STAFF HUDDLE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS-

WEEK 1: WHAT ARE STANDARD PRECAUTIONS?

- ❑ Standard Precautions are the basic practices that apply to all patient care.
- ❑ Standard precautions are applied regardless of the patient's suspected or confirmed infectious state and apply to all settings where care is delivered.
- ❑ These practices protect healthcare personnel and prevent healthcare personnel or the environment from transmitting infections to other patients.

STAFF HUDDLE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS-

WEEK 2: HAND HYGIENE

- ❑ Require healthcare personnel to clean their hands in accordance with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations.
- ❑ Ensure that healthcare personnel wash hands with soap and water when hands are visibly soiled.
- ❑ Ensure that supplies necessary to clean hands are readily accessible in all areas where patient care is being delivered.

- ❑ Use an alcohol-based hand rub or wash with soap and water for the following clinical indications:
  - o Immediately before touching a patient.
  - o Before performing an aseptic task (e.g., placing an indwelling device) or handling invasive medical devices.
  - o Before moving from work on a soiled body site to a clean body site on the same patient.
  - o After touching a patient or the patient's immediate environment
  - o After contact with blood, body fluids or contaminated surfaces
  - o Immediately after glove removal.

STAFF HUDDLE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS-

WEEK 3: COUGH ETIQUETTE

- ❑ When coughing or sneezing, use and dispose of tissues, and clean your hands after hands have been in contact with respiratory secretions.
- ❑ Tissues and no-touch receptacles (e.g., foot-pedal-operated lid or open, plastic-lined waste basket) should be provided for disposal of tissues.
- ❑ Signs should be provided at entrances and in strategic places (e.g., elevators, cafeterias) within ambulatory and inpatient settings with instructions to patients and other persons with symptoms of a respiratory infection to cover their mouths/noses when coughing or sneezing, use and dispose of tissues, and perform hand hygiene after hands have been in contact with respiratory secretions.

STAFF HUDDLE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS-

WEEK 4: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

GLOVES

- ❑ Wear gloves when it can be reasonably anticipated that contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes, nonintact skin, or potentially contaminated intact skin (e.g., of a patient incontinent of stool or urine) could occur.
- ❑ Wear gloves with fit and durability appropriate to the task
    - o Wear disposable medical examination gloves for providing direct patient care.
    - o Wear disposable medical examination gloves or reusable utility gloves for cleaning the environment or medical equipment.
- ❑ Remove gloves after contact with a patient and/or the surrounding environment (including medical equipment) using proper technique to prevent hand contamination.
- ❑ Do not wear the same pair of gloves for the care of more than one patient. Do not wash gloves for the purpose of reuse since this practice has been associated with transmission of pathogens.
- ❑ Change gloves during patient care if the hands will move from a contaminated body-site (e.g., perineal area) to a clean body-site (e.g., face).

STAFF HUDDLE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS-

WEEK 5: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

GOWN

- ❑ Wear a gown, that is appropriate to the task, to protect skin and prevent soiling or contamination of clothing during procedures and patient-care activities when contact with blood, body fluids, other potentially infectious materials are anticipated.
- ❑ Wear a gown for direct patient contact if the patient has uncontained secretions or excretions.
- ❑ Remove gown and clean your hands before leaving the patient's environment.
- ❑ Do not reuse gowns, even for repeated contacts with the same patient.

STAFF HUDDLE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS-

WEEK 6: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

MASK, NOSE AND EYE PROTECTION

- ❑ Use PPE to protect the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth during procedures and patient-care activities that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood, body fluids, secretions, and excretions. Select masks, goggles, face shields, and combinations of each according to the need anticipated by the task performed.
  - o Face Masks–protect nose and mouth.
  - o Goggles–protect eyes.
  - o Face shields–protect face (i.e., nose, mouth and eyes)

STAFF HUDDLE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS-

WEEK 7: SHARP SAFETY AND SAFE INJECTION PRACTICES

- ❑ Following sharp safety protocols can prevent healthcare worker and patient exposure to bloodborne pathogens from needlesticks and other sharps injuries that make patients and/or healthcare workers sick.
- ❑ Safe injection practices protect patients and healthcare workers from getting and/or spreading bloodborne pathogens.

STAFF HUDDLE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS-
WEEK 6: PATIENT PLACEMENT/PATEINT-CARE EQUIPMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS/DEVICES.

- ❑ Using appropriate PPE when handling patient care equipment and devices can protect the healthcare worker and patient from blood or body fluids that may contain germs.
- ❑ Cohorting patients according to facility's policies can reduce the spread of infections.

PROJECT **FIRST**LINE
CDC's National Training Collaborative
for Healthcare Infection Prevention & Control

NORTH Dakota | Health & Human Services
Be Legendary.

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