

TRAINING FOR INFECTION CONTROL

Date: 10/10/24

Trainer: Dr. Sonam Kashyap

Attended by: Akash (Staff boy)

Sanjay Kumar (Pharmacist)

Harman Kumar (Sr. Therapist)

Ruby (Sr. Therapist)

Riya (Attendant)

Vivek (Attendant)

Brarti (Reception)

Today, 10/10/24, a training session was organised for all staff members to clear their queries and to educate & guide them if they are facing any issue during their work. Training includes 20 facts, which they should know, following are the Agenda —

Scope: Clinic wide Infection Control activities.

* Use of Personal Protective Equipments:

- Mask - Protection from air borne diseases.
- Gloves - use when touching hands with blood or contaminated items.
- Apron - Any chance of splash or contamination on clothing.
- Caps - worn whenever indicated.

1) Hand washing:

Vigorous rubbing of hand with soap and water or with any antiseptic agents.

Purpose:

- To remove dirt & debris
- To decontaminate the hands
- To prevent cross infection.
- To break the chain of infection.

Methods: 7 Steps of hand washing.

- 1) Palm to Palm
- 2) Right Palm over left dorsum and left over right dorsum
- 3) Palm to palm finger interlocked.
- 4) Back of finger to opposing palms with finger interlocked.
- 5) Rotational rubbing of right thumb clasped in left palm and vice-versa.
- 6) Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice-versa.
- 7) Rotational rubbing of right wrist and vice-versa. Dry thoroughly.

✓ Social hand-wash → 10-15 sec =
It can be used in community and public places.

2) Linen & Laundry handling:

Services serve the purpose of processing soiled and used linen in order to provide clean linen., which shall not be able to cause infection to users.

* Handling of Clean Linen & Linen store:

- Adequate supply of clean linen is maintained by attendant
- Each patient will have clean linen for usage when needed
- Clean linen & soiled linen are kept separately
- Clean linen & soiled linen are transported separately.

* while sorting "Universal Precautions" such as mask, household Sterile caps, gloves and aprons are strictly followed by everyone including in the procedure.

* Cleaning & Sterilization:

→ Spillage management - For oils spills the area is sealed first and soaked with dry cloth, later it is cleaned & wet mopped with soap solution and water, ensuring that slipperiness is removed

Area - All opd / panchakarma / Treatment Rooms

Items - BP apparatus - cuff, tubing, Bulb, Stethoscope, Thermometer.

Method - cleaning with alcoholic disinfectant on daily basis.

Other items:

Examination Cot

Electric fans

Environment and floor. < Dry clean
wet clean.
Terminal clean.

- Mattress, pillows & cloth items.

3) Bio-Medical Waste:

Any waste which is generated during diagnosis, treatment, research activities, immunization, testing of biologicals.

* Why needed?

- To prevent injuries from sharps leading to infections to all categories of clinic handlers.
- Nosocomial infection in patients from poor infection control.
- Risk of infection outside the clinic. for waste handlers & scavengers in the vicinity of clinic.

BM w Management Process:

- Waste Collection

↓
Segregation

↓
Storage

↓
Treatment

↓
Transport to final disposal site

↓
Final disposal.

Bins with colour code description:

* Yellow Bin - Human body organs, Placenta, chemical waste, body fluid.

Blue Bin - Broken glassware or metallic body implant

Red Bin - Blood bag, glass, plastic bottle, urine bags, gloves, paper needles, syringe.

Black Bin - General waste, floor waste like dust, eatables waste etc, clippings, tissues.