



OUTBREAKS AND SAFE INJECTION PRACTICES

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OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss the consequences of unsafe injection practices
2. Describe outbreaks
3. Discuss safe injection best practices
4. Describe One and Only Campaign

UNSAFE INJECTION PRACTICES CONSEQUENCES



**Patient illness
and death**



**Legal charges/
malpractice suits**



**Loss of
clinician license**






Criminal charges

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Healthcare-associated Infections (HAIs)

Healthcare-associated Infections
Data and Statistics
Types of Infections
Diseases and Organisms
Preventing HAIs
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►Outbreaks & Patient Notifications

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Outbreaks and Patient Notifications in Outpatient Settings, Selected Examples, 2010-2014

The following table includes selected examples of recent outbreaks and patient notification events. These events occurred in a variety of outpatient settings including primary care clinics, pediatric offices, cosmetic surgery centers, pain remediation clinics, imaging facilities, cancer (oncology) offices, and malpractice suits filed by patients.


Selected examples of recent outbreaks and patient notification events (n=24)

- Primary care clinics (4)
- Cosmetic surgery centers (3)
- Pain remediation clinics (4)
- Cancer clinics (3)
- Oral surgery (2)
- Orthopedic clinics (2)

exhaustive list but it serves as a reminder healthcare personnel fail to follow basic infection control practices

include: infection transmission to patients, exposure to bloodborne pathogens, referral of patients to facilities, and malpractice suits filed by patients.

ur. Facilities and healthcare personnel are required to follow the [Outpatient Settings: Minimum Expectations for Infection Prevention Checklist \(Appendix A\)](#) a tool to assess infection control practices. In order to prevent patient harm, facilities should review practices to assure they are in compliance.

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HEPATITIS VIRUS TRANSMISSION IN HEALTHCARE (2008 – 2017) - EXCERPT

- 60 outbreaks (two or more cases) of viral hepatitis related to healthcare reported to CDC during 2008-2017; of these, 57 (95%) occurred in non-hospital settings. (**more than 1 case**)

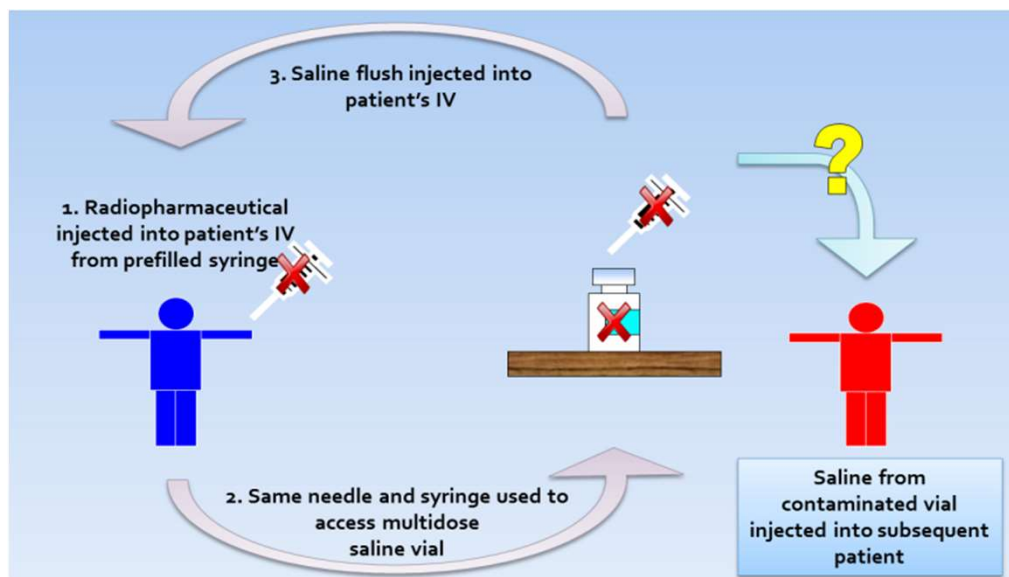
Hepatitis C (HCV) Outbreaks by Setting						
Setting	Year	State	Persons Notified for Screening ¹	Outbreak- Associated Infections ²	Known or suspected mode of transmission ²	Comments
Prolotherapy clinic (46)	2015	CA	>1,500	5	Syringe reuse contaminating medication vials used for >1 patient Use of single-dose vials for >1 patient	
Insulin infusion clinic (47)	2015	CA	92	9	Unsafe practices related to assisted blood glucose monitoring including use of fingerstick devices for >1 person and inadequate cleaning and disinfection of glucometer before reuse.	
Pain management clinic (48)	2015	MI	122	2	Syringe reuse contaminating medication vials used for >1 patient	
Cardiology clinic (49)	2015	WV	>2,000	5	Use of single-dose vials for >1 patient	

NC VIRAL HEPATITIS OUTBREAKS: REPORTED TO CDC (2008-2017)

