



Inodaya Hospitals - Kakinada

Documentation code:
TMSH/HIC.Doc.No:06

POLICY ON TRANSMISSION BASED PRECUATIONS

Prepared date: 05/09/2023

Reference: HIC .3.bc. NABH Standards – 5th Edition

Issue Date:05/09/2023

Issue no: 02

Review No: 1

Review date: 04/09/2024

POLICY ON TRANSMISSION BASED PRECUATIONS

1. PURPOSE:

This describes the Inodaya Hospitals policies with regard to use the personal protective equipment to avoid the infection.

2. SCOPE:

This is applicable for staffs who are providing the patient care and treating the blood and body fluids. .

3. RESPONSIBILITY:

Doctor, nurses and technicians

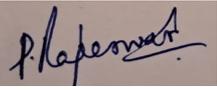
4. PROCEDURES:

PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENTS (PPE's)

1. **Masks:** A particulate mask capable of filtering one-micron particles and best possible fit should be worn when attending patients with infectious pulmonary tuberculosis. Masks must always be worn in the operating theatre.

Mask must:

- Be worn and fitted according to the manufacturer's instructions;
- Not be touched by hand while being worn;
- Be removed after 20 minutes continuous exposure to aerosols or as soon as practicable after they become moist or visibly soiled;
- Be removed by touching the strings and loops only; and

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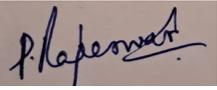
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- Not be worn loosely around the neck, but removed and discarded as soon as practicable after use.
- 2. **Gloves:** Wearing gloves can protect Hands. Sterile latex gloves are used in surgery or laboratory or wherever precision is required. Unbroken natural rubber latex is impermeable to air, water and Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Nurses while caring for hospitalized patients can use disposable vinyl gloves. Heavy-duty gloves are necessary for cleaning personnel. Hands are to be washed after removing gloves.
- 3. **Other Protective's:** Plastic aprons, caps, gloves and lab coats and shoes and shoes covers to be worn, whenever needed protection from splashes and directly from waste is also required for the clothing worn by persons coming in contact with hazardous material. For this, plastic aprons and overalls are available. Eyes are very sensitive and can be injured easily; therefore, to protect those glasses or glass shields are used.

A. PROTECTIVE EYE WEAR / GOGGLES

- Protective eyewear (goggles should be worn fit all times during patient contact when there is a possibility that a patient's body fluids may splash or spray onto the caregiver's face/eyes (e.g. during throat, endotracheal and tracheostomy suctioning, removal of in dwelling catheter etc). The amount of exposure can be reduced through the use of protective eyewear. Full face shields may also be used to protect the eyes and mouth of the health care worker in such high-risk situations.

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- Ordinary spectacles do not provide adequate protection, although caregivers may wear their own glasses with extra protection added at the sides. Protective eyewear should be changed after each shift.
- Protective eyewear should be washed and decontaminated after removal and in between use.

Selecting protective-eyewear:

- Goggles should be made of clear polycarbonate plastic with side and forehead shields. These should be optically clear, antilog and distortion-free disposable goggles are preferred but reusable ones can be used after cleaning and decontamination.
- Wearing protective eye wear
- Wear the eyewear by securing it over the bridge of the nose and also over the mask.

Removing protective eye wear

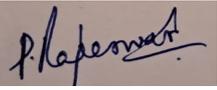
Remove and place in appropriate container for cleaning and decontamination prior to reuse by next person.

4. Personnel protective equipments for clinical laboratory staff:-

In the laboratory technicians use the following PPEs

1. Apron
2. Gloves
3. Mask

5. Personnel protective equipment for radiology technicians:

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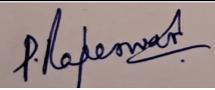
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In the Radiology technicians use the following PPEs

1. led aprons
2. radiation badges

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HOW TO PUT ON AND REMOVE
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
How to put on PPE (when all PPE items are needed)



Step 1
• Identify hazards and manage risk
• Gather the necessary PPE
• Plan where to put on and take off PPE
• Do you have a buddy? Mirror?
• Do you know how you will deal with waste?

Step 2
Perform hand hygiene using soap and water (40-60 seconds) or alcohol based hand rub (20-30 seconds)

Step 3
Put on a gown

Step 4
Put on medical mask and eye protection (e.g. face shield or goggles)

Note: If performing an aerosol-generating procedure (e.g. aspiration of respiratory tract, intubation, resuscitation, bronchoscopy), a particulate respirator (e.g. US NIOSH-certified N95, EU FFP2, or equivalent respirator) should be used in combination with eye protection. Do user seal check if using a particulate respirator.

Step 5
Put on gloves over gown cuff

Step 6
Visually check yourself in mirror or with buddy

How to remove PPE

Step 1
Remove gloves

Step 2
Perform hand hygiene using soap and water (40-60 seconds) or alcohol based hand rub (20-30 seconds)

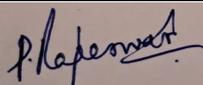
Step 3
• Peel off gown roll inside, out
• Dispose gloves and gown safely

Step 4
Perform hand hygiene using soap and water (40-60 seconds) or alcohol based hand rub (20-30 seconds)

Step 5
If wearing eye protection and mask:
• Remove eye protection from behind
• Put eye protection in a separate container for reprocessing
• Remove mask from behind
• Move mask away from face
• Do not touch front of mask
• Do not allow the contaminated mask to touch any surface
• Dispose of mask safely

Step 6
Perform hand hygiene using soap and water (40-60 seconds) or alcohol based hand rub (20-30 seconds)

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