

Utah Infection Prevention Solutions

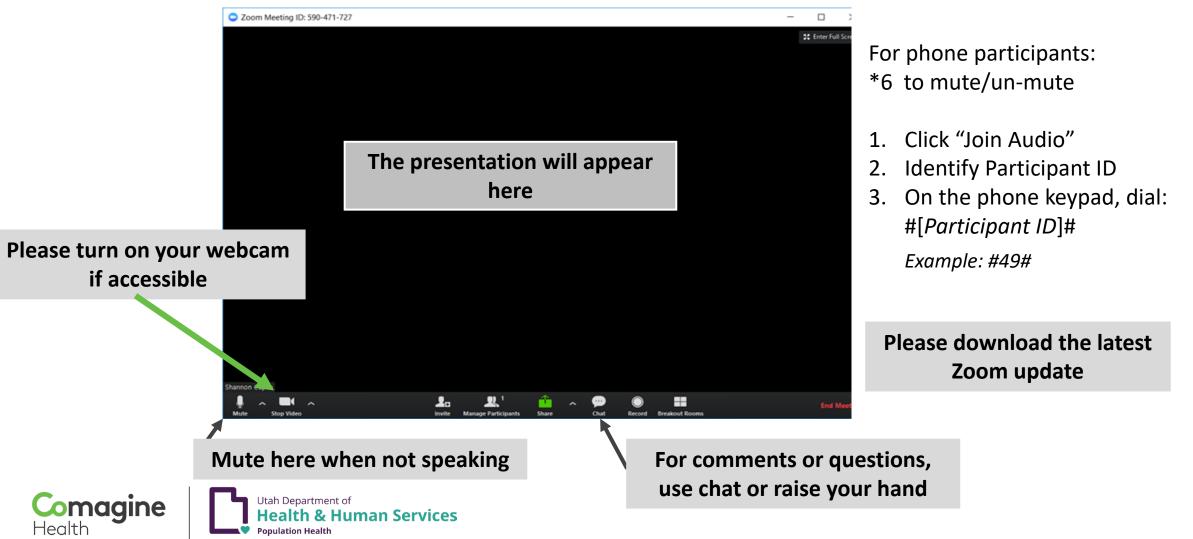
Infection Prevention Learning Collaborative

Cycle 2 – Session 6: Patching Things Up: IP During Wound Care

Presented on Wednesday, March 20, 2024, by: Jen Roeder, RN, MSN, CIC; Nurse Infection Prevention Consultant Violet Brown, BS, CHES; Improvement Advisor Kaylie Pickup; Associate Improvement Advisor



Zoom Attendee Controls



UT ECHO Resource Sharing via Padlet

- What is Padlet?
 - A virtual post-it wall for sharing resources and building community
- UT Infection Prevention Padlet
 - ECHO Infection Prevention resources will be shared bi-monthly
 - Access roundtable case submission form
 - o No log-in required!





Agenda

Announcements and communitybuilding exercises (10 min) Flash talk on infection prevention and control (15 min)

Roundtable discussion (15 min)

Q&<mark>A, wrap-up</mark> (10 min)



