

Base Station Physician's Committee

Hand Hygiene and glove use

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Hand hygiene

Is the single most important practice to prevent the spread of infection.



Regulations, Guidelines and Standards for Healthcare providers and hospitals

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

- Bloodborne Pathogen Federal Standard (29 CFR 1910.1030)
- California OSHA – 5193(a)

Center for Medicare/Medicaid Services (CMS)

- 42 CFR 482.42(a)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Joint Commission National Patient Safety Goal 07.01.01

OSHA

Gloves should be worn when healthcare providers anticipate coming in to contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes, non-intact skin, when performing vascular access procedures and when handling or touching contaminated items or surfaces.

OSHA requires that all personal protective equipment be removed when not in the work area.

CMS

Surveyors assess that Hand Hygiene be performed in a manner consistent with hospital infection control practices, policies and procedures to maximize the prevention of infection and communicable disease.

CDC and World Health Organization (WHO)

Hand Hygiene Guidelines published for Healthcare settings

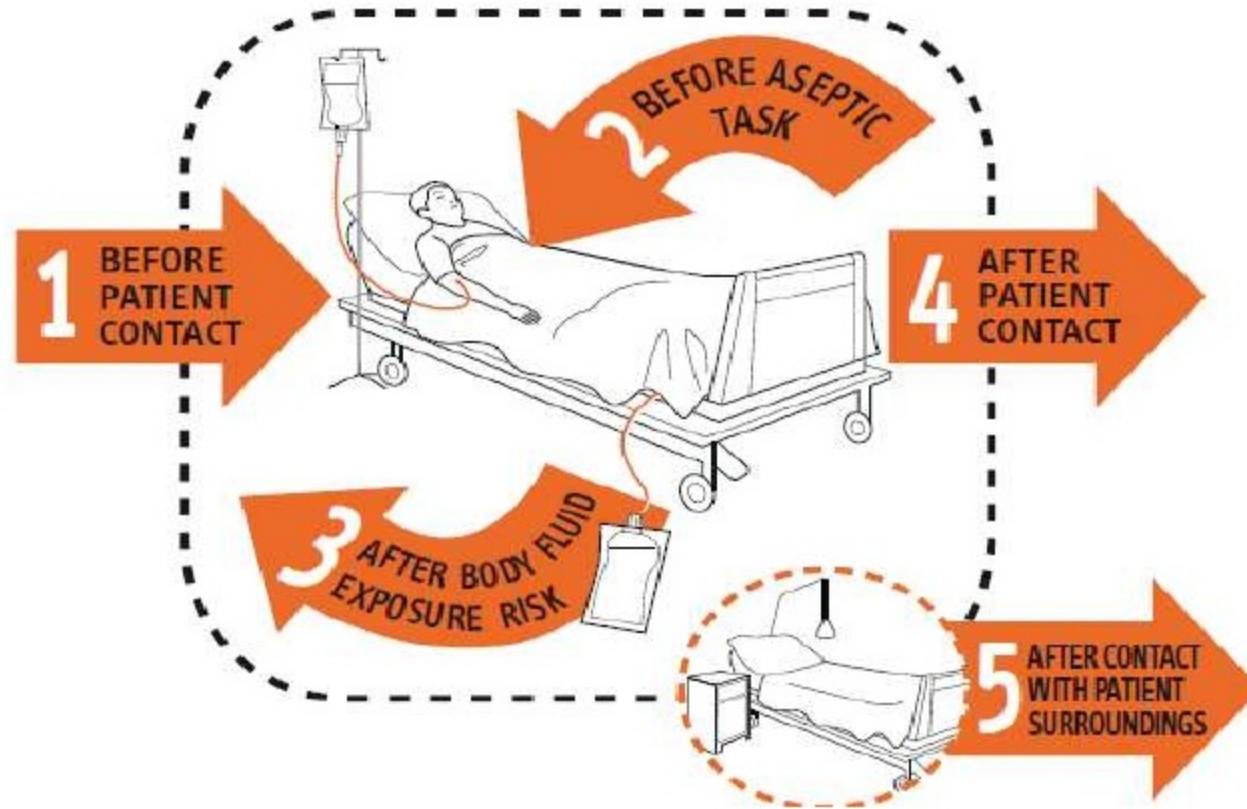
- CDC 2002
- WHO 2009

What's wrong with these pictures?



Your 5 moments for HAND HYGIENE

Image credit: iStock.com



Real Paramedics



Joint Commission NPSG

Use the hand cleaning guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the World Health Organization. Set goals for improving hand cleaning. Use the goals to improve hand cleaning.

- New in 2018 - Observations of individual failure to perform hand hygiene in the process of direct patient care at an accredited program, they must cite the incident as a deficiency resulting in a requirement for improvement under the infection prevention and control chapter.

Hospital Hand Hygiene policy

Clean hands before patient care

Clean hands after patient care

Clean hands after touching equipment and/or surfaces in patient's room

Examples of non-compliance

Patient transported to busy ED. After patient transferred to hospital gurney, EMS gives report to RN.

- EMS provides verbal report. Written report being completed – EMS has gloves on while writing report.

Correct response – remove gloves after transferring patient to gurney and clean hands prior to completing report.

Real Paramedics



What does Annie have?

example

Patient transport required to skilled nursing facility. EMS performs hand hygiene. EMS dons gloves to transfer patient to ambulance gurney. Gloves remain on during transport through hallway.

Correct response – After patient is transferred to gurney and is ready for transport, remove gloves and perform hand hygiene. Gloves can be easily accessed from pocket in the event they are needed during transfer to ambulance.

What's wrong with these pictures?



What if?...

The patient being transferred to a SNF has MRSA or scabies? What if the patient touches me?

- If the patient has a multi-drug resistance organism such as MRSA, keep your hands off your face and clean your hands or affected area to prevent transmission.
- If the patient has scabies – generally patients are not transferred to a SNF until 24 hours of effective treatment. Even if the patient were to have a case of active scabies, PROLONGED skin-to-skin contact is required for the mite to transfer from the patient to the healthcare provider. Brief contact does not result in transmission.

Why shouldn't I?

Why shouldn't I remove my gloves, clean my hands, and don a new pair of gloves for patient transport through the hospital to the ambulance?

- If this is not a critical transport then there is not a reasonable expectation of coming in to contact with blood or body fluids.

Critical Transport

EMS providing direct patient care during hallway transport to vehicle can wear gloves. Second EMS provider can navigate through hallway without gloves to open doors and push elevator buttons etc.

- There is a reasonable expectation of coming in to contact with blood or body fluids.

Questions?

