



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม



Fundamental Nursing Practicum

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CHAPTER 2

NURSING PRACTICES FOR INFECTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES



Objectives



1

Describe the factors affecting environmental safety.

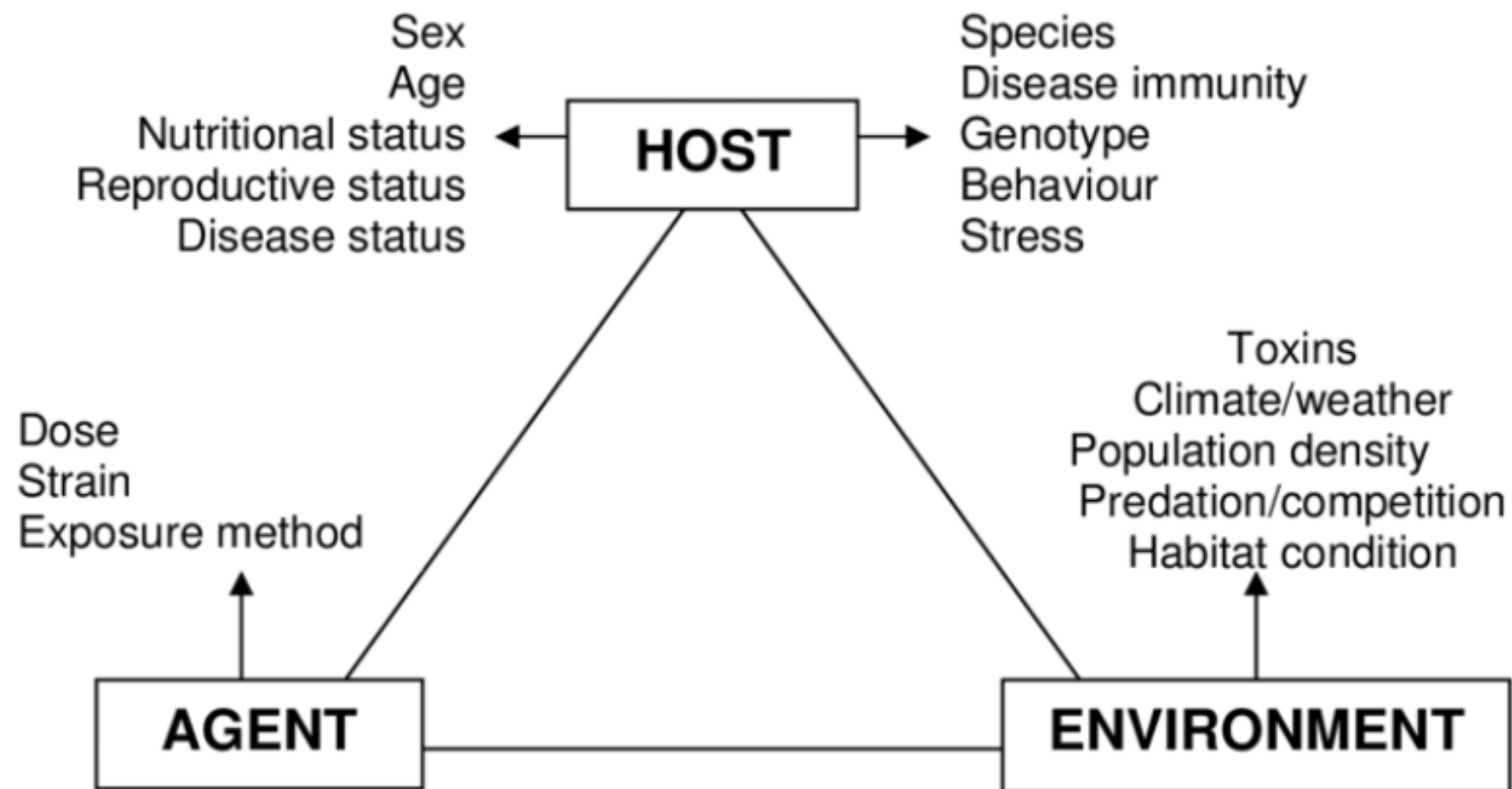
2

Using appropriate PPE

3

Describe the nursing interventions that promote a client's personal hygiene.

