

Public Site - Annual Safety Training 2020 Independent Providers



Completion

At the end of each section there is a confirmation number listed. Please record that number for verification.

Please Note

We are excited to officially transition to our new name and brand beginning January 17, 2020. As we are becoming Monument Health, you may see items (such as images, documents, policies, etc.) that say Regional Health within this training. All Regional Health branded items should be phased out by the end of the fiscal year (FY20).

☰ Infection Control

☰ MRI Suitability for Employees and Guests

Infection Control

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE is specialized clothing or equipment worn by a caregiver for protection against a hazard.

Remember that PPE is one of the methods to reduce exposure to infectious agents. PPE is the last line of defense in preventing your exposure to infectious agents.

Examples include, but not limited to:

- eye protection
- face masks or shields
- gowns/laboratory coats (fluid resistant)
- gloves
- resuscitation and ventilation devices

Gloves

You are required to wear gloves when:

- there may be contact with blood, body fluid, mucous membranes, and non-intact skin
- performing vascular access procedures (for example, drawing blood or inserting an IV)
- handling, touching, or cleaning contaminated items or surfaces



Replace contaminated, torn, or punctured gloves as soon as practical. If there is any doubt that a glove's ability to function as a barrier is compromised, the gloves should be replaced.

Glove Removal

*Please watch the video by clicking [here](#). Note: This video does **not** contain audio.*

Masks, Eye Protection, Face Shields

*Please watch the video by clicking [here](#). Note: This video **does** contain audio.*

Personal Protective Equipment

Donning Personal Protective Equipment

The type of PPE used will vary based on the level of precautions required, such as standard and contact, droplet, or airborne infection isolation precautions. The procedure for putting on and removing PPE should be tailored to the specific type of PPE.

*Please watch the Donning video by clicking [here](#). Note: This video **does** contain audio.*

Personal Protective Equipment Work Practices

- 1 Remove any garment penetrated by blood or body fluid as soon as possible.
- 2 Remove all PPE prior to leaving your work area or point of use.
- 3 Place removed PPE in a designated area or container for washing, decontamination, or disposal.
- 4 Wash hands with soap and water or hand antiseptic as soon as possible after removing gloves or other protective clothing, or after direct contact with blood or body fluid.
- 5 Keep hands away from face.
- 6 Change gloves when torn or heavily contaminated.
- 7 Perform hand hygiene.

Doffing Personal Protective Equipment

Remove all PPE before exiting the patient room except a respirator, if worn. Remove the respirator after leaving the patient room and closing the door.

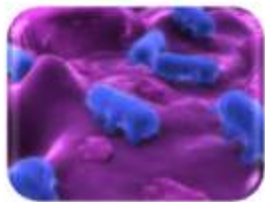
Perform hand hygiene between steps if hands become contaminated and immediately after removing all PPE.

*Please watch the doffing video by clicking [here](#). Note: This video **does** contain audio.*

Hand Hygiene

Hand hygiene is a general term that applies to either handwashing, antiseptic hand wash, antiseptic hand rub, or surgical hand antisepsis.

