

## **INFECTION CONTROL CONCEPTS FOR VOLUNTEERS**

- I. Hand Hygiene – (Hand washing and disinfection)
  - a. Soap and water:
    - Running water
    - Soap
    - Friction on all contaminated surfaces – 15 seconds
    - Rinse with water
    - Dry hands using paper towels
    - Turn off faucet using paper towels
    - Required to be used
      1. When hands are visibly soiled
      2. When caring for a patient with C.difficile infection
  - b. Alcohol Hand Gel
    - Apply a dime sized amount of gel
    - Rub hands together, making sure the gel is spread to all areas of the hands and fingers.
    - Rub until dry
  - c. When to perform Hand Hygiene (Handwashing or using Alcohol Gel)
    - Before starting work
    - Before leaving work
    - Before touching “clean” items
    - After touching “dirty” items
    - Before touching your face, mouth, nose or eyes
    - After touching your mouth or nose
    - After removing gloves
    - Every hour, on the hour
2. Clean vs. Dirty (contaminated) Concepts
  - a. Clean – An item that is relatively free from bacteria/virus so that it will not spread infection to a patient.
  - b. Dirty – An item that may have bacteria/virus on it and could spread infection to another patient.
    - Any item that has been in direct contact with the patient is no longer considered “clean”. Hand hygiene should be performed each time after direct contact with the patient or the contaminated items.
    - Bacteria and viruses are normal residents on the body, so when you have contact with someone the organisms are picked up on your hands and can be spread to other parts of your body.
  - c. Hand hygiene should be performed after contact with any “dirty” item and before contact with any “clean” item.
3. Gloves

Infection Control Concepts - continued

- a. Wear when touching a patient or his items or specimens
- b. Don't wear gloves at all times, it is not healthy for your hands
- c. Change gloves
  - after contact with infectious material
  - if torn
  - between patients
  - the same times you would have washed your hands
- d. Limit opportunities for "touch contamination" - protect yourself, others, and the environment
- e. Don't touch your face or clean items with contaminated gloves
- f. Remove gloves when leaving the patient room
- g. Discard in appropriate receptacle
- h. Never wash or reuse disposable gloves

4. Respiratory Etiquette


- a. Cover cough by coughing in your sleeve
- b. With a cold – Use tissues, discard and use alcohol hand gel
- c. Patients who are coughing should be offered a mask to wear while in the hospital.
- d. Get the Flu Shot to protect yourself and others.

5. Isolation Categories

- a. Patients in isolation precautions should have an isolation sign posted outside the patient's room.
- b. Volunteers should not enter these rooms

**DROPLET PRECAUTIONS**

**Standard Precautions PLUS**



**Surgical Mask:** Susceptible employees & visitors to wear at all times when in pt room. Patient to wear mask when Outside of room.

**Hand Hygiene:** Upon leaving room.

**Equipment:** Dedicated equipment when possible. Common use equipment must be cleaned and disinfected between patients.


**STOP**

Visitors: Report to nurse's station before entering room

Mumps, Meningitis

**CONTACT/MDRO PRECAUTIONS**

**Standard Precautions PLUS**



**Gloves:** Wear when touching patient or anything in room. Change after contact with infectious material.

**Gown:** Wear when entering room if clothing will have contact with patient or environment. Remove & discard in room.

**Hand Hygiene:** Upon leaving room

**Equipment:** Dedicated equipment when possible. Common use equipment must be cleaned and disinfected between patients.

**Visitors:** Hand Hygiene mandatory when leaving room. Gowns & gloves recommended.

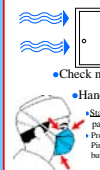
**STOP**

Visitors: Report to nurse's station before entering room

MRSA, Resistant Organisms

**AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS**

**Standard Precautions PLUS**



- Negative air pressure.
- Keep door closed.
- Keep patient in room.
- Check negative pressure gauge daily
- Hand Hygiene upon leaving room.
- Staff entering room must wear N95 particulate respirator at all times in room.
- Press nose piece to fit nose and face contour. Push and twist chin piece to provide snug, but not excessively tight fit.
- Patient must wear surgical mask when out of room.
- Exit: wear surgical mask in patient's room.


**STOP**

Visitors: Report to nurse's station before entering room

TB, Chickenpox, Measles

**NEUTROPENIC PRECAUTIONS**

**Standard Precautions PLUS**



**Hand Hygiene:** Wash hands or use alcohol gel before entering room. Do not touch patient unless you have performed hand hygiene.

**Surgical Mask:** Employees and Visitors wear a mask when entering room. Patient to wear mask when out of room.

**Visitors:**

1. If you have a cold or any infection, do not go into the room;
2. Leave plants and flowers at home, they have bacteria that could cause infection in this patient.
3. Do not bring in fruit, vegetables or black pepper, they have bacteria that could cause infection in this patient.
4. Children under 16 should be screened for illnesses by the nurse before visiting.

**STOP**

Visitors: Report to nurse's station before entering room

Immunosuppressed Patients

**Clean hands save lives!**

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_