	Year	State	Persons Notified	Persons Infected	Breach	Comments
Assisted Living Facility		NC	87	8	Use of fingerstick devices for >1 resident Use of blood glucose meter for >1 resident without cleaning and disinfection	6 died as a result of Hepatitis complications
SNF	2010	NC	116	6	Unclear	
SNF	2010	NC	109	6	Unclear; however 4/6 received ABGM	
Cardiology Clinic	2008	NC	>1200	5	Syringe reuse and contamination of MDV	An additional 2 new infections were identified in probable source patients

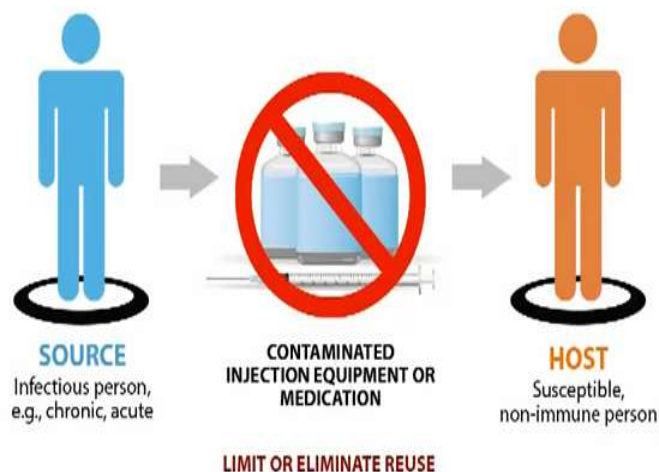


CLINICAL PICTURE: CARDIOLOGY CLINIC



STANDARD PRECAUTIONS: SAFE INJECTIONS

Unsafe Injection Practices Can Lead to Transmission of Life-Threatening Infections



The continued occurrence of outbreaks of hepatitis B and hepatitis C viruses in ambulatory settings indicated a need to re-iterate safe injection practice recommendations as part of Standard Precautions.

STANDARD PRECAUTIONS: INJECTION SAFETY PRACTICES



- All injections should be prepared and administered aseptically, in a dedicated clean area, avoiding touch or droplet contamination, away from potential sources of contamination (e.g., sinks)
- A syringe should only be used to administer medication to one patient
- Syringes should never be reused to access a medication container
- Medications that are labeled a single dose or for single-patient use should only be used for one patient

<http://www.oneandonlycampaign.org/partner/north-carolina>

STANDARD PRECAUTIONS: INJECTION SAFETY PRACTICES

- Do not enter a vial with a used syringe or needle
- Bags or bottles of intravenous solution not be used as a common source of supply for more than one patient (e.g. flush)
- Cleanse the access diaphragm of medication vials before inserting a device into the vial
- Dedicate multi-dose vials to a single patient whenever possible
- Dispose of used sharps at the point of use in a sharps container that is closable, puncture-resistant and leak-proof
- Use facemasks when placing a catheter or injecting material into the epidural or subdural space (e.g., during myelogram, epidural or spinal anesthesia)

INJECTION AND MEDICATION SAFETY



CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/injectionsafety/providers.html>