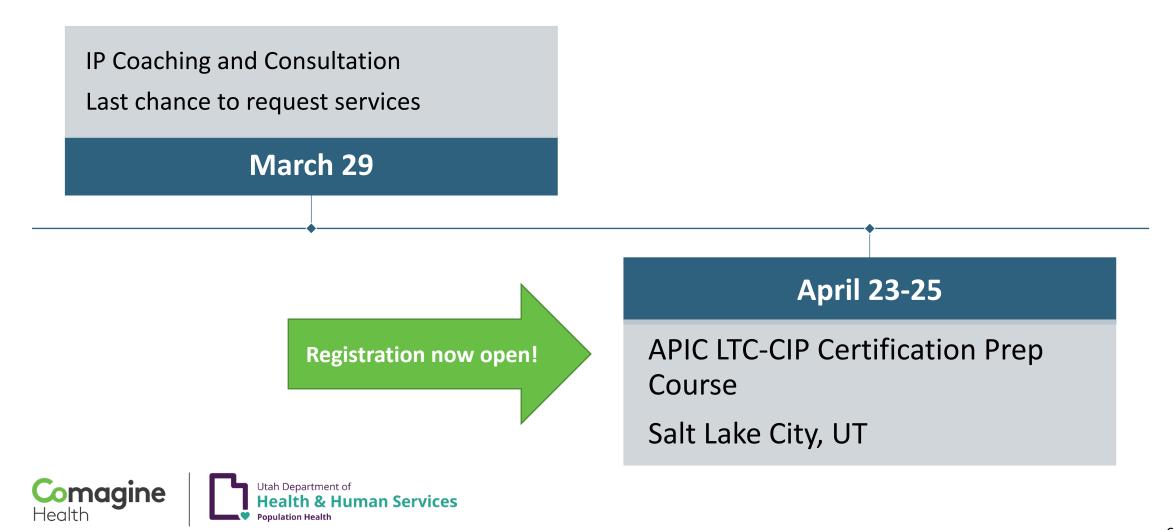
Introductions



Name, pronouns, location, role







Extension for Community Health Care Outcomes (ECHO[®])







Flash Talk



Purpose of Flash Talk

Short 10-15 min presentations



Provide real-life insight, ideas, resources and tools

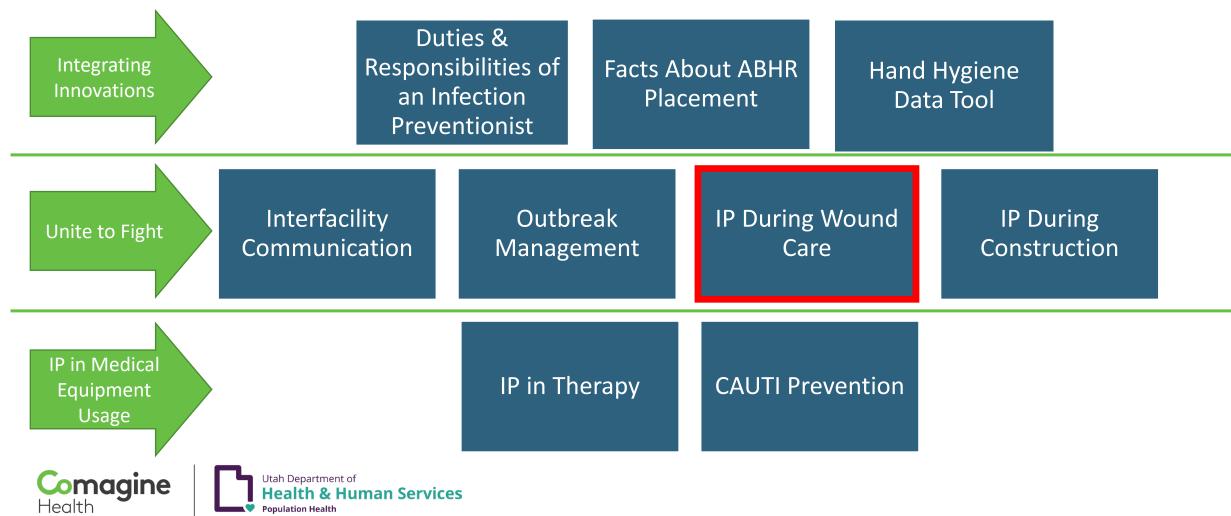


Summarize and/or simplify current recommendations





Utah Infection Prevention Learning Collaborative (ECHO) 2024 Curriculum



Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this session, participants will be able to:



