North Carolina SPICE Statewide Program for Infection Control & Epidemiology

Infection Prevention Training for Outpatient Healthcare Settings

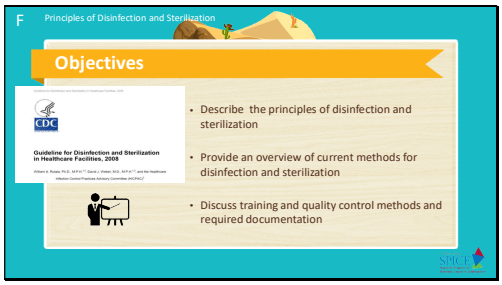
Module F- Principles of Disinfection and Sterilization

HANDOUT

Rev 2023

Slide 1

Slide 2



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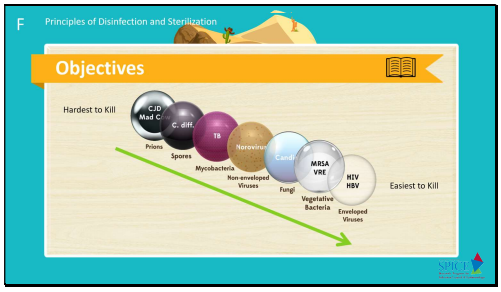

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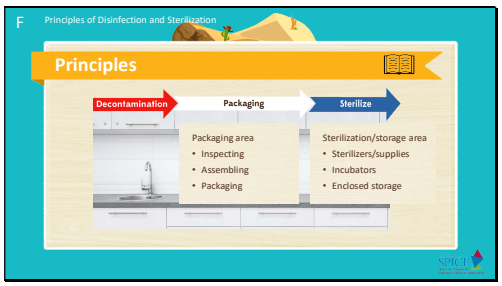

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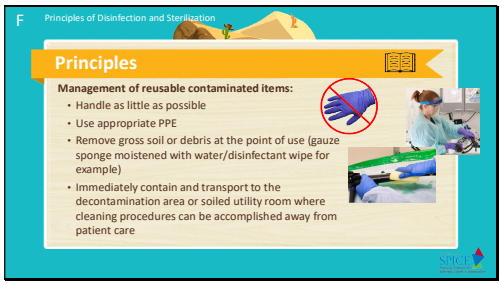

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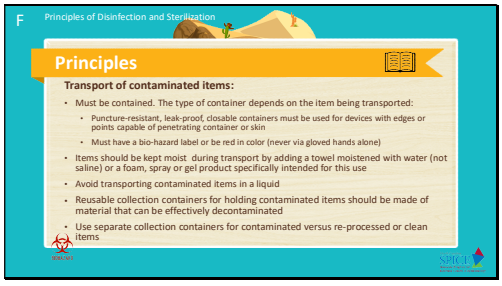

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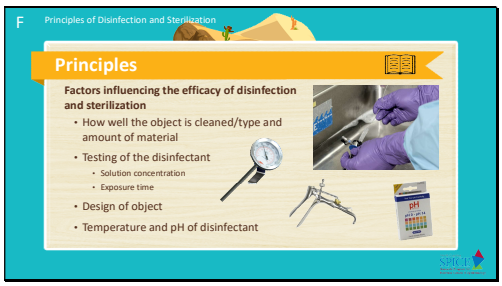

Slide 8

Video link

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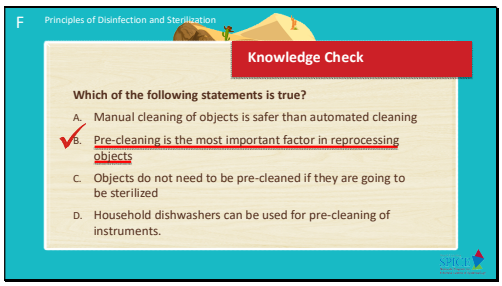
Slide 9

Slide 10



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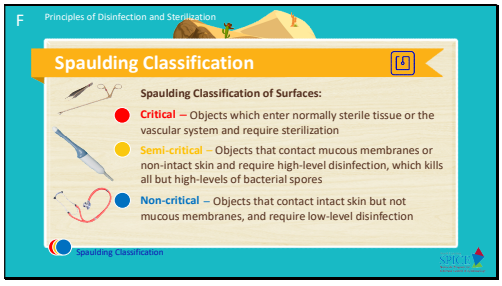

