Infection Prevention & Control



BASIC INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

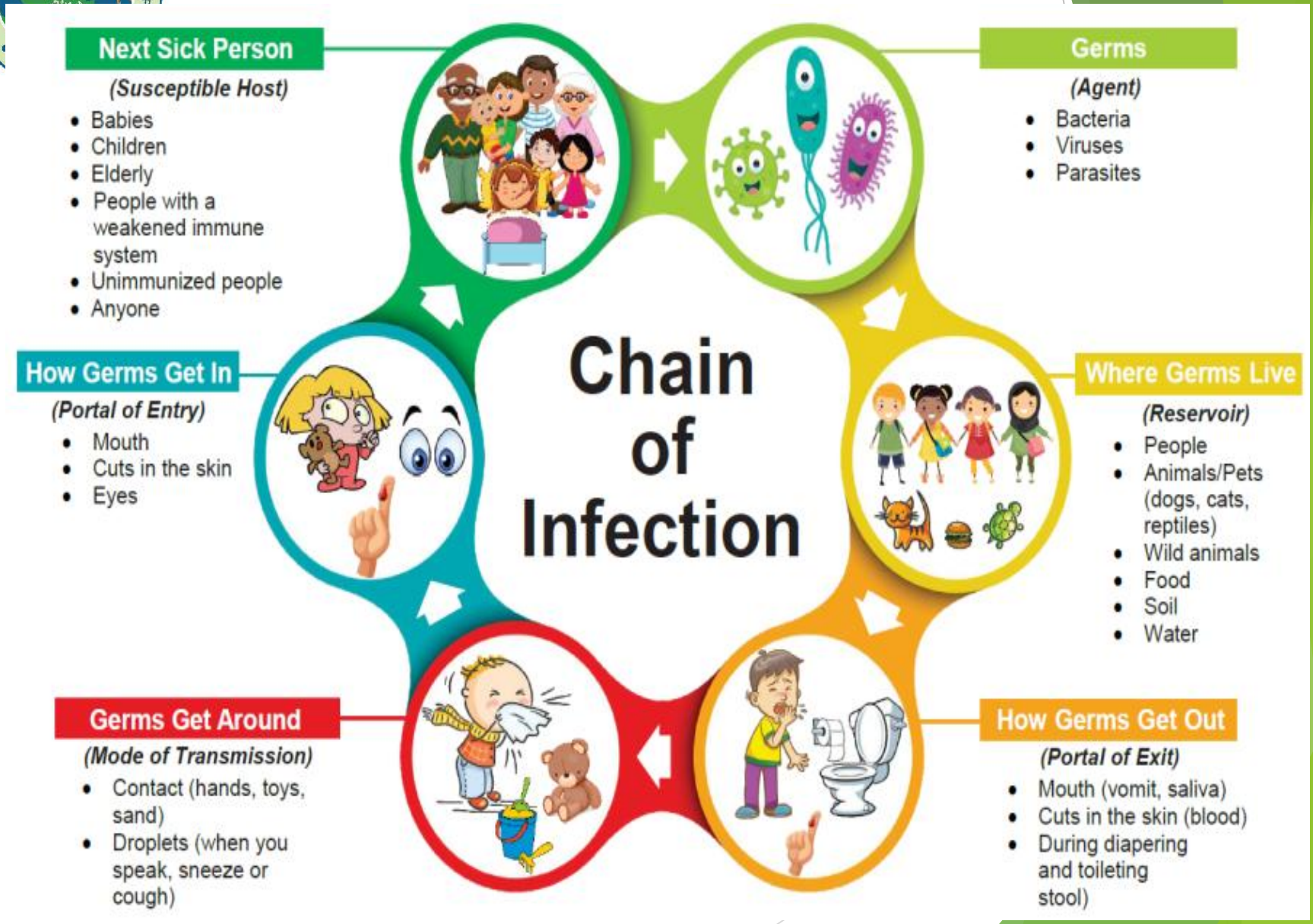
PREPARED BY: PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTION (PCI) COMMITTEE

