



INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

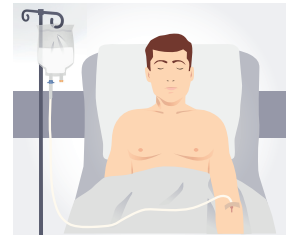
Handwashing is the most effective way to prevent infection.



When to perform hand hygiene

Before entering or exiting a room

Before and after any procedure



After body fluid exposure

Before and after touching a client

Handwashing procedure

Soap Warm running water Paper towels



1. Remove jewelry.
2. Adjust water temperature.
3. Wet hands.
4. Apply soap.
5. Rub hands together vigorously for 20 seconds.
6. Rinse hands angled downward.
7. Use a paper towel to dry hands and wrist.
8. Use paper towel to turn off faucet.

When to use hand sanitizer instead of handwashing

- When hands are not visibly soiled
- Before entering or exiting a room
- Hand sanitizers are less effective against certain pathogens (norovirus, *Cryptosporidium*, *Clostridium difficile*).
- Always wash hands when caring for clients with infectious diarrhea.

Use a personal moisturizer or lotion to prevent dry skin. Cracked skin increases risk of infection.

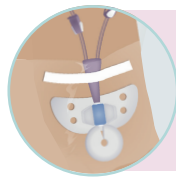
Hand sanitizer procedure



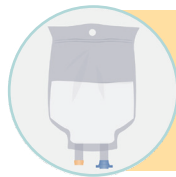
1. Apply hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol to one hand.
2. Rub hands together vigorously to cover all surfaces.
3. Rub hands together until sanitizer dries (~ 30 seconds).

Insertion sites

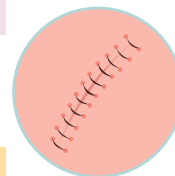
- Perform hand hygiene before and after accessing site.
- Follow clean or sterile technique according to site type.
- Scrub access port with antiseptic prior to each use.
- Only use sterile devices to access ports.
- Replace soiled dressings and perform regular dressing changes.
- Change peripheral access sites, tubing, and dressings per policy.
- Regularly assess and document any signs of infection.
- Review necessity of vascular sites and indwelling catheters daily, remove per order.



Infection prevention measures



Educate client and their family about site care and infection prevention



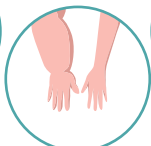
Surgical sites

- Use antiseptic skin preparation prior to surgery.
- Perform hand hygiene before and after site assessment.
- Replace soiled dressings and perform regular dressing changes.
- Regularly assess and document any signs of infection.
- Review necessity of any wound drains or urinary catheters daily, remove when no longer necessary.

Signs and symptoms of infection



Fever



Swelling



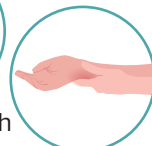
Chills



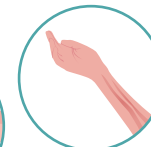
Erythema



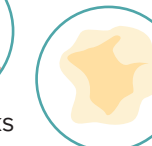
Local warmth



Tenderness



Red streaks



Discharge



Foul odor



Delayed healing

NOTES

