



# Provider Training: Infection Control and Prevention

This training is applicable to Tailored Plan and Medicaid Direct

# What is Infection Control and Prevention?

Infection control and prevention is the discipline concerned with preventing healthcare- associated infections.

The best strategies for Infection Prevention and Control include:

1. Handwashing
2. Environmental hygiene
3. Screening and cohorting members
4. Vaccinations
5. Surveillance
6. Antibiotic stewardship
7. Care coordination
8. Following the evidence

# Infection Control and Prevention– How to Enroll

You can find the Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology (SPICE) resources and trainings [here](#).

**Note:** Course is \$150 per worker.

# Infection Control and Prevention– Transitional Care Settings

You can find the Statewide Program for Infection Control and Epidemiology (SPICE) resources and trainings [here](#). Once you are on the page, click on “take the required infection control course.” This takes you to another page where you can select Home Health/Hospice, Outpatient, Dental or Hemodialysis.+–

# Infection Control and Prevention– Community Care Setting

- Dedicate resources to infection prevention
- Educate and train staff
- Monitor and report healthcare related infections
- Adhere to standard precautions

You can find a Community Care Setting /Outpatient setting at [Center for Disease Control](https://www.cdc.gov) site.

# Infection Control and Prevention– Home Health Setting

- Dedicate resources to infection prevention
- Educate and train staff
- Monitor and report healthcare related infections
- Adhere to standard precautions

You can find a Community Care Setting /Outpatient setting at [Center for Disease Control](#) site. For home settings, use this [link](#).

# Infection Control and Prevention– Home Health Setting

- Education is key.
- Know the policies.
- Please see the Accreditation and Commission for Health Care training for home health and hospice, [here](#). Scroll down to Infection Control Policies & Procedures, register and watch the video.

# Infection Control and Prevention– Handwashing

- Key to infection control
- Wash hands:
  - Before touching a member
  - Before clean/aseptic procedure
  - After body fluid exposure risk
  - After touching a member
  - After touching member surroundings



# Infection Control and Prevention– Hand Hygiene

- Do not wear artificial fingernails or extenders when having direct contact with patients at high risk
- Keep natural tips less than ¼- inch long
- Wear gloves when in contact with infectious materials
- Remove gloves after caring for patients. Do not wear the same gloves for more than one patient.
- Change gloves if moving from contaminated body site to a clean body site

# Infection Control and Prevention - Handwashing

Soap and Water	Alcohol Rub
Wet hands with water	Use if hands not visibly soiled
Apply amount of product manufacturer	Before direct contact
Rub hands together for at least 15 seconds, covering all surfaces of hands and fingers	Before donning sterile gloves
Rinse hands	Before inserting any invasive device
Dry with Disposable towel	After contact with intact skin
Use towel to turn off faucet and open door	After contact with body fluids
	If moving from contaminated body site – to clean body site
	After contact with inanimate objects
	After removing gloves

# Infection Control and Prevention– Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Three overriding principals related to personal protective equipment (PPE)
  - Wear PPE when the nature of the anticipated patient interaction indicates that contact with blood or body fluids may occur
  - Prevent contamination of clothing and skin during the process of removing PPE
  - Before leaving the patient's room or cubicle, remove and discard PPE
- Keep hands away from face
- Work from clean to dirty
- Limit surfaces touched
- Change when torn or heavily contaminated
- Perform hand hygiene

# Infection Control and Prevention– Gloves

- Wear gloves when it can be reasonably anticipated that contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials, mucous membranes, nonintact skin, or potentially contaminated intact skin (e.g., of a patient incontinent of stool or urine) could occur
- Remove gloves after contact with a patient and/or the surrounding environment (including medical equipment)
- Do not wear the same pair of gloves for the care of more than one patient.
- Do not wash gloves for the purpose of reuse since this practice has been associated with transmission of pathogens
- Change gloves during patient care if the hands will move from a contaminated body-site (e.g., perineal area) to a clean body-site

# Infection Control and Prevention– Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- More detailed training on PPE is covered in the SPICE trainings.