Identify the infection prevention practices during wound care



Describe the proper storage of wound care supplies to prevent contamination



Describe the safe handling of topical medications



Implement wound care performance monitoring utilizing an observation tool





IPC Practices During Wound Care



Reprocessing of Reusable Resident Care Equipment/Devices

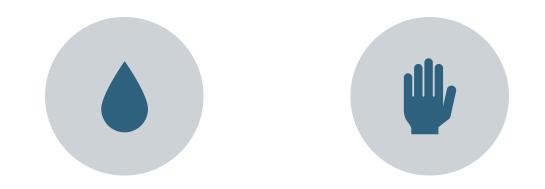


Hand Hygiene and PPE During Wound Care

When to perform hand hygiene:

- Before and after wound care
- Between glove changes
- After removal of PPE

Selection of PPE:



BASED ON ANTICIPATED EXPOSURE TO BLOOD/BODY FLUID GLOVE CHANGES WHEN MOVING FROM DIRTY TO CLEAN TASKS



Preventing Contamination of Wound Care Supplies

Clean storage – wound care cart

Handle clean supplies with clean hands

Clean cart does not enter resident's immediate care area

Select and gather supplies prior to entering resident care area

Only materials needed for an individual resident are brought into the care area

Place materials on a clean surface

Separation of clean and dirty supplies during procedure

Immediately discard dirty supplies

Clean, unused disposable supplies that enter resident's care area are to remain dedicated to individual resident or discarded and not returned to clean supply cart





Handling of Topical Medications

Dedicate multi-dose topical medication to individual resident

• Whenever possible

• Label and store dedicated containers properly

Cannot dedicate multi-dose topical medication to individual resident

Small amount of medication allocated for single-resident use prior to procedure
Remainder of multi-dose container should be properly stored in a dedicated clean area

Containers entering resident care areas should be dedicated for single-use





The Spaulding Classification

Category (Spaulding Class)	Definition	Examples	Minimum reprocessing requirements*
Noncritical equipment	Objects that touch only intact skin	Blood pressure cuffs, stethoscopes, high-touch environmental surfaces	Low level disinfection
Semi-critical equipment	Objects that touch mucous membranes or non-intact skin	Endoscopes, laryngoscopes, respiratory therapy equipment, vaginal specula	High level disinfection (HLD)
Critical equipment	Objects which enter normally sterile tissue or vascular system	Implants, surgical instruments	Sterilization



Cleaning and Disinfection of Surfaces & Equipment

Reusable wound care equipment

 Level of cleaning and disinfection depends on type of equipment and degree of risk for infection involved in its use

