

On-Site Assessment for Potential Bloodborne Pathogen Transmission

Observations

Hand Hygiene (HH) – [CDC Hand Hygiene ICAR Tool](#)

- Alcohol based hand rub (ABHR) is the preferred method of HH in most healthcare situations.
 - Soap and water should be used when hands are visibly soiled, before eating and after using a restroom.
 - ABHR should be 60%-95% alcohol.
 - HH products should be easily accessible and available inside and outside of patient/resident rooms at minimum.
- HH should be performed:
 - Immediately before touching a patient; before performing an aseptic task (e.g., placing an indwelling device) or handling invasive medical devices.
 - Before moving from work on a soiled body site to a clean body site on the same patient.
 - After touching a patient or the patient's immediate environment.
 - After contact with blood, body fluids or contaminated surfaces.
 - Immediately after glove removal.

Proper Use and Disinfection of Glucometers – [CDC POC ICAR Tool](#)

- What type of glucometer does the facility use?
 - Glucometers labeled for single patient use should be dedicated per patient and stored in a manner that prevents cross-contamination.
 - Glucometers labeled multi-patient use must be properly disinfected between patients.
 - Whenever possible, blood glucose meters should be assigned to an individual person and not be shared.
- The device should be cleaned and disinfected after every use (even if dedicated to a single patient) according to the manufacturer's instructions.
 - Disinfectants should be EPA registered and effective against the pathogens you are targeting (i.e., List P products if a patient has history of *C. auris*).
 - Disinfectants should be used per the manufacturer's instructions, including adherence to kill/contact time.

Safe Injection Practices – [CDC Injection Safety ICAR Tool](#)

- Needles and syringes should only be used on one person, one time.
- Multi-use vials used for multiple people should be stored and accessed appropriately to prevent cross-contamination.
- Single-dose or single-use vials should be used for only a single patient as part of a single case, procedure, injection.
- Finger stick devices should never be used on more than one person (even the reusable type).
- Sharps disposal should be located at point of use and not overfilled.

Considerations for Potential Bloodborne Pathogen Transmission

- Consult with the DPH SHARPPS Program for guidance and to determine if screening is recommended for patients at the facility.
- Review the facility's policies (specifically assisted glucose monitoring, hand hygiene, cleaning/disinfection and injection practices).
- If there is suspected transmission, obtain patient information (room locations, frequency of glucose checks and other common services between the residents).
- What other services does the patient(s) receive (i.e. dental, podiatry, therapy)? What equipment do these services use and how is it cleaned/disinfected?