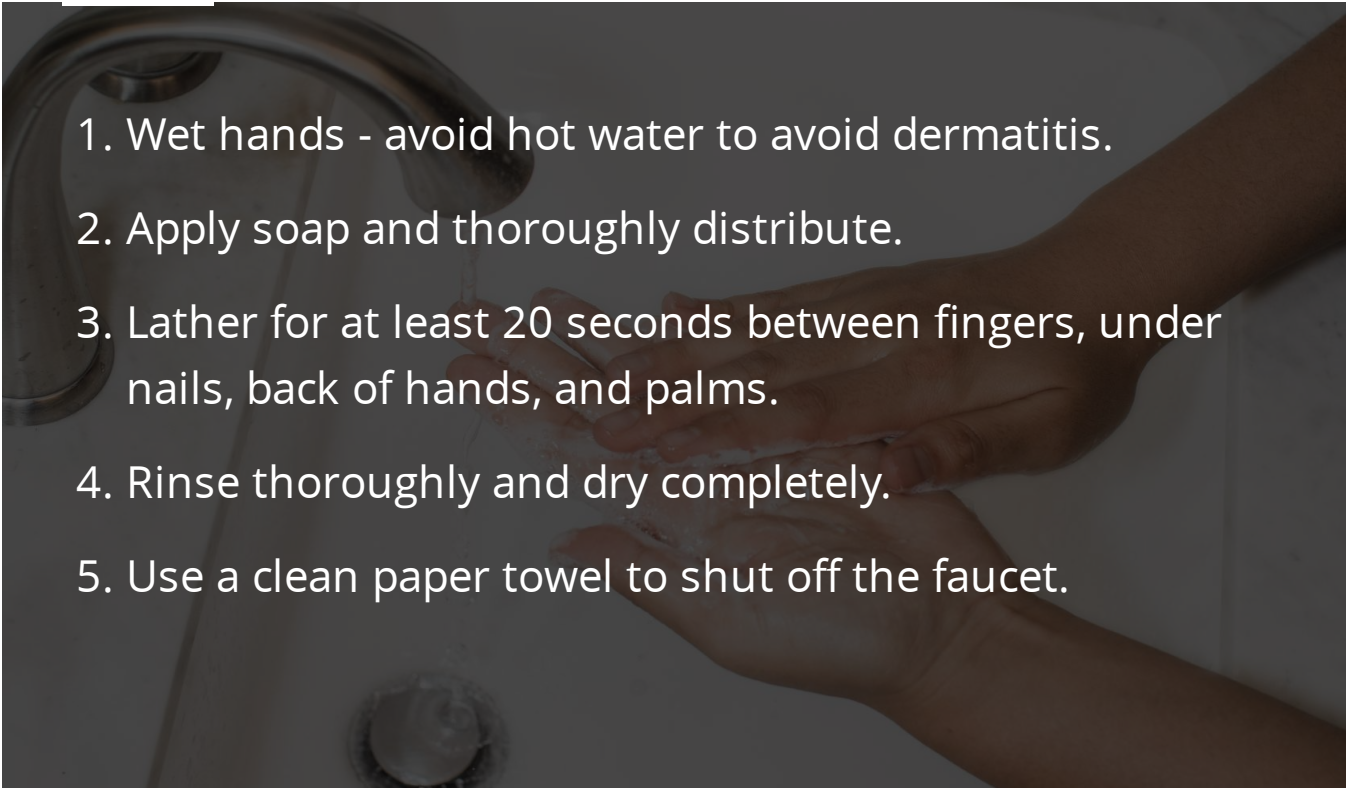
Cleaning your hands before and after patient/resident contact is one of the most important measures for preventing the spread of infections.



Handwashing Steps

Use soap and water when hands are visibly soiled.



- 
1. Wet hands - avoid hot water to avoid dermatitis.
 2. Apply soap and thoroughly distribute.
 3. Lather for at least 20 seconds between fingers, under nails, back of hands, and palms.
 4. Rinse thoroughly and dry completely.
 5. Use a clean paper towel to shut off the faucet.

Note: Certain situations call for hand hygiene with soap and water, such as after caring for a patient suspected of or diagnosed with *Clostridium difficile* (C. diff), Norovirus, or Enterovirus D-68.

Steps to Using Alcohol-Based Hand Rubs (Foam, Gel, etc.)



- Apply product to palm of hand.
- Rub hands together covering all surfaces of hands and fingers.
- Rub until dry. **DO NOT** dry your hands with a towel.
- Be sure to use the volume of product recommended by manufacturer.
- Non-surgical applications:
- Steris - Allcare Plus (purple label): **Golf ball-sized**.
- Do wash your hands with soap and water after using foam 5-10 times. The emollients in the foam will build up and need to be rinsed off.

Which is better, hand washing or alcohol-based hand products?

Belief

Alcohol-based hand rub/rinses/gels dry hands out more than soap and water.

Reality

Alcohol-based rinses or gels containing emollients caused substantially less skin irritation and dryness than the soaps or antimicrobial detergents tested.

Source: CDC MMWR, Guideline for Hand Hygiene in Health-Care Settings, October 25, 2002. Vol. 51, No. RR-16. (p. 13)

How to Handrub?

RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

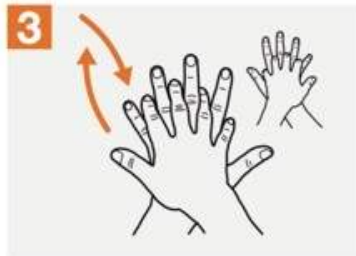
 **Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds**



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;



Rub hands palm to palm;



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



Once dry, your hands are safe.