Principles of Epidemiology

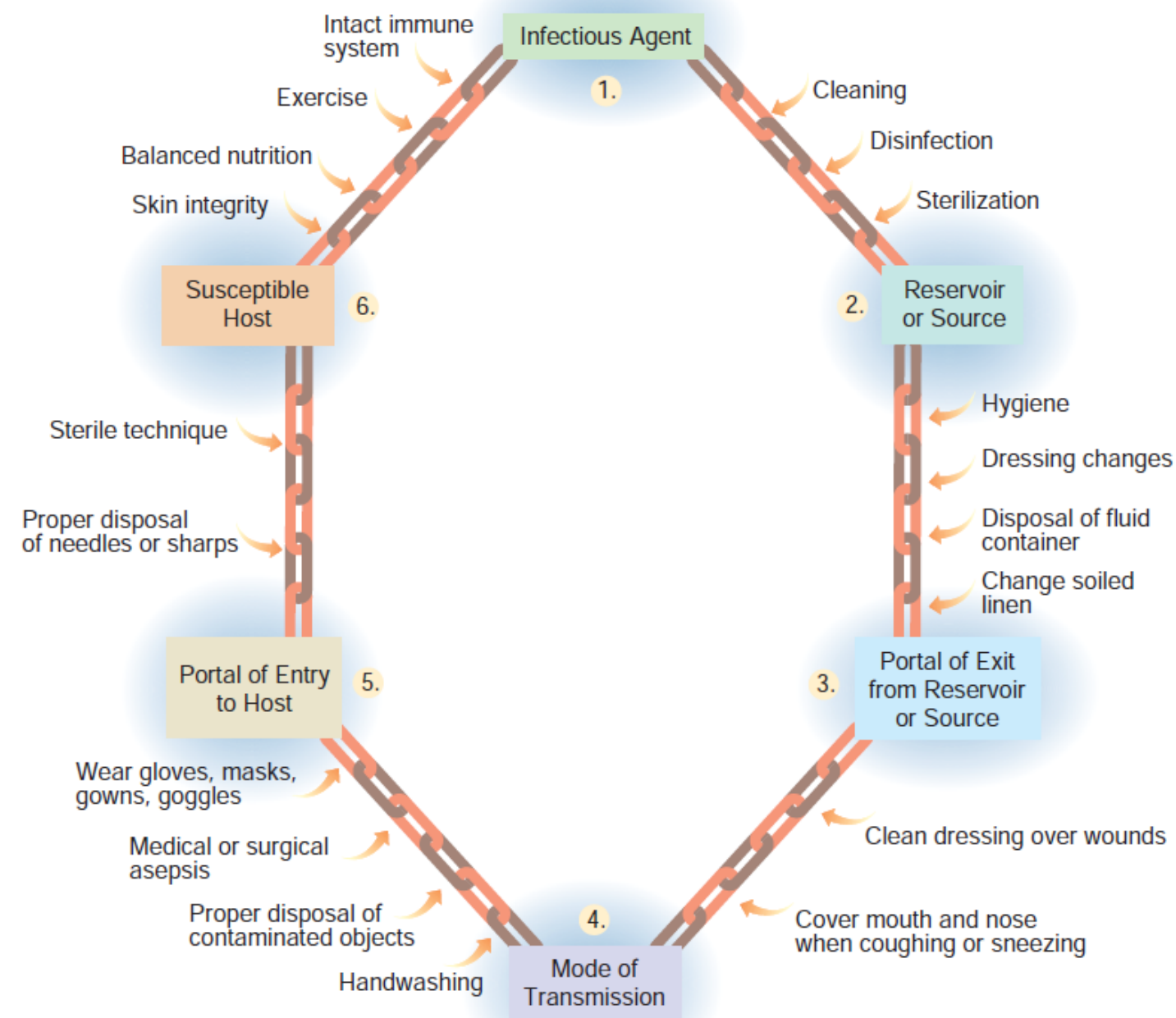


interrelationship between host, agent and environment

(Fraser and Parmley, 2009)

- When referring to the epidemiological triad, the interactions of the **host, agent, and environment** correlate with the spread of infectious diseases
- The goal of an epidemiologist is to decipher the connection between any of these three main factors

infection control techniques



Breaking the chain of infection

- Nurses focus on **breaking the chain of infection** by applying proper infection control practices to interrupt the mode of transmission.
- The chain of infection can also be broken by **interrupting or blocking the agent, portal of exit, or portal of entry** or by **destroying the agent or decreasing the host's susceptibility**.

