



UK Health
Security
Agency

Infection Prevention and Control

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Learning Outcomes

This session will enable you to:

- Understand the specific risk associated with schools and childcare setting environments
- Describe how micro-organisms spread in communal settings
- Identify the key elements included in Standard Infection Control Precautions
- Demonstrate compliance with basic hand hygiene practice
- Take infection prevention and control forward in your area

The Risks

- Children are more susceptible to infection because they have underdeveloped immune systems
- A high degree of close contact with other susceptible children
- Children often explore with their hands and germs from hand to mouth can cause infection
- They share facilities and equipment
- Children often lack an understanding of the basic principles of good hygiene practices
- May not be able to perform hand hygiene effectively



What Are the Consequences?

- School days lost
- Possible spread to siblings, family members and the wider community
- Parents have to take time off work
- Potential outbreaks



We are not alone.....

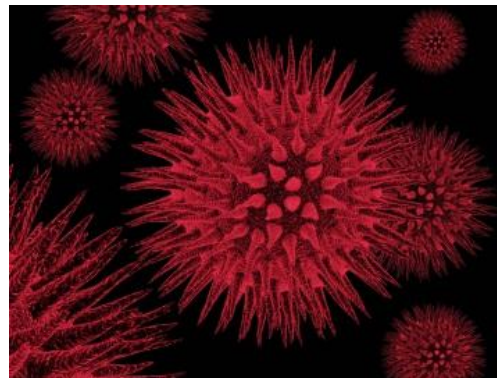
Bacteria



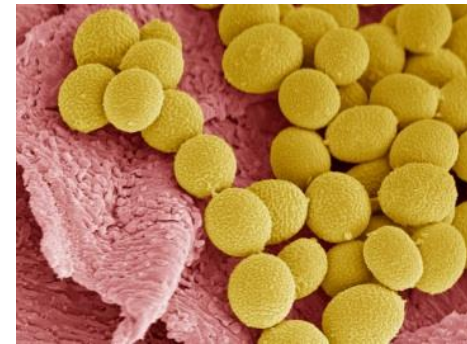
Parasites



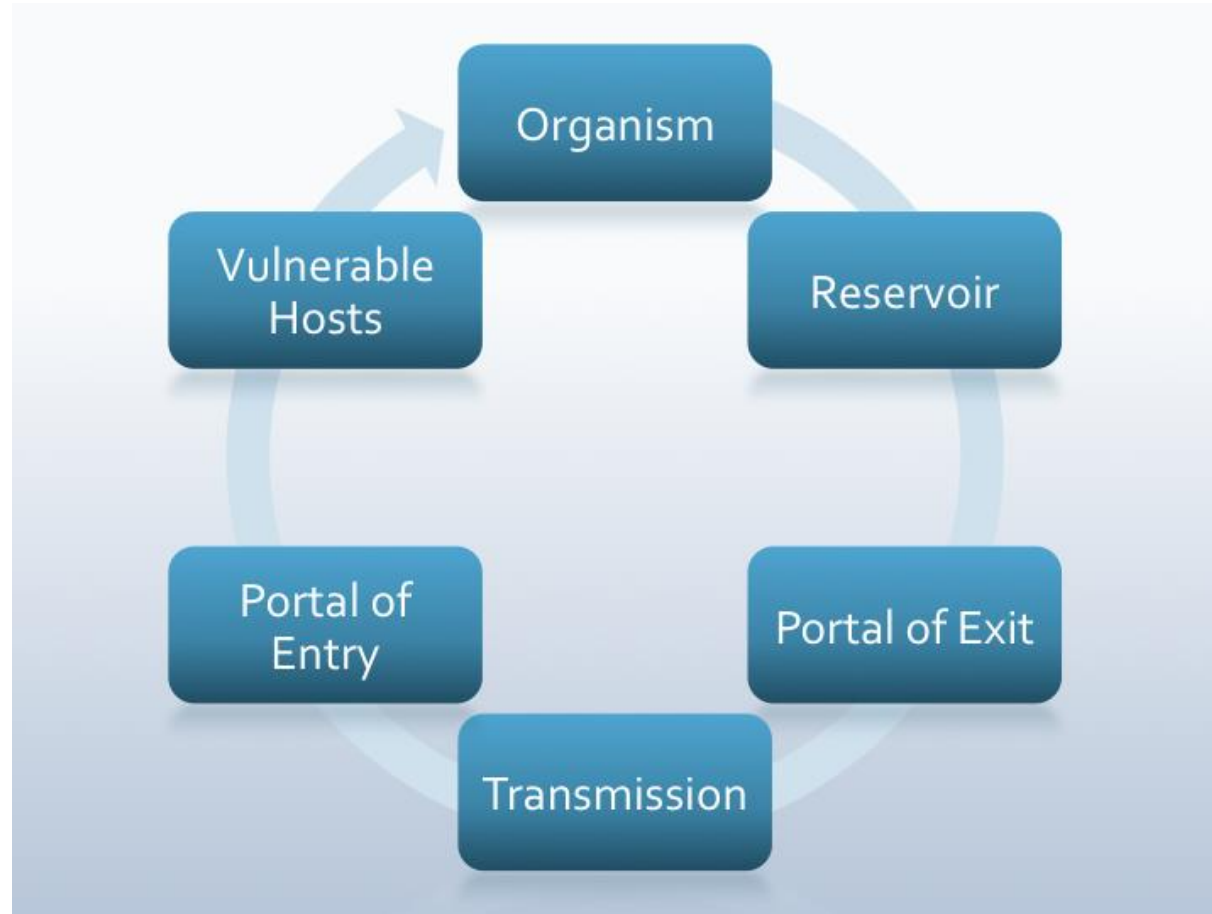
Viruses



Fungi



Chain of Infection



Breaking the Chain of Infection



10 elements of standard infection prevention and control which when carried out effectively help reduce the risk of transmission of infections

