

Hospital and Healthcare Worker Safety

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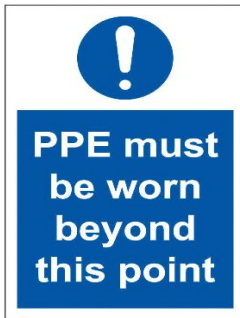
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Eastern Region Ebola Training

Keyser, WV



Quiz Time!



Question 1

You can get Ebola from a hug or a handshake with an infected person. True or False

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/top-10-things.pdf>

Question 1

You can get Ebola from a hug or a handshake with an infected person. True or False

Ebola can only be transmitted from the secretions of an infected person while they are symptomatic.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/top-10-things.pdf>

Question 2

In the US, Ebola cannot be spread to a person through contact with dogs and cats or from animal to animal. True or False

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/top-10-things.pdf>

Question 2

In the US, Ebola cannot be spread to a person through contact with dogs and cats or from animal to animal. **True or False**

There have been no reports of dogs or cats becoming sick with Ebola. The risk of an Ebola outbreak spreading rapidly in the US is very low, the risk to pets is also very low, too.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/top-10-things.pdf>

Question 3

Ebola can be transmitted from person to person when...

- a. You have had any contact with someone from an endemic country or a country with widespread transmission.**
- b. You have been exposed to someone with Ebola while they are experiencing symptoms.**
- c. You have been exposed to someone who was under monitoring for Ebola.**
- d. You have travelled to an endemic country or a country experiencing an outbreak.**

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/transmission/index.html>

Question 3

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- a. You have had any contact with someone from an endemic country or a country with widespread transmission.**
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- c. You have been exposed to someone who was under monitoring for Ebola.**
- d. You have travelled to an endemic country or a country experiencing an outbreak.**

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/transmission/index.html>

Question 4

When caring for a person with Ebola, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends you use...

- a. Standard Precautions**
- b. Contact Precautions**
- c. Droplet Precautions**
- d. All of the above**

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/hospitals/infection-control.html>

Question 4

When caring for a person with Ebola, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends you use...

- a. Standard Precautions**
- b. Contact Precautions**
- c. Droplet Precautions**
- d. All of the above**

Standard, contact, and droplet precautions should all be utilized to protect healthcare workers and prevent the spread of Ebola.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/hospitals/infection-control.html>

Question 5

Dedicated medical equipment, preferably disposable, should be used to care for an Ebola patient. True or False

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/hospitals/infection-control.html>

Question 5

Dedicated medical equipment, preferably disposable, should be used to care for an Ebola patient. **True or False**

All equipment used to care for a person with Ebola should be dedicated to that patient only and disposed of or carefully disinfected after being used.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/hospitals/infection-control.html>

Question 6

Healthcare personnel can be exposed to the Ebola virus by touching...

- a. A patient's body fluids, contaminated medical supplies, or contaminated environmental surfaces.**
- b. A patient's body fluids only.**
- c. Decontaminated medical supplies from a patient's room.**
- d. A healthcare worker who cared for an Ebola patient last week.**

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/transmission/index.html>

Question 6

Healthcare personnel can be exposed to the Ebola virus by touching...

- a. A patient's body fluids, contaminated medical supplies, or contaminated environmental surfaces.**
- b. A patient's body fluids only.
- c. Decontaminated medical supplies from a patient's room.
- d. A healthcare worker who cared for an Ebola patient last week.

Ebola can only be transmitted from the secretions of an infected person while they are symptomatic. This includes any supplies or surfaces their secretions may have come into contact with.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/transmission/index.html>

Question 7

Duration of contact precautions for an Ebola patient should be 21 days after they are diagnosed with Ebola. True or False

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/hospitals/infection-control.html>

Question 7

Duration of contact precautions for an Ebola patient should be 21 days after they are diagnosed with Ebola. True or False

Duration of contact precautions should be determined on a case-by-case basis in conjunction with local, state, and federal employees.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/hospitals/infection-control.html>

Question 8

Visiting a person in the hospital receiving treatment for Ebola...

- a. Is not allowed under any circumstances.**
- b. Is allowed per the facility's regular visitation schedule.**
- c. Should be avoided but may be allowed with special precautions.**
- d. Should only be allowed if they live in the same home.**

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/hospitals/infection-control.html>

Question 8

Visiting a person in the hospital receiving treatment for Ebola...

- a. Is not allowed under any circumstances.**
- b. Is allowed per the facility's regular visitation schedule.**
- c. Should be avoided but may be allowed with special precautions.**
- d. Should only be allowed if they live in the same home.**

Visitation should be avoided but may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/hospitals/infection-control.html>

Question 9

All of the following are true about Ebola except:

- a. It is a viral hemorrhagic fever.
- b. Ebola can be spread through the bite of a mosquito.
- c. Symptoms of Ebola disease are fever, diarrhea, vomiting and fatigue.
- d. Ebola does not naturally occur in the US.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/top-10-things.pdf>

Question 9

All of the following are true about Ebola except:

- a. It is a viral hemorrhagic fever.
- b. Ebola can be spread through the bite of a mosquito.**
- c. Symptoms of Ebola disease are fever, diarrhea, vomiting and fatigue.
- d. Ebola does not naturally occur in the U.S.

There have been no reports of mosquitoes or other insects transmitting Ebola virus.

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/pdf/top-10-things.pdf>

Question 10

Ebola virus can be killed with many disinfectants including bleach. True or False

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Question 10

Ebola virus can be killed with many disinfectants including bleach. **True or False**

Household bleach or an EPA-registered disinfectant will kill Ebola.