Presented by: Claudia Tei

INFECTIONS

- The invasion and growth of germs in the body.
- The germs may be bacteria, viruses, yeast, fungi, or other microorganisms.
- They can spread in several different ways
    - Skin contact
    - Transfer of bodily fluids
    - Contact with faeces
    - Taking of contaminated food or water
    - Inhaling airborne particles or droplets

THE CYCLE OF INFECTION



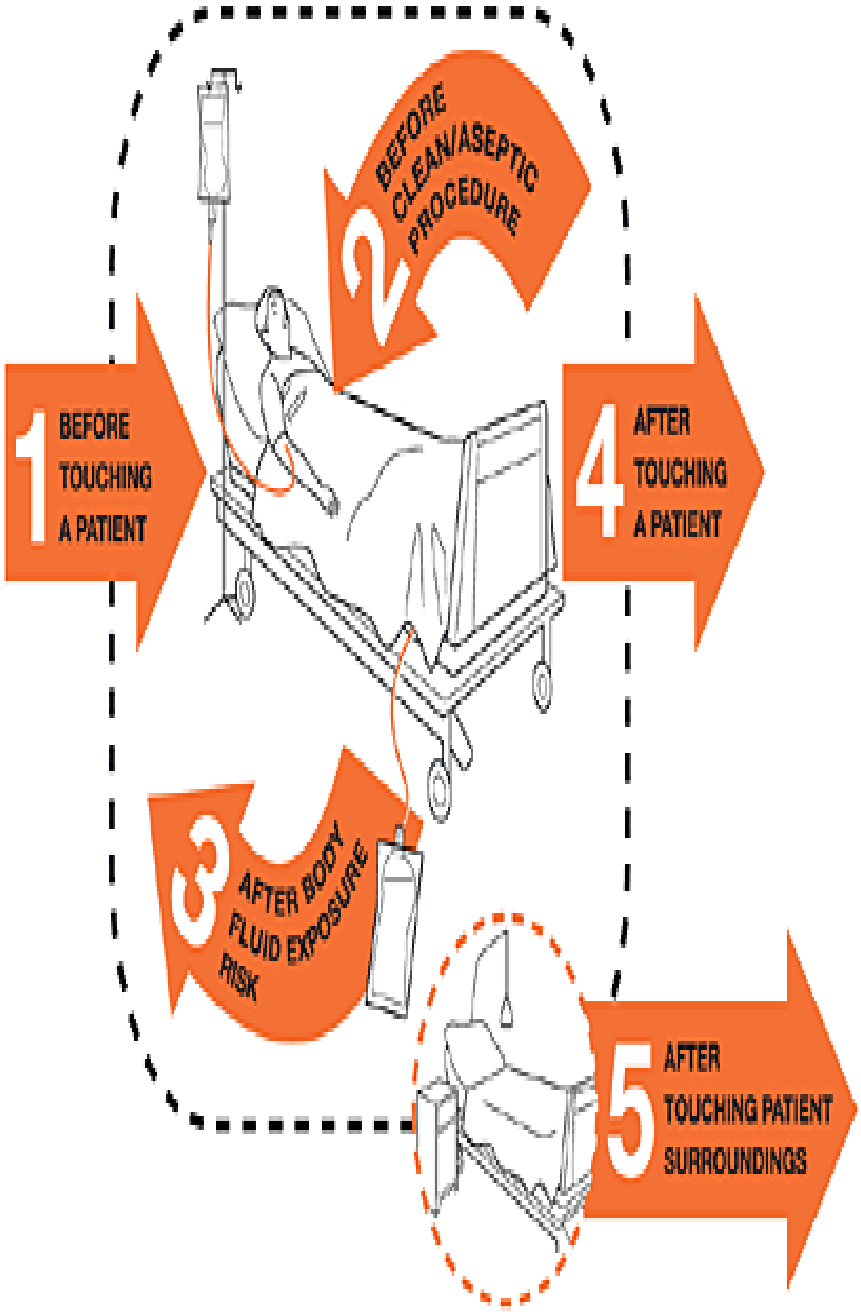
Standard precautions include

- Hand hygiene.
- Use of personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, masks, eyewear).
- Respiratory hygiene / cough etiquette.
- Sharps safety (engineering and work practice controls).
- Safe injection practices (i.e., aseptic technique for parenteral medications).
- Sterilization of instruments and devices.
- Clean and disinfected environmental surfaces.
- Waste and Linen Handling.

HAND HYGIENE

- Cleaning your hands can prevent the spread of germs, including those that are resistant to antibiotics
- Forms of hand hygiene:
  - Routine hand washing
  - Alcohol hand rub
- Handwashing with soap is one of the most effective barriers to the spread of diseases.





MOMENTS OF HAND HYGIENE

- Staff arrival at work
- Before patient contact
- After contact with body fluids
- After removal of gloves
- Contact with medical equipment close to patient
- After patient contact

W.H.O HAND WASHING STEPS

How to Handwash?

WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED! OTHERWISE, USE HANDRUB

Duration of the entire procedure: 40-60 seconds

0



Wet hands with water;

1



Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces;

2



Rub hands palm to palm;

3



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8



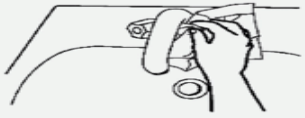
Rinse hands with water;

9



Dry hands thoroughly with a single use towel;

10



Use towel to turn off faucet;

11



Your hands are now safe.

World Health Organization | Patient Safety — A World Alliance for Safer Health Care | SAVE LIVES Clean Your Hands

