



Holy Family Memorial

Sponsored by the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity

Student Orientation

Module #1

1. Welcome / HFM Mission & Values
2. Infection Prevention: Hand Hygiene
3. Blood borne Pathogens
4. Patient Safety
5. Patient Rights and Responsibilities



Holy Family Memorial welcomes You! Thank you for choosing a career in healthcare. We are very proud of the many patient care advancements and the quality of patient care provided here at HFM. We are excited to share them with you.



The threads of our mission and values form the fabric of our daily lives in healthcare.

Our Mission

Holy Family Memorial is a network of health professionals who, rooted in the healing ministry of Jesus Christ, provide services to help individuals and our communities achieve healthier lives.

Our Vision

Holy Family Memorial, as a network and in partnership with others, will be the clear choice for healthcare in the lakeshore region, recognized as the leader in patient-centered, excellent medical care, while delivering valued outcomes in a Christian environment.

Our Values:





Objectives

After completion of this module, you will be able to:

- Describe the best way to prevent the spread of infection.
- Reduce your risk of exposure to blood borne pathogens.
- List ways to keep our patients and yourself safe.

Important: You are accountable for understanding the information in this module. If you have any questions, please talk to your instructor/school or contact HFM Education Dept. to find the answer before going any further.



Infection Prevention: Hand Hygiene

Who needs to use hand hygiene?

All employees, students, and volunteers are expected to practice hand hygiene.



Infection Prevention: Hand Hygiene

Keeping hands clean is one of the best ways to prevent the spread of infection and illness.





Infection Prevention: Hand Hygiene



- Hand washing is the most important single procedure for preventing infections. Hand washing is essential to prevent the transfer of microorganisms from personnel to patients, from patients to personnel, from patient to patient, from one part of a patient's body to another and from personnel to personnel's family members.
- Hands must be washed, even when gloves are worn, because gloves may become perforated during use and because bacteria can multiply rapidly on gloved hands.
- Change gloves often and always wash hands after each glove removal.



Infection Prevention: Hand Hygiene



HFM's Hand Washing Policy

1. Personnel shall wear gloves as an extra measure of safety; when necessary.
2. A broad spectrum antimicrobial hand washing product shall be used by personnel throughout the HFM Network.
3. Antimicrobial containing products that do not require water for use, such as foams or rinses, may be used in areas where no sinks are available, but personnel must wash hands with antimicrobial soap and water as soon as possible. The purpose of hand antiseptics is to destroy transient microorganisms on hands. Hand antiseptics can occur simultaneously with hand washing when antiseptic soaps or waterless, alcohol containing antiseptic hand rubs are used; provided hands are not soiled with dirt or organic material. Contaminated surfaces will exist if an insufficient amount of solution is used, or there is failure to cover all surfaces of the hands.

