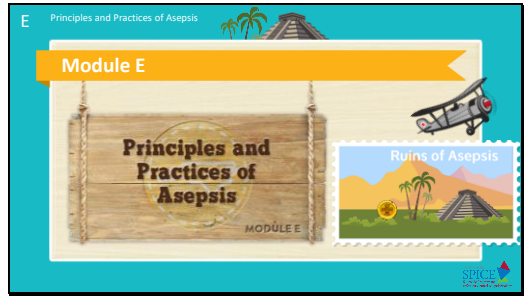


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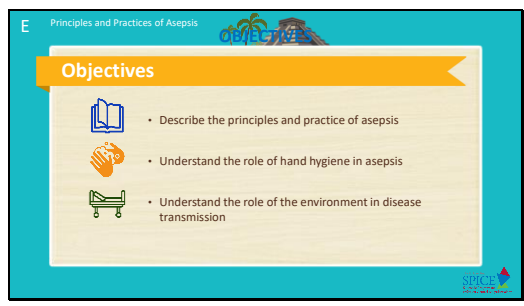
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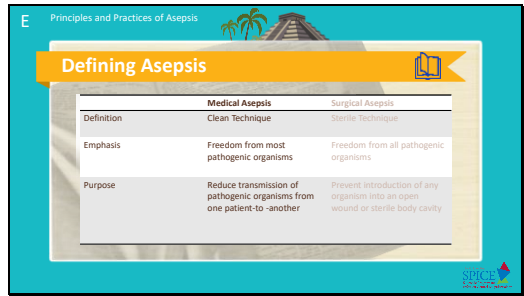
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Slide 3



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Slide 4




E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Medical Asepsis

Medical asepsis, also known as "clean technique" is aimed at controlling the number of microorganisms and is used for all clinical patient care activities.

Necessary components of medical asepsis include:

- Knowing what is dirty versus clean versus sterile
- How to keep the first three conditions separate
- How to remediate contamination immediately



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Slide 5

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Principals of Medical Asepsis



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Slide 6

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Surgical Asepsis



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Slide 7



E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Surgical Asepsis

Surgical asepsis, also known as “sterile technique” is aimed at removing all microorganisms and is used for all surgical/sterile procedures.

Necessary components of surgical asepsis include:

- Knowing what is and what is not sterile
- How to keep the first two conditions separate
- How to remediate contamination immediately



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Slide 8

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Surgical Asepsis

The patient should not be the source of contamination



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Slide 9

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Principles of Surgical Asepsis

- Healthcare personnel should not be the source of contamination
  - Recognize potential environmental contamination
    - Keep door closed
    - Keep traffic to a minimum
  - Perform surgical hand scrub/ should be done meticulously
  - Don sterile gown and gloves
  - Only contact sterile items



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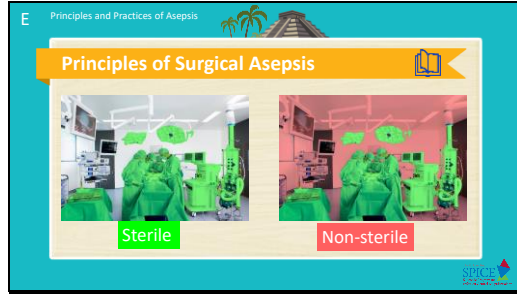
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Slide 10



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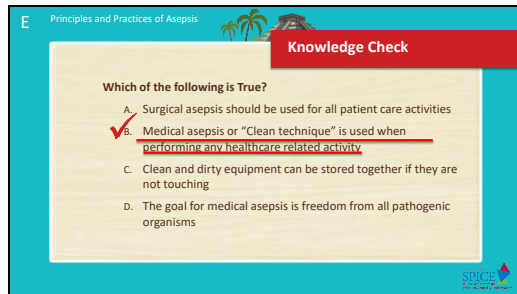
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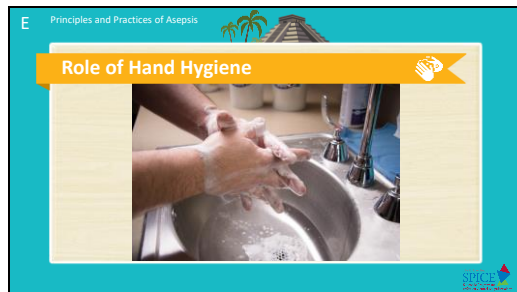
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Slide 12



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Slide 13

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### What is Hand Hygiene?