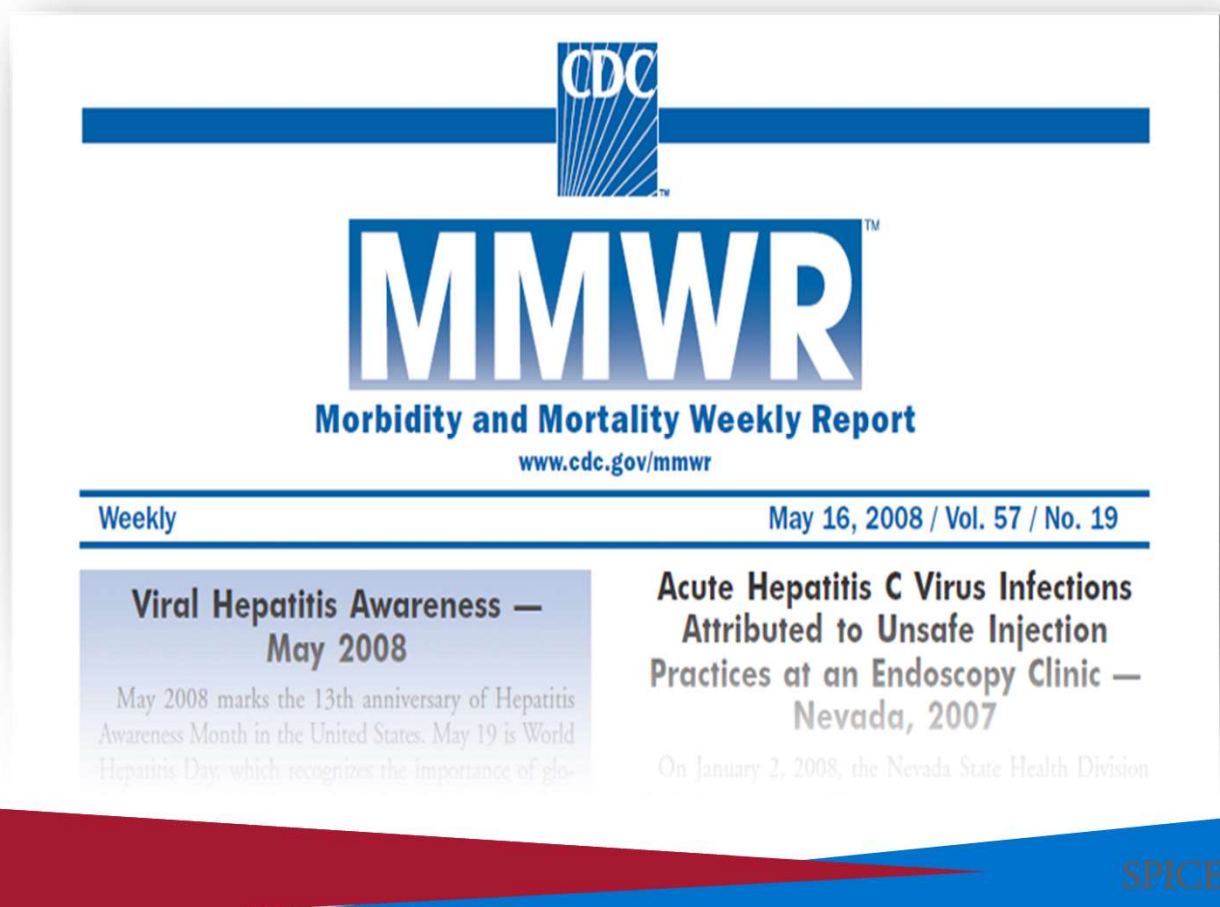
STANDARD PRECAUTIONS: INJECTION SAFETY/POINT OF CARE TESTING

- If blood glucose meters must be shared
 - Purchase glucose meters designed for healthcare use
 - The device should be cleaned and disinfected after every use, per manufacturer's instructions, to prevent carry-over of blood and infectious agents
 - If the manufacturer does not specify how the device should be cleaned and disinfected, then it should not be shared
 - “The disinfection solvent you choose should be effective against HIV, Hepatitis C, and Hepatitis B virus. Outbreak episodes have been largely due to transmission of Hepatitis B and C viruses. However, of the two, Hepatitis B virus is the most difficult to kill. Please note that 70% ethanol solutions are not effective against viral bloodborne pathogens and the use of 10% bleach solutions may lead to physical degradation of your device. [View a list of Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) registered disinfectants effective against Hepatitis B](#)”
- Use single-use auto-disabling (retractable) fingerstick devices

<http://www.cdc.gov/injectionsafety/blood-glucose-monitoring.html>



WHY DO OUTBREAKS HAPPEN



THE BIG FOUR + ONE



1. Syringe re-use, directly or indirectly



2. Inappropriate use of single dose or single use vials



3. Failure to use aseptic technique (contamination of injection equipment)



4. Unsafe diabetes care/ assisted blood glucose monitoring (ABGM)

5. Plus 1 = Drug Diversion



1: SYRINGE RE-USE

Most common cause of outbreaks in the outpatient setting is inappropriate use of syringes:

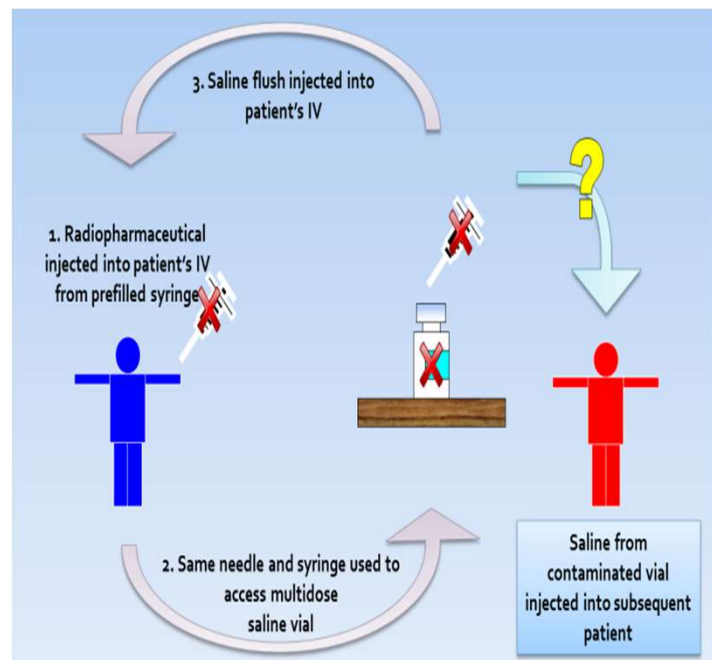
- Direct reuse:
 - Using the same syringe to administer medication to more than one patient, even if the needle is changed or the injection was administered through an intervening length of tubing