Five Ways Nurse use Infection Control



01

Recognizing Infection Risks



02

Cleaning Their Hands



03

Using Appropriate PPE



04

Cleaning and Disinfecting Surfaces



05

Placing Patients in the Right Rooms



Using Appropriate PPE



Infection control measure	Airborne	Droplet	Contact
Gloves	✓	✓	✓
Gown	✓	✓	items in contact with the patient
P2 Respirator	✓	✗	✗
Mask	✗	✓	✓
Goggles/face shields	✓	✓	✓

Using Appropriate PPE



CONTACT PRECAUTIONS

Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.

Put on gloves before room entry. Discard gloves before room exit.

Put on gown before room entry. Discard gown before room exit.

Use dedicated or disposable equipment.

Clean and disinfect reusable equipment before use on another person.

Before entering room/care zone



Perform hand hygiene



Put on a gown



Wear gloves, in accordance with standard precautions

Using Appropriate PPE



DROPLET PRECAUTIONS

Before entering room/care zone



Perform hand hygiene



Put on surgical mask



Put on protective eyewear



Perform hand hygiene

Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.

Make sure their eyes, nose and mouth are fully covered before room entry.

Remove face protection before room exit.

Using Appropriate PPE



AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS

Before entering room/care zone



Perform hand hygiene



Put on a particulate filter respirator (e.g. P2/N95) and perform a fit check



Put on protective eyewear



Perform hand hygiene

Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.

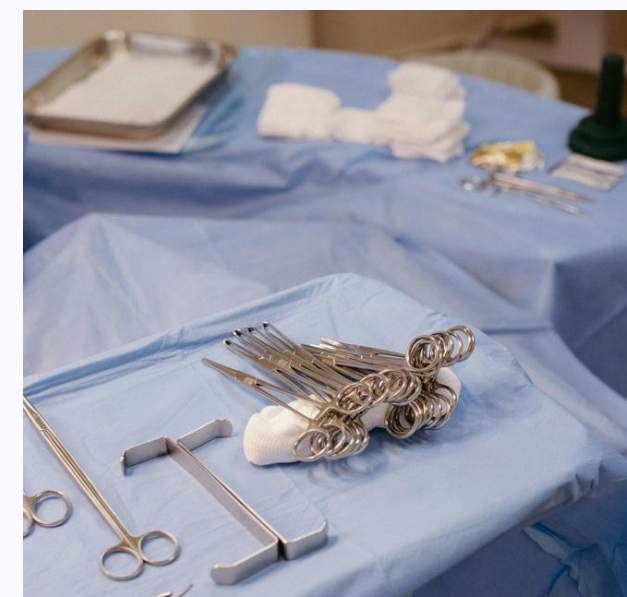
Put on a fit-tested N-95 or higher level respirator before room entry.

Remove respirator after exiting the room and closing the door.

Sterilization



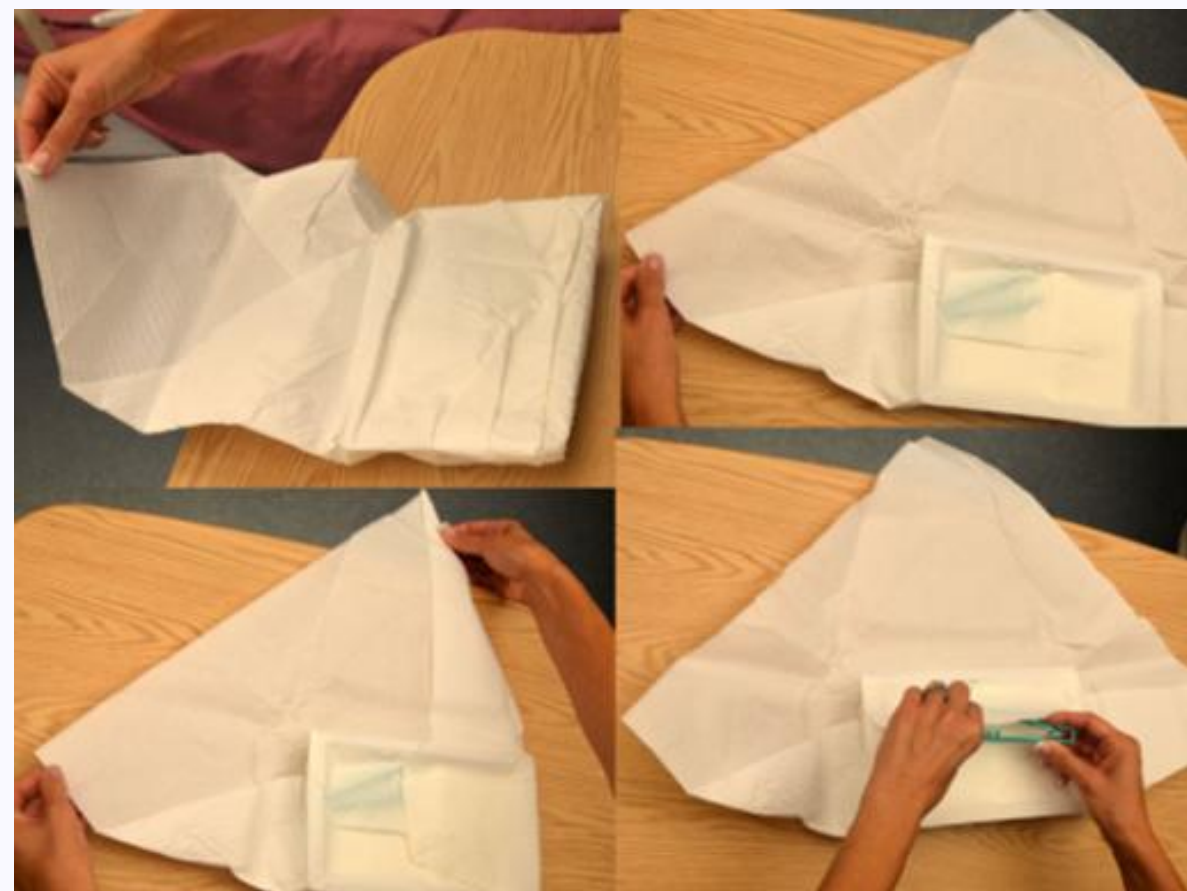
Sterilization is the total elimination of all microorganisms, including spores. Instruments that are used for invasive procedures must be sterilized. Methods of achieving sterilization are moist heat or steam, radiation, chemicals, and ethylene oxide gas. The method of sterilization depends on the type of contamination, amount of contamination, and object to be sterilized.



