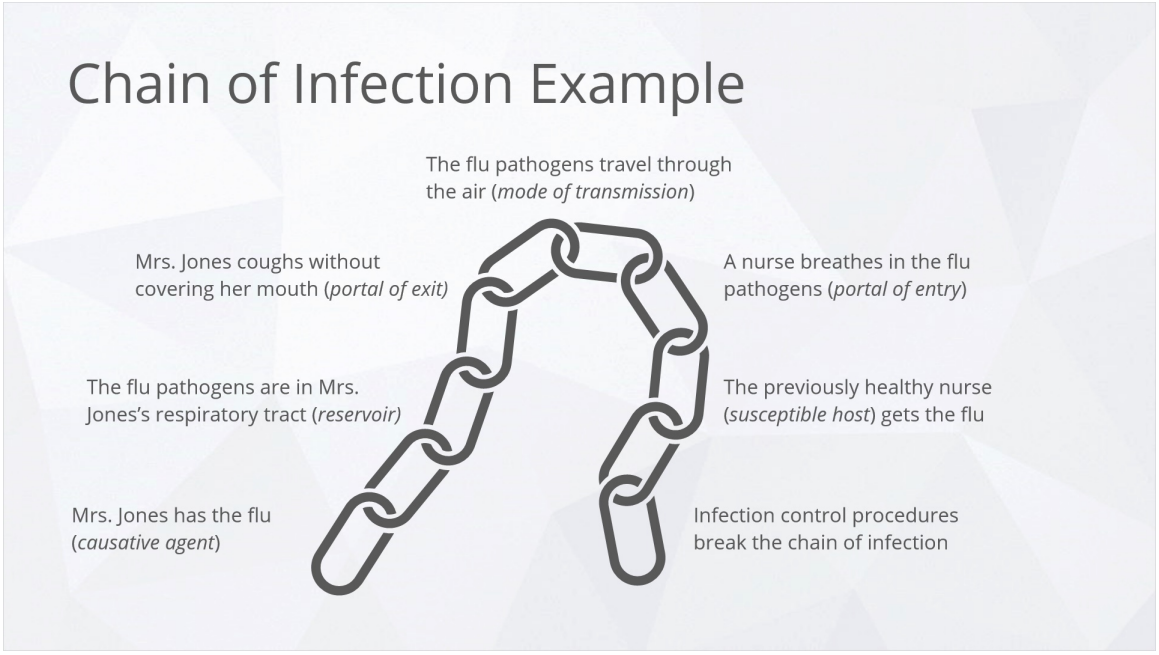


1.3 Understanding Infection Control

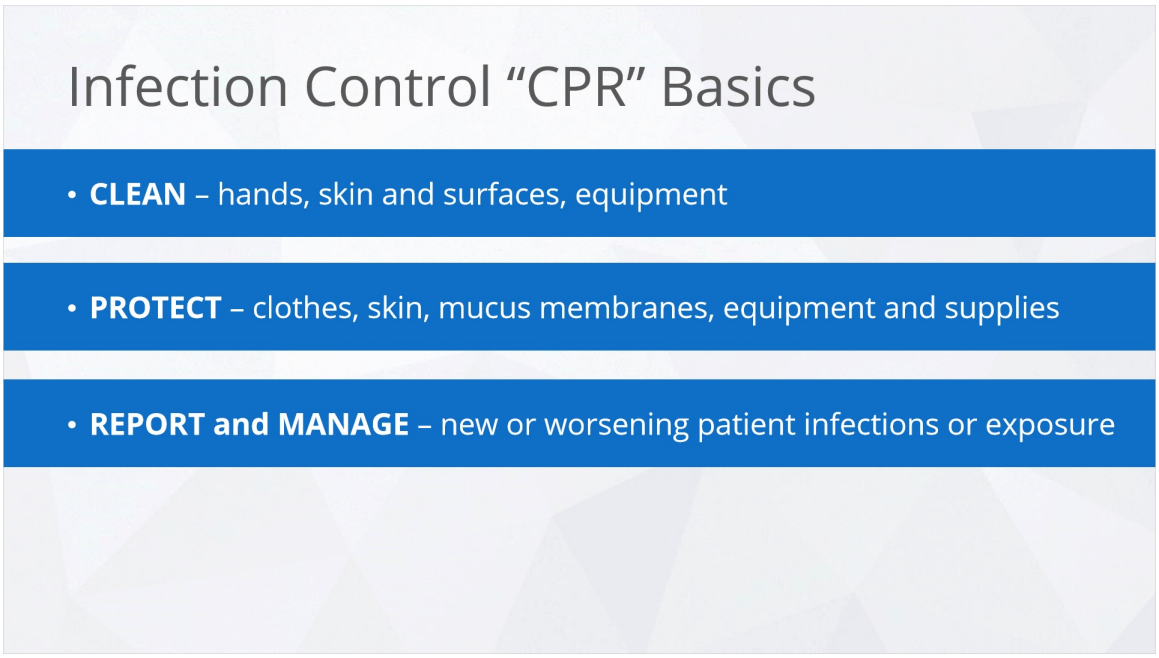
1.4 The Chain of Infection



1.5 Chain of Infection Example



1.6 Infection Control "CPR" Basics

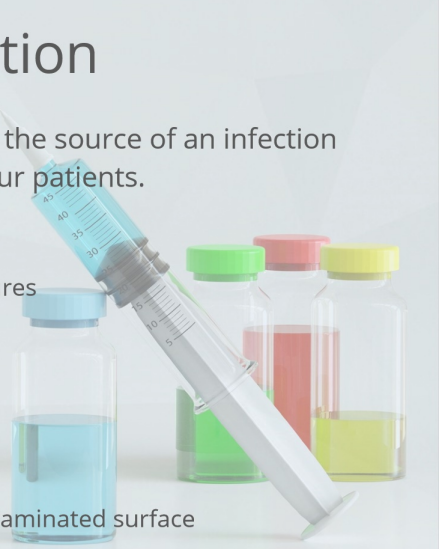


1.7 Personal Infection Prevention

Personal Infection Prevention

You as the patient's nurse do not want to become the source of an infection that can cause a cascade of poor outcomes for your patients.

- Get required immunizations (flu and hepatitis B)
- Understand and follow agency infection control procedures
- Stay home from work if you have an infection
- Get medical attention for potentially serious infections
- Sneeze or cough into your sleeve
- Keep open cuts covered
- Avoid touching mucus membranes after touching a contaminated surface

