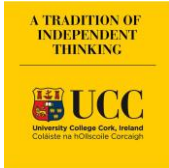




Aseptic Non-Touch Technique: How does this affect my practice?

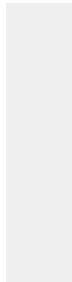
Kathryn Hanly CNS IPC 2014



Aim of ANTT

To protect the patient from infection during invasive clinical procedure

•Aseptic Non Touch Technique....*For Surgery to Community Care*



Core Terminology



- Clean non touch technique
- Surgical asepsis
- Surgical aseptic technique
- Strict aseptic technique
- Medical or clean asepsis
- Surgical or sterile asepsis
- Full barrier technique

Age



Diagnosis

Device



Key-part protection

- Technical difficulty
- Environment
- User competency



**Protect Patients Every Time with...
6 Actions for Safe Aseptic Technique**

The ANTT-Approach

- 1 Risk Assessment**
Select Standard or Surgical-ANTT according to the technical difficulty of achieving asepsis
- 2 Manage the Environment**
Avoid or remove contamination risks
- 3 Decontaminate & Protect**
Hand cleaning, personal protective equipment (PPE), Disinfecting equipment, surfaces and key-parts
- 4 Use Aseptic Fields**
General, Critical and Micro Critical Aseptic Fields
Protect Key-Parts & Key-Sites
- 5 Use Non-Touch Technique**
Key-Parts must only come into contact with Other Key-Parts & Key-Sites
- 6 Prevent Cross Infection**
Use equipment disposal, decontamination & hand cleaning

ANTT is a unique type of aseptic technique (NICE 2012)
For the ANTT Clinical Practice Framework visit: www.ants.org



1. Risk Assessment

'In order to maintain asepsis of key-parts and/or key sites, does the main aseptic field need to be managed critically?'

No → Standard-ANTT
Yes → Surgical-ANTT

(i.e. Only sterilised and aseptic equipment can come into contact with the aseptic field).



2. Manage the Environment





Open, single use, sterile dressing

Open, single use, sterile dressing pack



Storage of sterile supplies in the home



3. Decontaminate & Protect

- Hand Hygiene
- PPE
- Clean & disinfect Equipment & Surfaces
- Disinfect Key Part



4. Aseptic Field Management

- 1. Critical aseptic field (Ensuring asepsis in surgical ANTT)
 - 1b. Micro critical aseptic fields (Ensuring asepsis)
- 2. General aseptic fields (Promoting asepsis in standard ANTT)



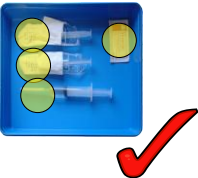


Micro critical aseptic fields (Ensuring asepsis)



- Do not **DROP** your equipment into your tray

(There is a risk some key-parts will touch the tray)



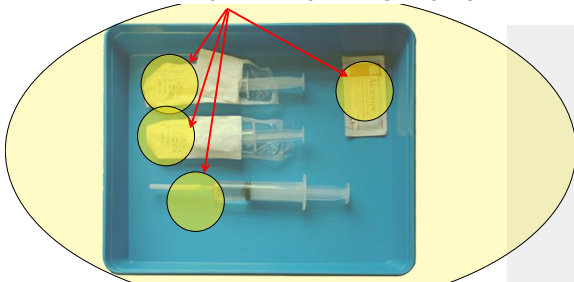
- Key-parts should **NEVER** be touched

- Only key-parts should touch other key-parts



General Aseptic Field (Promoting asepsis)

Micro critical aseptic fields (Ensuring asepsis)



General aseptic fields (Promoting asepsis)



Which is Safest??



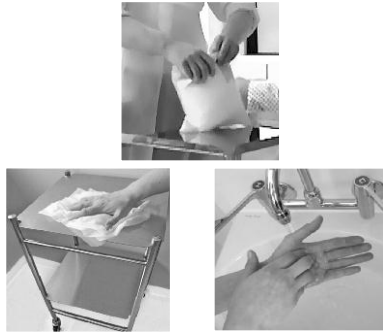
Create an aseptic field in the home setting



5. Non Touch technique



6 Prevent Cross Infection



Just checking..... What does this symbol mean?

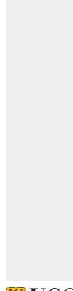


Single use

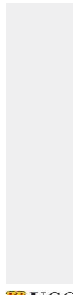
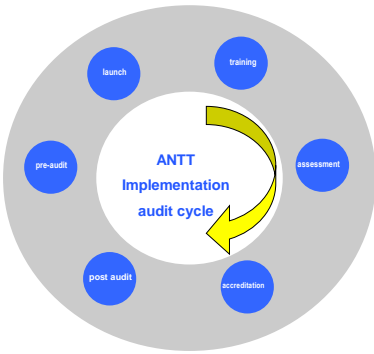
- Single-use - Use only once
- DO NOT REUSE



ANTT- the right way



ANTT Implementation Audit Cycle



Step1: Pre audit



ANTT CLINICAL PRACTICE AUDIT **audit or assessment**
(ANTT) For Peripheral & Central Access Intravenous Therapy

Asseptic non touch-technique

1. Were hands washed using the six stage hand cleaning technique? Yes No Not applicable

2. Was the plastic tray prepared with an alcohol surface wipe and allowed to dry? Yes No Didn't use a plastic tray

3. Were all the equipment gathered when the tray was drying? Yes No

4. Were hands washed using the six stage hand cleaning technique using soap & water or alcohol gel? Yes No Not applicable

5. Were an appropriate glove chosen used? Yes No Didn't use gloves (note that for use determined by patient required dress banding)

6. Were Key Parts protected throughout the preparation by a non touch technique? Yes No By covering key parts? Yes No If no, describe?

7. Was the aseptic field fully and well prepared throughout the preparation? Yes No If no, describe?

www.antt.co.uk

ANTT
ANTT FOR PERIPHERAL & CENTRAL ACCESS INTRAVENOUS THERAPY

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