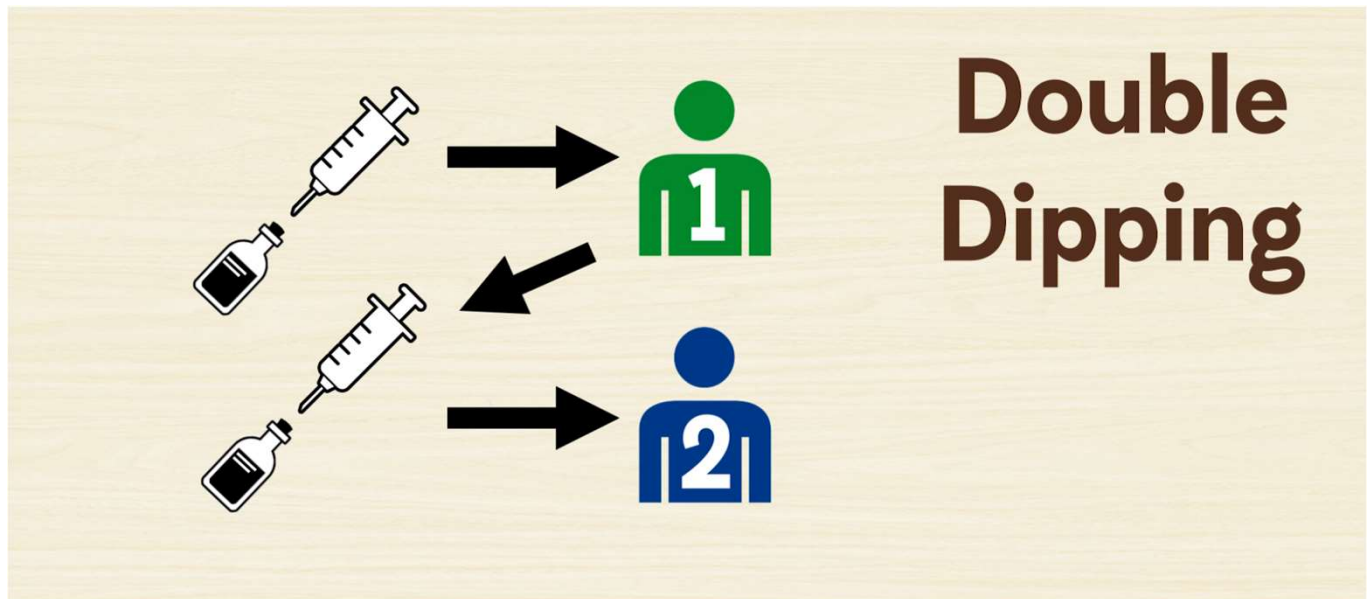
SYRINGE RE-USE



- Indirect reuse or “double dipping”:
 - Accessing a medication vial or bag with a syringe that has already been used to administer medication to a patient, then reusing the contents from the vial or bag for another patient



UNSAFE PRACTICE: DOUBLE DIPPING



ENDOSCOPY CENTER, NEVADA (2008)

- 9 clinic-associated hepatitis C virus cases
- 106 possible clinic-associated cases
- 63,000 potential exposures
- \$16–21 million total cost



Weekly

May 16, 2008 / Vol. 57 / No. 19

Viral Hepatitis Awareness — May 2008

May 2008 marks the 13th anniversary of Hepatitis Awareness Month in the United States. May 19 is World Hepatitis Day, which recognizes the importance of global commitments to prevent liver disease and cancer

Acute Hepatitis C Virus Infections Attributed to Unsafe Injection Practices at an Endoscopy Clinic — Nevada, 2007

On January 2, 2008, the Nevada State Health Division (NSHD) contacted CDC concerning surveillance reports



DANGEROUS MISPERCEPTIONS



1. Changing the needle makes a syringe safe for reuse.



2. Syringes can be reused as long as an injection is administered through an intervening length of IV tubing.



3. If you don't see blood in the IV tubing or syringe, it means that those supplies are safe for reuse.

Once they are used, both the needle and syringe are contaminated and must be discarded!