- 1.Environment or placement of someone who develops and infection
- 2.Hand Hygiene**
- 3.Respiratory and cough hygiene
- 4.Personal protective equipment**
- 5.Safe management of the environment**
- 6.Safe management of equipment
- 7.Safe management of linen or soft furnishings
- 8.Safe management of blood and body fluids**
- 9.Safe disposal of waste (including sharps)**
- 10.Occupational safety or managing prevention of exposure to infection (including needlestick or sharps injuries, and bites).**

Chapter 2 of the Health Protection Guidance

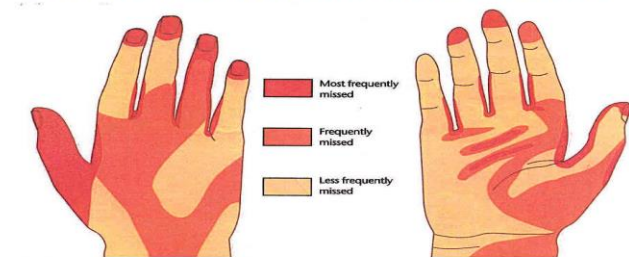
Handwashing

“The **single** most important measure for preventing the spread of infection.....”

- Reduces the number of people who get sick with diarrhoea by 31%
- Reduces diarrheal illness in people with weakened immune systems by 58%
- Reduces respiratory illnesses, like colds, in the general population by 21%



AREAS MISSED DURING HANDWASHING



Reference: Taylor L. (1978)

Handwashing technique

HAND CLEANING TECHNIQUES

How to handwash?
WITH SOAP AND WATER

NHS
National Patient
Safety Agency

The infographic illustrates the 12 steps of handwashing with soap and water. The steps are numbered 0 through 12. Steps 0 through 8 are grouped in a green box, steps 9 through 11 are in another green box, and step 12 is in a separate green box. A green arrow points from step 12 to a small green box with a circular arrow and the text '10-15 sec'. The steps are: 0. Wet hands with water; 1. Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces; 2. Rub hands palm to palm; 3. Rub back of each hand with the palm of other hand with fingers interlaced; 4. Rub palm to palm with fingers interlaced; 5. Rub with backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlaced; 6. Rub each thumb clasped in opposite hand using rotational movement; 7. Rub tips of fingers in opposite palm in a circular motion; 8. Rub each wrist with opposite hand; 9. Rinse hands with water; 10. Use elbow to turn off tap; 11. Dry thoroughly with a single-use towel; 12. Your hands are now safe.

www.npsa.nhs.uk/cleanyourhands

Adapted from World Health Organization Guidelines on Hand Hygiene in Health Care
T/09

cleanyourhands
campaign

Cleaning of the environment

- Ensure appropriate cleaning and disinfectant products are available
- Ensure cleaners are appropriately trained with access to PPE
- Toys and equipment should be cleaned frequently as per national guidance
- Use colour coded cleaning equipment (there is no legislative requirement but it is good practice)



Red Sanitary areas including sinks in sanitary areas	Blue General areas, e.g., waiting rooms and consulting rooms (including sinks in general areas)
Green Kitchens	Yellow Treatment and minor operation rooms

Personal Protective Equipment(PPE) Blood and Bodily Fluid Spillages

- Aprons, gloves and eye protection
- Single use
- Gloves not a substitute for handwashing
- Clear up spillage as soon as possible
- Wear PPE



Waste and Sharps Management

- Correct segregation as per local policy
- Suitable bins
- Safe waste storage
- Take the sharps bin to the point of use, preferably using an integral sharps tray
- Do not fill the sharps container above the 'fill level'
- Ensure the opening is always closed in the temporary closure position to prevent accidental spillage of contents



Sharps injuries and bites

- **Bleed** it
- **Wash** it (if splash to eye/mouth use copious amounts of water only to flush)
- **Cover** it with a waterproof dressing
- **Report** it and document details. Visit GP, A&E or Occupational Health Department



BLEED IT
Squeeze wound to encourage bleeding



WASH IT
with soap, under running water



COVER IT
with a waterproof dressing



REPORT IT

Interesting Facts

- 33 keyboards swabbed, 4 were regarded as a potential health hazard and one harboured five times more germs than the office's toilet seat.
- Keyboards harbour more than 20,000 times the amount of bacteria than in a toilet bowl
- Should somebody have a cold or gastroenteritis, you're very likely to pick it up from a keyboard
- 94.5% of mobile phones are contaminated with some type of bacteria
- A smart phone has 9,000 times more germs than a toilet seat

Infection Prevention and Control is EVERYONE'S Business and is in **YOUR** Hands





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Thank you for listening

Any Questions?