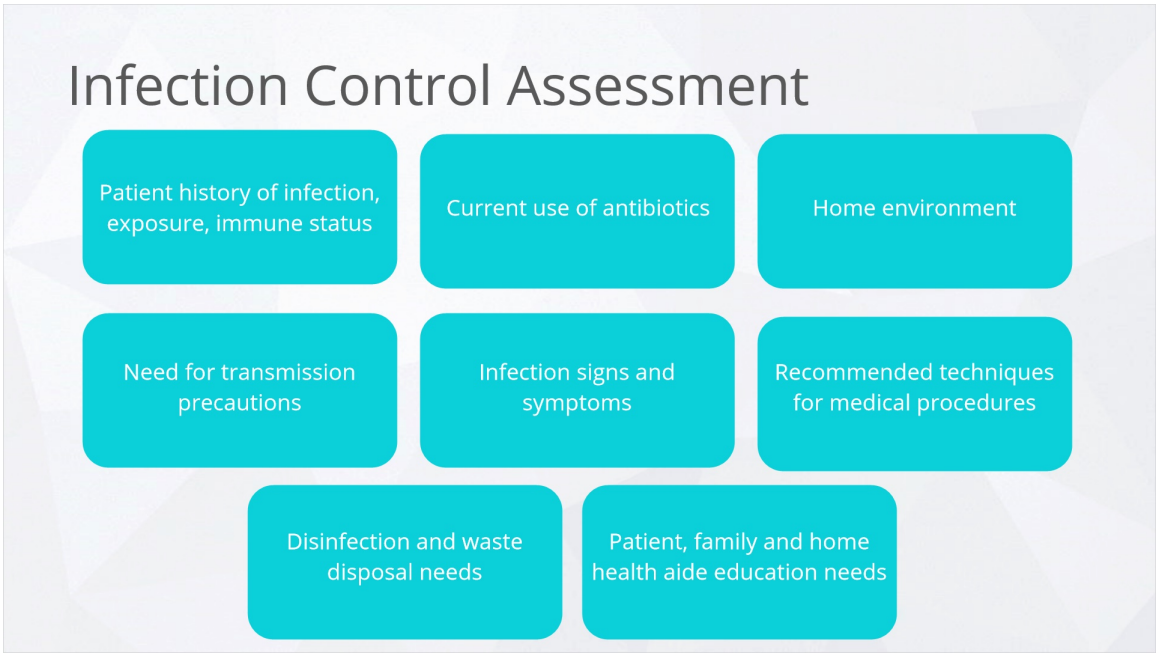


1.8 The Nurse's Role in Infection Control

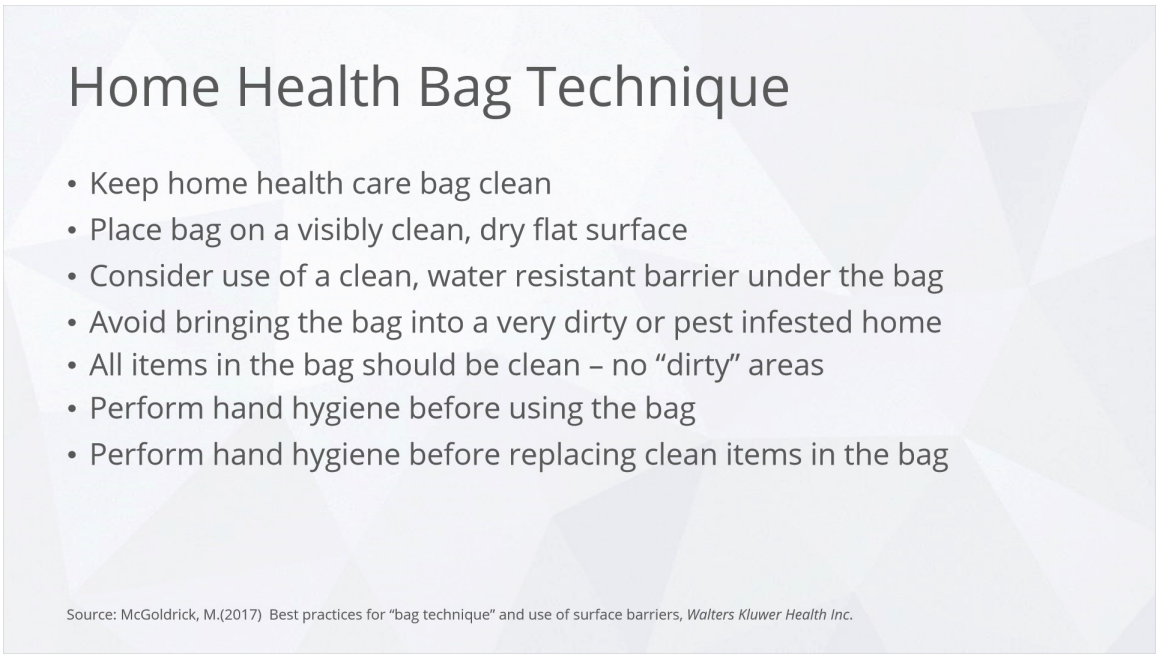
The Nurse's Role in Infection Control

- Infection control assessment
- Proper use of precautions
- Patient and family education - infection prevention and use of antibiotics
- Protection and cleaning/disinfection of equipment
- Use of appropriate clean or aseptic technique for procedures
- Orient home health aides to infection control procedures
- Follow medical waste disposal procedures
- Follow bloodborne pathogen procedures
- Report patient infections and exposures and sharps injuries

1.9 Infection Control Assessment



1.10 Home Health Bag Technique



1.11 Standard Precautions

Standard Precautions

Standard precautions are universal practices for preventing the spread of infectious disease. These practices assume that **anyone could be infectious** and that precautions should be used with **all** patients. Standard precaution elements include:

- Hand Hygiene;
- Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection;
- Injection and Medication Safety;
- Appropriate Use of Personal Protective Equipment;
- Minimizing Potential Exposures; and
- Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment between each patient and when soiled.

Source: Centers for Disease Control, Medicare Home Health Agency Interpretive Guidelines, 2018

1.12 When to Use Hand Hygiene

When to Use Hand Hygiene

Hand hygiene, using either handwashing or the use of antibacterial solutions, should be performed at a minimum:

- Before contact with a patient
- After contact with the patient or objects in the immediate vicinity of the patient;
- Moving from a contaminated body site to a clean body site during patient care; and
- Before performing an aseptic task (e.g., insertion of IV, preparing an injection, performing wound care)
- After contact with blood, body fluids or contaminated surfaces;
- After removal of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Source: Medicare Interpretive Guidance for Home Health Care COPS

1.13 Hand Hygiene - Handwashing

Hand Hygiene - Handwashing

- Wet hands with water and apply soap
- Point fingers down into the sink
- Lather the hands and rub all surfaces together for 20 seconds
- Rinse hands with clean water
- Use paper towels to dry hands and turn off the tap

Source: Medicare Interpretive Guidance for Home Health Care COPS

1.14 Hand Sanitizer for Hand Hygiene

Hand Sanitizer for Hand Hygiene

In the absence of visible soiling of hands, approved alcohol-based products for hand disinfection are preferred over antimicrobial or plain soap and water. Some additional guidelines for use of hand sanitizer include:

- Carry and use agency approved hand sanitizer (at least 60% alcohol) in the home health bag
- Put product on and rub hands together
- Rub all surfaces until hands feel dry (about 20 seconds)
- Hand sanitizer does not kill Clostridium Difficile – use handwashing if this pathogen is present or suspected

Source: VNAA Procedure Manual, 2014 and Medicare Interpretive Guidance. 2018

1.15 Personal Protective Equipment(PPE)

Personal Protective Equipment(PPE)

The use of PPE is part of standard precautions. PPE protects the caregiver's skin, hands, face, respiratory tract, and/or clothing from exposure. PPE consists of:

Gloves

Disposable gowns

Masks

Eye protection

Use PPE for: contact with blood or body fluids, open wounds, contaminated objects or surfaces

1.16 PPE Key Points

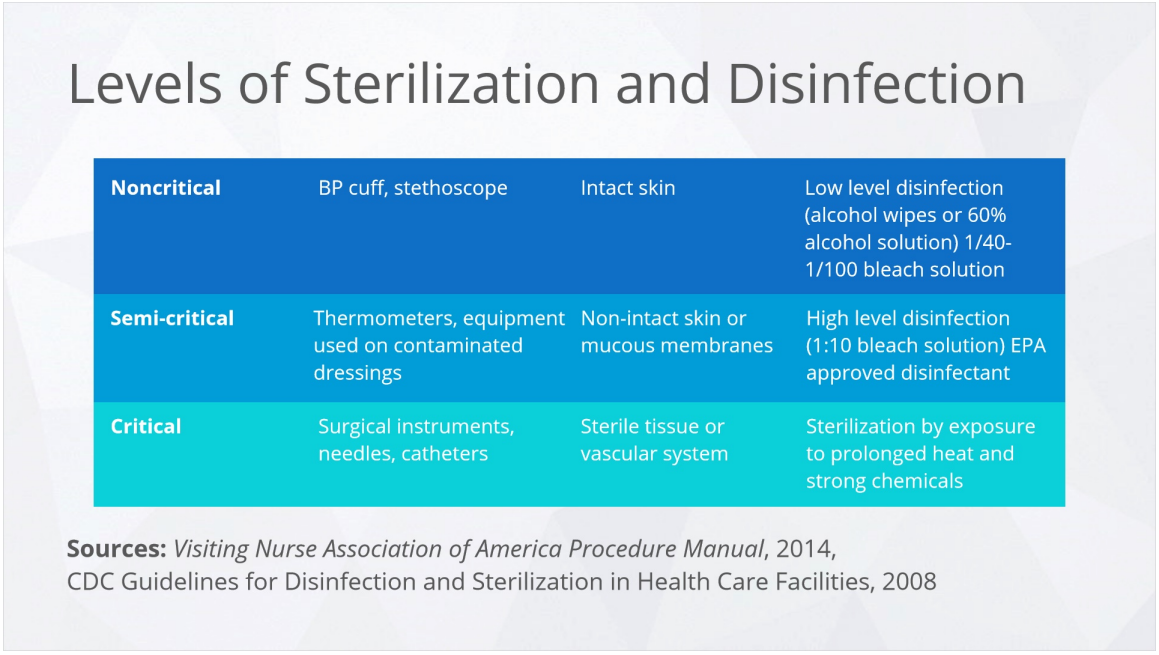
PPE Key Points

The use of PPE is part of standard precautions. PPE protects the caregiver's skin, hands, face, respiratory tract, and/or clothing from exposure. PPE consists of:

- Put PPE on in the right order:
    1. Gown
    2. Mask
    3. Goggles or face shield
    4. Gloves
- Remove PPE in this order: gloves, goggles, gown, mask
- Perform hand hygiene between steps if hands become contaminated and after using PPE
- After use, bag disposable PPE and discard in trash

1.17 Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection

1.18 Levels of Sterilization and Disinfection



1.19 Reprocessing of Medical Equipment Between Patients if Soiled

Reprocessing of Medical Equipment Between Patients if Soiled

Reusable medical equipment (e.g., blood glucose meters and other devices such as, blood pressure cuffs, oximeter probes) must be cleaned/ disinfected prior to use on another patient and when soiled. Home health nurses must:

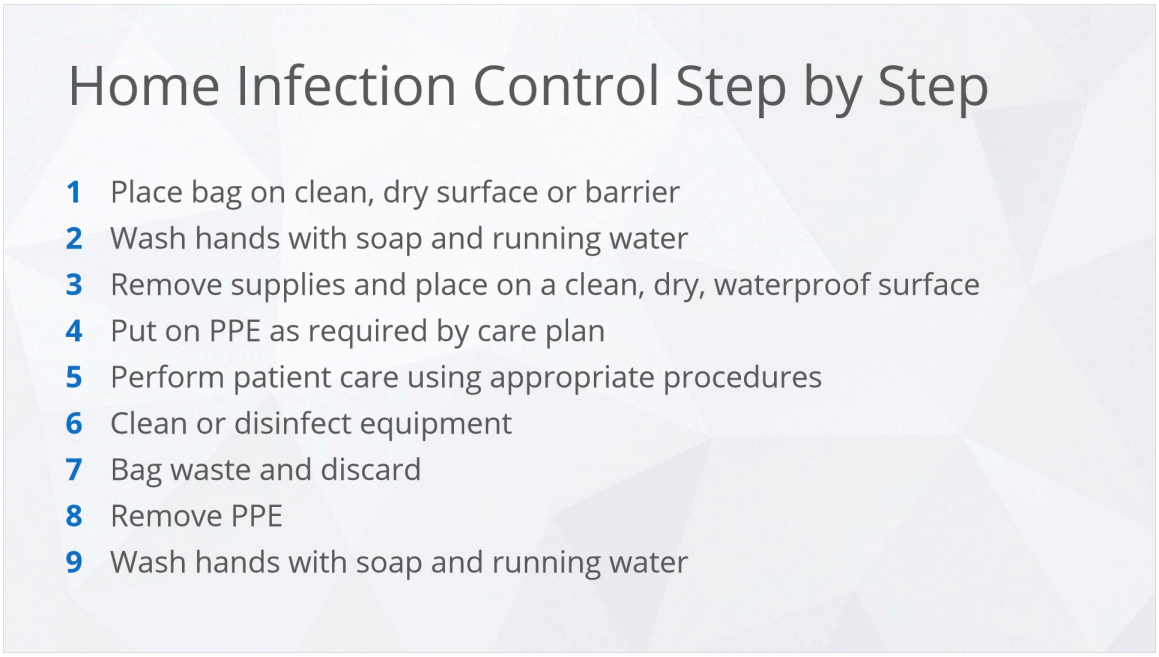
1. Maintain separation between clean and soiled equipment to prevent cross contamination.
2. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for use and current standards of practice for patient care equipment transport, storage, and cleaning/disinfecting.

1.20 Medical Waste Disposal Best Practices

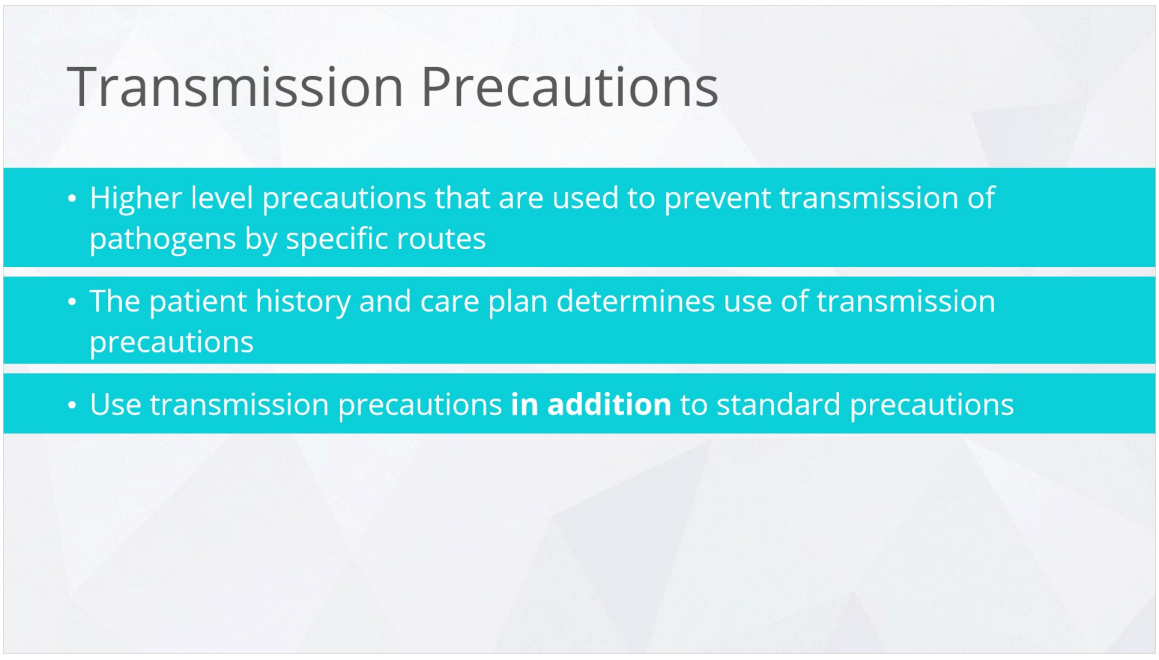
Medical Waste Disposal Best Practices

- Follow agency procedures for waste disposal
- Don nonsterile gloves
- Dispose of blood and body fluids in patient's toilet
- Prepare a plastic bag to dispose of items contaminated with blood and body fluids
- After care is completed, close bag securely
- Double bag highly contaminated waste
- Throw the bag in household trash

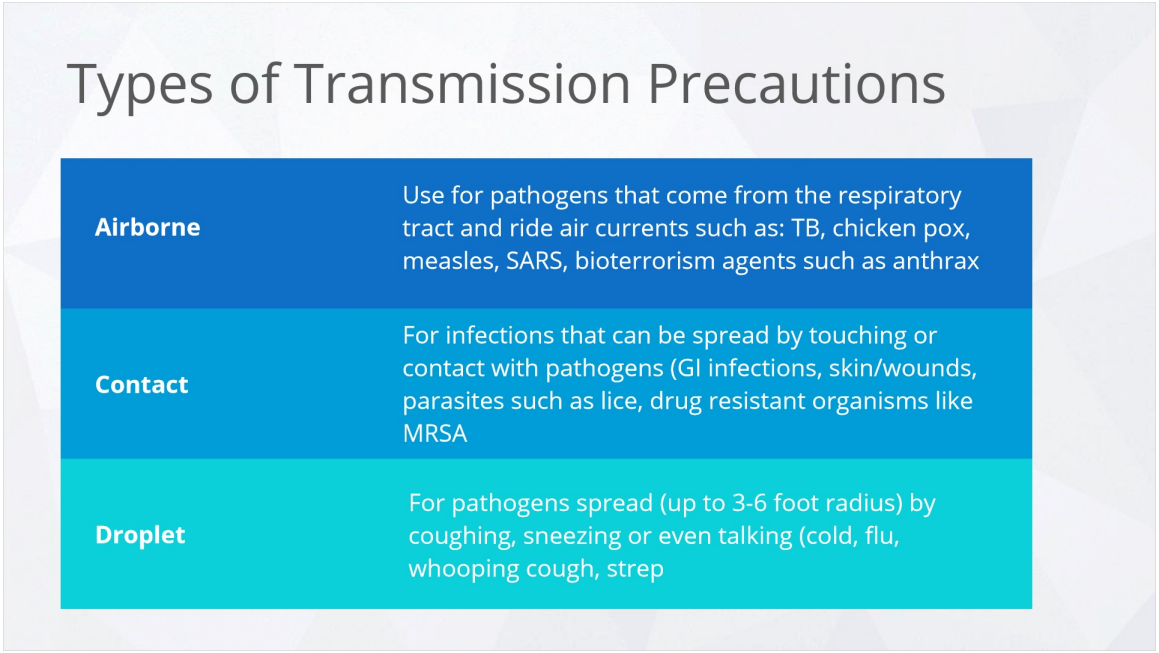
1.21 Home Infection Control Step by Step



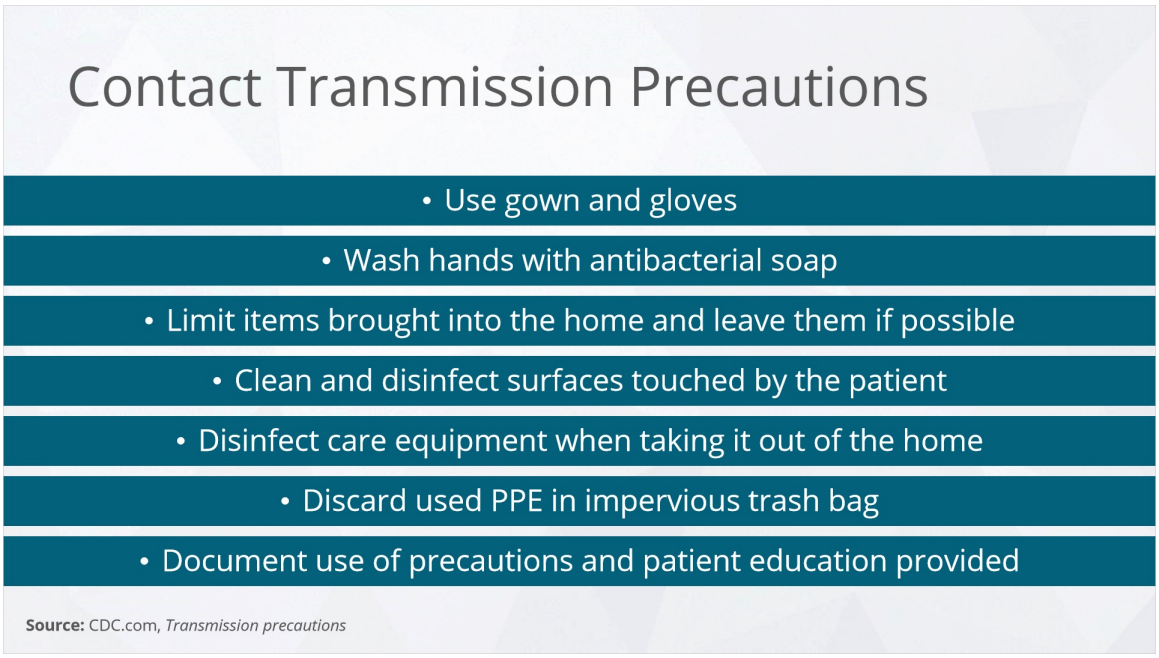
1.22 Transmission Precautions



1.23 Types of Transmission Precautions



1.24 Contact Transmission Precautions



1.25 Airborne Transmission Precautions

Airborne Transmission Precautions

- Use standard precautions
- Don a fit tested respirator and perform a fit test before entering the patient's room
- Ask the patient to wear a mask
- Avoid inducing patient coughing
- After care is performed, wash hands
- Remove mask after leaving the patient's room and discard in impervious trash bag
- Document precautions used and patient education provided