2: INAPPROPRIATE USE OF SINGLE-DOSE/SINGLE-USE VIALS



- Vials labeled as single use:
 - **NO PRESERVATIVE**
 - Can be accessed one time only and for one patient only and remaining contents must be discarded
- CDC is aware of at least 19 outbreaks involving single dose vial use
 - All occurred in outpatient setting with almost half in pain remediation clinics

SINGLE DOSE VIALS: CDC POSITION STATEMENT, 2012



- Vials labeled by the manufacturer as “single dose” or “single use” should only be used for a single patient.
- Ongoing outbreaks provide ample evidence that inappropriate use of single-dose/single-use vials causes patient harm.
- Leftover parenteral medications should never be pooled for later administration
 - In times of critical need, contents from unopened single dose vials can be repackaged for multiple patients in accordance with standards in United States Pharmacopeia General Chapter <797>

www.cdc.gov/injectionsafety/CDCposition-SingleUseVial.html



3: FAILURE TO USE ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE



- Two women diagnosed with HBV infection, receiving chemotherapy at the same physician practice
- Multidisciplinary team investigation
- Office closed; physician license suspended
- 2,700 patients notified
- 29 outbreak-associated cases of HBV



NEW JERSEY – ONCOLOGY OFFICE



IV bags used as
sources of fluid to
flush catheters for
multiple patients



IV bags with
stoppers removed

NEW JERSEY – ONCOLOGY OFFICE

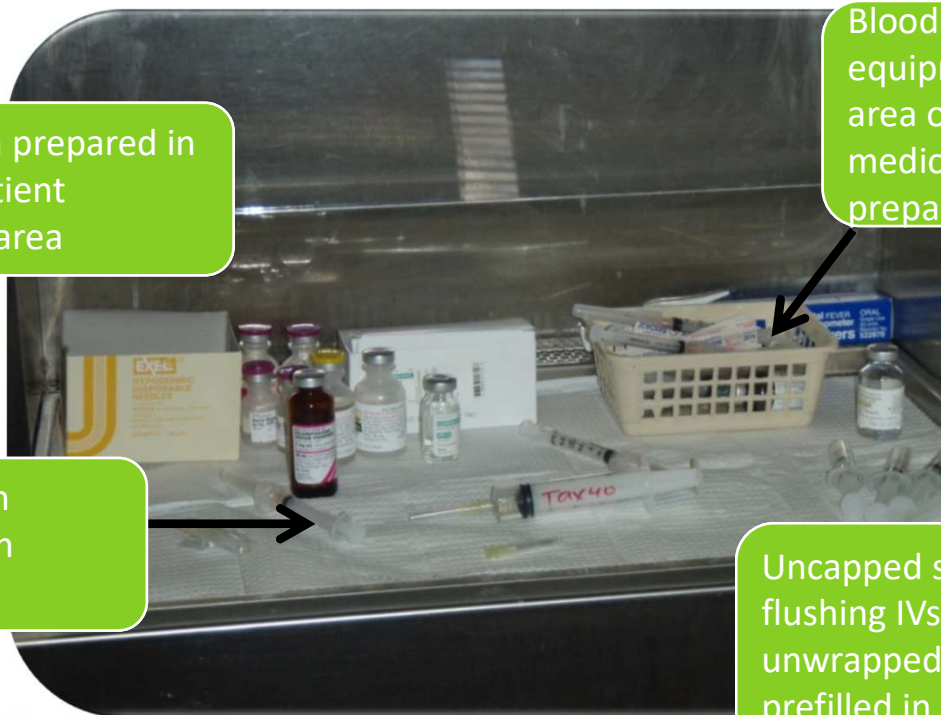


Medication prepared in hood in patient treatment area

Blood drawing equipment in area of medication preparation

Medication prepared in advance

Uncapped syringes for flushing IVs unwrapped and prefilled in advance



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NEW JERSEY – ONCOLOGY OFFICE



Blood
contamination



Reusable Vacutainer
holders in contact
with gauze

4: UNSAFE DIABETES CARE



Sharing of blood glucose meters without cleaning and disinfection between uses

Use of fingerstick devices or insulin pens on multiple persons



Failure to perform hand hygiene or change gloves between procedures

Patel et al. ICHE 2009; 30:209-14, Thompson et al. JAGS 2010, MMWR 2005; 54:220-3



SAFE INJECTIONS: BEST PRACTICES



Syringe reuse (direct and indirect)

- Never administer medications from the same syringe to multiple patients
- Do not reuse a syringe to enter a medication vial or solution
- Limit the use of multi-dose vials and dedicate them to a single patient whenever possible



Misuse of single-dose/single-use vials

- Do not administer medications from a single dose vial or IV solution bag to more than one patient, more than one time

SAFE INJECTIONS: BEST PRACTICES



Failure to use aseptic technique

- Use aseptic technique when preparing or administering medications



Unsafe diabetes care

- Use insulin pens and lancing devices for only one patient
- Dedicate glucometers to a single patient. If they MUST be shared, clean and disinfect after each use

