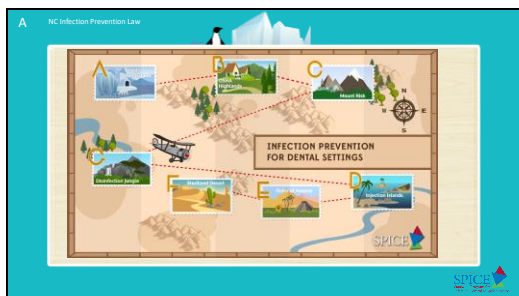


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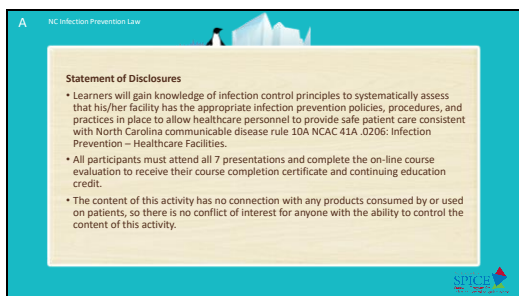
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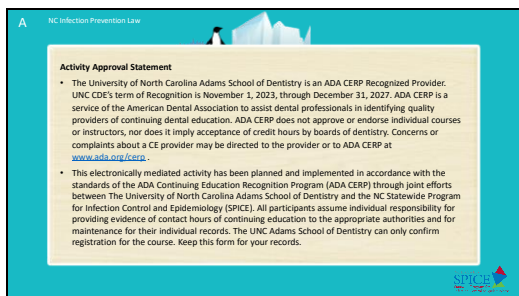
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Slide 3



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Slide 4


A NC Infection Prevention Law

**Activity Approval Statement (continued)**

- Make copies as needed. Members of the Academy of General Dentistry are responsible for reporting their attendance to the Academy at the following address: Academy of General Dentistry, 560 W. Lake St, Sixth Floor, Chicago, IL 60661-6600.

**Cancellation**

Registration can be canceled up to 7 days from the date of registration for a full refund, if the first module has not been completed. After the first module is completed, no refunds will be granted.



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Slide 5


A NC Infection Prevention Law

**Criteria for Awarding Contact Hours**

- Learners must attend the entire educational activity
- Learners must complete the evaluation form

**Criteria for Awarding Contact Hours**

- Learners will be asked to select a presentation/module where they gained knowledge
- Using an open-ended response option, learners will list practice(s) related to infection prevention that they intend to change because of knowledge gained during the activity and state how they will implement that change
- Learners must complete the course within 90 days.



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Slide 6

A NC Infection Prevention Law

**Conflict of Interest**


In accordance with the ADA CERP Standard V, everyone involved in planning or presenting this educational activity will be required to disclose any relevant financial relationships with commercial interests and this information will be made available to participants at the start of the course.

As a continuing education provider, UNC Adams School of Dentistry is responsible for ensuring the content, quality and scientific integrity of all continuing dental education activities for which credit is provided. The School is also responsible for taking steps to protect against and/or disclose any conflict of interest of the faculty/instructors presenting those courses.

No relevant financial relationship were identified for any individuals with the ability to control content of the activity. The following Planners/Authors stated they have no financial relationship or commercial interest to disclose:

Evelyn Cook, RN  
Jennifer Hubbard, MHA

No UNC CDE staff member or CDE Advisory Committee member have any financial relationships to disclose.



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Slide 7

A NC Infection Prevention Law



**Mission**  
The Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology promotes prevention and control of healthcare-associated infections in North Carolina and beyond by providing evidence-based education and consultation across the healthcare spectrum.



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Slide 8


A NC Infection Prevention Law

**Course Theme**

"Patients deserve effective infection prevention wherever they receive healthcare."