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ALCOHOL HAND RUB

- Hand hygiene using the alcohol-based hand rub technique, a liquid, gel, or foam alcohol-based solution
- Used when your hands are not visibly soiled.
- Allow alcohol to evaporate before handling electrical equipment or oxygen to minimize risk of burns.
- Wash your hands with soap and water when your hands are visibly soiled.

How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds

1a



1b



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;

2



Rub hands palm to palm;

3



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;

4



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;

5



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;

6



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;

7



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;

8



Once dry, your hands are safe.

Respiratory hygiene/ Cough Etiquette

- It's a set of personal practices, designed to contain respiratory secretions and prevent transmission of infections.

Respiratory hygiene/ Cough Etiquette



WASTE SEGREGATION

- The sorting and separation of waste types to facilitate recycling and correct onward disposal.
- Enhances proper waste treatment.
- Pollution of air and water can be considerably reduced when hazardous waste is separated and treated separately.
- Reduces the amount of waste that reaches landfills.

FOCOS WASTE SEGREGATION COLORS

- **Black:** General waste (Papers, plastics, kitchen waste)
- **Yellow:** Infectious waste (contaminated materials, gloves, urine, faeces)
- **Brown**: Chemical / Pharmaceutical (expired drugs, toxic, carcinogenic)

- **Red**: Highly infectious / pathological waste (Lab waste, infected blood and tissues)
- **Sharps container**: Needles, syringes, glass instruments)

SEPARATE YOUR WASTE TO
Prevent and Control Infections

EXAMPLE OF WASTE	WASTE CONTAINER AND COLOUR CODE



BLACK BIN / BLACK PLASTIC BAGS

Paper, Cardboard, Plastic materials including those from points of generation, kitchen waste, ash, bottles, empty boxes etc.