5: DRUG DIVERSION

- When prescription medicines are obtained or used illegally

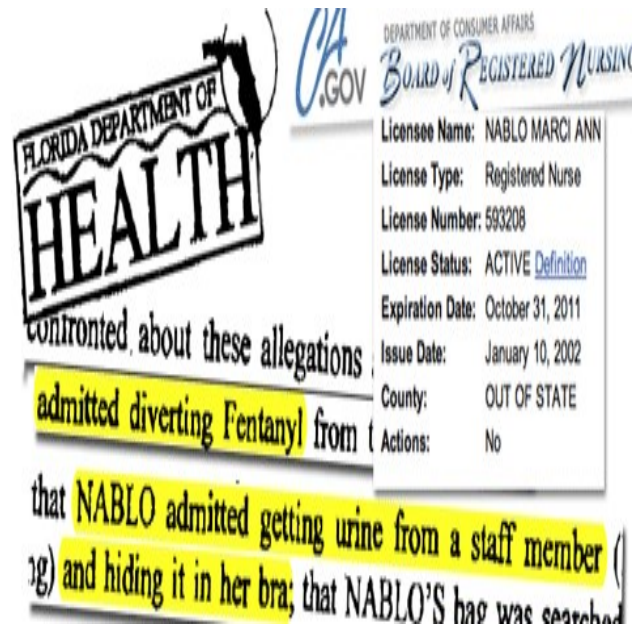


DRUG DIVERSION FACTS

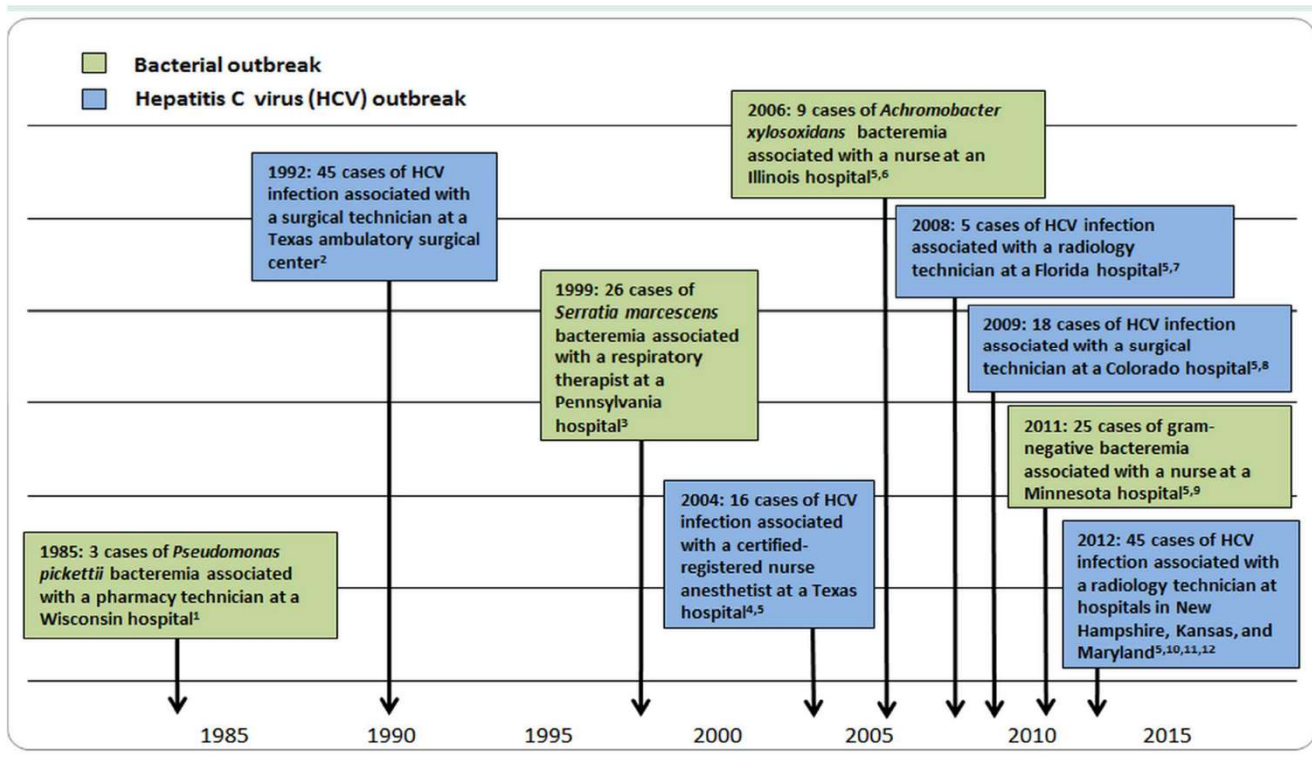
- Drug diversion costs / year (2007):
 - \$120 **billion** in lost productivity
 - \$72.5 **billion** in medical insurer costs
 - \$61 **billion** in criminal justice costs
 - \$11 **billion** in health care costs
- HCPs with a drug/alcohol dependency
 - 15% of pharmacists
 - 10% of nurses
 - 8% of physicians

