



Winnipeg Regional  
Health Authority  
Caring for Health

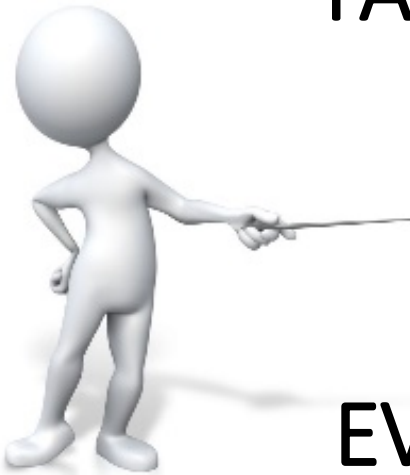
Office régional de la  
santé de Winnipeg  
À l'écoute de notre santé

Infection Prevention & Control

# Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA) Learning Booklet

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**EVERY  
TASK**



**EVERY  
PATIENT\***

**EVERY  
WHERE**

AUTUMN 2024

This Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA) booklet is intended to provide staff working in Acute Care, Long Term Care and Community settings with basic Infection Prevention & Control (IP&C) information.

**ALL STAFF** need to know PCRA regardless of work setting

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*Throughout this document the term “patient” refers to patients, residents and clients.*

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## **WHAT** is Point of Care Risk Assessment?

- It's a tool *every healthcare worker* (HCW) needs to use before any interaction with a patient
- When you are interacting with a patient, using the PCRA helps prevent the spread of (possibly harmful) germs between you, the patient and the environment

## **WHO** should perform a PCRA?

- **EVERYONE!**
- Anyone who interacts with PRC or the PRC environment needs to know about PCRA
- This includes clinical and non-clinical staff in acute care, long-term care (LTC) and community settings



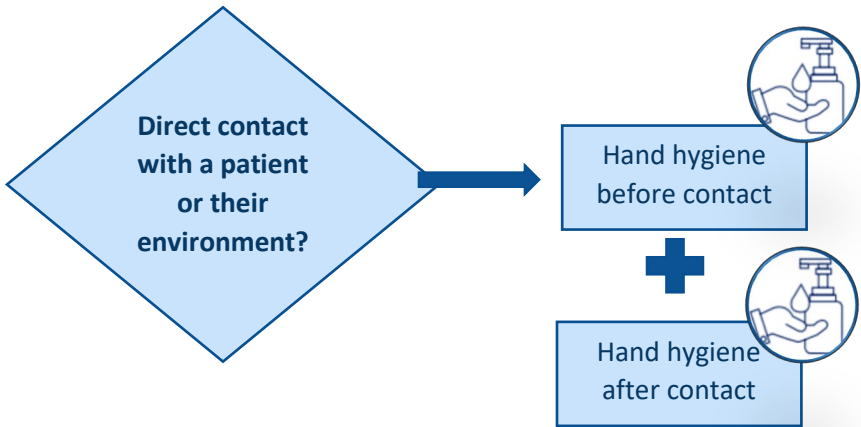
Before any patient interaction  
ask yourself the  
3 Questions of **PCRA**:

- 1 **WHAT** am I doing? (task)
- 2 **HOW** is the patient doing?
- 3 **WHERE** am I? (environment)



# WHAT am I doing?

What kind of contact will I have with the patient and/or environment?

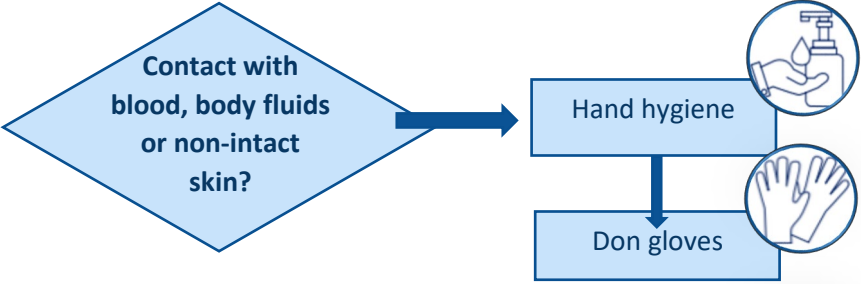


## EXAMPLES:

- Moving a patient in bed, into bed or out of bed
- Transferring a patient
- Touching the bed or overbed table
- Touching equipment in the patient care area
  - IV pumps
  - Lifts
- Cleaning and disinfection of equipment, the patient's room, bed space, treatment area, or home.