World Health Organization

Patient Safety

A World Alliance for Safer Health Care

SAVE LIVES

Clean Your Hands

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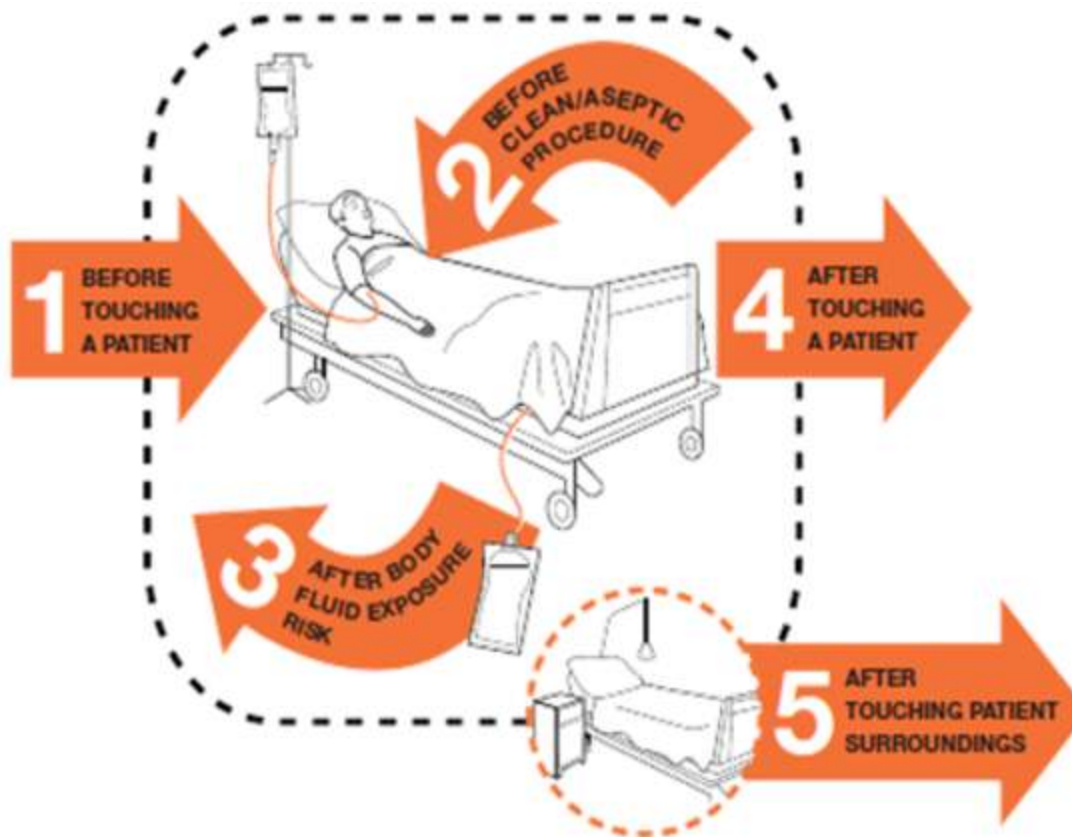
May 2009

Foam In/Foam Out

Monument Health has a catch phrase to remind everyone to "foam in" when going into a patient's/resident's room or patient area and to "foam out" upon leaving the patient/resident room or patient/resident area.

Alcohol-based hand rubs are very efficient cleansers when there is no visible contamination. Alcohol-based foam or gel has been placed outside almost every patient room and in many areas throughout the healing environment.

Please watch the video by clicking [here](#). Note: This video **does** contain audio.



Airborne Infections and Communicable Diseases

Tuberculosis (TB)

If you see the signs and symptoms of TB (fever, night sweats, persistent cough, weight loss, loss of appetite, or coughing blood) you need to initiate airborne isolation and discuss TB concerns with the provider.

Isolation Precautions

Monument Health provides facilities and services for isolation procedures necessary to help prevent transmission of infections and communicable diseases among patients, residents, caregivers, and visitors.

Remember that Standard Precautions will be used with all patients at all times. Patients will be placed in appropriate precautions for known or suspected infectious diseases.

Below is a list of precautions that could be used at Monument Health. The colored square corresponds to the colored sign used for each precaution.

	Droplet
	Contact
	Bleach Contact
	Airborne
	Special Pathogen

Isolation Precautions

Click on the arrows next to the image below to view more information.



Droplet Precautions

- Mumps
 - Whooping Cough
 - Influenza
-

STOP Airborne STOP

P R E C A U T I O N S

All Visitors & Staff MUST Do

The Following:

Negative air pressure room with both doors closed.

- 1 Sanitize or wash your hands
- 2 Staff: Put on Versaflo/N95.
(Put on Gown & Gloves if lesions present)
- 2 Visitors: Put on surgical mask.

 ***When leaving room**
WASH/SANITIZE Hands



Always follow Standard Precautions

Airborne Precautions

- Chickenpox & Measles
 - Suspected or confirmed cases of Laryngeal or Pulmonary Tuberculosis
-

STOP

Bleach Contact

STOP

PRECAUTIONS

All Visitors & Staff MUST Do
The Following:

1

Sanitize or wash your hands.