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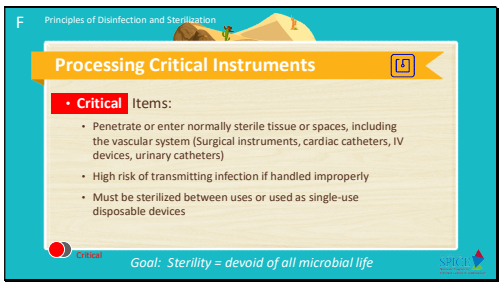

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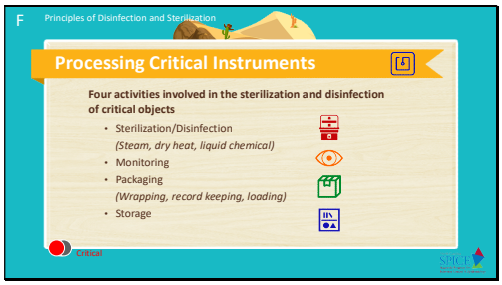

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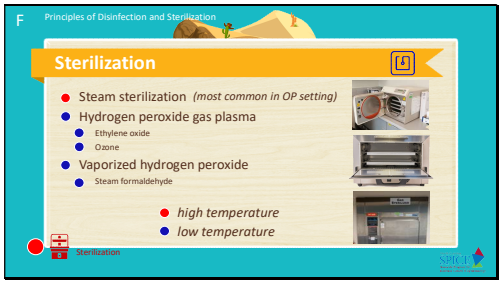

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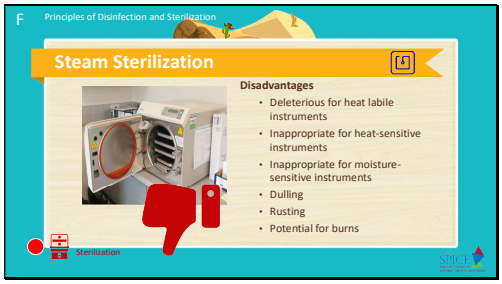

Slide 18

Slide 19

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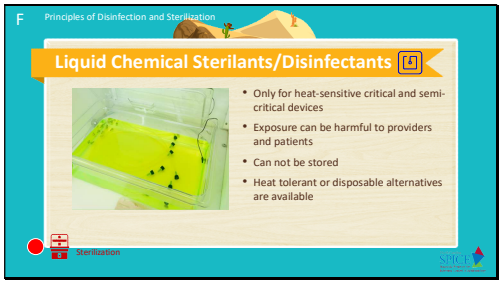

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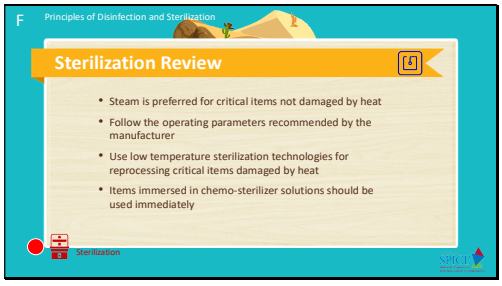

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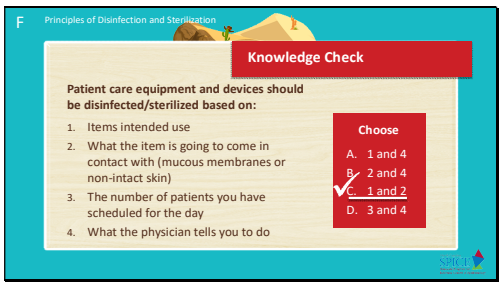

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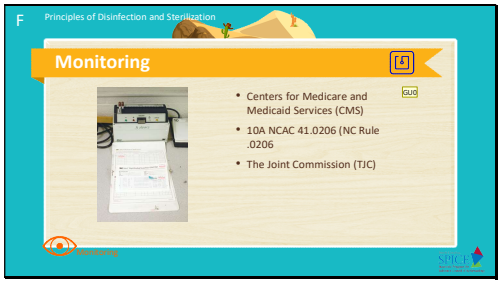

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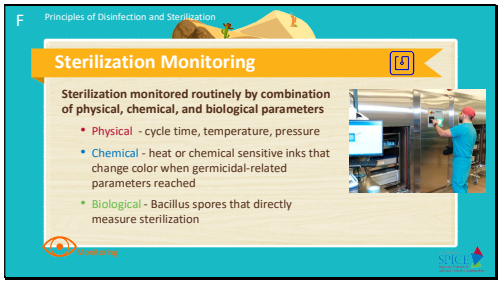