Adapted from Jarvis WR. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2001;7:170-3. *Manuel de Oliveira et al. Annals of Int Med.* 2005; 11



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Slide 9

A NC Infection Prevention Law

**Modules**

- **Module A** - North Carolina Laws Concerning Infection Prevention
- **Module B** - Complying with OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen
- **Module C** - Epidemiology and Risk of Infection
- **Module D** - Outbreak and Safe Injection Practices
- **Module E** - Principles and Practices of Asepsis
- **Module F** - Principles of Disinfection and Sterilization
- **Module G** - Application of Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilization Principles in Hemodialysis Settings

<https://spice.unc.edu/0206-spice-handouts/>



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Slide 10



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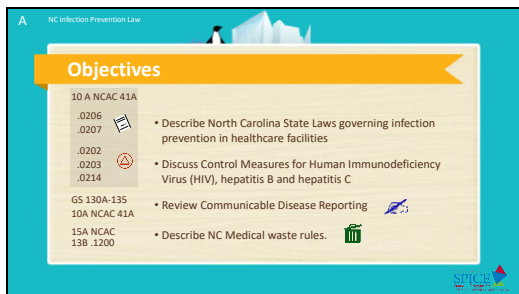
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Slide 11



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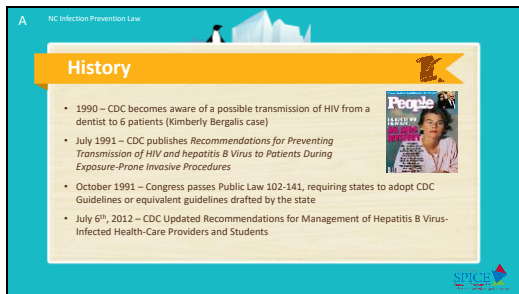
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Slide 12



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Slide 13


A NC Infection Prevention Law

### History

#### HIV and hepatitis B Infected HCP



- All healthcare providers who perform or assist in:
  - Surgical OR
  - Obstetrical OR
  - Dental procedures
- And who know themselves to be infected with HIV or Hepatitis B shall notify the NC State Health Director
- No requirement to notify employer



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Slide 14


A NC Infection Prevention Law

### History

#### HIV and hepatitis B Infected HCP

Once notification occurs:

<b>Health Director is responsible to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Investigate provider's practice</li><li>• Evaluate clinical condition</li><li>• Determine risk of transmission to patients</li><li>• Convene expert panel</li></ul>	<b>Expert Panel shall:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Review evidence</li><li>• Hear testimony from provider and/or their physician</li><li>• Make recommendations related to restrictions and identification of potentially exposed patients</li></ul>
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Slide 15



A NC Infection Prevention Law

### History

#### 10A NCAC 41A .0206



10A NCAC 41A.0206  
Infection Prevention-  
Healthcare Settings



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Slide 16

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### History

Each **healthcare organization** in which **invasive procedures** are performed must:

- Implement a **written infection control policy** addressing components necessary to prevent transmission of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and other bloodborne pathogens
- **Designate one on-site staff member** to direct infection control activities



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Slide 17

A NC Infection Prevention Law



**Dr. Zack Moore**  
State Epidemiologist

Chief of the Epidemiology Section  
North Carolina Division of Public Health



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Slide 18

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Definitions

"Healthcare organization" means:

- Hospital
- Clinic
- Physician Practice
- Dentist
- Podiatrist
- Optometrist, or
- Chiropractic office
- Home care agency
- Nursing Home
- Local health department
- Community health center
- Mental health facility
- Hospice
- Ambulatory surgical facility
- Urgent care center
- Emergency room
- Emergency medical service (EMS) agency
- Pharmacies where a health practitioner offers clinical services

Or any other organization that provides clinical care



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Slide 19


A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Definitions

"Invasive procedure" means entry into tissues, cavities or organs or repair of traumatic injuries.

