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| SUBJECT: INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM | REFERENCE #1001   |
|                                                   | PAGE: 1<br>OF: 15 |
| DEPARTMENT: INFECTION CONTROL                     | EFFECTIVE:        |
| APPROVED BY:                                      | REVISED:          |

**POLICY:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital's Infection Prevention and Control Program ensures that this organization develops, implements and maintains an active, organizationwide program for the prevention, control and investigation of infections and communicable diseases in order to reduce the risks of endemic and epidemic infections in patients, visitors and healthcare workers, and to optimize use of resources.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital's Infection Prevention and Control Program is systematic, comprehensive and pro-active.
- The Infection Prevention and Control Program is a fundamental part of this organization's strategic and operational plans.
- Elements of the Infection Prevention and Control Program include:
  - Identifying risks in the healthcare organization through a risk assessment annually and when significant changes occur in the organization (See Infection Risk Assessment policy)
  - Implementing policies and procedures to reduce the likelihood and spread of infections
  - Responding to outbreaks
  - Communicating and educating staff, patients and visitors regarding infection control processes
  - Infection control processes for the Environment of Care
  - Employee health and safety
- The Infection Prevention and Control Program is based on risk assessments and prioritization of those risks which include:
  - Specific risks faced by this organization
  - Treatment, care and services provided
  - Population served

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| SUBJECT: INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN | REFERENCE #1019        |
| DEPARTMENT: INFECTION CONTROL                  | PAGE: 1<br>OF: 8       |
| APPROVED BY:                                   | EFFECTIVE:<br>REVISED: |

**POLICY:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital's Infection Prevention and Control Plan ensures that this organization develops, implements and maintains an active, organizationwide program for the prevention, control and investigation of infections and communicable diseases in order to reduce the risks of endemic and epidemic infections in patients, visitors and healthcare workers, and to optimize use of resources.
- The administration of \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital shall delegate the oversight and management of the Infection Prevention and Control Plan to the Infection Control Committee (ICC) and Infection Control Professionals.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital's Infection Prevention and Control Plan addresses the prioritized risks identified in the infection risk assessment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital's Infection Prevention and Control Plan includes goals and measurable objectives addressing the highest priority risks and directs the Infection Control Professional(s) and Infection Prevention Committee where to focus infection prevention and control activities.
- Once the risks are identified, prioritized and documented, the ICC and Infection Control Professional(s) shall establish goals and measurable objectives based on the identified risks which will be used to develop an Infection Prevention and Control Plan.
- The Infection Prevention and Control Plan shall include a list of strategies to meet the goals and an evaluation process
- Infection control management decisions shall be made using data regarding institutional experience/epidemiology, trends in community and institutional HAIs, local, regional and national epidemiology, and emerging infectious disease threats.
- The Infection Control Committee and Infection Control Professional(s) shall use evidence-based national guidelines or expert consensus when developing infection prevention and control activities.

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| SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH<br>METHICILLIN RESISTANT<br>STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (MRSA) | REFERENCE #4019 |
|                                                                                               | PAGE: 1         |
| DEPARTMENT: INFECTION CONTROL                                                                 | OF: 6           |
|                                                                                               | EFFECTIVE:      |
| APPROVED BY:                                                                                  | REVISED:        |

**PURPOSE:**

To prevent healthcare associated transmission of Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) to patients, visitors and staff.

**GENERAL INFORMATION:**

- The most likely method of transmission of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus within the hospital appears to be patient to patient via the hands of healthcare staff.
- Several factors that increase the patients' susceptibility for acquiring MRSA include:
  - Increased length of hospital stay
  - Multiple hospitalizations
  - Age (over 65 years of age)
  - Weakened immune system
  - Multiple invasive procedures
  - Wounds
  - Severe underlying disease
  - Administration of multiple broad spectrum antibiotics

**POLICY:**

- Healthcare Staff Practice:
  - Hand hygiene must be rigorously practiced.
  - Gloves are indicated when there is a possibility of direct contact with patient secretions and/or body fluids.
  - Gowns should be worn if soiling is likely.

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| SUBJECT: CATHETER-ASSOCIATED URINARY TRACT<br>INFECTION PREVENTION PROGRAM | REFERENCE #4024  |
|                                                                            | PAGE: 1<br>OF: 4 |
| DEPARTMENT: INFECTION CONTROL                                              | EFFECTIVE:       |
| APPROVED BY:                                                               | REVISED:         |

**POLICY:**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital shall implement an evidence-based approach to urinary tract catheter use, insertion and maintenance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hospital shall follow evidence-based best practices set forth by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- The Infection Control Professional is responsible for the Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection Prevention Program.
- The Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection Prevention Program shall include:
  - Education on evidence-based best practices for LIPs and clinical staff inserting and or maintaining urinary tract catheters, including:
    - The types of patients who should receive urinary catheters
    - When is urinary catheterization necessary
    - The risk factors for catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI)
    - The populations at highest risk of mortality related to urinary catheters
    - The risks and benefits associated with:
      - ◆ Different approaches to catheterization
      - ◆ Different catheters or collecting systems
      - ◆ Different catheter management techniques
      - ◆ Best practices for preventing CAUTI associated with obstructed urinary catheters
  - Performance feedback, when possible, on the proportion of catheters placed by individual clinicians and whether the placement met facility-based criteria and other aspects related to catheter care and maintenance.
  - The appropriate supplies necessary for aseptic technique for catheter insertion.

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| SUBJECT: INFECTION CONTROL MEASURES | REFERENCE #4050  |
| DEPARTMENT: SURGICAL SERVICES       | PAGE: 1<br>OF: 5 |
| APPROVED BY:                        | EFFECTIVE:       |
|                                     | REVISED:         |

**PURPOSE:**

To minimize infection in the surgical patient; to improve wound healing; to minimize disability, morbidity and mortality; to reduce cost of hospitalization.

**POLICY:**

- All staff in the Surgical Services Department must provide continuous infection control surveillance measures, as outlined in the hospital Infection Control Policy and Procedure Manual.
- Any staff with an infectious or communicable disease process shall not be assigned to the operating room.
- Any identified intraoperative infection is reported to the PACU RN for transmission-based precautions (isolation precautions), as appropriate.

**THE FOLLOWING MEASURES ARE NOT ALL INCLUSIVE:**

- Preoperative Measures:
  - Encourage patients to stop using tobacco. Patients shall be instructed to abstain from tobacco use for at least 30 days before the surgical procedure.
  - Serum blood glucose levels shall be controlled in all diabetic patients. Hyperglycemia shall be avoided perioperatively.
  - Preoperative prophylactic antibiotics shall be used appropriately.
  - Hair at the surgical site shall be removed only if it will interfere with the procedure. (CDC and AORN recommendations)
  - Razors shall **NOT** be used in this organization.
  - An electric clipper, with disposable or reusable head, or a depilatory cream shall be used for shave preps.
  - The patient shall shower, shampoo or wash the surgical site area with an antiseptic agent the night before the procedure, if able.