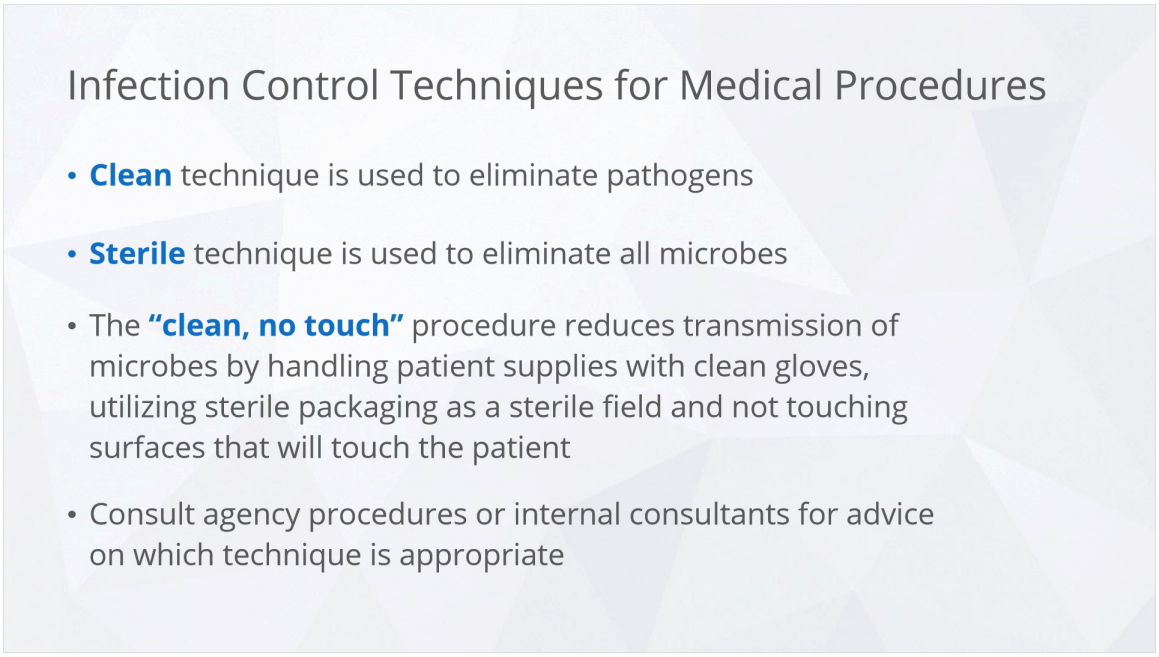
1.26 Droplet Transmission Precautions

Droplet Transmission Precautions

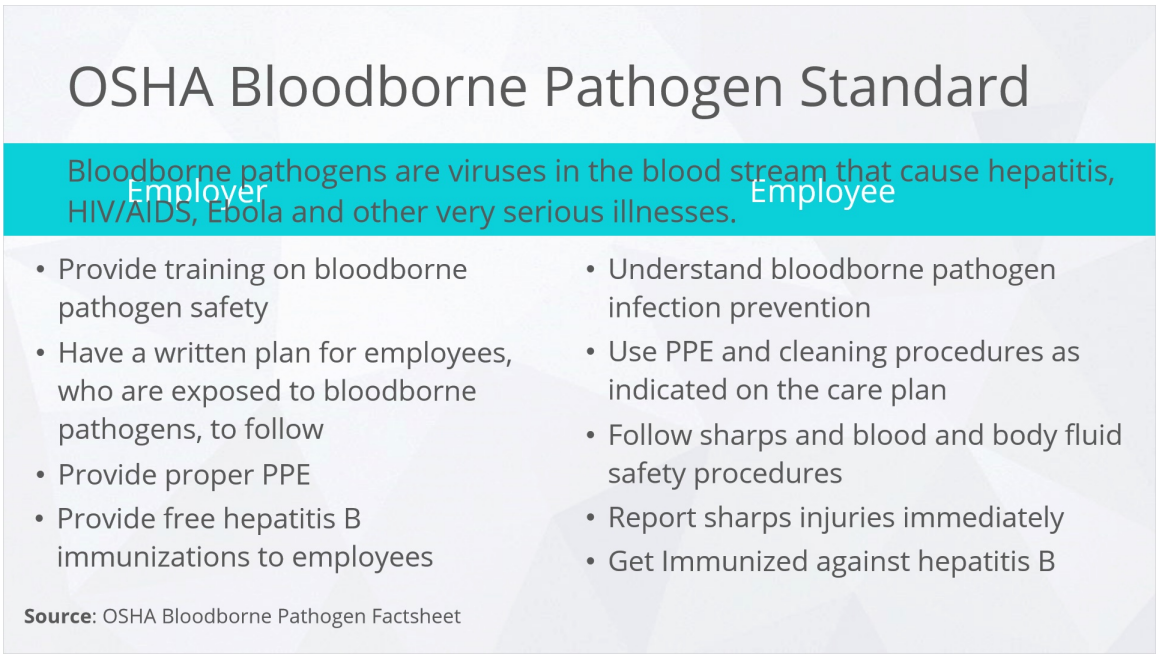
- Use standard precautions
- Wear a mask and eye protection
- Ask patient to use a mask
- Clinician and patient should cover the nose and mouth when sneezing or coughing
- Discard used tissues immediately
- When not providing care, stay 3 feet away from the patient
- After care, wash hands
- Discard surgical mask in impervious trash bag and close it

Source: CDC.com, *Transmission precautions*

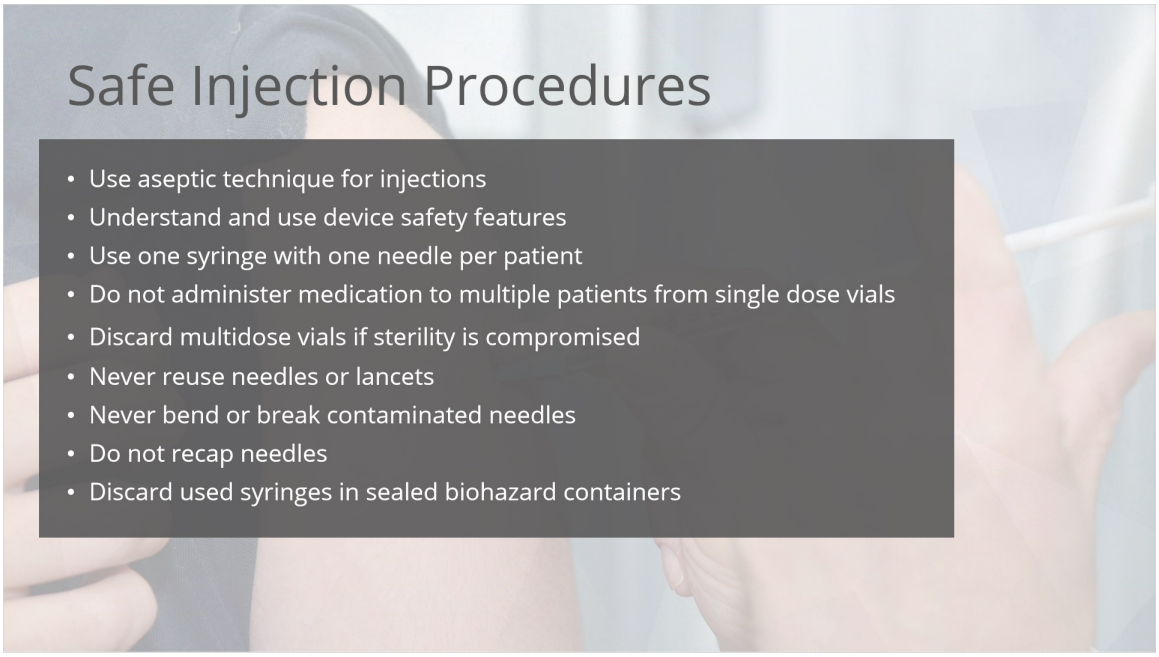
1.27 Infection Control Techniques for Medical Procedures



