

A NC Infection Prevention Law

NC LAWS PERTAINING TO INFECTION CONTROL INFECTION CONTROL IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES

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**“Patients deserve effective infection Prevention
wherever they receive healthcare.”**

Adapted from: Jarvis WJ. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2001;7(1):95-9. Macdonald de Oliveira et al. *Journal of Int Med*. 2005; 258

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Objectives

10 A NCAC 41A

.0206
.0207

.0202
.0203
.0214

GS 130A-135
10A NCAC 41A
15A NCAC
13B .1200

- Describe North Carolina State Laws governing infection prevention in healthcare facilities
- Discuss Control Measures for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), hepatitis B and hepatitis C
- Review Communicable Disease Reporting
- NC Medical waste rules.

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History

- 1990 – CDC becomes aware of a possible transmission of HIV from a dentist to 6 patients (Kimberly Bergalis case)
- July 1991 – CDC publishes *Recommendations for Preventing Transmission of HIV and hepatitis B Virus to Patients During Exposure-Prone Invasive Procedures*
- October 1991 – Congress passes Public Law 102-141, requiring states to adopt CDC Guidelines or equivalent guidelines drafted by the state
- July 6th, 2012 – CDC Updated Recommendations for Management of Hepatitis B Virus-Infected Health-Care Providers and Students

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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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History

HIV and hepatitis B Infected HCP

Once notification occurs:

Health Director is responsible to:

- Investigate provider's practice
- Evaluate clinical condition
- Determine risk of transmission to patients
- Convene expert panel

Expert Panel shall:

- Review evidence
- Hear testimony from provider and/or their physician
- Make recommendations related to restrictions and identification of potentially exposed patients

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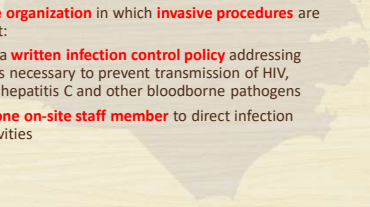

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History

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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Dr. Zack Moore
State Epidemiologist

Chief of the Epidemiology Section
North Carolina Division of Public Health

Video Clip: Start the video by clicking on the play button.

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Surgical Prevalence
Infection Control
Education

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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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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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Safely Preventing Infection in Care

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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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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(s):
 - Nursing Homes- 3-day course offered bi-annually
 - Inpatient (acute care)- two 4-day courses: Part 1 Spring and Part 2-Fall
 - Outpatient facilities, dental, hemodialysis and home health/hospice – 1 day course offered on-line and classroom settings
- 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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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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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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.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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Knowledge Check

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

- Surgery
- Vaginal deliveries
- Dental procedures
- Giving an allergy shot
- All of the Above



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Knowledge Check


True or False?

Rule .0206 requires all of 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



True



False



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Objectives

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- .0206
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- Discuss Control Measures for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), hepatitis B and hepatitis C
- Review Communicable Disease Reporting
- Describe NC Medical waste rules

GS 130A-135
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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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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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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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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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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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Knowledge Check

True or False:

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

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Objectives

10 A NCAC 41A

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

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Reporting rules:

GS 130A-135; 10A NCAC 41A

- "A physician licensed to practice medicine who has reason to suspect that a person about whom the physician has been consulted professionally has a communicable disease (CD) or condition declared by the Commission to be reported, shall report information required by the Commission to the local health director ..."
- Physicians, labs & specified others must report CDs designated "reportable" by NC Commission for Public Health

<https://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/report.html>

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CHAPTER 41 - EPIDEMIOLOGY HEALTH

SUBCHAPTER 41A - COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

SECTION .0100 - COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CONTROL

10A NCAC 41A .0101 REPORTABLE DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

(a) The following named diseases and conditions are declared to be dangerous to the public health and are hereby made reportable within the time period specified after the disease or condition is reasonably suspected to exist:

- (1) acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) - 24 hours;
- (2) anthrax - immediately;
- (3) botulism - immediately;
- (4) brucellosis - 7 days;
- (5) campylobacter infection - 24 hours;
- (6) diphtheria - 24 hours;
- (7) **Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) - 24 hours;**
- (8) **pharyngitis - 24 hours;**
- (9) ebola virus infection - 24 hours;
- (10) shigellosis (laboratory confirmed) - 7 days;
- (11) cholera - 24 hours;
- (12) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease - 7 days;
- (13) cryptosporidiosis - 24 hours;
- (14) cyclosporiasis - 24 hours;
- (15) dengue - 7 days;
- (16) diphtheria - 24 hours;
- (17) Escherichia coli, shiga toxin-producing - 24 hours;
- (18) rabies - 7 days;

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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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NC Medical Waste Rules

Medical waste

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

Regulated medical waste

15A NCAC 13B .1200

Currently Two Types

- Pathological waste...incineration/ozonation




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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 in the home is not included in medical waste



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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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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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 - .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
- 10A NCAC 41A
 - Review Communicable Disease Reporting
- 15A NCAC 13B .1200
 - NC Medical waste rules.







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Questions?



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