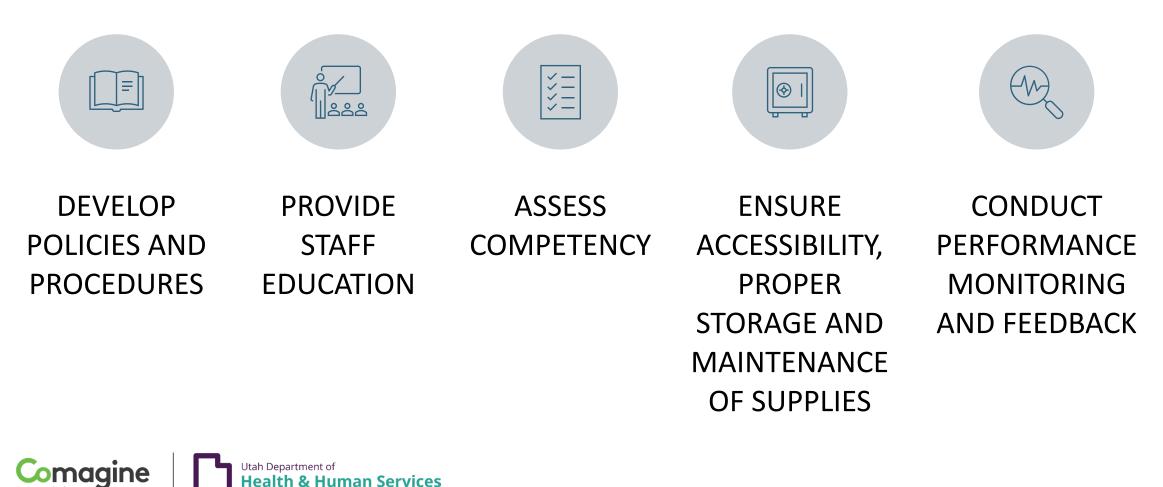
Surfaces in treatment area



Scenario	Good Infection Prevention Practice?	Poor Infection Prevention Practice?
Kim, RN is performing a wound care procedure. She has forgotten a supply that she needs from the wound care cart. She removes her gloves, discards them and goes to the cart and removes the supply that she needs.		
Joe, RN is performing a wound care procedure. He is wearing gloves and removes the soiled dressing, he then removes his gloves, performs hand hygiene, puts on a new pair of gloves and then proceeds to cleanse the wound.		
Mary, RN is preparing materials to perform a wound care procedure. She gathers her supplies from the wound care cart, including a multi- dose container of a topical medication that is used among multiple residents and takes these items into the room. After the procedure, she returns the multi-dose container of topical medication to the wound care cart.		
Dr. Jones performs wound debridement with disposable instruments. After the procedure, the instruments used during the procedure are disposed of in the appropriate waste receptacles.		



Implementation of IPC Practices During Wound Care



Health

Population Health

Performance Monitoring Tool

- CDC ICAR Tool: Wound Care
 - Part A Wound care interview questions
 - $_{\odot}$ Part B Wound care observations

Infection Control Assessment and Response (ICAR) Tool for General Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Across Settings

Module 8. Wound Care Facilitator Guide

Wound Care: This form is intended to aid an ICAR facilitator in the review of wound care practices at the healthcare facility (Part A) and guide observations (Part B). For the purposes of this tool, wound care refers to local care (e.g., debridement, dressing changes) to facilitate healing of breaks in the skin (e.g., ulcers, surgical wounds). While the practices being assessed (e.g., prevention of cross-transmission) apply wherever wound care is performed, the level of detail included in the tool is likely not sufficient to fully assess practices in specialty areas like burn units.

Part A. Wound Care Interview Questions

U Wound

- 1. What type(s) of wound care activities are performed at the facility? (select all that apply)
 - Dressing changes
 Unknown
 Irrigation
 Sharp

Part B. Wound Care Facility Observations:

2. Which of t Ideally, at least two observations of different staff within the facility are observed. Dedica If direct observations cannot be gathered, then information can be obtained by asking staff. If YES Dedica Observation 1 If YES 1. Prior to the start of the procedure, are clean supplies gathered and placed on a clean surface in the room? Nursin O Not observed but endorsed by frontline staff ○ Yes If YES O No O Not observed and not endorsed by frontline staff "Maintain separation between clean and soiled equipment to prevent cross-contamination." Source: https://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/recommendations/core-practices.html Wound care supplies such as dressing materials and equipment should be selected and gathered prior to entering the patient/resident care area to avoid accessing the supply cart/clean storage area during the procedure. Only the materials needed for an individual patient/resident should be brought into the patient/resident's room or treatment area and placed on a clean surface and away from potential sources of contamination (e.g., away from splash zones of sinks) prior to beginning wound care activities. 2. Is topical medication either dedicated to an individual patient/resident or aliquoted for individual patient/resident use prior to entering the patient/resident room? O N/A – topical medication not used O Not observed but endorsed by frontline staff O Yes O Not observed and not endorsed by frontline staff O No



