



Essential steps to safe, clean care

Essential Steps to Safe, Clean Care

Preventing the Spread Care Bundle Tool



Preventing the Spread

Essential Steps to Safe, Clean Care

Preventing the Spread of Infection

Aim: To reduce the risk of microbial contamination in everyday practice and to ensure there is a managed environment that minimises the risk of infection to service users, staff and visitors

Risk Elements:

- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment
- Aseptic technique
- Safe disposal of sharps

Name:	
Designation:	
Place of work:	
Task(s) being performed:	

Observation	Preventing the Spread of Infection Review Tool
Hand Hygiene	<p>In accordance with the SBC hand hygiene policy, have hands been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decontaminated prior to each episode of care using an effective hand washing technique with soap and water or using an alcohol rub? (5 moments) ▪ Decontaminated following each episode of care, using an effective hand washing technique with soap and water or using an alcohol rub? ▪ Have staff followed the correct hand hygiene procedure, e.g. the six steps? <p>Are Hands/wrists free from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jewellery other than a plain band? ▪ Watches/bangles? <p>Are nails short, clean and free from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nail varnish? ▪ False nails?
Personal Protective Equipment	<p>Does the staff member wear the appropriate protective equipment when at risk of exposure to blood and bodily fluids?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Single use, plastic aprons? ▪ Gloves when carrying out invasive procedures or when in contact with sterile sites, non-intact skin or mucous membranes, any area where there is a risk of exposure to blood, bodily fluids, secretions or excretions? ▪ Goggles/visors?
Aseptic Non-Touch Technique (ANTT)	<p>Are appropriate actions taken to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimise the risk of airborne contamination? ▪ Assemble all sterile items for procedure? ▪ Use a dressing pack that contains a plastic backed sterile field? ▪ Use a non-touch technique following the SBC ANTT policy
Safe Disposal of Sharps	<p>Does the member of staff ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A sharp's container is available at the point of use? ▪ That sharps are disposed of by the person who has used it? ▪ Needles and syringes are kept intact? ▪ Needles are not re-sheathed? ▪ Sharps are not passed from hand to hand? ▪ Containers are not filled over ¾ full?
Safe Disposal of Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is all waste disposed of correctly in accordance with the SBC Policy?

References:

Dougherty, L. Lister, S. (2008) The Royal Marsden Hospital Manual of Clinical Nursing Procedures seventh ed.: Blackwell: Oxford
 Department of Health (2007) Essential steps to safe, clean care. Crown: London

Preventing the Spread of Infection Review Tool

(To be used for observations)

Observation	Element					Have all the elements been completed?
	Hand hygiene	PPE	ANTT	Sharps	Waste	
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
Compliance for each risk element:						

Preventing the Spread of Infection Review Tool Issues and Actions

	Issues	Actions
Hand hygiene		
PPE		
ANTT		
Sharps		
Waste		

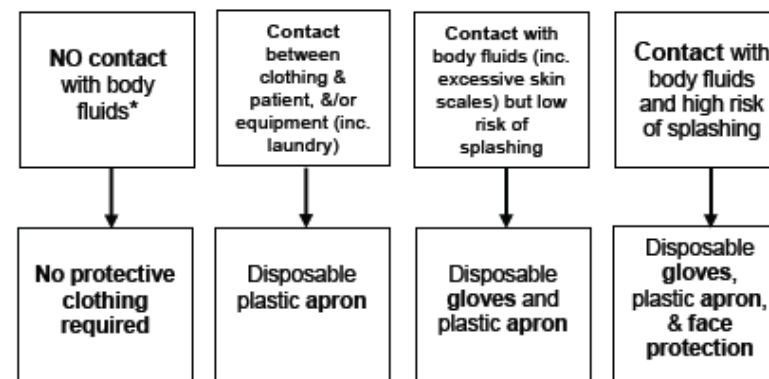
ESSENTIAL STEPS - Prompts for assessors
Preventing the spread of infection

Intervention	Criteria required	Standard not achieved if
Hand hygiene (prior to patient contact)	Suitable method chosen – soap and water or alcohol if hands visibly clean	Hands not washed. Nail varnish False nails
	Technique used for hand washing or alcohol rub effectively cleans hands (e.g. 6 steps see over)	Wrist watch Wrist or hand jewellery (plain wedding band allowed)
Personal Protective equipment	Gloves, apron, face protection worn as appropriate. (See risk assessment over).	PPE not worn as required by procedure
Aseptic Non Touch Technique	Sterile equipment used	Level of asepsis is not maintained/ breaks in asepsis not addressed.
	Aseptic Non-touch technique adopted	
Sharps	Sharps container available – not overfilled	Failure to safely use sharps and dispose of at point of use.
	Sharps used safely e.g. not resheathed/ passed hand to hand.	
	Sharps disposed of intact by the user.	

Suggested hand washing and alcohol application technique



Risk assessment for the use of PPE
 *NB the term body fluids includes wounds



Risk assessment for asepsis.

Staff undertaking clinical procedures requiring asepsis must hold an ANTT competency

Aseptic Non Touch Technique to be used at all time during clinical procedures requiring asepsis and documented as such