- Handwashing with soap and water
- Antiseptic handwash
- Alcohol-based hand rub
- Surgical antiseptics



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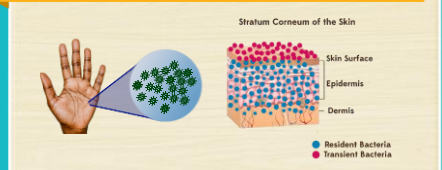
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E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Role of Hand Hygiene



Stratum Corneum of the Skin

Skin Surface

Epidermis

Dermis

Resident Bacteria

Transient Bacteria

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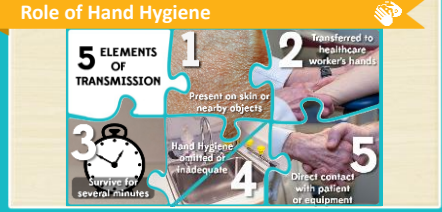
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E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Role of Hand Hygiene



5 ELEMENTS OF TRANSMISSION

1 Present on skin or nearby objects

2 Transferred to healthcare worker's hands

3 Survive for several minutes

4 Direct contact with patient or equipment

5 Hand hygiene omitted or inadequate

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SCHOOL OF PUBLIC INFECTION CONTROL AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

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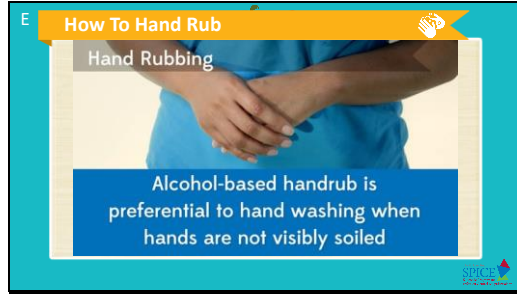
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Slide 19



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Slide 20



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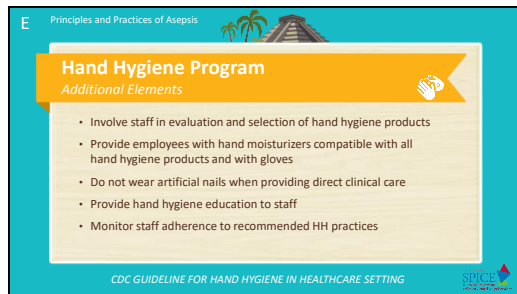
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Slide 21



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Slide 22

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Summary of Hand Hygiene


Hand hygiene must be performed exactly where you are delivering healthcare to patients (at the point-of-care).

During healthcare delivery, there are 5 moments (indications) when it is essential that you perform hand hygiene.

To clean your hands, you should prefer **hand rubbing** with an alcohol-based formulation, if available. Why? Because it makes hand hygiene possible right at the point-of-care, it is faster, more effective, and better tolerated.

You should wash your hands with soap and water when visibly soiled.

You must perform hand hygiene using the appropriate technique and time duration.



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Slide 23

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Knowledge Check

**True or False:**  
Hand washing with soap and water is always the preferred method of hand hygiene

**True** **False**



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Slide 24

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Role of the Environment

Disinfection and Sterilization of Equipment and Environment

How to clean/disinfect: item use + item contact



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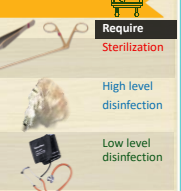
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E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Role of the Environment

**Spaulding Classification of Surfaces:**

	Require
1. <b>Critical</b> – Objects which enter normally sterile tissue or the vascular system and require sterilization	Sterilization
2. <b>Semi-Critical</b> – Objects that contact mucous membranes or non-intact skin and require high-level disinfection	High level disinfection
3. <b>Non-Critical</b> – Objects that contact intact skin but not mucous membranes, and require low or intermediate-level disinfection	Low level disinfection



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E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Role of the Environment

Clinical	Housekeeping
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High potential for direct contamination</li><li>• Spray or splatter</li><li>• Frequent contact with healthcare personnel's hands</li></ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No direct contact with patients or devices</li><li>• Little risk of transmitting infections</li></ul>

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E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Role of the Environment

Clinical	Housekeeping
 	

It is **IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT WHEN** items used in the care of the patient touch or fall on the floor, they are potentially contaminated and should be cleaned/disinfected prior to use. If the item cannot be cleaned (gauze dressing for example) it should be discarded.

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E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Role of the Environment

**Key points to address regarding cleaning/disinfectant products:**

1. Have policies and procedures in place on how products will be selected
2. Always follow manufacturer's instructions for use or IFUs, including complying with the recommended contact time
3. When canisters of disposable wipes are used ensure, lid remains closed when not in use
4. Wear appropriate PPE as directed by manufacturer's instructions for use



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Slide 29

E Room Cleaning



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Slide 30

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

### Knowledge Check

**True or False:**  
Because of the increasing number of resistant organisms all environmental surfaces should be disinfected with bleach

True  False



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Slide 31

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis

**Knowledge Check**

Which of the following is NOT a component of asepsis

- A. Hand hygiene
- B. Environmental cleaning
- C. Droplet Precautions
- D. Separation of clean, dirty and sterile items



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Slide 32

E Principles and Practices of Asepsis



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