Knowledge Check

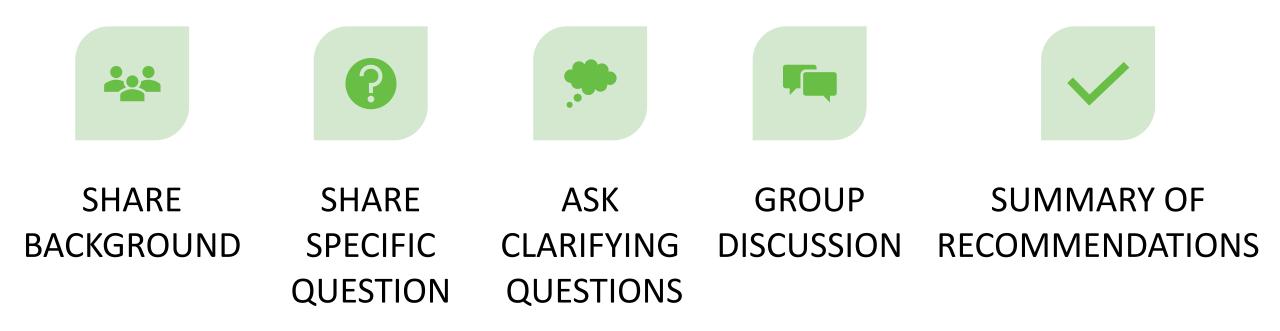




Roundtable Discussion



Round Table Discussion Format





Case Presentation

Background:

Individual admitted for wound care. Wound was positive for an MDRO. Had a drain that required emptying several times per day. Designated collection container was kept in bathroom on back of toilet. Witnessed on multiple occasions, staff would place collection container on the overbed table (next to patient's personal items). Container was not rinsed out or discarded after emptying the drain. Also witnessed soiled brief being placed on overbed table. Overbed tables would be expected to be considered "clean" areas where dirty items would not be placed.

Question:

- 1. Is this a common issue in facilities?
- 2. How can this be addressed in the beginning in CNA education programs?





Wrap-Up



Nursing Continuing Education (CE) Credits

To receive CEs:

- Complete the session evaluation survey
- Provide your name and license number

What you'll receive:

- 1 credit hour, per session you meet the listed criteria
- Credit is awarded by the NV Board of Nursing

When you'll receive it:

In your post session email



Coaching and Consultations

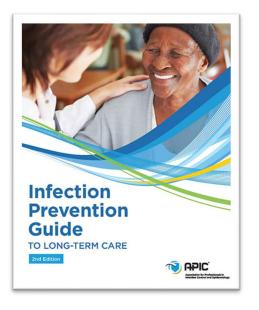
- Virtual and on-site 1:1 consultation
- Tailored to your needs and setting
- Sign up by emailing: <u>InfectionPreventionAd</u> <u>visor@comagine.org</u>

Core components include:

Introduction and program assessment	 Assess current IPC capacity, prioritize needs, set calendar for visitation
Environmental assessment and walkthrough	• Evaluate IPC infrastructure, identify resources and supply needs
Performance Improvement Plans	 Provide recommendations, PIP templates, and support
Monitoring, follow up and performance improvement	 Assess progress, provide support on continued PIP implementation
Quality assurance	 Assess uptake and sustainability of recommendations



Resources







- APIC Memberships, national and local chapter (\$230 value)
- APIC Infection Prevention Guide to Long-term Care (\$110 value)



3 Sessions Medify Air MA-50 Air Purifier with filters (\$700 value)



5+ Sessions Mobile Training Center (\$1,500 value)

Next Steps

Join us for our next session

 Session April 3rd: IP during construction 2

Reach out to Comagine Health staff for any questions or assistance Check out the <u>Learning</u> Collaborative

Padlet page

3

<u>Submit</u> more Roundtable cases

4

5

Fill out this session's evaluation survey

 Provide your name and license number for CEs





Contact Us

For more information on Comagine Health's Infection Prevention Solutions for LTC facilities in Utah, please contact:

- Email: infectionpreventionadvisor@comagine.org
- Jen Roeder: jroeder@comagine.org
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- Kaylie Pickup: kpickup@comagine.org





Utah Infection Prevention Solutions for skilled nursing facilities, assisted living communities and intermediate care facilities is funded by a grant through the Utah Department of Health and Human Services' Healthcare-Associated Infections Program.