Opening a Sterile Package



Remove any paper or plastic layer that is used to form a barrier between the work surface and inner wrapper. Inspect the package to ensure that it is intact and within the expiration date. To open a sterile package, lay it on a clean and dry surface so that the flaps are facing up, and the top flap is pointed down (forming an upside-down triangle like an envelope). **The outside of the package is unsterile as is the 1 in (2.5 cm) border of the package.**

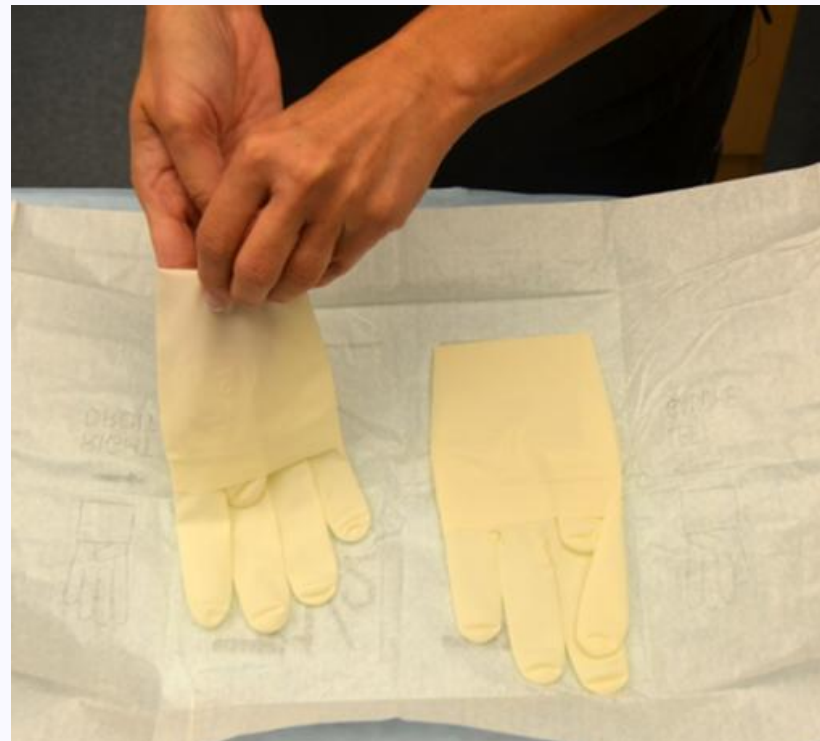


(Sue C. Delaune, Patricia, 2011; Ernstmeyer & Christma, 2021)

Applying Sterile Gloves



- ★ **Open the glove package** so that the cuffs are closest to you.
- ★ Using your nondominant hand, pick up the opposite glove, touching only the inner cuff.
- ★ Keeping the hand flat and the thumb tucked in, slide your dominant hand into the glove, being careful not to lower hands below the waist.