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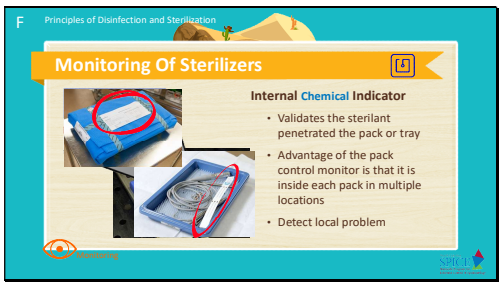

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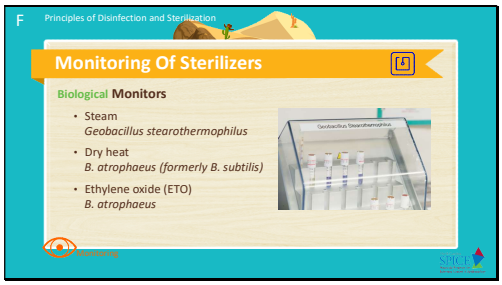

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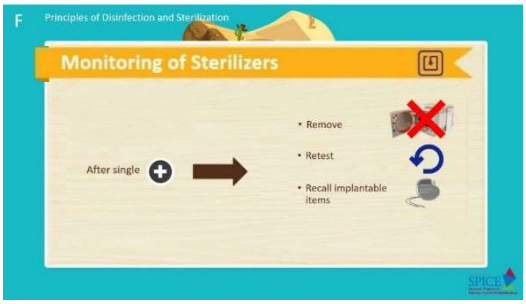

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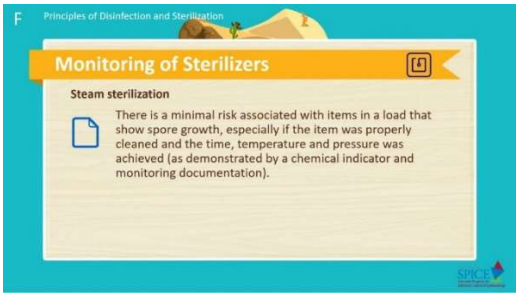

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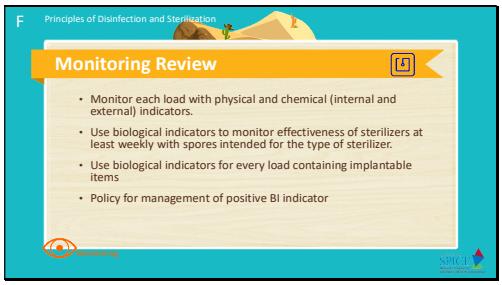


Slide 30

Maintain sterilization records (physical, chemical and biological) for each sterilization cycle record

- the type of sterilizer and cycle used
- the load identification number
- the load contents
- the exposure parameters (time and temperature)
- the operator's name or initials
- the results of physical, chemical, and biological monitoring

Packaging

Slide 31

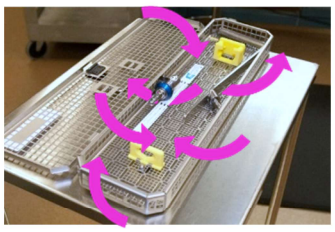
Packaging

Slide 32

GUI

- Place items/packages correctly and loosely into the sterilizer so as not to impede penetration of the sterilant
- Peel packs and non-perforated containers should be placed on their edge
- Peel packs:
  - Be used, filled and opened according to the pouch manufacturer's instructions
  - Be of a size and strength to accommodate the item being packaged
  - Be closed so that all pouch seals are smooth (i.e., without folds, bubbles or wrinkles)
  - Be written only on the non-porous side of the pouch

Packaging



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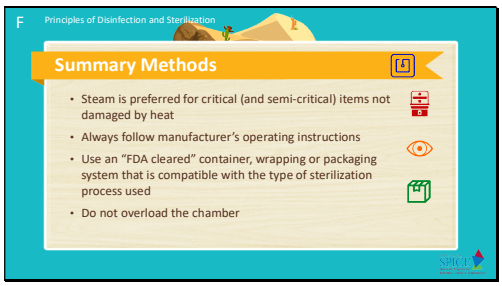

