

Infection Prevention and Control

Objectives of the IPC programme

The objective is to minimize the risk of HAIs to patients, HCWs and visitors.
This is achieved by:

- enabling and assisting all categories of HCWs to adhere to comprehensive IPC practices at all levels of care; and
- providing safe and quality healthcare and improving outcomes by reducing morbidity and mortality.

Benefits of IPC



Protecting yourself

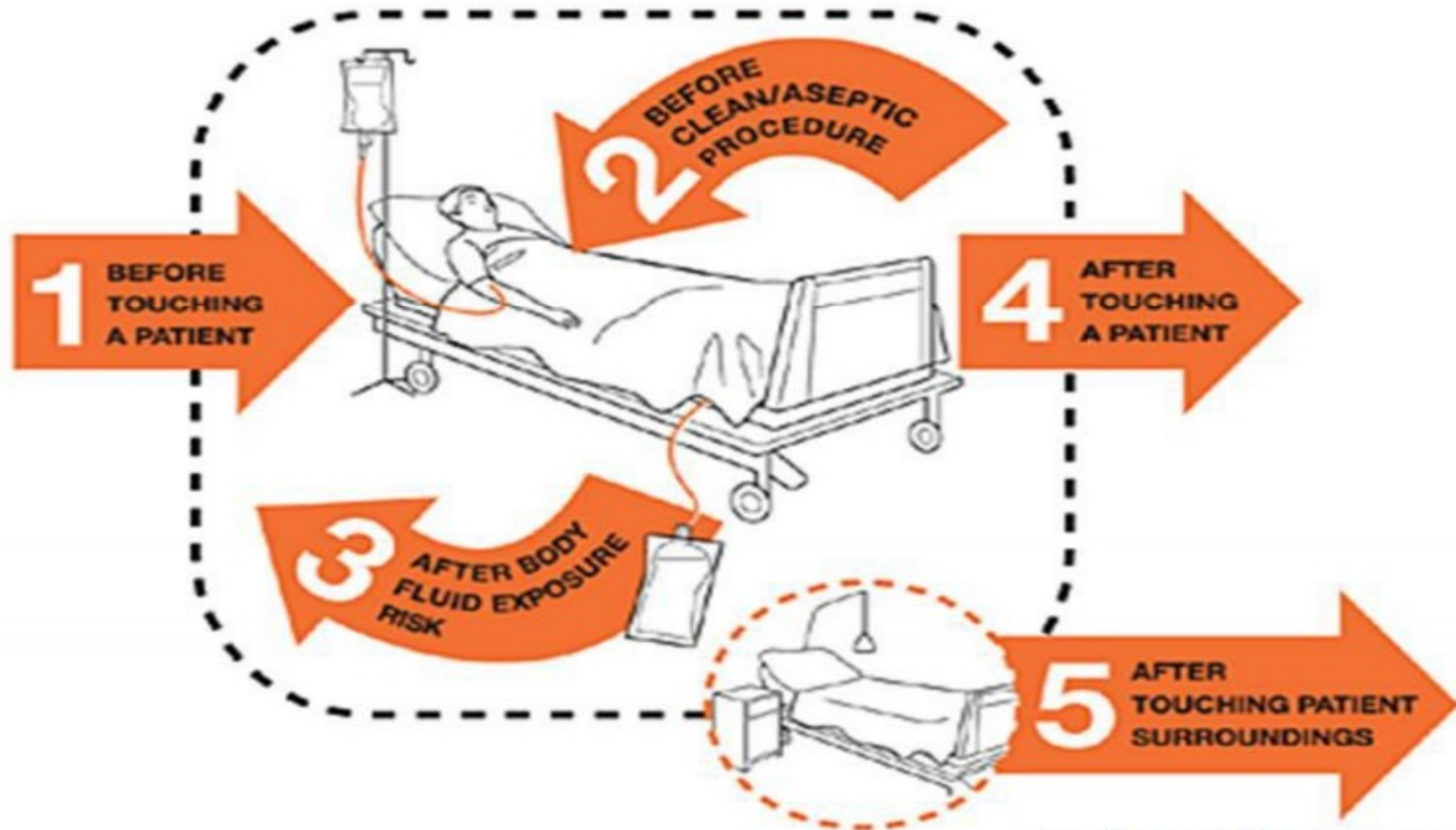


Protecting your patients



**Protecting your family,
community &
environment**

Hand Hygiene: WHO five moments



Protect yourself with 3**W**s



WASH YOUR HANDS



WATCH YOUR DISTANCE



WEAR YOUR MASK

Cleaning environmental surfaces

Frequently touched

- Door handles
- Bed rails
- Table and chairs
- Light switches
- Tap handles
- Patient charts
- Few medical equipment
- Computer equipment