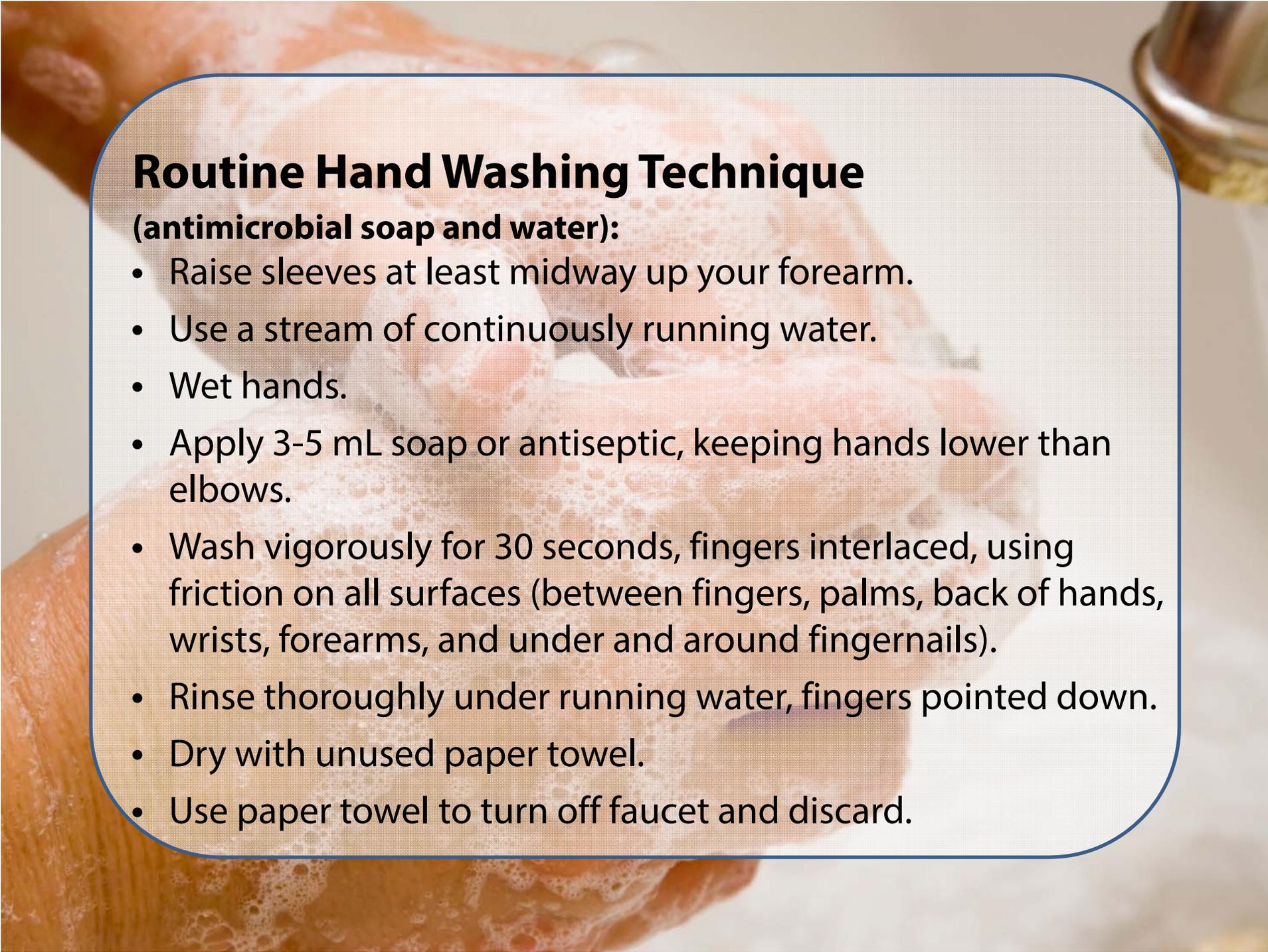


Infection Prevention: Hand Hygiene



Indications for hand washing and hand antisepsis

- When hands are visibly dirty or contaminated or are visibly soiled with blood or other body fluids, wash hands with an antimicrobial soap and water.
- If hands are not visibly soiled, use an alcohol-based hand rub for routinely decontaminating hands in all other clinical situations. Alternatively, wash hands with an antimicrobial soap and water in all clinical situations.
- Before having direct contact with all patients.
- Before inserting indwelling urinary catheters, peripheral vascular catheters, or other invasive devices that do not require a surgical procedure. Before performing invasive procedures or opening a closed invasive system, whether or not sterile gloves are worn.
- After contact with a patient's intact skin (e.g. when taking a pulse or blood pressure, and lifting a patient).



Routine Hand Washing Technique

(antimicrobial soap and water):

- Raise sleeves at least midway up your forearm.
- Use a stream of continuously running water.
- Wet hands.
- Apply 3-5 mL soap or antiseptic, keeping hands lower than elbows.
- Wash vigorously for 30 seconds, fingers interlaced, using friction on all surfaces (between fingers, palms, back of hands, wrists, forearms, and under and around fingernails).
- Rinse thoroughly under running water, fingers pointed down.
- Dry with unused paper towel.
- Use paper towel to turn off faucet and discard.

A person wearing a blue lab coat is using a hand sanitizer dispenser. The dispenser is a white, cylindrical device mounted on a wall. The person's hand is positioned to receive the sanitizer. The background is a blurred clinical or laboratory setting.

Using Waterless Antimicrobial Hand Washing Products

(decontaminating hands with an alcohol based hand rub)

- Raise sleeve at least midway up forearms.
- Apply a generous amount of waterless hand washing product to hands.
- Rub vigorously for at least 15 seconds, or until hands are dry.

Source: HFM Policy #602-200



Infection Prevention: Hand Hygiene

Fingernails:

- Natural fingernails must be kept clean, neatly manicured, and of reasonable length.
- Artificial nail enhancements may not be worn by staff with direct, hands-on patient contact.
- Nail polish is permitted, but anything applied to natural nails other than polish is considered an enhancement.



Infection Prevention: Stop the Spread of Germs

Influenza (flu) and other serious respiratory illnesses like respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), whooping cough, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) are spread by **cough, sneezing, or unclean hands.**

To help stop the spread of germs,

- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hands.
- You may be asked to put on a facemask to protect others.
- Wash your hands often with soap and warm water for 30 seconds.
- If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Stay home if you have a fever or feel acutely ill.



Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/covercough.htm>



Blood borne Pathogens

What are blood borne pathogens?

- Blood borne pathogens are infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
- Needle sticks and other sharps-related injuries may expose workers to blood borne pathogens. Workers in many occupations, including first aid team members, housekeeping personnel in some industries, nurses and other healthcare personnel may be at risk of exposure to blood borne pathogens.*