This includes:

- Use of needles to puncture skin
- Vaginal and cesarean deliveries
- Surgery
- Dental procedures during which bleeding occurs or the potential for bleeding exists



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Slide 20

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Infection Control Policy

Infection control policy must include and address the following components necessary to prevent transmission of HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and other bloodborne pathogens:

- Disinfection and Sterilization
- Maintenance and microbiologic monitoring of equipment
- Sanitation of rooms and equipment
  - Cleaning procedures, agents used and schedules
- Accessibility of infection control devices and supplies
  - Personal protective equipment (PPE), safety sharps, etc.
- A post-exposure follow-up program



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Slide 21

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Designated Staff Member

Designated staff member must complete a State approved course in infection prevention

- Course curriculum developed by SPICE
- SPICE has oversight of course
- Course faculty must submit an application and be approved by SPICE prior to offering the course
- On the job training is not sufficient and "Train the Trainer" concept cannot be used
- Upon completion of course will receive a certificate of completion
  - Serves as documentation of compliance with rule .0206



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Slide 22

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Approved Course Must Include:

- Epidemiologic principles of infectious disease
- Principles and practice of asepsis
- Sterilization, disinfection, and sanitation
- Universal blood and body fluid precautions (Standard Precautions)
- Safe injection practices
- Engineering controls to reduce the risk of sharp injuries
- Disposal of sharps
- Techniques that reduce the risk of sharp injuries to health care workers



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Slide 23

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### 10A NCAC 41A .0206: 2010 Amendment

- Safe Injection Practices has been added to list of topics covered in state-approved course
- Hepatitis C and other bloodborne pathogens are addressed, in addition to HIV and HBV
- One designated trained staff member is required for each **noncontiguous healthcare facility**
  - **Noncontiguous: when facilities are not physically connected to each other.**
- OSHA bloodborne pathogen training, alone, does not include all of the elements required under .0206



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Slide 24

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### .0206 Legal Requirements



Healthcare providers with exudative lesions or dermatitis on hands/wrists shall refrain from:

- Handling patient care equipment
- Handling devices used for invasive procedures
- All direct care activities likely to have contact with lesion



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Slide 25

A NC Infection Prevention Law

**Knowledge Check**

Which of the following are included in the definition of "invasive procedure" under .0206?

- A. Surgery
- B. Vaginal deliveries
- C. Dental procedures
- D. Giving an allergy shot
- ✓ E. All of the Above

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Slide 26

A NC Infection Prevention Law

**Knowledge Check**

True or False?  
Rule .0206 requires all the following for healthcare organizations:  
Have a written infection control policy

- Conduct infection control training for healthcare providers
- Have at least one person designated to have oversight of infection control
- Designated person must attend a state-approved course
- Compliance with infection control requirements must be monitored

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Slide 27

A NC Infection Prevention Law

**Objectives**

10 A NCAC 41A

- .0206, .0207  Describe North Carolina State Laws governing infection prevention in healthcare facilities
- .0202, .0203, .0214  Discuss Control Measures for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), hepatitis B and hepatitis C
- GS 130A-135, 10A NCAC 41A  Review Communicable Disease Reporting
- 15A NCAC 13B.1200  Describe NC Medical waste rules.

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Slide 28


NC Infection Prevention Law

### Control Measures HIV, HBV, HCV

10A NCAC 41A .0202, .0203, and .0214

**3 Key Steps**

1. Determining the risk
2. Following up on the source
3. Maintaining confidentiality



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Slide 29

NC Infection Prevention Law

### Modules

Determine if exposure to the person constitutes a significant risk

- Needlestick most common
- For all other exposures (splashes and splatters for example) evaluate:
  - The amount and type of body fluid
  - Potential pathogen and
  - The route of exposure (mucous membranes, non-intact skin for example)



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Slide 30

NC Infection Prevention Law

### Control Measures HIV, HBV, HCV


Follow up on the source of the exposure:

- If source is known, notify their physician, test for HIV, HBV and HCV (unless already known to be infected) and offer follow up as appropriate.

