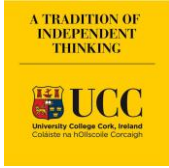




Infection Prevention and Control A Foundation Course

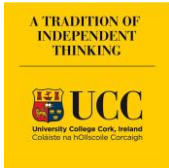
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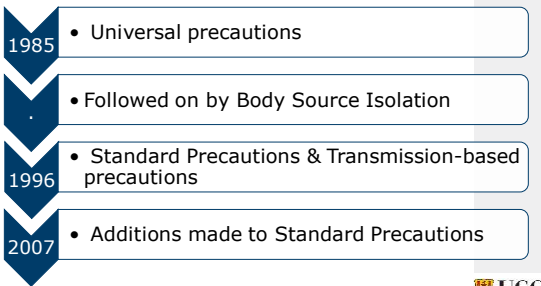


Introduction to Standard Precautions and Transmission Based Precautions

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Emergence of Standard Precautions



What are Standard Precautions?



- They are a list of evidence based criteria that are to be applied to **ALL** patients/clients by **ALL** healthcare workers **ALL** of the time
- They are the foundation for Infection Prevention & Control practices to reduce the spread of micro-organisms from a known to an unknown source



Sources of Infection

- It is to be assumed that all patients are potentially infected with a readily transmissible micro-organism and susceptible to infection
- Sources of infection include;
 - Blood, other body fluid secretions/excretions (except sweat), non-intact skin, mucous membranes and any equipment or items in the care environment likely to become contaminated



Who is at risk????



- They are in situ to protect both the patient and the healthcare worker
- Healthcare worker is responsible for applying these standards ALL of the time



List of Standard Precautions

- Hand hygiene
- PPE
- Decontamination of environment
- Decontamination of equipment
- Management of waste
- Management of linen
- Client placement
- Occupational health programme
- Management of spillages of blood and body fluids



2007

- Added in 2007;
- Safe injection practices
 - Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette
 - Infection control practise for lumbar puncture procedures



How do Standard Precautions work???



- Standard precautions work by breaking the chain of infection
- Important for all healthcare workers to understand the chain of infection in order to fully comprehend the importance of standard precautions



Infectious agents

☐ Is an organism that causes disease:

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Fungi
- Protozoa
- Prions

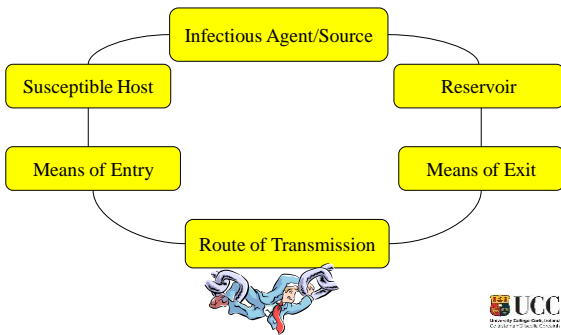
☐ Two sources-

Endogenous- harmless to one site but causes infection when transferred to another e.g. enterococci

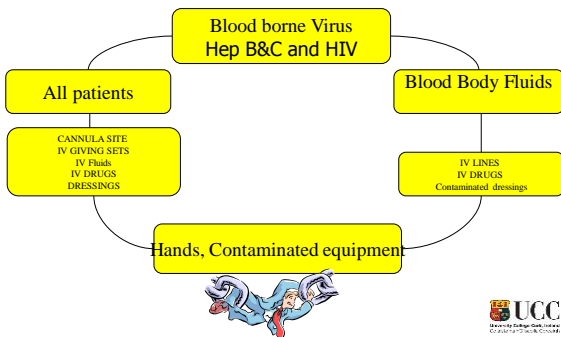
Exogenous- cross infection occurs when organisms are transferred from one source to another e.g. environment



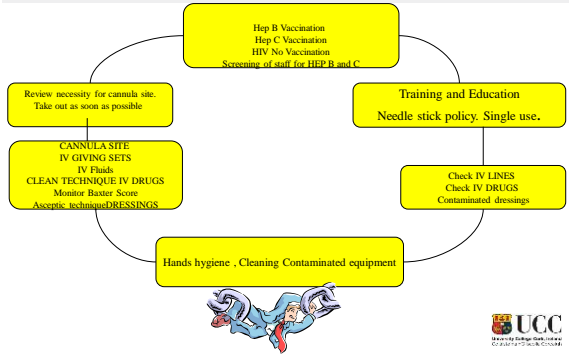
Chain of Infection



Chain of Infection



How to break the chain of infection?



Standard Precautions

- The implementation of Standard Precautions breaks the chain of infection minimising the transmission of infection within the healthcare environment.
- However some transmissible infectious agents require additional precautions to prevent transmission. These additional precautions are termed Transmission-based Precautions.



Transmission Based Precautions

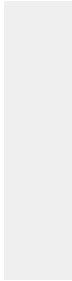
- Contact isolation:** Patients who are known or suspected of being infected with a disease transmitted by direct contact with the patient or their environment.
- Droplet isolation:** Patients who are known or suspected of being infected with a disease transmitted by large particle droplets (SRSV when vomiting)
- Airborne isolation:** Patients who are known or suspected of being infected with a disease transmissible by airborne droplet nuclei (TB)



Healthcare workers responsibility



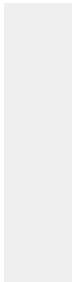
- All healthcare workers are responsible for:**
- Implementing standards at ALL times
 - Reporting any deficits of knowledge in relation to same to the line manager
 - Advice visitors and/or patients in relations to infection control practices such as hand hygiene and cough etiquette
 - Report any illness in relation to occupational exposure



Infection Prevention and Control staff



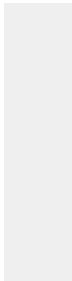
- Infection Prevention and Control staff are responsible for;
- providing education on Standard Precautions to all staff
- ensuring local guidelines and policies on Standard and Transmission- based Precautions are in place and regularly reviewed
- surveillance of epidemiology important organisms and notifiable diseases



Infection Prevention and Control staff



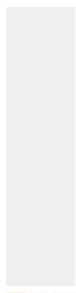
- providing ongoing advice to staff
- auditing implementation of Standard and Transmission-based Precautions in conjunction with relevant department/ward areas (e.g. ward/hygiene managers) and feedback results to department/ward managers and healthcare managers



Managers of Healthcare facilities



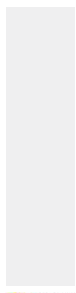
- Managers of Healthcare facilities are responsible for ensuring that the resources necessary to implement Standard Precautions are provided including:
- an infection prevention and control service
 - an occupational health service
- an infection prevention and control induction programme for new staff
- an ongoing infection prevention and control education programme for staff



Infection Prevention and Control staff



- equipment (e.g. personal protective equipment, cleaning equipment)
- physical infrastructure (isolation rooms, hand wash sinks etc)
- development of an action plan to address any non compliance with Standard Precautions identified by regular audits



References



- Siegal JD, Rhinehart E, Jackson M, Chiarello L, and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee, Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings, 2007
- Health Protection Surveillance Centre (2009) Draft Standard Precautions, version 1.0 28th April 2009

