

ROUTINE PRACTICES HIGHLIGHTS SHEET

GENERAL INFORMATION

<u>Routine Practices</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive set of infection prevention & control (IP&C) measures developed for use in the routine care of ALL PERSONS AT ALL TIMES IN ALL HEALTHCARE SETTINGS (acute, community or long term care).
<u>Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tool to use before each interaction with the person to ensure appropriate measures are used for providing safe care (i.e. Routine Practices and if necessary, Additional Precautions)

INFECTION PREVENTION & CONTROL MEASURES

<u>Hand Hygiene (HH)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A general term used to refer to any action of hand cleaning, including actions taken to keep hands and fingernails healthy. HH includes cleaning hands with alcohol based hand rub or soap and water in order to remove germs (microorganisms). <i>Includes surgical hand antisepsis</i>
<u>The Four Moments</u>	<p>Moment 1: BEFORE initial patient/resident/client (PRC) or PRC environment contact</p> <p>Moment 2: BEFORE aseptic/clean procedure</p> <p>Moment 3: AFTER body fluid exposure risk</p> <p>Moment 4: AFTER PRC/PRC environment contact.</p>
<u>Source Control</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These measures are used to minimize the spread of germs from an infectious source. <p>Measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respiratory etiquette/respiratory hygiene Considerations for triage Early diagnosis and treatment Spatial separation Aerosol generating medical procedures (AGMPs)
<u>Accommodation and Placement</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons receiving care in single rooms improves infection prevention and control.
<u>Flow</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to both the transfer and transport of the person receiving care within and outside of the facility, and that person's activity. There is potential for exposure to and spread of germs as a result of the activity or transport of the person receiving care due to unintended contact with others, items used for care and environmental surfaces.
<u>Aseptic Technique (also known as sterile technique)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refers to practices designed to render the skin of the person receiving care, medical supplies and surfaces as maximally free from germs These practices are required when performing procedures that expose the person's normally sterile body sites.
<u>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a physical barrier between the uninfected and infectious agent/infected source. Protects the user from exposure to bloodborne and other microorganisms PPE should not be the first/only strategy used to prevent the transmission of microorganisms.
<u>Specimen Collection</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All clinical specimens are considered potentially infectious and shall be handled carefully to prevent contamination.
<u>Sharps Safety & Prevention of Bloodborne Transmission</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users of sharps require education and training about how to safely handle sharp devices to prevent injuries to themselves and others who may encounter the device during or after procedures.
<u>Management of the Patient Care Environment</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining a safe clean and hygienic environment and minimizing microbial contamination of surfaces items and equipment within the healthcare environment. This also includes safe handling of linen, dishes, waste and deceased bodies.
<u>Visitor/Accompanying Individual (AI)/ Designated Caregiver (DC) Management and Education</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All staff involved in care is responsible to teach those receiving care and visitors/AIs/DCs basic principles such as hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene and use of PPE.