



Infection control and patient safety measures at

Narayana Medical College and Hospital

Aims.

- To reduce the risk of transmission of blood - bone and other pathogens from both recognized and un recognized sources.

Objectives

- To practice hand hygiene
- To Wear personal protective equipment for personal and patient safety after risk assessment when ever necessary.
- To follow respiratory hygiene/ cough etiquette, developed during the severe acute respiratory syndrome.

Key elements at a glands

1) Hand hygiene

Technique

- Hand washing (40-60sec): wet hands and apply soap, rub all surfaces, rinse hands and dry thoroughly with a single use towel, use towel to turn off faucet.
- Hand rubbing (20 -30 sec) : apply enough product to cover all areas of the hands, rub hands until dry.

Indications

Before and after any direct patient contact and between patients. Whether or not gloves are done.

- Immediately after gloves are removed.
- Before handling an invasive device.
- After touching blood, body fluids, secretions, excretion, non-intact skin and contaminated items, even if gloves are worn.
- During patient care, when moving from a contaminated to a clean body site of the patient.
- After contact with inanimate objects in the immediate vicinity of the patients.

2) Gloves

- Wear when touching blood, body fluid, secretions, excretion, mucous membranes and non-intact skin.
- Change between tasks and procedure on the same patient after contact with potentially infectious material.
- Remove after use, before touching non-contaminated items and surfaces, and before going to another patient. Perform hand hygiene immediately after removal.

3) Facial protection (eye, nose and mouth)

- Wear a Surgical or procedure mask and eye protection (face shield, goggles) to protect mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth during activities that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions and excretions.

4) Gown

- Wear to protect skin and prevent soiling of clothing during activities that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, fluids, secretion or excretions.
- Remove soiled gown as soon as possible and perform hand hygiene.

5) Prevention of needle stick injuries

- Use care when
- Handling the needles, scalpels, and other sharp instruments or devices.

- Cleaning used instruments.
- Disposing of using needles.

6) Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette

- Persons with respiratory symptoms should apply sources control measures :
- Cover their nose and mouth when coughing / sneezing with tissue or mask, dispose of used tissues and masks, and perform hand hygiene after contact with respiratory secretions
- Place acute febrile respiratory symptomatic patients at least 1 meter (3 feet) away from others in common waiting areas, if possible .
- Post visual alerts at the entrance to health - care facilities instructing persons with respiratory symptoms to practice respiratory hygiene/ cough etiquette.
- Consider making hand hygiene resources, tissues and masks available in common areas and areas used for the evaluation of patients with respiratory illnesses.

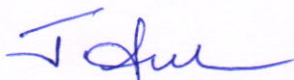
7) Waste disposal

- Ensure safe waste management.
- Discard single use items properly.

8) Patient care equipment

- Handle equipment soiled with blood, body fluids, secretions, and excretions in a manner that prevents skin and mucous membrane exposures, contamination of clothing, and transfer of pathogenesis to other patients or the environment. Clean, disinfect, and reprocess reusable equipment appropriately before use with other patient.

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