



Wyoming Department of Health

You Get What You Get If Don't Disinfect

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Hand hygiene

Practicing hand hygiene is a simple yet effective way to prevent infections. Cleaning your hands can prevent the spread of germs, including those that are resistant to antibiotics and are becoming difficult, if not impossible, to treat.



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Gloves – protect hands
- Gowns/aprons – protect skin and/or clothing
- Masks– protect mouth/nose
- Respirators – protect respiratory tract from airborne infectious agents
- Goggles – protect eyes
- Face shields – protect face, mouth, nose, and eyes



Respiratory Hygiene/Cough Etiquette

- The following measures to contain respiratory secretions are recommended for all individuals with signs and symptoms of a respiratory infection.
 - Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or the bend in your elbow when coughing or sneezing;
 - Use in the nearest waste receptacle to dispose of the tissue after use;
 - Perform hand hygiene (e.g., hand washing with non-antimicrobial soap and water, alcohol-based hand rub, or antiseptic hand wash) after having contact with respiratory secretions and contaminated objects/materials.



Isolation Precautions

- Standard Precautions-Standard Precautions are used for all patient care. They're based on a risk assessment and make use of common sense practices and personal protective equipment use that protect healthcare providers from infection and prevent the spread of infection from patient to patient.
- Contact Precautions-Use Contact Precautions for patients with known or suspected infections that represent an increased risk for contact transmission.
- Droplet Precautions-Use Droplet Precautions for patients known or suspected to be infected with pathogens transmitted by respiratory droplets that are generated by a patient who is coughing, sneezing, or talking.
- Airborne Precautions-Use Airborne Precautions for patients known or suspected to be infected with pathogens transmitted by the airborne route (e.g., tuberculosis, measles, chickenpox, disseminated herpes zoster).



Cleaning and Disinfecting

- Cleaning-Cleaning is the removal of foreign material (e.g., soil, and organic material) from objects and is normally accomplished using water with detergents or enzymatic products. Thorough cleaning is required before high-level disinfection and sterilization because inorganic and organic materials that remain on the surfaces of instruments interfere with the effectiveness of these processes.
- Disinfecting-Many disinfectants are used alone or in combinations (e.g., hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid) in the health-care setting. These include alcohols, chlorine and chlorine compounds, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, *ortho*-phthalaldehyde, hydrogen peroxide, iodophors, peracetic acid, phenolics, and quaternary ammonium compounds. Commercial formulations based on these chemicals are considered unique products and must be registered with EPA or cleared by FDA. In most instances, a given product is designed for a specific purpose and is to be used in a certain manner. Therefore, users should read labels carefully to ensure the correct product is selected for the intended use and applied efficiently.
 - **Ensure all soiled linen is bagged and transported to the appropriate location for cleaning.



COVID-19

- Resident and Staff screening should be performed
- Visitation should be performed per CMS regulations
- Activities can be completed 1 on 1
- In room Group activities which allow residents to remain in their rooms
- Out of room Group Activities where 6 foot of social distancing and proper PPE is used



Questions?

References:

- <https://www.cdc.gov/>