1.28 OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Standard



1.29 Safe Injection Procedures



1.30 Preventing Sharps Injuries

1.31 Cleaning Blood and Body Fluid Spills

Cleaning Blood and Body Fluid Spills

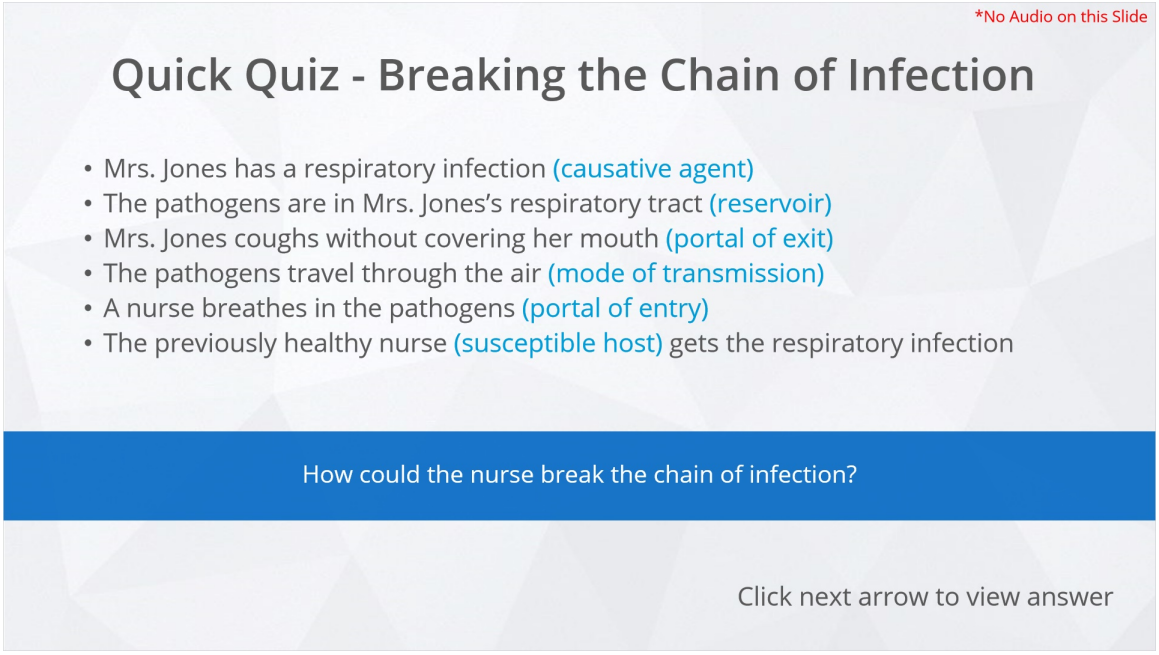
- Put on gloves
- Mix a disinfectant solution (1 part bleach to 10 parts water)
- Wipe area with paper towel
- Clean area with disinfectant solution
- Discard paper towels in a plastic bag, tie, throw away

1.32 Managing Exposure to Blood or Body Fluids

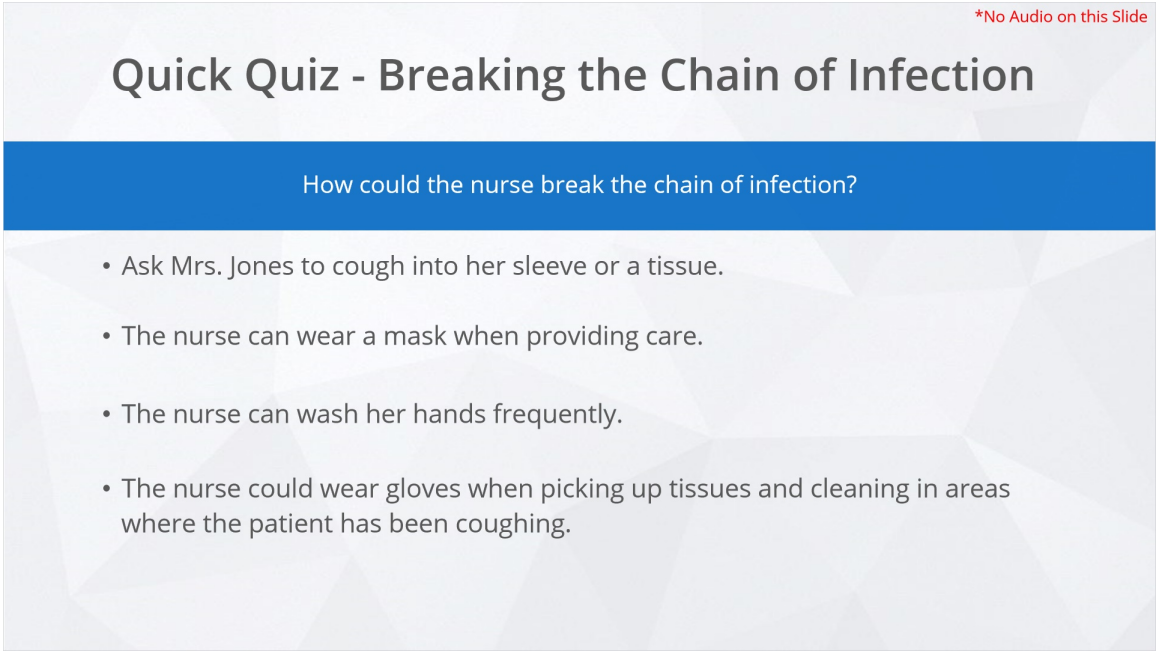
Managing Exposure to Blood or Body Fluids

- Immediately wash cuts from sharps with soap and water
- Flush splashes to the nose, mouth, or skin with water
- Rinse eyes with clean water
- Report the incident to the agency's designated infection control professional and your manager right away
- Get medical treatment for sharps injuries, following your supervisor's instructions

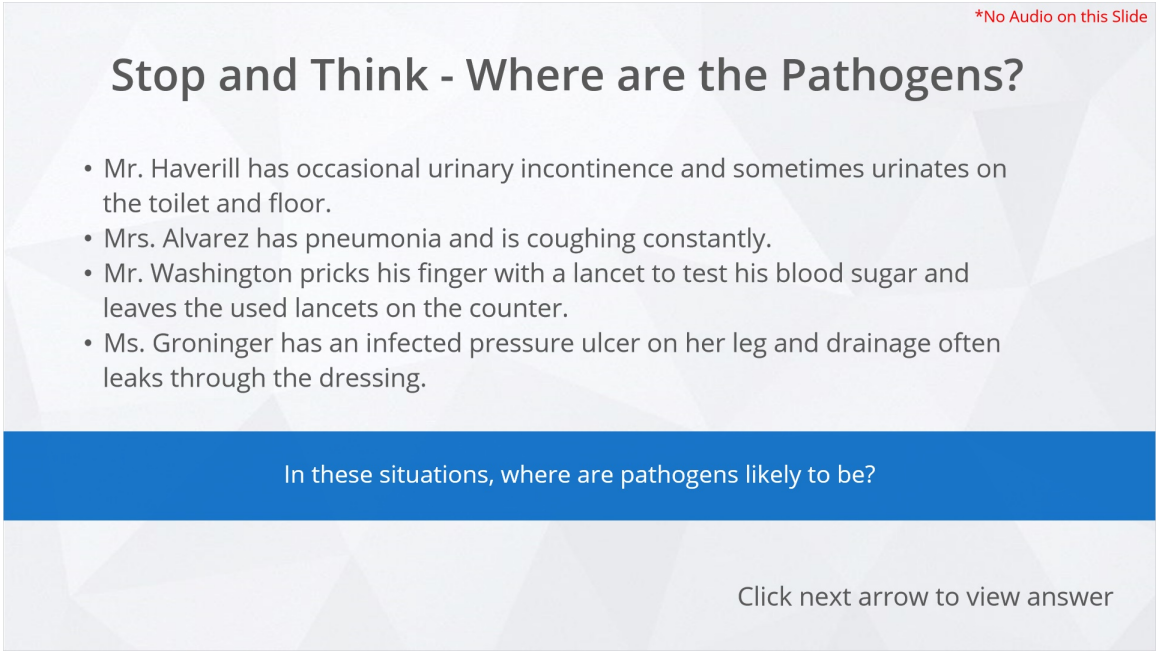
1.33 Quick Quiz - Breaking the Chain of Infection



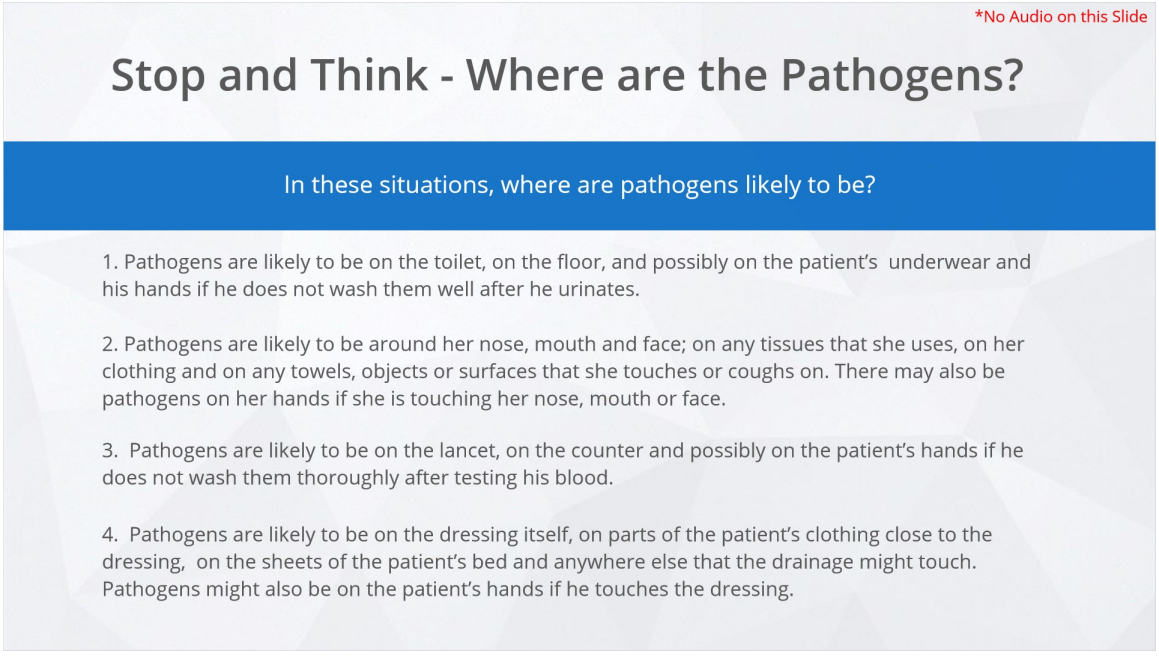
1.34 Case Study - Helping Mr. Mandel - Answer