Health-care setting

- Furniture & fixed items
 - Tables and chairs
 - Walls
 - Light switches
 - Computer/electronic equipment
- Sinks and toilets
- Non-critical medical equipment
 - Blood pressure cuffs
 - Stethoscopes

Non-healthcare (home/office)

- Sinks & toilets
- Electronic items
- Furniture & fixed items
- Counter tops
- Stairway rails
- Light switches
- Floor & walls

Disinfection of environmental surfaces

Inactivate or kill most microorganisms on surfaces and items

Through chemicals, heat or ultraviolet light

Disinfectants

- Alcohol 70%
- Chlorine-based products e.g., hypochlorite

Contact time – minimum of 1 minute or as recommended by manufacturer

Key considerations

- Standard precautions – PPE, hand hygiene
- Correct concentrations of disinfectants
- Start cleaning from clean areas and then move to dirty areas; from “outside-in”
- All patient care areas – clean once a day & more often when dirty
- Fresh detergent & disinfectant solutions daily
- Damp dusting & wet mopping to minimize dust aerosols

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Face Mask



N95 Mask



Face shield



Goggle



Gown



Apron



Gloves



Head cover



Shoe cover



Rational use of PPE

- All healthcare workers need PPEs to protect themselves and their patients from infection and cross infection
- Important to reduce the risk of transmission
- HCWs & the administration are responsible for rational use
- Helps to optimize the resources

Minimize direct unprotected exposure

Scenario	Hand hygiene	Gloves	Gown	Medical mask	Eye wear/ Shield
Always before and after patient contact, and after contaminated environment	✓		✓	✓	
If direct contact with blood and body fluids, secretions, excretions, mucous membranes, non-intact skin	✓	✓		✓	
If there is risk of splashes onto the HCWs body	✓	✓	✓	✓	
If there is a risk of splashes onto the body and face	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

PPE – community

Setting	Recommended PPE
Front line workers	Triple-layer mask, gloves
Doctors (field investigation)	N95, gloves
Persons being quarantined	Triple-layer mask
HCW (quarantine facility)	Triple-layer mask, gloves
	N95, gloves (if contact with Patient)
Support staff (quarantine facility)	Triple-layer mask, gloves
Persons in home quarantine	Triple-layer mask
Family care giver	Triple-layer mask, gloves

नोवल कोरोनावायरस रोग
(COVID-19)



स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

myGov
मेरी सरकार

बचाव के उपाय से एक भी व्यक्ति ना चूके
मास्क उतरा, यानी सुरक्षा से समझौता!



M - मेरा
A - आपका
S - सुरक्षा
K - कवच

बदलकर अपना व्यवहार, करें कोरोना पर वार

COVID-19 संबंधित जानकारी के लिए

राज्य हेल्पलाइन नंबरों या स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के 24X7 हेल्पलाइन नंबर पर कॉल करें
1075 (टोल फ्री), ई-मेल करें: ncov2019@gov.in, ncov2019@gmail.com



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Dos & Don'ts

Recommended



Medical procedure masks (sometimes referred to as surgical masks or disposable face masks)



Masks that fit properly (snugly around the nose and chin with no large gaps around the sides of the face)



Masks made with breathable fabric (such as cotton)



Masks made with tightly woven fabric (i.e., fabrics that do not let light pass through when held up to a light source)



Masks with two or three layers



Masks with inner filter pockets

Not Recommended



Masks that do not fit properly (large gaps, too loose or too tight)



Masks made from materials that are hard to breathe through (such as plastic or leather)



Masks made from fabric that is loosely woven or knitted, such as scarves or sweaters