General / Normal Waste





YELLOW BIN / YELLOW PLASTIC BAGS

Stained or contaminated material (e.g. soiled cotton wool, used bandages/ glovesdressings, gloves, linen, blood tranfusion bags, urine, faeces)

Infectious Waste





BROWN BIN / BROWN PLASTIC BAGS

Expired drugs (solid/liquid, plastics or glass containers) Residues of drugs in chemotherapy that may be cytotoxic, genotoxic, mutagenic or carcinogenic

Pharmaceutical and Chemical Containers





RED BIN / RED BIOHAZARD PLASTIC BAGS

Laboratory waste generated by microbiological investigation Potentially infected blood and human and animal tissue. (e.g. HIV)

Highly Infectioud / Pathological Waste



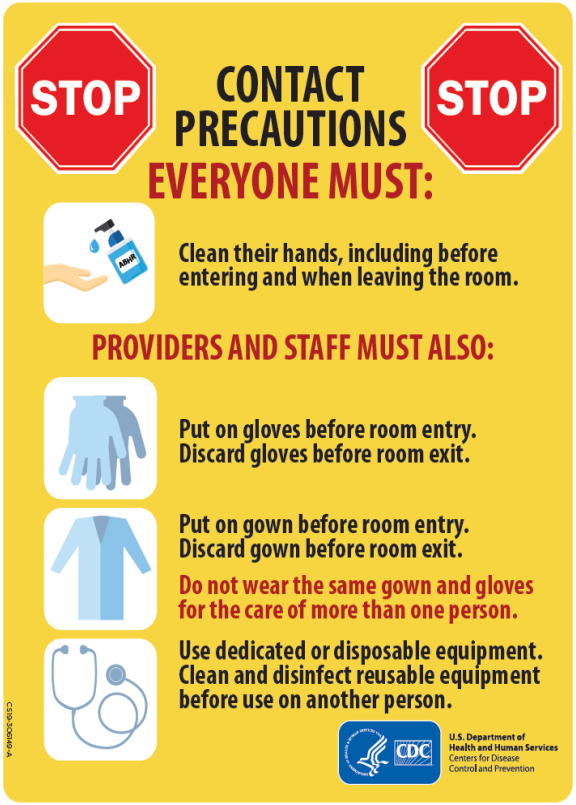


YELLOW PUNCTURE-RESISTANT BOX

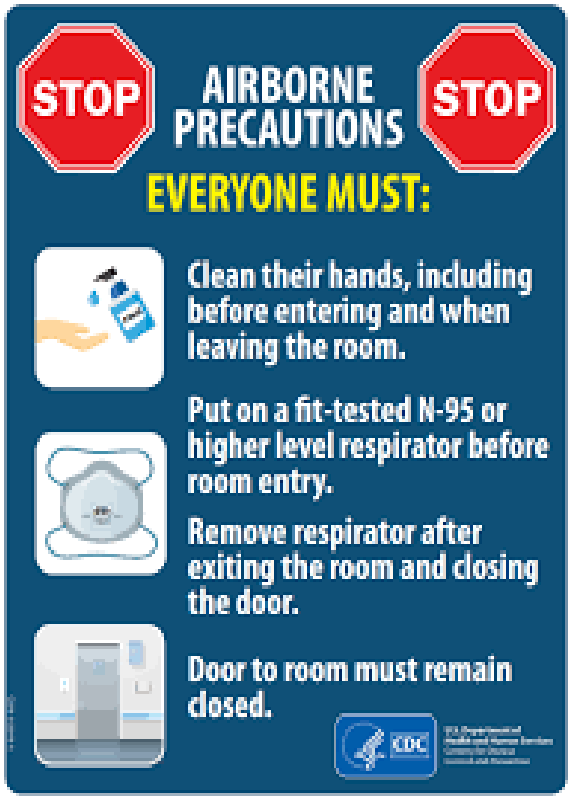
Needles, syringes, surgical blades, scalpels, test tubes, ampoules, glass instruments, pipettes etc

Sharps









PPE AND TRANSMISSION BASED PRECAUTION

Infection Control is Everyone's Business



THANK YOU