Applying Sterile Gloves



Using the gloved hand, slip your fingers into the cuff of the remaining glove.



Lift the glove up and away from the table. Slide your nondominant hand into the glove.



Hand hygiene

Hand hygiene. “A general term that applies to either handwashing, antiseptic handwash, antiseptic hand rub, or surgical hand antisepsis”

Antiseptic handwash. “Washing hands with water and soap or other detergents containing an antiseptic agent”

Surgical hand antisepsis. “Antiseptic handwash or antiseptic hand rub performed preoperatively by surgical personnel to eliminate transient and reduce resident hand flora.



Hand hygiene

Antiseptic agents

Alcohol: Alcohol rubs are usually available in preparations of 60% to 90% strength and are effective against a wide range of gram-positive and gram negative bacteria, mycobacterium tuberculosis, and many fungi and viruses.



Iodine: Iodophors are effective against a wide range of gram-positive and gram negative bacteria, mycobacterium tuberculosis, fungi and viruses



Chlorhexidine: It is effective against a wide range of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, lipophilic viruses and yeasts



To wash your hands

Hand washing tips



Bathing a Client in Bed

EQUIPMENT

- Washcloths
- Bath blanket
- Washbasin
 - Soap
 - Soap dish
 - Lotion
- Deodorant
- Clean linens
- Disposable, latex-free gloves



From TENA MALAYSIA. <https://tena.com.my/>

Bathing a Client in Bed

1. **Assess** the client's preferences about bathing.
2. **Explain procedure** to client. Gather supplies.
3. **Prepare environment.**
4. **Wash hands/hand hygiene. Apply gloves.** Gloves should be changed when emptying water basin.
5. Lower side rail on the side close to you. **Position client in a comfortable position** close to the side near you.

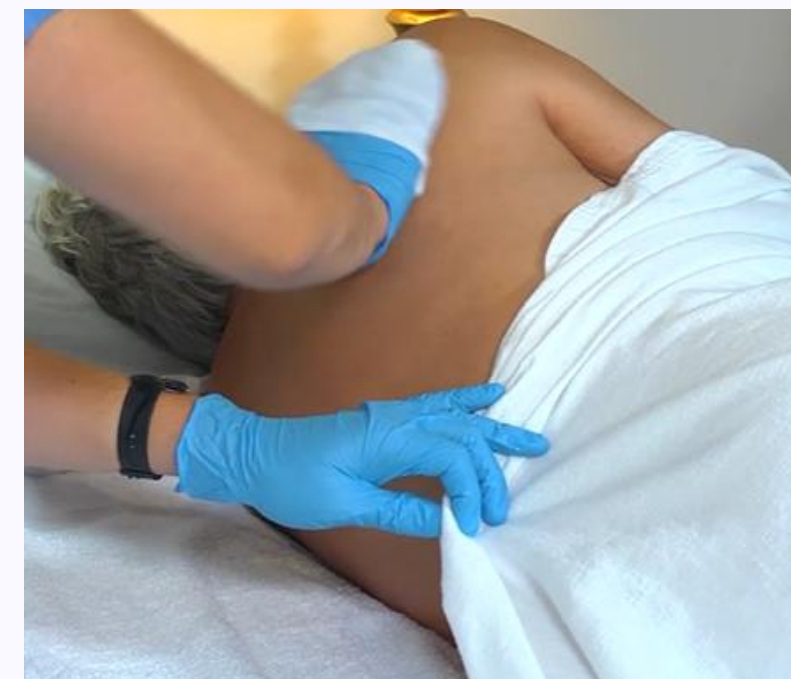


Bathing a Client in Bed

6. **Remove client's gown.** Bath blanket should be folded to expose only the area being cleaned at that time.
7. **Make a bath** mitten with the washcloth.
8. Wash **face, arms, forearms, and hands.** Wash **chest** and **abdomen.** Fold bath blanket down to umbilicus. **Perineal care** and wash **legs and back.**
9. Apply lotion as desired or needed



(Sue C. Delaune, Patricia, 2011; Ernstmeyer & Christma, 2021)





KEY CONCEPTS

Medical and surgical asepsis prevents the transfer of microorganisms by implementation of practices to reduce the number, growth, or spread of microorganisms from an object or area.

Hygienic practices are influenced by body image, social and cultural practices, personal preference, socioeconomic status, and knowledge.





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