#### INSTRUCTIONS

- Welcome, you are about to participate in an infection control educational module.
- This module contains information and questions.
- **♥ You must answer every question correctly in order to continue to the next slide and complete this module and receive your certificate.**
- **♥ You will be asked for your identifying information at the end of the session so that you can receive credit for taking this module.**
- Click the image button below to start and enjoy.



#### Hand Hygiene Guidelines



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#### **Objectives**

Upon the completion the HCW will be able to:

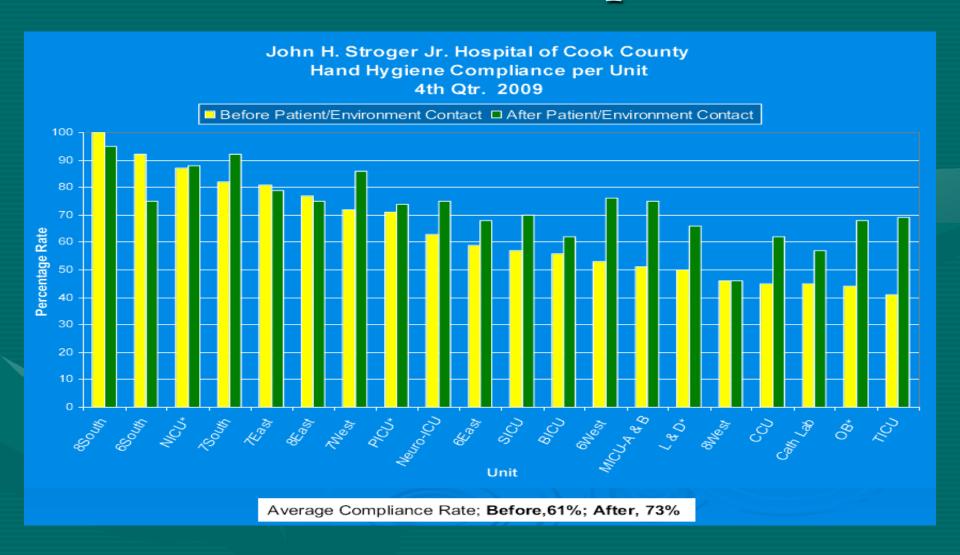
- Identify the role of hand hygiene in preventing healthcare associated infections.
- Gain knowledge of different hand hygiene techniques and its indications.
- Identify work activities that can result in hand contamination from environment and patient contact.

### Hand Hygiene Guidelines

- - -Hospitals are *required* to comply with current CDC hand hygiene guidelines.
  - -Set goals for improving hand hygiene compliance.

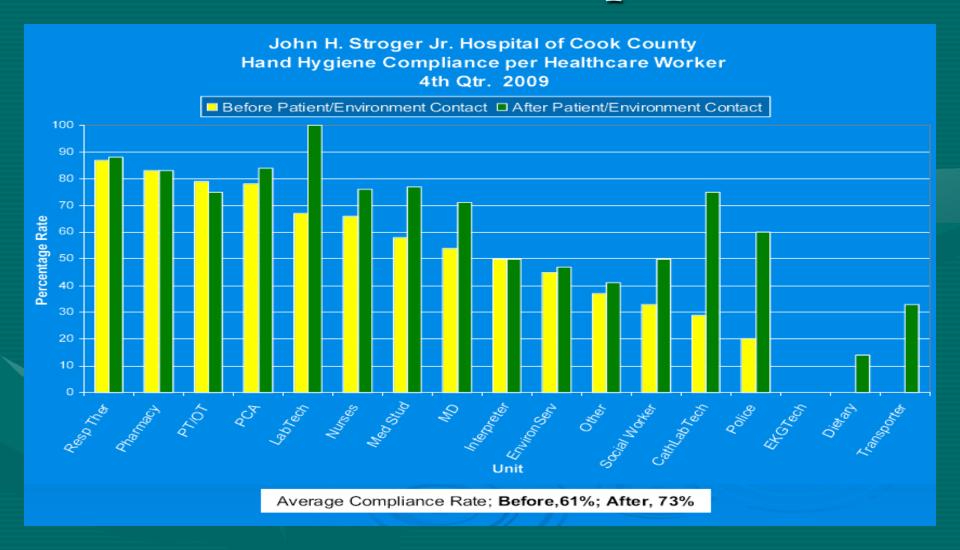


### What is OUR compliance?





### What is OUR compliance?





### When to Perform Hand Hygiene based on CDC Guidelines

- Before direct contact with patients
- **Before** donning sterile gloves when inserting a central intravascular catheter
- **Before** inserting invasive devices such as indwelling urinary catheters or peripheral vascular catheters
- Before eating or handling food