2

Put on gown.

3

Put on gloves.



Clean room &
equipment
with bleach





*When leaving room– WASH
hands with SOAP & WATER

Always follow Standard Precautions.

Bleach Contact Precautions

- C. difficle
- Norovirus

Wash Hands with soap and water



Contact Precautions

- Multi-Drug Resistant Organisms
 - MRSA, VRE, ESBL, CRE, KPC
 - Rotavirus
-

STOP

Special Pathogen

STOP

PRECAUTIONS

NO VISITORS!

All Staff MUST:

1

Sanitize or wash your hands.

2

Put on gown.



3

Put on gloves.



4

Put on eye protection.



5

Put on respiratory protection.

CALL INFECTION CONTROL

Negative air pressure room with both doors closed.

NO SKIN EXPOSED.

WASH/SANITIZE HANDS

Always follow Standard Precautions.

Special Pathogen Precautions

- SARS
- Smallpox
- Ebola
- MERS

Call Infection Control Immediately

PPE for Isolation Situations



PPE must be **dON**ned AFTER performing hand hygiene outside of an isolation room.

PPE must be **dOFF**ed at the room threshold and disposed of in the isolation room.

Hand hygiene should be performed outside of an isolation room, after removing PPE.

Please watch the video by clicking [here](#). Note: This video **does** contain audio.



Infection Control Completion

Please record the following number for completion: 324985.

CONTINUE

MRI Suitability for Employees and Guests

Objectives

By the end of this lesson, learners will be able to recognize the importance of MRI safety. During the lesson learners will:

- identify what an MRI scanner is
- identify what the missile affect in MRI is
- identify ways to prevent the missile effect
- recognize MRI safety zones
- recognize employee MRI screening

What Is MRI?

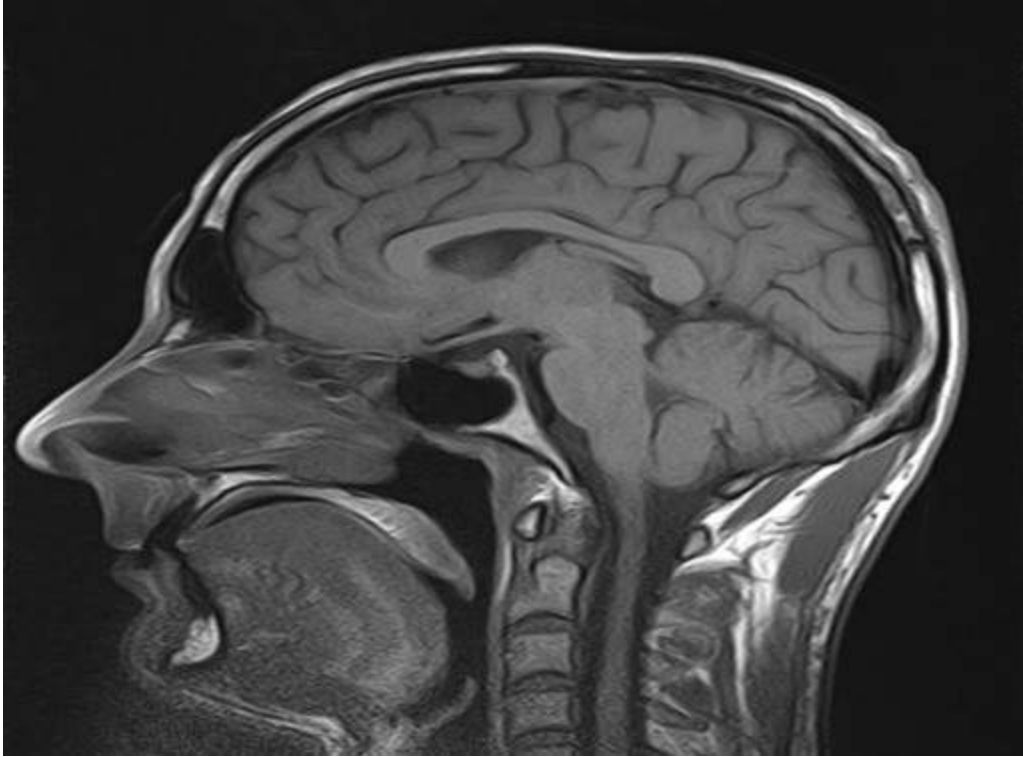


Image of an MRI

MRI stands for **Magnetic Resonance Imaging**.