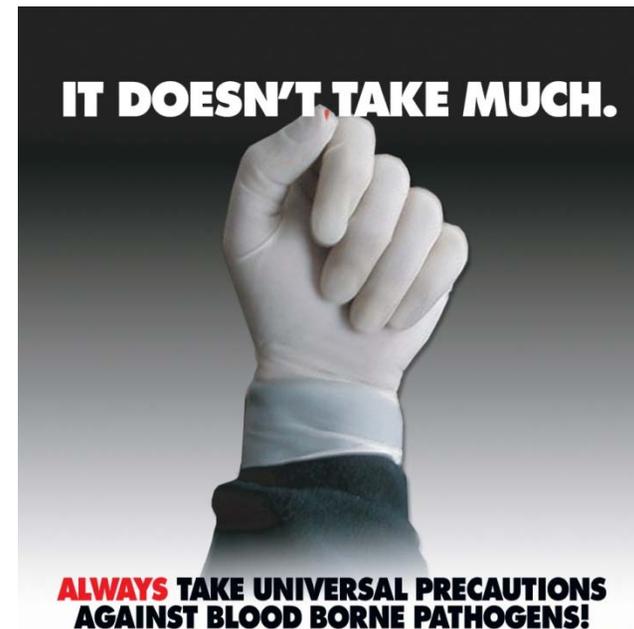
*Source: <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodbornepathogens/index.html>



Blood borne Pathogens

What can be done to control exposure to blood borne pathogens?

- Hepatitis B vaccine is required for all students.
- To reduce your risk of exposure to blood borne pathogens (as well as other diseases), there are several measures you can take. Use universal precautions at all times:
 - Practice appropriate hand hygiene before and after patient contact and after removal of gloves.
 - Use gloves. Gloves are in dispensers in each patient room.
 - Use other protective equipment such as goggles, masks, gowns, etc.
 - Safely deposit used needles in the Sharps Disposal Units





Blood borne Pathogens

What to do if you have been exposed to any blood or body fluids:

- If you are stuck by a needle or other sharp or get blood or other potentially infectious materials in your eyes, nose, mouth, or on broken skin, immediately flood the exposed area with water and clean any wound with soap and water or a skin disinfectant if available.
- Report the incident immediately to your instructor/preceptor and seek immediate medical attention.
- Contact Employee Health at 920-320-4030 and fill out an “Exposure Self Assessment Form and Injury Report.





Patient Safety

- Patient Safety is a significant concern for all healthcare workforce members.
- Agencies such as The Joint Commission, (an Accrediting agency) have identified safety goals that will help protect patients.
- The Joint Commission has identified several “National Patient Safety Goals.”
- On the following two pages, please review The Joint Commission’s National Patient Safety Goals.



2017 Hospital National Patient Safety Goals

The purpose of the National Patient Safety Goals is to improve patient safety. The goals focus on problems in health care safety and how to solve them.

Identify patients correctly

NPSG.01.01.01

Use at least two ways to identify patients. For example, use the patient's name *and* date of birth. This is done to make sure that each patient gets the correct medicine and treatment.

NPSG.01.03.01

Make sure that the correct patient gets the correct blood when they get a blood transfusion.

Improve staff communication

NPSG.02.03.01

Get important test results to the right staff person on time.

Use medicines safely

NPSG.03.04.01

Before a procedure, label medicines that are not labeled. For example, medicines in syringes, cups and basins. Do this in the area where medicines and supplies are set up.

NPSG.03.05.01

Take extra care with patients who take medicines to thin their blood.

NPSG.03.06.01

Record and pass along correct information about a patient's medicines. Find out what medicines the patient is taking. Compare those medicines to new medicines given to the patient. Make sure the patient knows which medicines to take when they are at home. Tell the patient it is important to bring their up-to-date list of medicines every time they visit a doctor.

Use alarms safely

NPSG.06.01.01

Make improvements to ensure that alarms on medical equipment are heard and responded to on time.

2017 Hospital National Patient Safety Goals (Cont.)

Prevent infection

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| NPSG.07.01.01 | Use the hand cleaning guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the World Health Organization. Set goals for improving hand cleaning. Use the goals to improve hand cleaning. |
| NPSG.07.03.01 | Use proven guidelines to prevent infections that are difficult to treat. |
| NPSG.07.04.01 | Use proven guidelines to prevent infection of the blood from central lines. |
| NPSG.07.05.01 | Use proven guidelines to prevent infection after surgery. |
| NPSG.07.06.01 | Use proven guidelines to prevent infections of the urinary tract that are caused by catheters. |

Identify patient safety risks

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| NPSG.15.01.01 | Find out which patients are most likely to try to commit suicide. |
|---------------|---|

Prevent mistakes in surgery

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| UP.01.01.01 | Make sure that the correct surgery is done on the correct patient and at the correct place on the patient's body. |
| UP.01.02.01 | Mark the correct place on the patient's body where the surgery is to be done. |
| UP.01.03.01 | Pause before the surgery to make sure that a mistake is not being made. |



This is an easy-to-read document. It has been created for the public. The exact language of the goals can be found at www.jointcommission.org.



Patient Rights and Responsibilities

Click on the following link to review HFM's patient Rights and Responsibilities. Return to this module when you are complete.

Patient Rights and Responsibilities
Click Here



Congratulations, you have finished Holy Family Memorial's Student Orientation Module #1.

Next, complete Module #2: HIPAA , Professionalism, Security and Emergencies.

Follow the instructions in Module #2 to achieve credit for completing both orientation modules.