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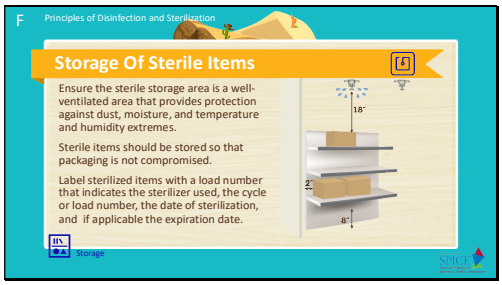

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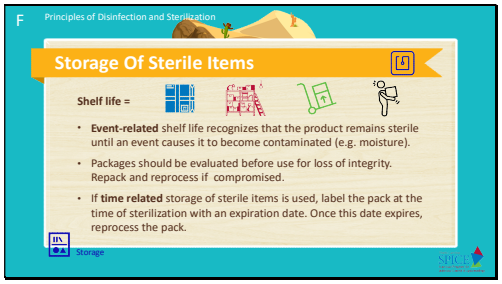

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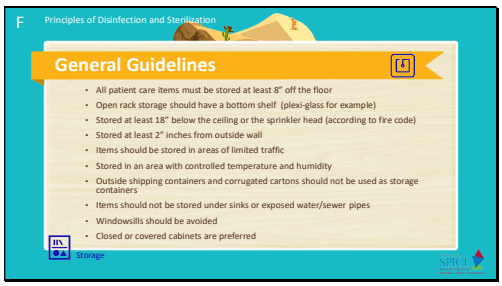

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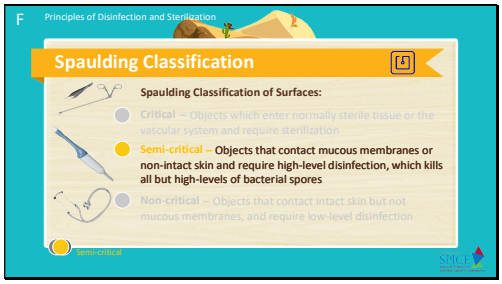

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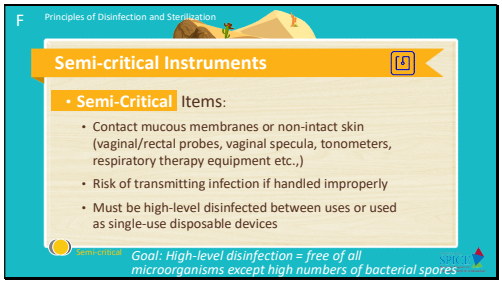

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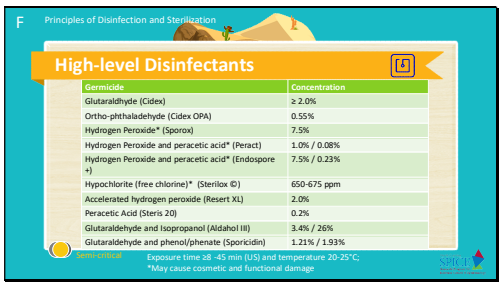

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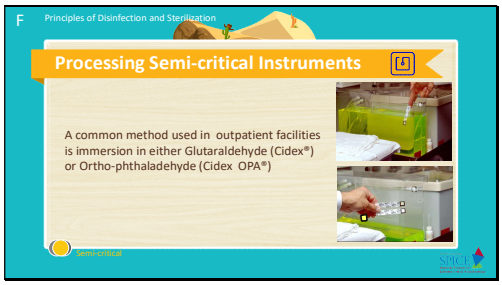

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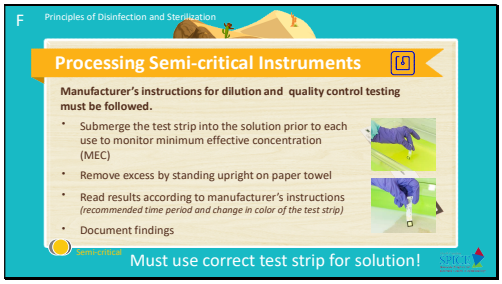

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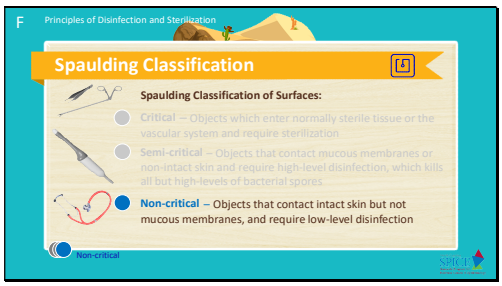

