

Battle Fatigues: What Not To Wear in Healthcare!



IPAC-EO Boot Camp

Objectives

- Routine Practices
- Risk Assessment
- Types of PPE and their use
- Donning and Doffing PPE
- Additional Precautions

Routine Practices (RP):

Infection prevention and control practices recommended by the Public Health Agency of Canada
- to be used with all clients during all care to prevent and control transmission of microorganisms in all health care settings.

PIDAC – RP/AP



Risk Assessment

- Each health care worker must identify potential risks for each client interaction
- Ask yourself -
 - Is there a risk of exposure to a blood or bodily fluid, either through client interaction or contact with their environment?
 - If the answer is yes....
 - What part of me is at risk - Hands, Face, Clothes?
 - What type of PPE will protect me?
 - If the answer is no....
 - Hand Hygiene!!

Personal Protective Equipment

- Mask/Respirator and Eye Protection – to be used for activities that may result in sprays or splashes of blood or body fluids
- Gown – to be used if contamination of skin or clothing is anticipated
- Gloves – to be used when there is a risk of hand contact with blood or body fluids, non intact skin, mucous membranes or contaminated surfaces or objects

Use of PPE

- PPE should be put on just prior to the interaction with the client.
- PPE should be removed immediately when the interaction is complete

Glove Use

- Does not replace the need for hand hygiene
- Wear only when indicated
- Keep task specific
- Single client use only
- Do not wash or reuse gloves
- Perform hand hygiene after removing gloves



Image source: Microsoft Clip Art

Glove use

When to use gloves	When not to use gloves
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changing a dressing Changing briefs/cleaning up incontinent client Mouth care, peri-care Sorting dirty laundry (and may need other PPE too!) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feeding a client pushing a wheelchair folding laundry delivering trays or mail providing care to clients with intact skin such as taking temperature



Gowns

- Used to prevent soiling of clothes
- Not needed for all care but should be used during procedures and activities where there is risk of splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions or excretions



Masks and Eye Protection

- Used for procedures that may generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions or excretions
- When caring for coughing clients



Procedure Mask or N95 Respirator?

Procedure mask with visor:

- Think BARRIER
- Protect your eyes, nose and mouth (mucous membranes) from body fluids (i.e. blood, respiratory secretions, saliva, vomit, urine or feces)

Respirator (N95):

- Think FILTER
- Filters the air you breathe to help protect you from microorganism, including bacteria and many viruses

WHY?

- Some particulates are much smaller in size than saliva and are carried on air currents

Donning PPE

PUTTING ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	
1	PERFORM HAND HYGIENE
2	PUT ON GOWN
3	PUT ON MASK OR N95 RESPIRATOR
4	PUT ON EYE PROTECTION
5	PUT ON GLOVES

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Doffing PPE



Environment and Equipment

- All equipment that is being used by more than one client must be cleaned/disinfected between clients.
- All high-touch surfaces in the client's room must be cleaned daily.
- Know your disinfectant – Contact Time is Important!!

Additional Precautions

- Additional Precautions are used in addition to Routine Practices for clients known or suspected to be infected or colonized with certain microorganisms or when there is known increased soiling of their environment

Additional Precautions

- Precautions may include – PPE, Placement Considerations, Enhanced Cleaning, and/or Engineered Controls (e.g., AIIR – Airborne Infection Isolation Room)



Contact Precautions

- Antibiotic Resistant Organisms (ARO)
- Infectious Agents
- Increased soiling in the environment



Droplet Precautions



- Respiratory Infections
- ARO in respiratory tract

Airborne Precautions



- Organism spread via Airborne route
- Measles
- Chicken Pox (Varicella)
- Disseminated Shingles (Zoster)
- Tuberculosis (TB)

Scenarios

- Review Scenario at your table
- Discuss the related questions
- Dress one member in the required PPE

Scenario 1... Home Care

Visiting PSW enters a client's home to provide assistance with bathing. You find that there is vomit and stool in the clients bed and the sheets require changing.

1. What protective equipment would you choose to wear ?
2. Do you have PPE easily accessible?

Scenario 2... Emergency Room Interview

Patient has new onset of cough with fever.

1. What protective attire would you choose to wear to interview the client?
2. Would you initiate Additional Precautions, if so, what type?
3. Are you and your organization performing risk assessments at point of entry. (Acute Respiratory Screening)

Scenario 3... Body Fluid Spill

You come across an unidentified spill in the hallway.

1. What protective equipment would you choose to wear to clean up the spill?
2. Is disinfectant available and accessible?
3. Are you familiar with it's use?

Scenario 4 Antibiotic Organism

An offender has MRSA and is catheterizing himself. His MRSA is in a coccyx wound. The offender is throwing his soiled underwear into the washing machine with other loads as the institution only provides 3 pairs. He is also throwing his soiled dressings out his window into the courtyard. The officers are considering invoking section 128 of the Canada Labor Code citing unsafe work conditions due to his behavior.

1. How do you manage this offender's medical issues so that he is not a risk to others?
2. What PPE should be used when handling the dressings in the courtyard?
3. Is there a risk to others?

Scenario 5 Blood borne/Gastro

HIV / Hep C positive person presents with 3 day history of vomiting and explosive diarrhea.

1. Are Additional precautions required, if so, what type?
2. Do you have PPE available?
3. Do you have PPE easily accessible? (carry-all kit, wall dispensers, cart etc.)

Scenario 6 LTC setting

Mrs J has a rash and is being investigated for scabies. She has been placed on contact precautions. Her family is coming to visit and her daughter assists her with dressing.

1. What PPE does the family need?
2. List some other potential causes of the rash?
