Infection Prevention Office Hours 5/12/2023





AGENDA

- Overview of Medication/Injection Safety
- "One and Only" Campaign
- DOs and DON'Ts of Safe Injection Practice
- Medication Storage and Handling
- Glucometers
- Staff Safety

MEDICATION/INJECTION SAFETY- AN OVERVIEW

• What is it?

- Proper use and handling of supplies for administering injections or infusions
- Proper handling of medications

• Why is it important?

- To prevent transmission of infectious diseases from one resident to another or to the clinical staff
- Reuse of needles/syringes, IV bags for flushes, unclean equipment, and shared medications have resulted in serious outbreaks
- The safety of your residents is paramount



"ONE AND ONLY" CAMPAIGN



 CDC's campaign launched in 2019 to bring awareness to unsafe injection practices that resulted from improper use of single and multi-dose vials

https://www.cdc.gov/injectionsafety/one-and-only.html

SAFE INJECTION PRACTICES- THE "DOS"

- Use aseptic technique when preparing and administering medications
- Use a new needle and syringe for every injection
- Clean the diaphragm with alcohol before accessing (even if it's a new vial)
- Single use vials are preferable but multi-dose vials may also used
 - Dedicate multi-dose vials to one resident (whenever possible)
 - Do not leave a needle in a multi-dose vial to draw up additional medication for the resident OR for another resident (even if you change syringes)
 - Date multi-use vials
 - What is the recommended discard date?
 - Clearly label the vial with the open and discard date
 - Discard any time there is a question/risk of contamination (when in doubt, throw it out)
- Dispose of sharps in a sharp-proof container as close to resident as possible



SAFE INJECTION PRACTICES- THE "DON'TS"

- Do not use IV solution bags and administration sets for more than one resident
- Never re-use syringes for multiple residents, even if the needle was changed
- Do not use single-dose or single-use medications for more than one resident (and do not combine leftover contents for later)
- Do not use saline IV bags to "pull" flushes. Preferably, use commercially manufactured or pre-filled syringes prepared by pharmacy
- Do not prepare or store multi-dose medications in a resident's room; prepare in a clean medication preparation area



MEDICATION STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Store all medications in accordance with manufacturer's instructions (e.g., shelf-life, temperature)
- Have a process to check expiration dates both before and after opening a vial
- Store medications that require refrigeration in a dedicated, labeled refrigerator that meets requirements for such storage (e.g., thermostat control, separate exterior door for refrigerator and freezer compartments)
- Medications should not be stored on the door of the refrigerator as temperatures fluctuate on opening and closing the refrigerator
- Designate personnel to maintain the temperature log
- Have a plan in the event of a power outage and know your facility policy if pertinent temperatures are out of range (e.g. a medication refrigerator)

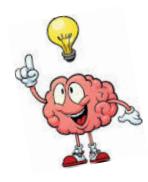
GLUCOMETERS

- Multiple outbreaks have been linked to contaminated lancet devices
- Lancet pens, as well as insulin pens, should be single-use only
- Always wear gloves to perform testing and clean your hands after
- Always clean the device per manufacturer's directions, after every use
- Consider IPC audits for cleanliness of high risk equipment, such as glucometers



STAFF SAFETY

- OSHA standards (bloodborne pathogen and PPE) require employers to protect workers from occupational exposure to infectious agents.
- Staff should utilize PPE when appropriate per standard precautions
 - Per CDC: "Adhere to federal and state requirements for protection of healthcare personnel from exposure to bloodborne pathogens"
 - Gloves- when anticipating contact with blood or other possible infectious material/secretions
 - Gown- when anticipating skin and clothing contact with blood or other possible infectious material/secretions
 - Surgical Mask- for lumbar punctures
 - Eye protection- when anticipating splashes or sprays of blood or other possible infectious material/secretions
- One of the best resources for staff safety = knowledge (Educate! Evaluate! Reeducate!)



Let's Discuss!

Remember - The Best Learning We Do is from Each Other!

- What are your Facility Practices/Protocols?
- What are your Successes?
- What are your Challenges?



• Do you have any Questions or Topic Suggestions?

References and Helpful Resources

• CDC One and Only Campaign

Protect Patients Against Preventable Harm from Improper Use of Single–Dose/Single–Use Vials | Injection Safety | CDC

- Infection Prevention during Blood Glucose Monitoring and Insulin Administration http://www.cdc.gov/injectionsafety/blood-glucose-monitoring.htm
- CDC Safe Injection Practices to Prevent Transmission of Infections to Patients <u>https://www.cdc.gov/injectionsafety/ip07_standardprecaution.html#anchor_1556196842</u>
- OSHA https://www.osha.gov/bloodborne-pathogens/worker-protections