Known Source → Notify Physician

Test for

- HIV
- HBV
- HCV



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Slide 31

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Control Measures HIV, HBV, HCV

Follow up on the source of the exposure:

- If source unknown: offer HIV testing to exposed person, verify status of HBV vaccination and offer HCV testing

Unknown Source

Offer tests

- HIV
- HCV

Verify HBV immunization status

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Slide 32

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Control Measures HIV, HBV, HCV

Maintain Confidentiality

- Protect confidentiality of known source person and their testing status
- Exposed person instructed to maintain confidentiality
- Disclosures for communicable disease reporting are protected and do not violate HIPAA regulations

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Slide 33

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Knowledge Check

True or False:

Needlesticks are the most common route of exposure to bloodborne pathogens in the healthcare setting

True  False

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Slide 37

NC Infection Prevention Law

### Objectives

- 15A NCAC 11A .0206  
15A NCAC 11A .0207 • Describe North Carolina State Laws governing infection prevention in healthcare facilities
- 15A NCAC 11A .0209  
15A NCAC 11A .0214 • Discuss Control Measures for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), hepatitis B and hepatitis C
- GS 130A-135  
15A NCAC 11A .0214 • Review Communicable Disease Reporting
- 15A NCAC 13B .1200 • Describe NC Medical waste rules.



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Slide 38

NC Infection Prevention Law


### NC Medical Waste Rules

#### 15A NCAC 13B .1200

The NC Medical Waste Rules:

- Define types of medical waste
- Outline how medical waste should be packaged
- Dictates how medical waste should be stored and transported and
- Outlines methods of treatment and disposal

Rules are periodically updated



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Slide 39

NC Infection Prevention Law

### NC Medical Waste Rules

#### 15A NCAC 13B .1200

Currently Two Types of Medical Waste

**Medical waste**

- Any solid waste generated in the
  - Diagnosis
  - treatment, or
  - immunization of human beings or animals
- Disposed of in the county landfill and no treatment necessary prior to disposal



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Slide 40

NC Infection Prevention Law

### NC Medical Waste Rules

**15A NCAC 13B .1200**  
Currently Two Types of Medical Waste

**Regulated medical waste**



- Must be treated prior to disposal
- Regulated medical waste and treatment methods include the following:
  - Any blood or body fluids in individual containers >20ml (about size of test tube)...incineration/sanitary sewage system/steam sterilization
  - Microbiological waste...incineration, steam sterilization, microwave, ozonation, or chemical treatment
  - Pathological waste...incineration/ozonation

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Slide 41

NC Infection Prevention Law

### Not Defined as Regulated Medical Waste Under 15A NCAC 13B .1200:


**Sharps**

- Rules do not require treatment before disposal
- Must be packaged in a container that is rigid, leak-proof when upright, and puncture resistant
- Shall not be compacted prior to off-site transportation
- Can be disposed of with general solid waste
  - Some landfills do not accept sharps



**Miscellaneous Items**

- Dressings and bandages (even blood soaked), sponges, disposable instruments, used gloves, and tubing
  - Disposed of as general solid waste
- Household waste including injections administered at home is not included in medical waste rules



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Slide 42

NC Infection Prevention Law

### Knowledge Check

Which of the following is NOT classified as "Regulated" medical waste in the NC Medical Waste Rules?

- A. Microbiological
- B. Gowns and gloves
- C. Pathological
- D. Blood in quantities of >20 ml per a single unit vessel

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Slide 43

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Knowledge Check

What do the NC Medical Waste Rules require for disposal of sharps?

- A. Container for sharps is rigid, puncture resistant and leak proof when in an upright position.
- B. Closed sharps container may be disposed of with general solid waste.
- C. Contained sharps shall not be compacted prior to off-site transportation.
- ✓ D. All of the above



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Slide 44

A NC Infection Prevention Law

### Objectives

10A NCAC 41A	
.0206	• Describe North Carolina State Laws governing infection prevention in healthcare facilities
.0207	
.0202	
.0203	• Discuss Control Measures for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), hepatitis B and hepatitis C
.0214	
GS 130A-135	• Review Communicable Disease Reporting
10A NCAC 41A	
15A NCAC	• Describe NC Medical waste rules.
13B.1200	



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Slide 45

A NC Infection Prevention Law



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