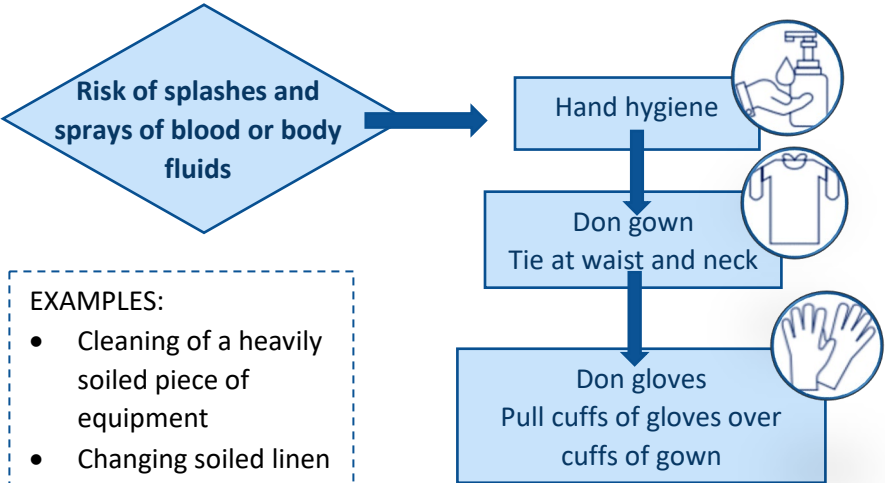


# Will I come into contact with any blood body fluids of non-intact skin?



- EXAMPLES:
- Starting an IV
  - Removing a dressing
  - Emptying a catheter bag
  - Cleaning a commode
  - Touching a rash

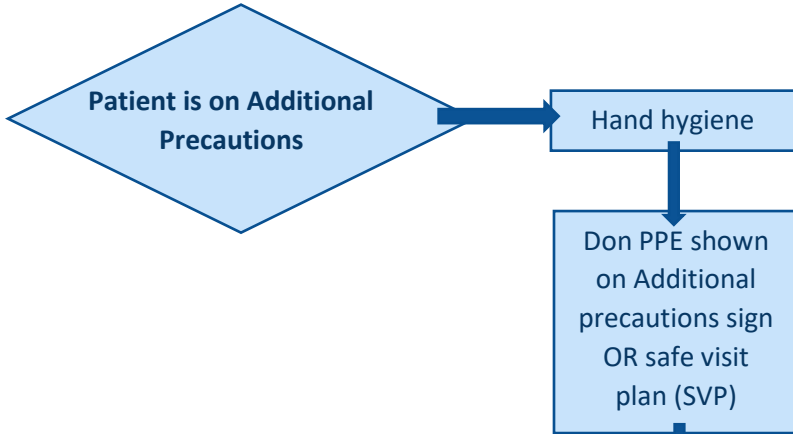
# Is there a risk of splashes or sprays of blood or body fluids?



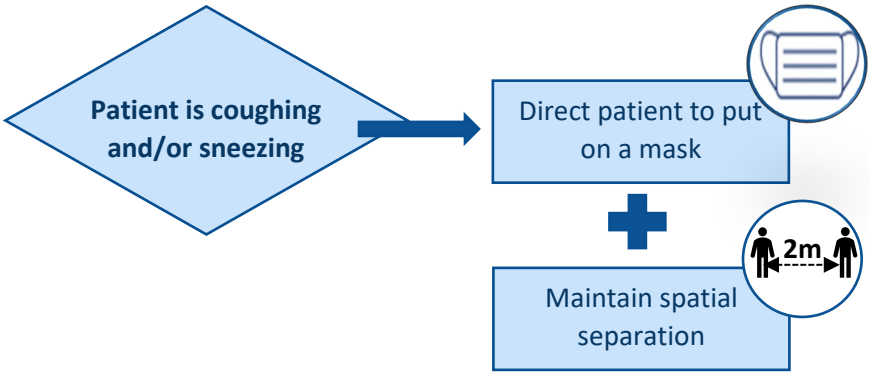
- EXAMPLES:
- Cleaning of a heavily soiled piece of equipment
  - Changing soiled linen