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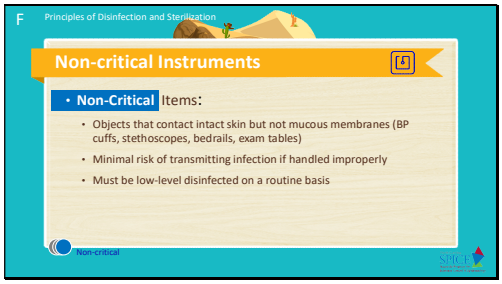

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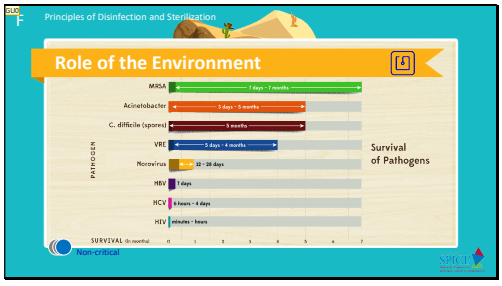


Slide 45

gent	Use Concentration
Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol	70% - 90%
Chlorine (bleach)	100 ppm
Phenolic	UD
Iodophor	UD
Quaternary ammonium compound (QUAT)	UD
Improved/Accelerated hydrogen peroxide	0.5%, 1.4%

Non-critical

D = Manufacturer's recommended use dilution

Slide 46

- Broad Spectrum
- Fast Acting
- Non-Toxic
- Surface Compatibility
- Easy to Use
- Acceptable odor
- Economical

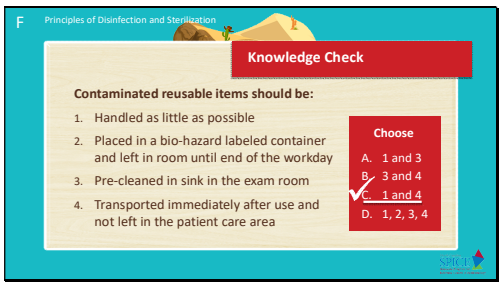
Non-critical

Slide 47

Blood and Body Fluid Spills

- Contaminated work surfaces shall be decontaminated with an appropriate disinfectant
  - After completion of procedures
  - Immediately or as soon as feasible when surfaces are overtly contaminated
  - After any spill of blood or other potentially infectious materials
  - At the end of the work shift if the surface may have become contaminated since the last cleaning
- When there are large spills of blood and/or body fluids it is important to clean or remove the spill prior to disinfecting the area
  - The first step is to clean and decontaminate the area promptly.
  - If the spill contains large amounts of blood or body fluids, clean the visible matter with disposable absorbent material, and discard the contaminated materials in appropriate, labeled container (treat as OSHA regulated medical waste)
  - Use EPA-registered disinfectants labeled tuberculocidal or EPA registered germicides with specific label claims for HIV or hepatitis B virus (HBV) in accordance with label instructions to decontaminate spills of blood and other body fluids

Slide 48



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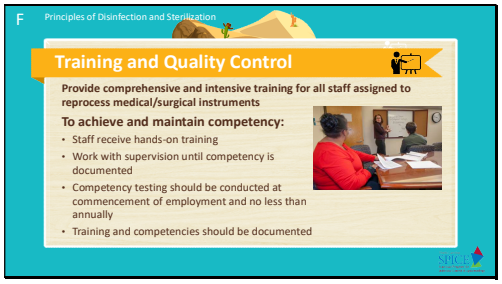

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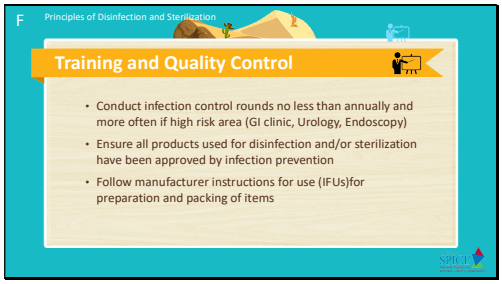

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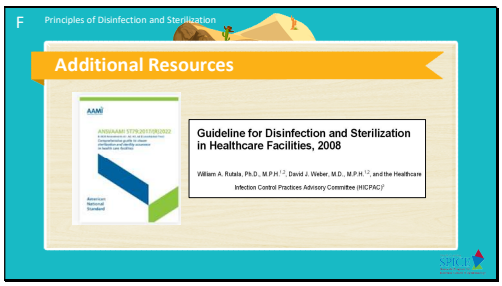

Slide 52