MRI machine

An MRI machine takes images of the body using a powerful magnet and radiofrequency.

Hidden Danger

What are the hazards in the MRI?

The powerful MRI magnet is **always** on!

Click on each of the + markers in the image below to learn more.





Danger

Any metallic object, including medical devices, present a danger!



Danger

Dangers arise when a metallic item is brought into the MRI scanner. The item becomes a projectile that flies to the center of the MRI scanner with deadly force!

Why Is the MRI so Dangerous?



The MRI scanners at Rapid City Hospital are 1.5 tesla in strength.



A 1.0 tesla strength crane is strong enough to pick up junk cars.

Left Image - MRI scanner; Right Image - Crane lifting car

The MRI scanner magnet is stronger than a crane.

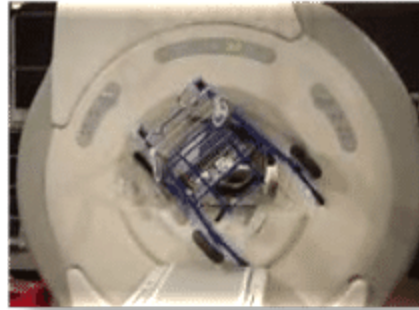
The Magnet Is Always On

Accidents happen when people assume the magnet is off and bring a metal item into the room, or when they are unaware of metal being brought into the room, such as metal items in someone's pockets.

The magnet in MRI scanners is **ALWAYS ON**; whether it be day, night, weekend, holiday etc.



The Missile Effect

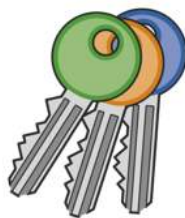


Metal object in MRI scanner

The closer a metal object comes to the magnet, the more powerful the force is.

The metal object becomes a projectile that may fly through the air at 45 MPH with deadly force, harming anyone in its path.

A few examples of items that may become deadly projectiles in the MRI scanner are shown below.



Cell phone, keys, wheelchair, oxygen tank, stethoscope, scissors, IV pole



Patient bed stuck in MRI scanner

Don't let this happen to you!

Steps You Can Take to Prevent the Harmful Missile Effect

- Increase your awareness of the dangers in MRI.
- Control access to the MRI area.
- Follow clearance before entrance procedures.

- Screen for metallic implants, metallic foreign body, pregnancy, pacemaker, ICD, and electronically magnetically activated devices.
- Remove all personal metal items such as pagers, cell phones, jewelry, credit cards, keys, etc.

Identifying MRI Safe Items

Items that are safe to go into MRI scanner are items that are nonferrous and not attracted to the powerful magnet used in MRI. The definition of nonferrous is a metal other than iron and alloys that do not contain appreciable amount of iron.

MRI compatible wheelchairs, monitors, and patient gurneys are safe to enter the MRI room.

MRI Safe items are marked with a green **MRI SAFE** label.

Clearly labeled MRI SAFE Items



Clearly labeled MRI SAFE items

Screening Process

To keep our patients and employees safe, MRI staff will screen everyone by asking questions about metal items. Click the link below to view, print and complete the employee screening form.

<http://regionalhealth/rh/university/Resources/Clinical%20Development/MRI%20Suitability%20for%20Employee%20or%20Guest%20004147-20160120.pdf>

The form will ask about these items which are not safe in MRI area.

- Pacemaker/pacing wires
- Cardiac defibrillator
- Aneurysm clip
- Middle ear implants
- Resection clip or swallowed GI pillcam
- Magnetic dental work
- History of metal in your eyes
- Currently pregnant

Turn in all completed forms to MRI Supervisor!

MRI Zones

Our accrediting agencies recommend progressive signage and clearance standards.

Zone 1 – Where general public is

Zone 2 – Where screening process occurs

Zone 3 – MRI Control area where you must have clearance from MRI staff to enter this area

Zone 4 – Where the MRI Scanner is

MRI Access

If you need access to zones 2, 3, or 4, contact the MRI Supervisor. The MRI Supervisor will verify that you have completed the quiz at the end of this training and you will be given the door code which provides access to the MRI.

Summary

- Remember the MRI Scanner is **ALWAYS ON!**
- Increase your awareness of the dangers, such as the missile effect.
- Control access to the MRI area.
- Follow clearance before entrance procedures.
- Screen for metallic implants, metallic foreign body, pregnancy, pacemaker, ICD, and electronically magnetically activated devices.
- Remove all personal metal items such as pagers, cell phones, jewelry, credit cards, etc.

MRI Suitability for Employees and Guests Completion

Please record the following number for completion: 897624.

CONTINUE