# HOW is the patient?

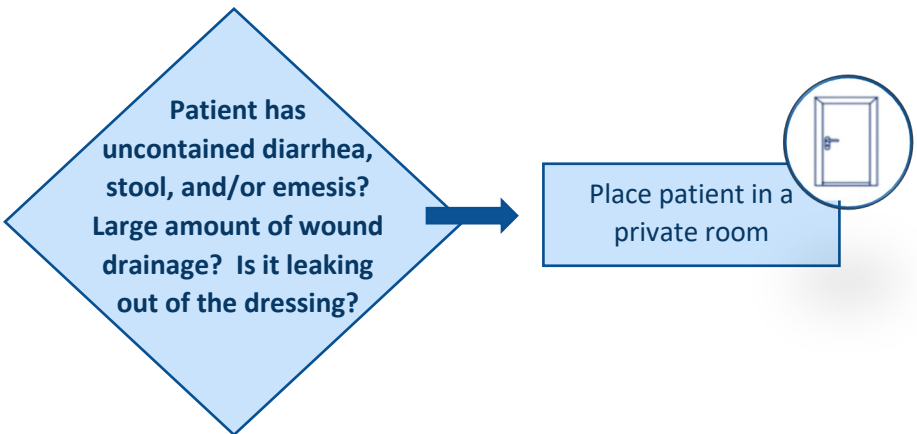
Is the patient on Additional Precautions?



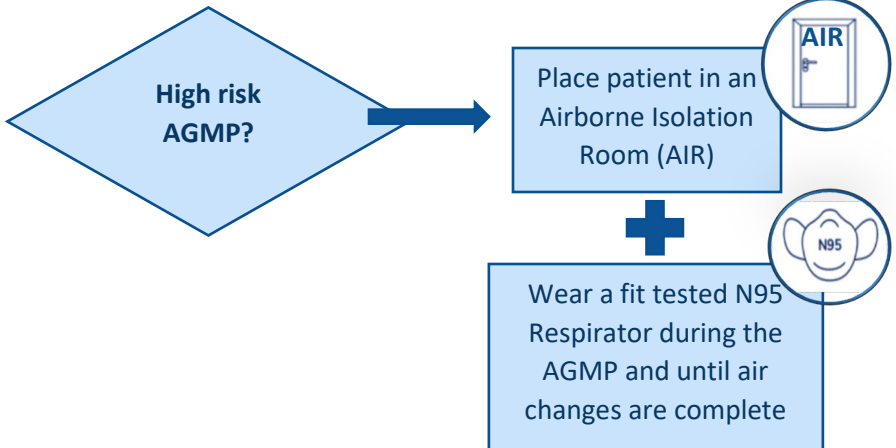
## Is the Patient coughing or sneezing?



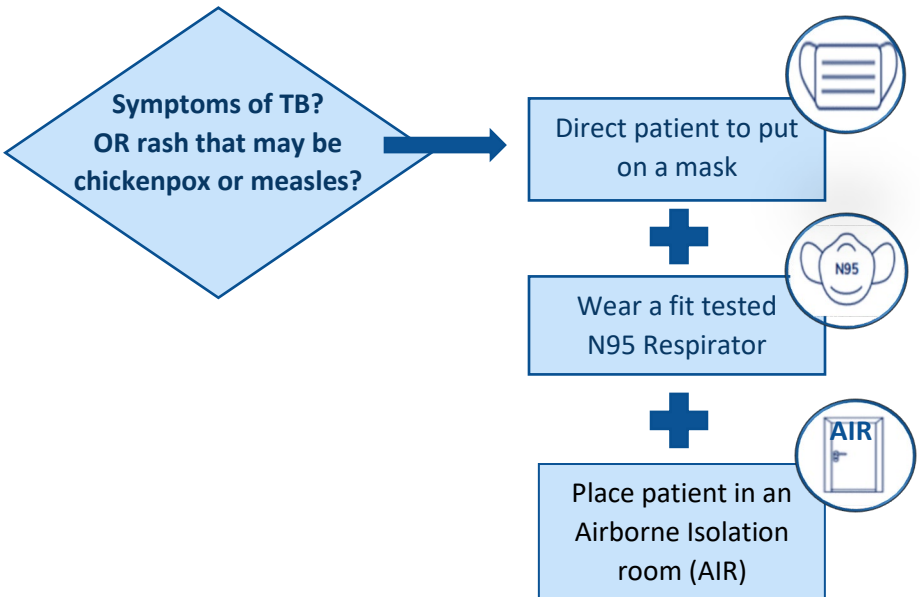
## Does the patient have uncontained drainage, secretions and excretions?