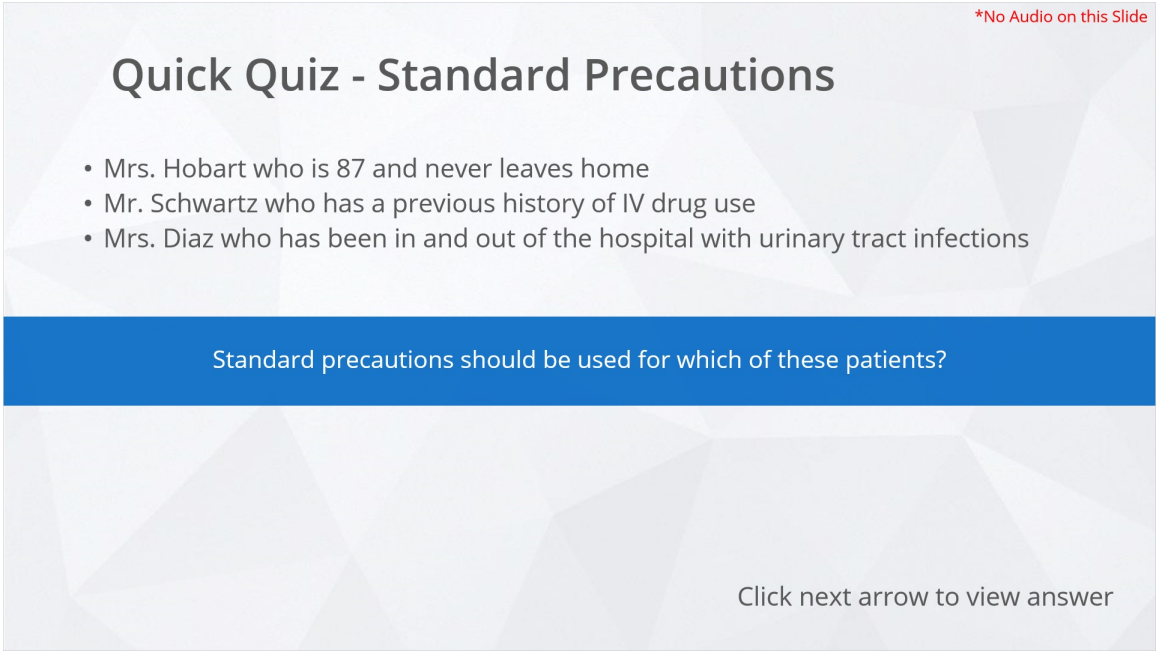
1.35 Stop and Think - Where are the Pathogens?



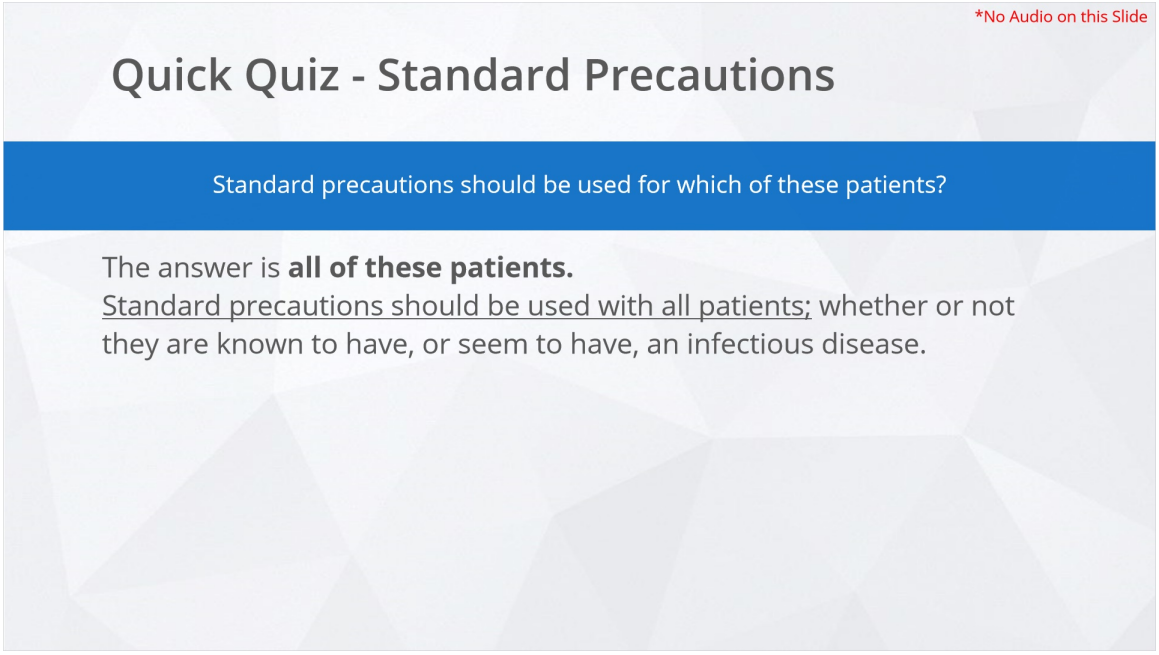
1.36 Case Study - Helping Mr. Mandel - Answer



