

# Be Keen, Keep it clean!



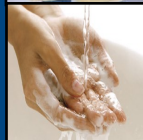
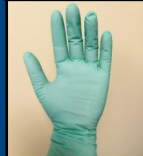
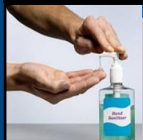
Items within healthcare have a greater potential to spread infection than equipment and items in a non-healthcare related scenario.

This is mainly due to three factors:

- The increased presence of potentially harmful organisms
- Multiple opportunities to come into contact with contaminated equipment/items,
- The increased susceptibility of the population served.



Knowing this risk, each piece of equipment or surface that has been in contact with a patient must be cleaned and disinfected after/before use on another patient.



**WRHA**  
**infection**  
**PREVENTION**  
**& CONTROL**  
**PROGRAM**  
[www.wrha.mb.ca/  
extranet/ipc/index](http://www.wrha.mb.ca/extranet/ipc/index)

**Infection Prevention &  
Control Program**  
**Infection Control Week**  
**2018**

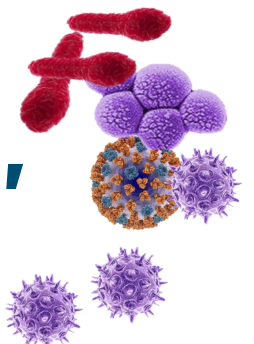
**October 15th–19th**

**Presents:**

**Be Keen,**

**Keep it**

**Clean!**



**WRHA  
APPROVED  
DISINFECTANT  
CLEANER**

# Tips for low level cleaning and disinfection:

- Wearing gloves and other personal protective equipment is a good idea for housekeeping staff who have prolonged contact with any disinfectant cleaning product.  
*Remember gloves must be changed between patient bedside areas/rooms and after cleaning washrooms. Gloves must be changed when visibly soiled too.*
- However Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide (AHP) is safe enough to be used without gloves for small disinfecting tasks (e.g.: wiping down an IV pump, wheelchair or BP cuff)
- Even if an item appears clean it should still be disinfected after use on a patient
- *Change wipes frequently.* Even if the wipe does not appear visibly soiled change wipes/cloths frequently as they can easily transfer microbes from surface to surface.
- If item is visibly soiled it must be cleaned prior to disinfection:
  - ⇒ Using two separate wipes/cloths the WRHA AHP product can be used to both clean and disinfect!
  - ⇒ One wipe must be used to remove any visible soiling
  - ⇒ Then a second wipe must be used to wipe the item again for disinfection
- Use mechanical action (friction) to effectively clean and disinfect equipment
- Any product used to disinfect must stay in contact with the item for a certain length of time. Contact time is the amount of time a product must stay wet on a surface. For most front line AHP disinfectant cleaning products in WRHA the wet contact time is one minute

## What are Non-Critical Patient Care Items?

According to Spaulding's Classification :

- Items that touch only intact skin (not mucous membranes) or does not directly contact the patient
- Require cleaning followed by low-level disinfection
- Includes (*but not limited to*): ECG Machines, Oximeters, bed pans, urinals, blood pressure cuffs, pulse oximeters, thermometers, wheelchairs, IV pumps & poles, beds, exam tables, treatment chairs, stretchers, etc.

## Expectations

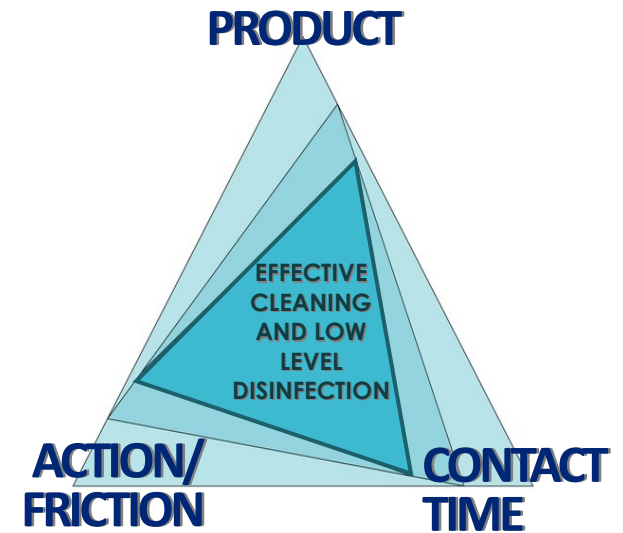
- Clean and disinfect used items before use with a different patient
- Thorough and regular cleaning and disinfection of equipment disrupts the transmission of microorganisms to staff and patients by decreasing amount of microorganisms living on the equipment, therefore decreasing risk of infection

## What should be used?

- The WRHA approved low-level disinfectant cleaner is an Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide (AHP) product (e.g.: Accel Intervention/Prevention, Oxivir TB)
- The WRHA provides a ready to use disinfectant cleaner in both wipe and liquid forms and are available for front line staff to use

## What should be cleaned and disinfected between patients?

**EVERYTHING!!!**



**The 3 things you need for effective cleaning & low level disinfection**

**The proper product as supplied by the WRHA**

**Scrubbing action—supplied by you**

**The proper wet contact time as stated on the label**

**Contact your ICP for more information**