

Warm-up: 9/08/14

1. What is a protozoa, and what is an infection it causes?
2. What are three body defenses against the entry of infectious agents into a new host?

9/08/14 Today's Agenda:

1. Students will complete warm-up questions.
2. Students will copy C List Abbreviations for Quiz.
3. Students will document best methods to keep clean.
4. Closure: Lab notebook reflection.

U2 EQ: What potentials infectious hazards are there in medical facilities and how may we prevent them?

TO: What are three methods of cleaning medical instruments?

C List Medical Abbreviations

- CDC
- CHD
- CHF
- CHO
- chol
- CICU
- ck
- cl liq
- cm
- CNS
- co, c/o
- CO2
- cont
- COPD
- CPK
- CPR
- CS
- C&S
- CSF
- CSR
- CT
- CVA
- CVD
- Cx
- d
- DAT

Asepsis

- Def: absence of disease-producing microorg.
- Techniques:
 - Hand washing
 - Good personal hygiene
 - Gloves
 - Proper cleaning of machines & instrumts
 - Cleaning of the enviro't





Levels of Aseptic Control:

There are 3

1. Antisepsis

- Prevents or inhibits the growth of pathogenic organisms on skin.
- i.e. alcohol & betadine
- Not affective c/ spores or viruses



2. Disinfection

- Destroys or kills most pathogenic organisms via chemicals.
 - i.e. Bleach
 - Used on fomites
 - Not affect c/
spores/viruses



3. Sterilization

- Destroys all microorganisms
- 2 ways:
 1. Steam with pressure
 2. Autoclave

Hand Washing



- MOST important method
- Purpose:
 - Prevent & control spread of pathogens
 - Protect HC worker from dz / illness

- **Antiseptic hand washing, when?**
 - Antimicrobial soap and water
 - Prior to invasive procedures
 - Critical care units
 - Caring for pt on specific transmission-based precautions
 - Facility policy

- **Antiseptic hand rubs, when?**
 - Waterless, alcohol-based
 - When hands are not visibly dirty / soiled with fluids

Times to Wash Hands, pick 4

- Arrive @ / before leaving work
- Before & after pt contact
- Any time hands become contaminated
- Before & after removing gloves
- If gloves are torn / punctured
- Before & after handling specimen
- After contact c contaminated object
- After personal use of restroom
- After coughing, sneezing
- Before & after contact c mouth or mucous membranes

Proper Hand washing

- Soap as cleansing agent
- Warm water
- Friction to help eliminate pathogens
- Clean all surfaces
- Clean nails
- Point fingertips downward
- Use dry paper towels to turn faucet on / off

- **Nails**

- Artificial or long nails prohibited in some HC facilities
- Keep short
- Nails can harbor pathogens, transmit dz, injure pt, or puncture gloves

- **Waterless hand cleansing**

- Safe during routine pt care
- Rub until dry (approx 15 sec.)
- Wash with soap and water after 6 – 10 cleanings c alcohol-based products

ARE YOU INFECTED???

Before you came into class, I contaminated objects in the class room with a synthetic germ. Did you get infected?

Lets turn off the lights and see?

HOW TO WASH YOUR HANDS?

1. Just water, no soap – 30 seconds
2. Cold water, soap – 30 seconds
3. Warm water, soap – 30 seconds
4. Hand Sanitizer – dime size, 30 sec
5. Clorox wipes , 30 sec

THE CORRECT WAY:

1. Turn on water & paper towel.
2. Throw paper towel away.
3. Get soap, scrub 30 s, in b/w fingers, under nails, wrist.
4. Point fingers down
5. Turn off water & paper towel.
6. Throw paper towel away.
7. New paper towel to dry hands.

LAB QUESTIONS TO ANSWER:

Label lab, "Hand Washing Lab"

Write down each method & who is performing which.

After each has washed hands, use black light to determine which method worked best.

Rank the methods 1 - 5.

LAB REFLECTION:

"How many times a day do you normally wash your hands? What technique do you most frequently use? Do you think this is enough why or why not?"