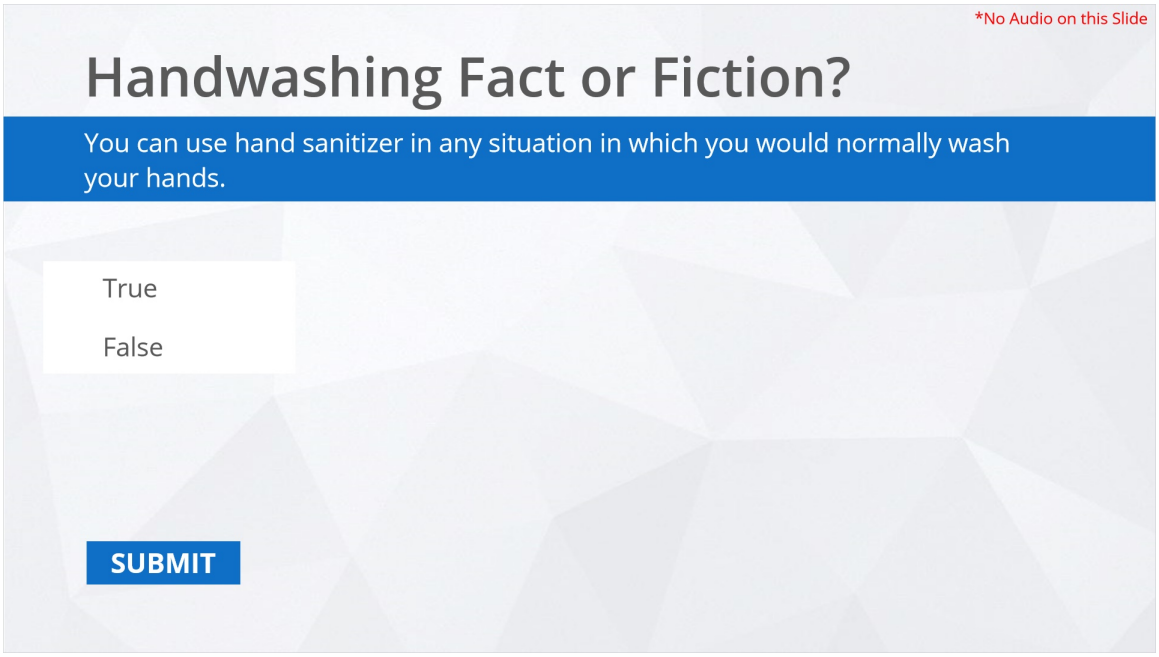
1.37 Quick Quiz - Standard Precautions



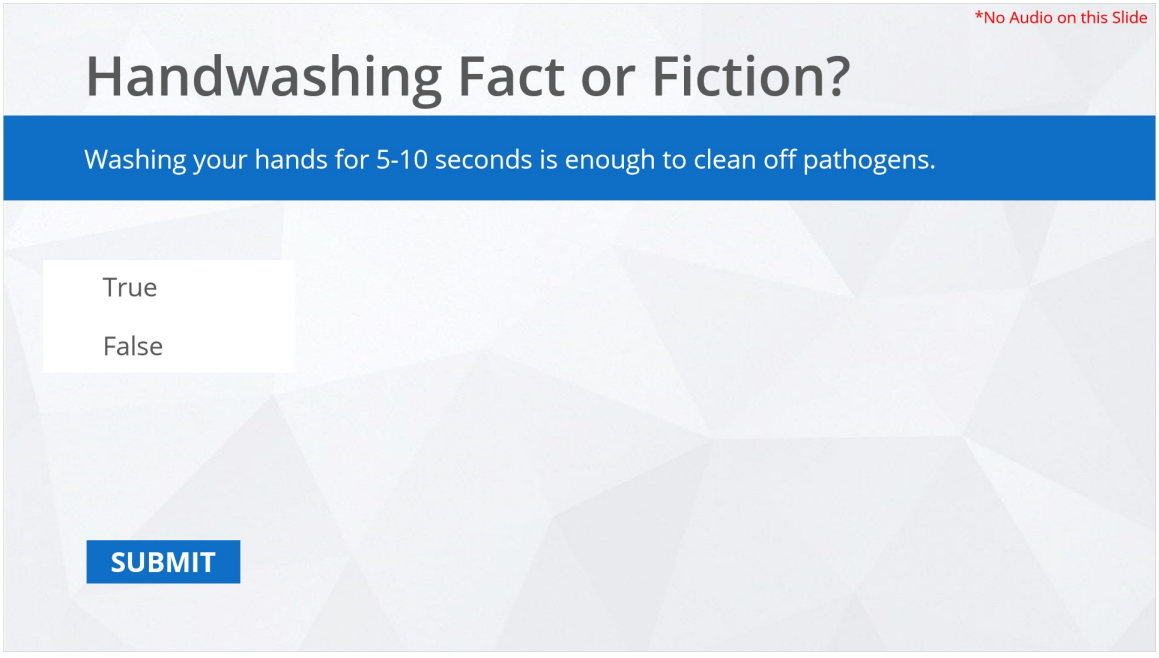
1.38 Case Study - Helping Mr. Mandel - Answer