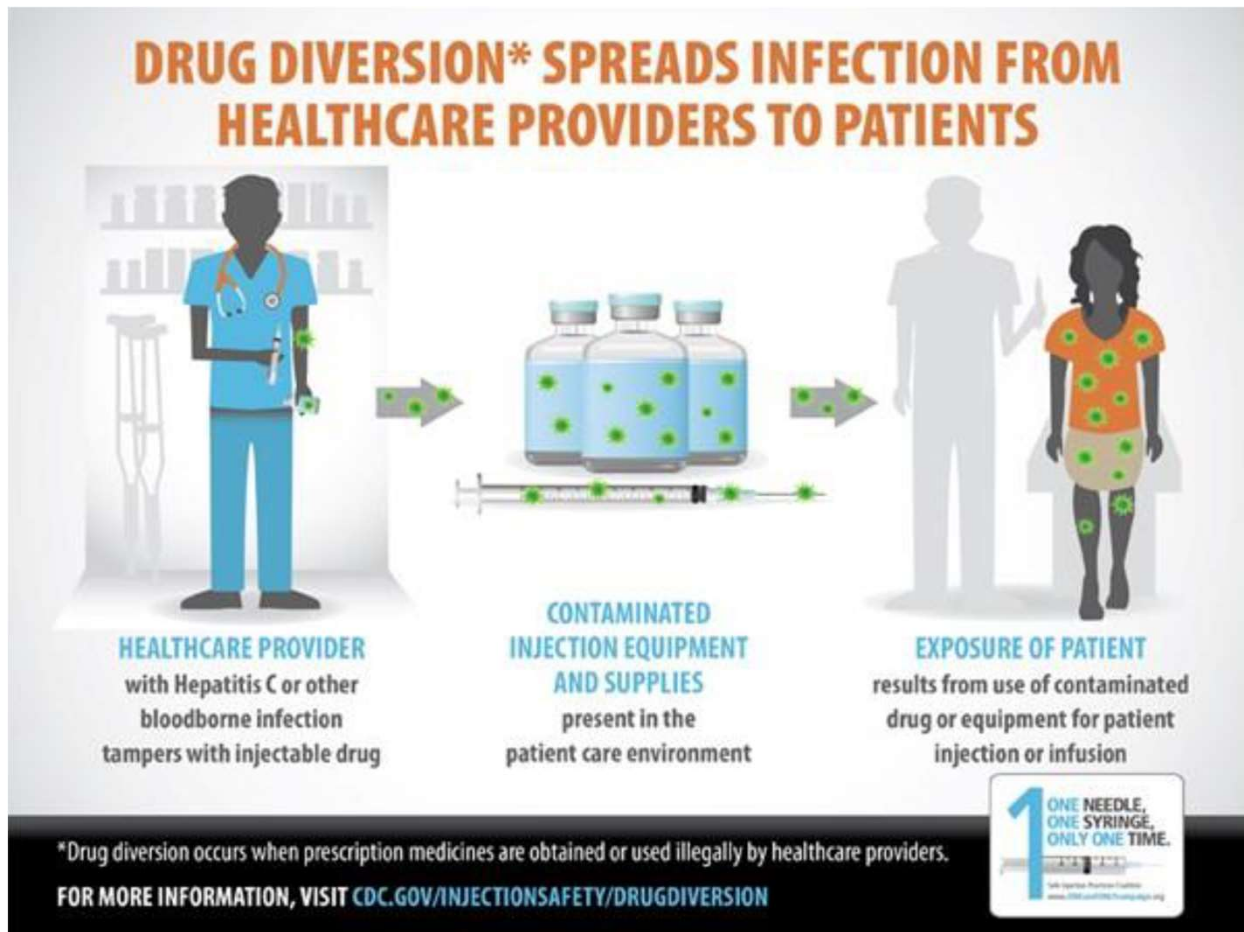
DRUG DIVERSION: THREE TYPES OF HARM

- Substandard care delivered by an impaired provider
- Denial of essential pain medication or therapy
- Risks of infection
 - Bloodborne Pathogen
 - Bacterial contaminants.