### When to Perform Hand Hygiene based on CDC Guidelines

- After contact with intact skin
- After contact with body fluids, excretions, mucous membranes, non-intact skin, wound dressings
- After contact with inanimate objects in immediate vicinity of patient
- After removing gloves
- Marker using the restroom
- When moving from contaminated-body site to a clean-body site during patient care
- When hands are visibly soiled or when caring for patients with *C-difficile* wash with soap & water.





Hand hygiene needs to be performed after contact with patient's intact skin:





### How to Perform Hand Hygiene based on CDC Guidelines

- 1. Alcohol foam- When hands are <u>not</u> visibly soiled
  - apply alcohol based hand sanitizer to palm of hand
  - rub hands together covering all surfaces of both hands until hands are dry
- **2. Hospital approved soap and water** When hands are visibly soiled when caring for patients with *C-difficile*
  - wet hands with water
  - y apply soap
  - rub hands together vigorously for at least 15 seconds covering all surfaces of hand and fingers
  - rinse hands
  - dry hands
  - use towel to turn off faucet
  - do not use bar soap





Alcohol foam is preferred over washing hands with soap and water except:

- a. after using the restroom
- b. after contact with non-intact skin
- c. after removing gloves
- d. before direct patient contact

# Why use an alcohol foam for hand disinfection?

- Requires less time to use 3 seconds instead of 30 seconds OR Saves 1 hour for every 8 hours worked!
- W Kills bacteria faster
- Less irritating to hands

# What are the benefits of hand hygiene?

- **Decreases carriage of transient flora on healthcare workers' hands**
- **Reduces cross-infection in patients/residents**
- **Decreases risk of infections caused by organisms acquired** from patients
- **Decreases incidence of antimicrobial resistant organisms**
- **Decreases costs**



### Where can bacteria be found in the health care facility?

X VRE found on these locations



MK Hayden. The Risk of Hand and Glove Contamination by Healthcare Workers after Contact with a VRE (+) Patient or the Patient's Environment. 41st Annual ICAAC, Chicago 2001.

Hands can be contaminated with resistant organisms when touching only the environment:





### Colonized or Infected: What is the Difference?

- People who carry bacteria without evidence of infection (fever, increased white blood cell count) are **colonized**
- If an infection develops, it is usually from bacteria that colonize patients
- Bacteria that colonize patients can be transmitted from one patient to another by the hands of healthcare workers
  - Bacteria can be transmitted even if the patient is not infected -

Bacteria can only be transmitted if the patient is infected:





#### How to maintain healthy hand skin?

- Apply hospital approved lotion
- Do not bring lotion from home (can be a source of outbreak)







### What about fingernails, artificial nails & jewelry?

- After careful hand washing, bacteria can still be found on fingernails.
- Chipped nail polish may support organism growth.
- Artificial nails have been linked to outbreaks.
- Skin underneath rings is heavily colonized.
- Weep natural nails less than 1/4 inch long.









The following increase the likelihood of carriage of bacteria:

- a. nails greater than ½ inch long
- b. rings and bracelets
- c. artificial nails
  - d. chipped nail polish
    - e. all of the above

### What about gloves?

- Wearing gloves does not replace the need for hand hygiene
- Contamination may occur from small undetected holes in gloves
- Contamination can occur during glove removal
- Failure to remove gloves may transmit microorganisms from patient to patient





Is it necessary to perform hand hygiene before donning gloves?





## How can you contribute to improve hand hygiene adherence?

- Be a GREAT role model
- Praise others for cleaning their hands
- Use alcohol foam to kill bacteria on hands or wash hand with antimicrobial soap & water
- Use alcohol foam after removing gloves
- PERFORM HAND HYGIENE **BEFORE & AFTER**ENTERING <u>ANY</u> PATIENT ROOM, <u>ANY</u> TIME,
  FOR <u>ANY</u> REASON!



















# CONGRATULATIONS You have completed the hand hygiene education.

- Please print this page!
- For any questions/comments please call extension 44581.