Masks with one layer

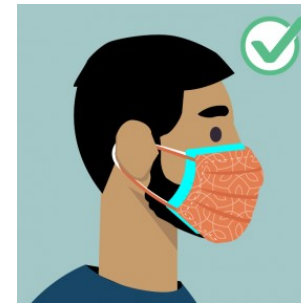
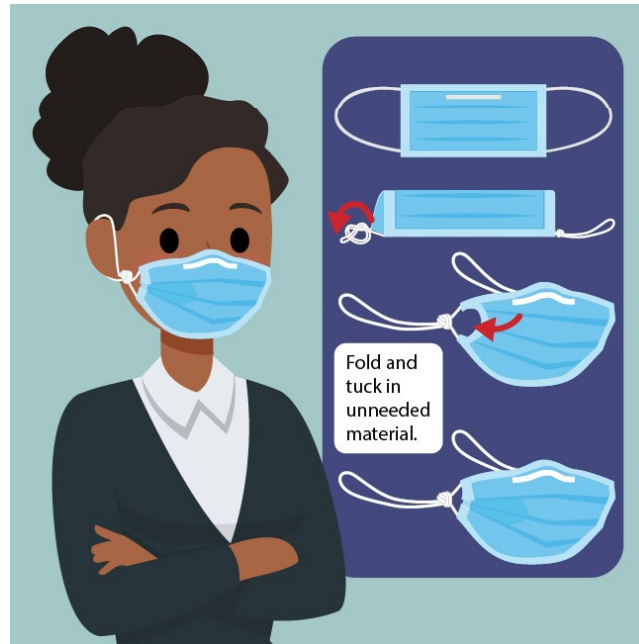
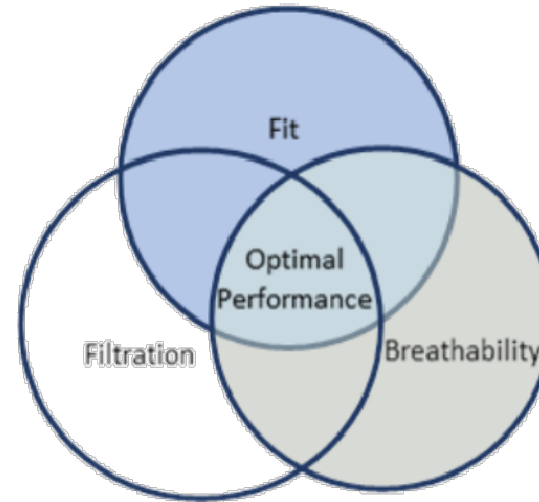


Masks with exhalation valves or vents



Wearing a scarf/ski mask

Masks – improving fit



[Improve How Your Mask Protects](#)

Disinfection of the home isolation facilities

Indoor area except the patient room should be cleaned every evening and early morning.(prior to the cleaning ,cleaner need to wear disposable protective gears)

Start cleaning from cleaner areas and proceed towards dirtier areas.

All contact surfaces need to be mopped with 1% hypochlorite solution available in the market and let the solution stay for 30 mins.

For all metallic surfaces,70% alcohol can be used to wipe down surfaces where bleach is not suitable.

Carefully use the equipment use for cleaning at the end of cleaning process

Used protective gears then needs to be discarded as per the requirements.

Disinfection of the home isolation facilities

- Patient room needs to be clean by the caregiver only after wearing appropriate protective measures.
- The person should be instructed to bag his/her trash and place the close bag outside their door for pick up.
- Similarly, The person should be instructed to bag his/her soiled linen and place the close bag outside their door for pick up.
- Any time care giver removed gloves, He/she should wash the hands with soap and water at least for 40 sec appropriately.
- Caregivers can also use alcohol-based sanitizer(Min.70% ethyl alcohol v/v).use a min.3 ml. of the sanitizer(Approx. 2 pushes of sanitizer dispenser) on DRY HANDS for at least 30 sec. for good hygienic hand disinfection.
- If possible, for fabrics or other materials that can be laundered, use the warm water setting and dry items completely on high heat.

Key takeaways 1

- IPC is key for quality patient care and containment
- Standard precautions for all patients – your safety in your hands
- Ensure respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette
- Additional precautions (droplet, airborne and contact)
- Universal masking – wear properly – ensure a good fit
- Double masks (triple layer medical mask + cloth mask on top)
- Physical distance – avoid crowds/gatherings
- Safe/proper disposal of wastes per the guidelines
- Judicious and appropriate use of PPE

Don't Forget

3 Ws

- **W**ear a mask
- **W**ash your hands
- **W**atch out for crowds

2 Vs

- **V**entilation
- **V**accine



THANKS