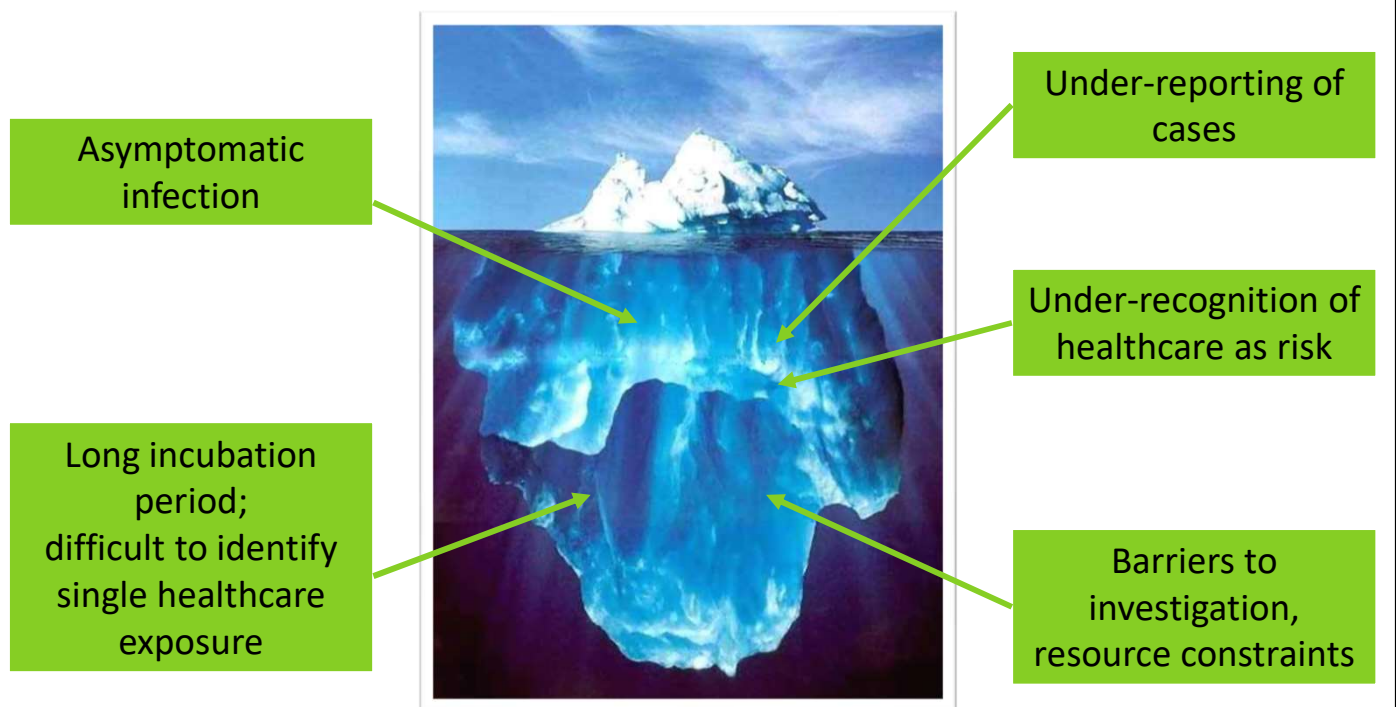


U.S. Outbreaks Associated with Drug Diversion, 1983–2013





MOST OUTBREAKS ARE NEVER DETECTED



SURVEY OF PHYSICIAN AND NURSE PRACTICES AROUND INJECTION SAFETY

- 370 Physicians
- 320 Nurses
- Eight States Included
 - NC, NY, NJ, Nevada, Colorado, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Montana
- Types of healthcare settings:
 - Acute care, long term care, outpatient settings

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0196655317306806?via%3Dihub>



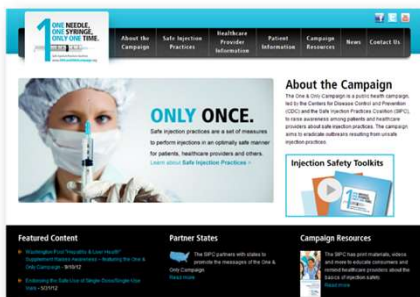
SURVEY FINDINGS

Topic Is Acceptable Practice	Physician Response	Nurse Response
Reuse of syringe for > one patient	12.4%	3.4%
Reentering a vial with a used needle/syringe	12.7%	6.7%
Using SDVs for multiple patients	34%	16.9%
Using source bags as diluent for multiple patients	28.9%	13.1%



BEST PRACTICE

- Designate someone to provide ongoing oversight
- Develop written infection control plan
- Provide training
- Conduct quality assurance assessments



ONE AND ONLY CAMPAIGN

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[Safe Injection Practices](#)
[Healthcare Provider Information](#)
[Patient Information](#)
[Campaign Resources](#)
[News](#)
[Contact Us](#)

HELP ENSURE PATIENT SAFETY.

MAKE **EVERY INJECTION** A **SAFE ONE.**

About the Campaign

The *One & Only Campaign* is a public health campaign, led by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Safe Injection Practices Coalition (SIPC), to raise awareness among patients and healthcare providers about safe injection practices. The Campaign aims to eliminate infections resulting from unsafe injection practices.

Become a Member

If you are interested in becoming a *One & Only Campaign* Member, please [Contact Us](#).

Featured Content

- ▶ [Getting Medical Care? How to Avoid Getting an Infection](#)
- ▶ [New CDC Safe Healthcare Blog: One Nurse's Plea: Report Signs of Drug Abuse](#)

Spread the Word

Do your part to make healthcare safe, one injection at a time. Order FREE materials from the CDC: [CDCInfoOnDemand/InjectionSafety](#)

Translated Campaign Resources

The *One & Only Campaign* has translated print materials in Spanish and Japanese! [Access translated resources here.](#)

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2017B

CAMPAIGN RESOURCES

- Print Materials
- Audio & Visual
- Social Media
- Toolkits



QUESTIONS?