## Is there a high risk aerosol generating medical procedure AGMP?



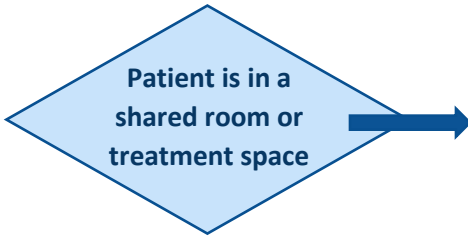
## Think the patient have TB, chickenpox or measles?





# WHERE am I?

Is the patient in a shared room or treatment space?

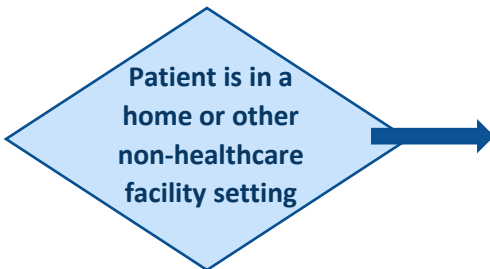


Consider the space within the PRC curtains as their environment



Clean and disinfect and equipment, items, furniture before using it with another patient

Is the patient being cared for in a home or other non-healthcare facility setting?



Clean and disinfect any equipment used with the patient before use on another patient



Be mindful of where you store you coat and shoes during the visit

## Point of Care Risk Assessment Quiz

1. **A Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA) is:**
  - a. The Infection Control Professional's assessment of infection transmission risk
  - b. The healthcare worker's assessment of infection transmission risk
  - c. The manager or supervisor's assessment of infection transmission risk
  - d. None of the above
  
2. **You may be contact with non-intact skin, mucous membranes, body fluids, excretions and/or visibly soiled items, what should you do:**
  - a. Perform hand hygiene; put on gloves, an isolation gown, eye protection and a medical mask
  - b. Put on gloves, and put on an isolation gown if soiling of clothing is likely
  - c. Perform hand hygiene; put on an isolation gown if soiling of clothing is likely; put on gloves
  - d. Perform hand hygiene; put on an isolation gown if soiling of clothing is likely; and put on gloves and eye protection



- 3. You may have direct contact with a patient or their environment, what should you do:**
  - a. Do a PCRA to see if you need any type of PPE
  - b. Perform hand hygiene and do a PCRA to see if you need any kind of PPE
  - c. None of the above
  
- 4. You may be splashed or sprayed with body fluids or excretions during your task, what should you do:**
  - a. Perform hand hygiene; put on a mask and eye protection
  - b. Perform hand hygiene put on gloves and eye protection
  - c. Perform hand hygiene; put on an isolation gown, mask, eye protection and gloves
  - d. None of the above
  
- 5. During a PCRA, what should you ask yourself:**
  - a. Will there be contact with patient and/or their environment?
  - b. Will there be contact with, non-intact skin, mucous membranes, body fluids, excretions and/or visibly soiled equipment or items?
  - c. Will there be splashes or sprays of body fluids and/or excretions
  - d. All of the above



**6. When caring for a person with a fever, cough and runny nose, healthcare workers wear:**

- a. A medical mask
- b. Gloves and isolation gown
- c. Eye protection
- d. All of the above

**7. The patient has no symptoms of an infection (e.g., is NOT coughing, sneezing, etc), before touching their walker, what should you do:**

- a. Perform hand hygiene
- b. Perform hand hygiene and put on gloves
- c. Perform hand hygiene, put on gloves and an isolation gown

**8. To care for a person at risk for tuberculosis with cough, fever, unexplained weight loss, a healthcare worker must wear:**

- a. Eye protection
- b. An N95 respirator
- c. Gloves and an isolation gown
- d. All of the above



# Point of Care Risk Assessment Quiz Answers

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. B