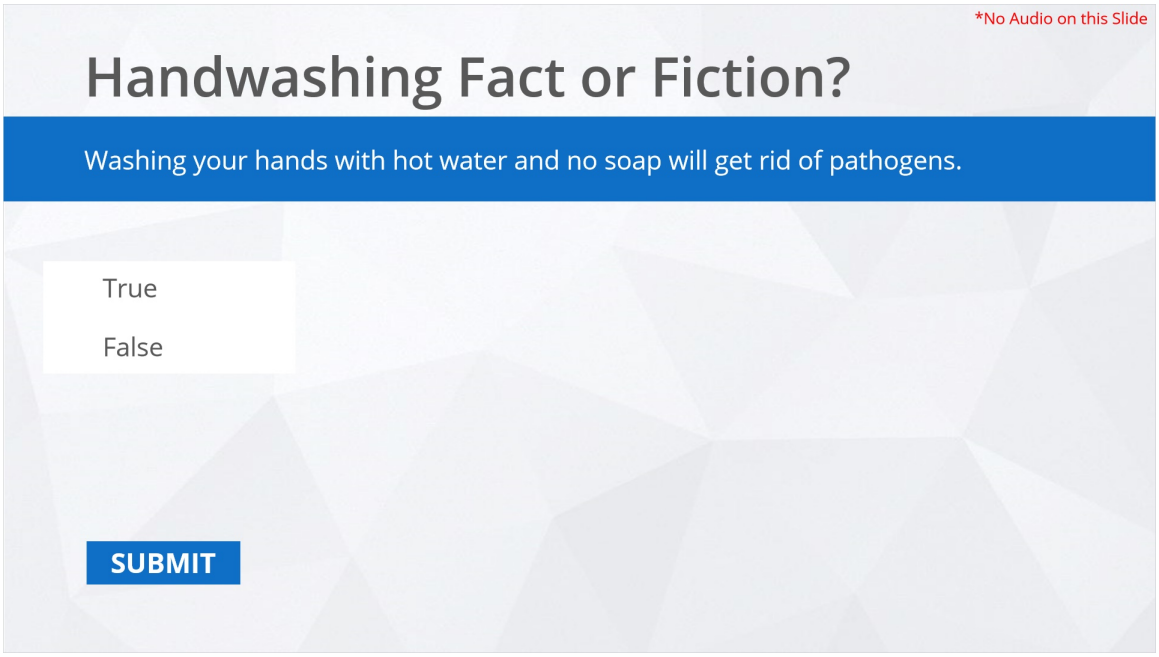
1.39 True/False Q1



1.40 True/False Q2

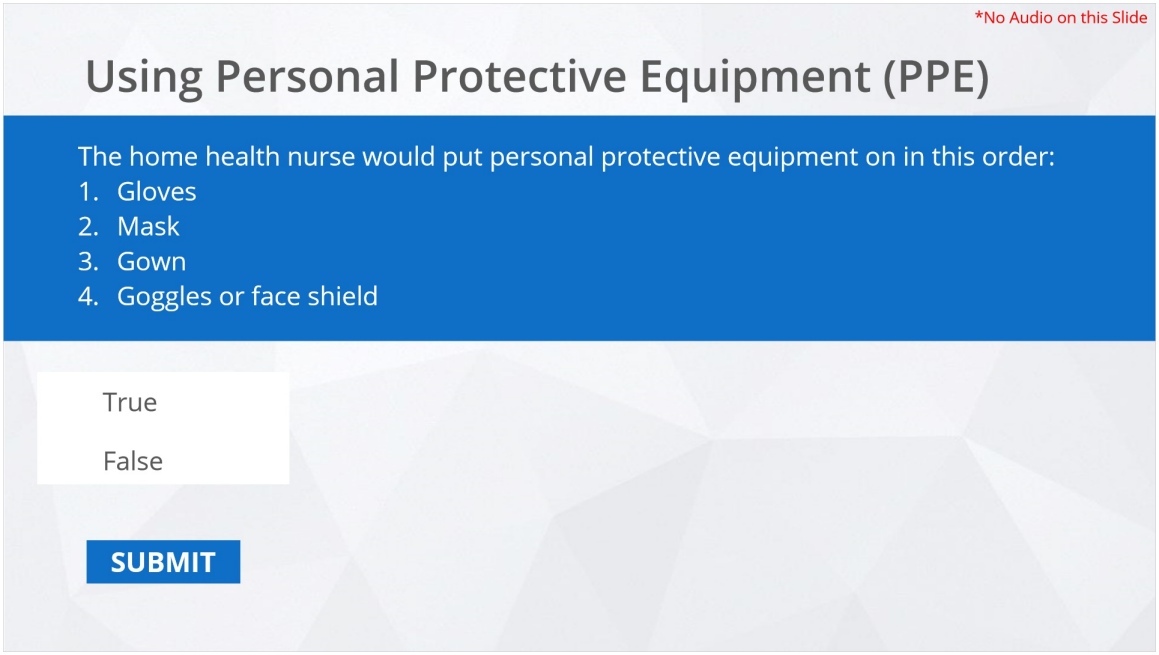


1.41 True/False Q3

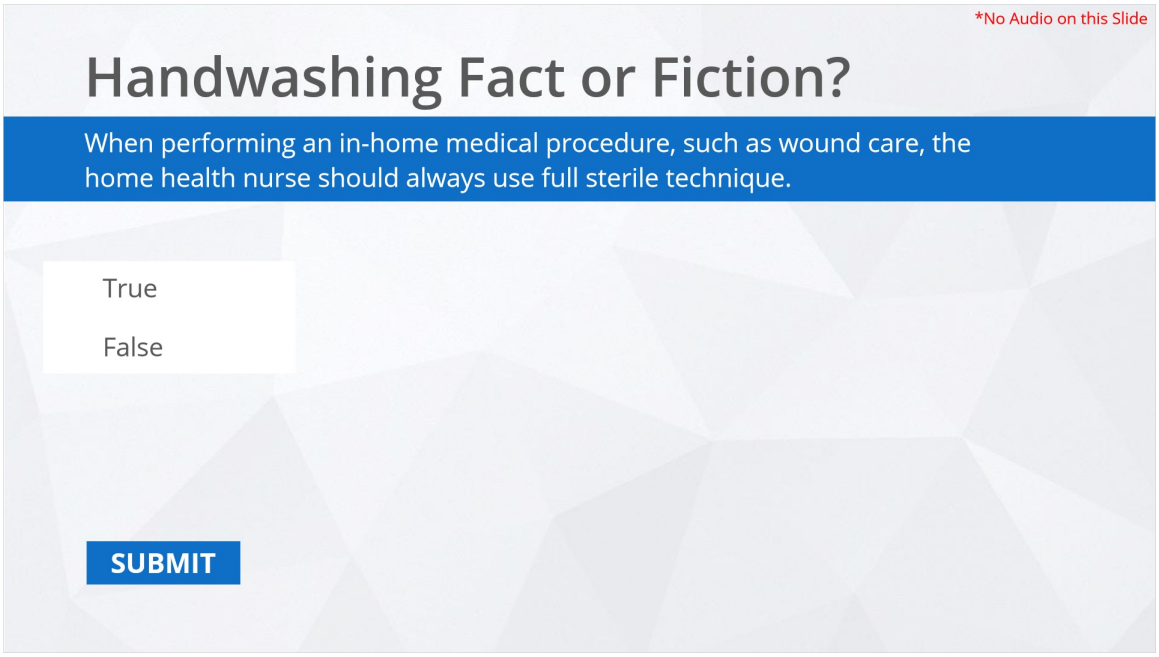


1.42 True/False Q4

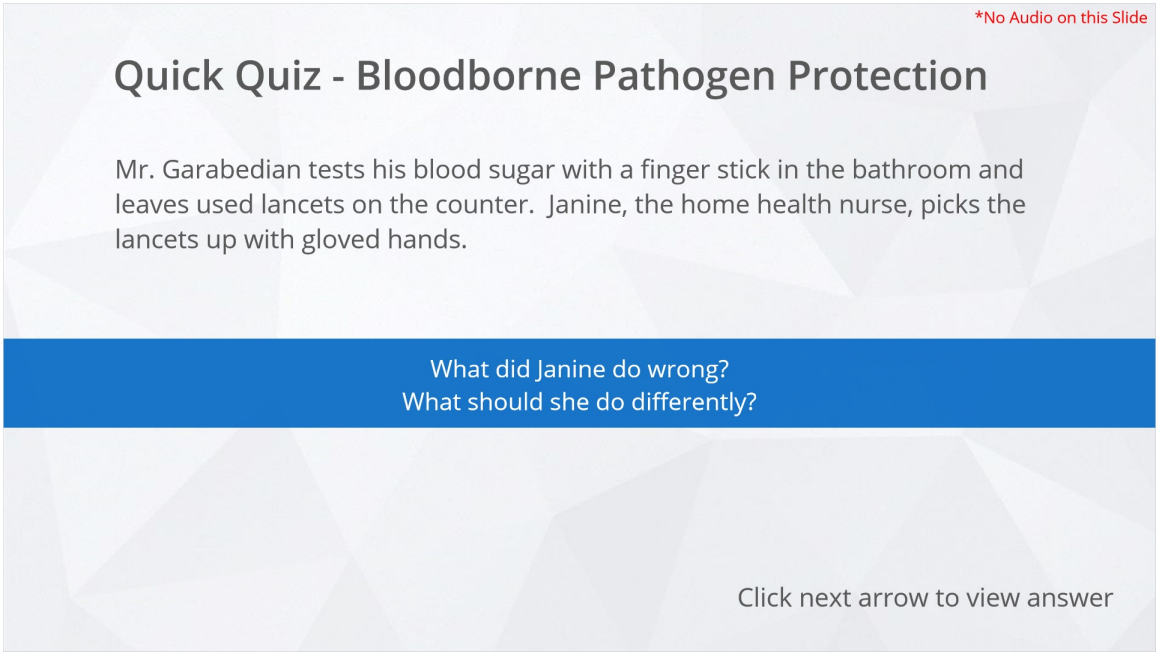
(Multiple Choice, 10 points, unlimited attempts permitted)



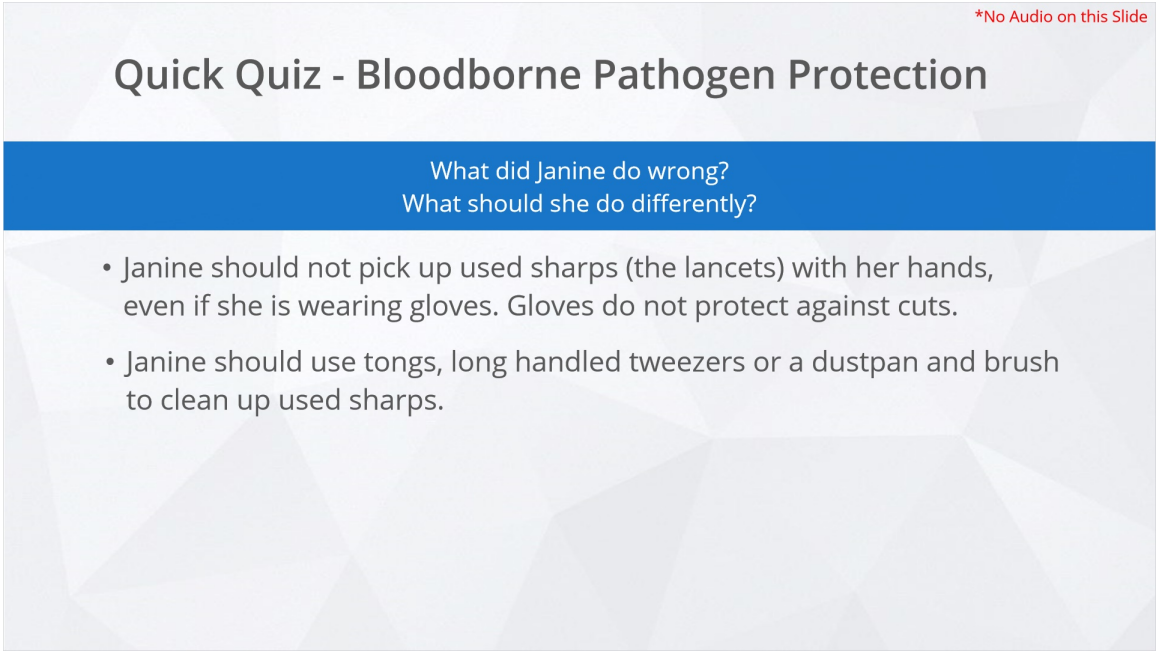
1.43 True/False Q5



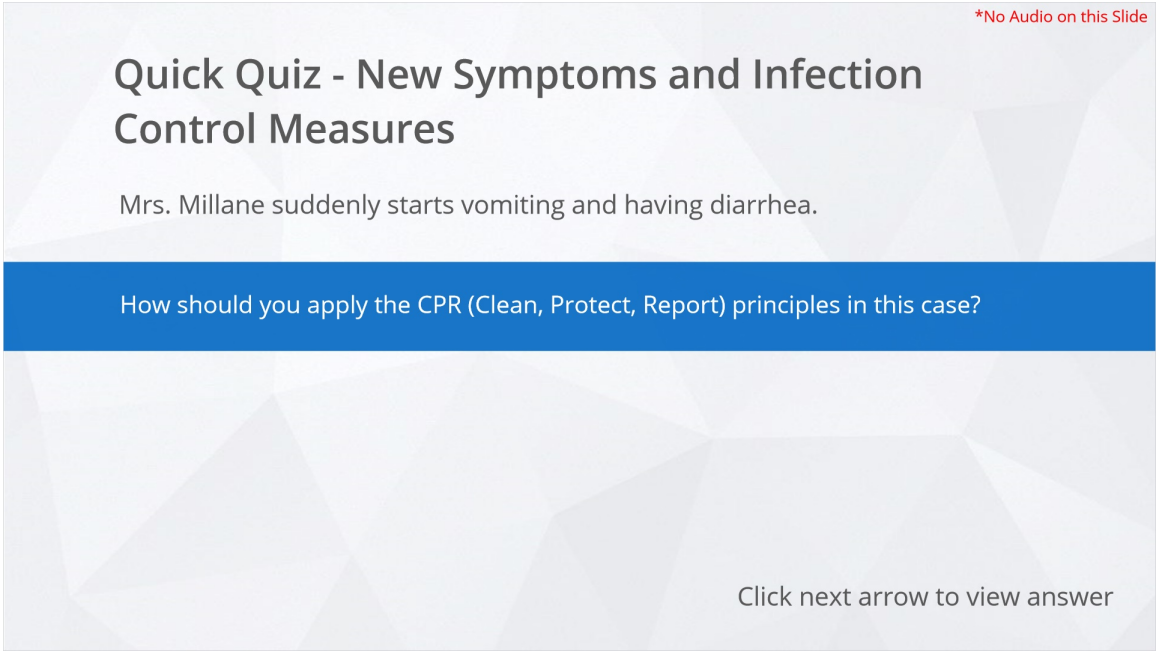
1.44 Quick Quiz - Bloodborne Pathogen Protection



1.45 Case Study - Helping Mr. Mandel - Answer



1.46 Quick Quiz - New Symptoms and Infection Control Measures



1.47 Case Study - Helping Mr. Mandel - Answer

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Quick Quiz - New Symptoms and Infection Control Measures

How should you apply the CPR (Clean, Protect, Report) principles in this case?

- Report the change in Mrs. Millane's condition to the patient's physician. (Report)
- Protect yourself with gloves and an apron or gown if there is a danger of body fluids splashing on you. (Protect)
- If necessary, clean any place where body fluids spray or spill. (Clean)

1.48 References

References

- Centers for Disease Control, *Standard Precautions for All Patient care*, (Jan, 2017) www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/basics/standard-precautions.html
- *VNAA, Visiting Nurse Association of America Procedure Manual*, 2014
- Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology, http://professionals.site.apic.org
- Center for Clinical Standards and Quality/Quality, Safety & Oversight Group Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (2018), *Home Health Agency (HHA) Interpretive Guidelines,* https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/SurveyCertificationGenInfo/Downloads/QSO18-25-HHA.pdf

1.49 Thank You!