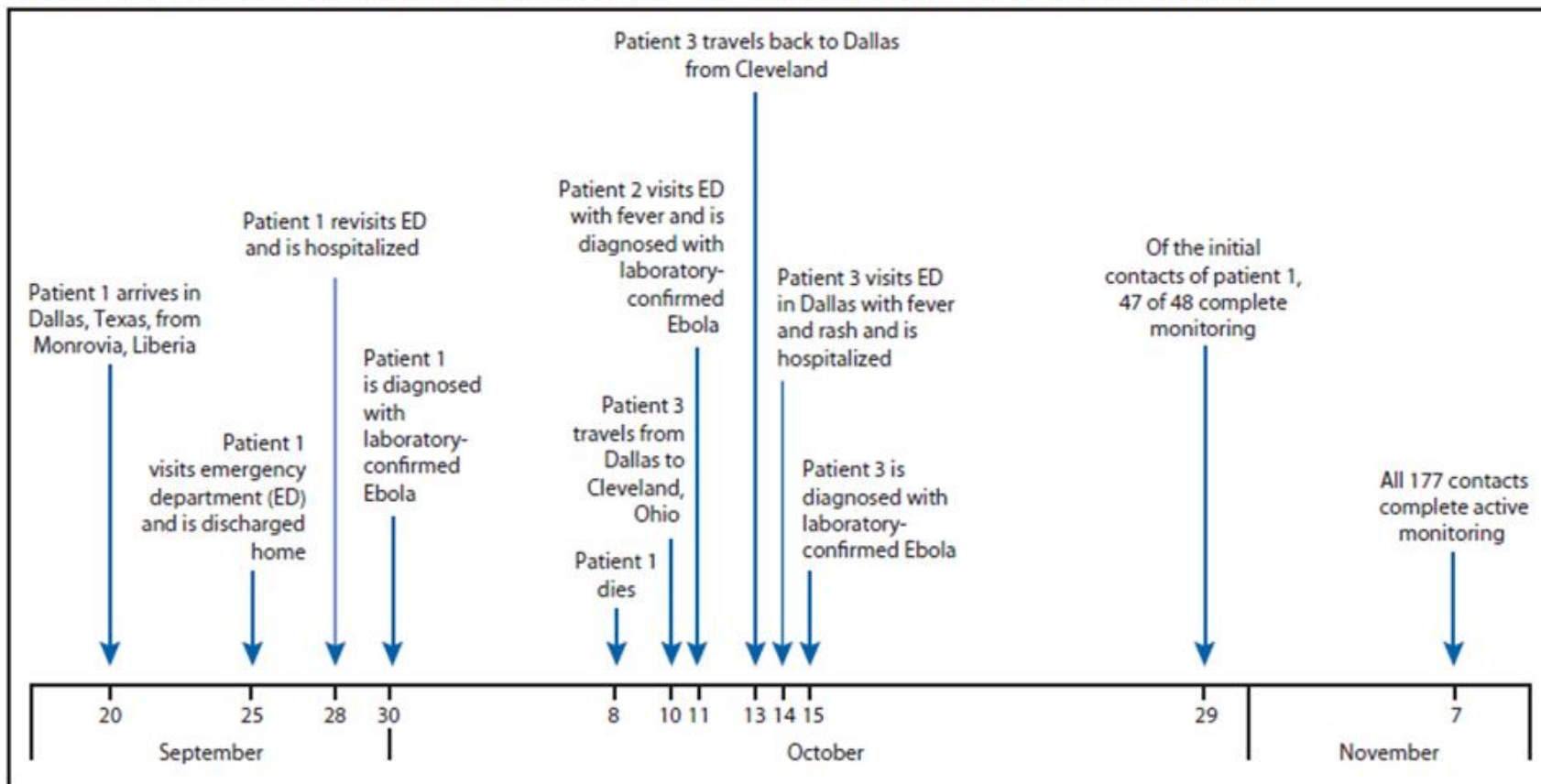
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Objectives

- **Assess prior knowledge of Ebola and help to dispel common myths.**
- **Learn the CDC's three principles of personal protective equipment (PPE).**
- **Understand CDC's Five Pillars of Safety.**
- **Demonstrate appropriate donning and doffing of PPE.**

Dallas Timeline

FIGURE. Timeline of events for Ebola patients 1, 2, and 3 – Dallas, Texas, September 20–November 7, 2014



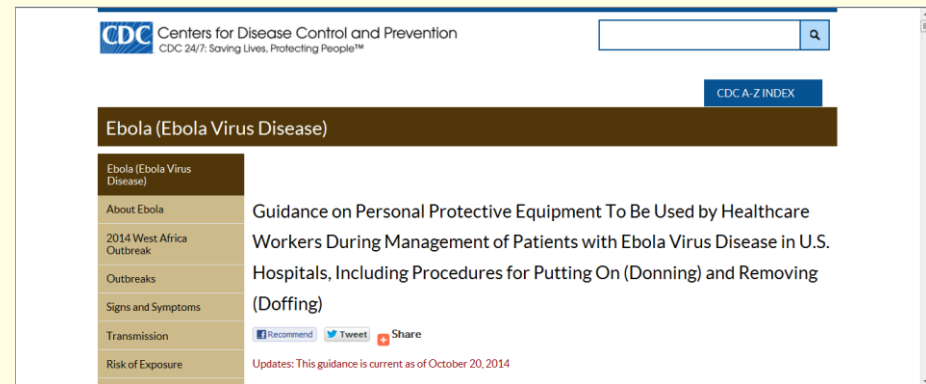
Alternate Text: The figure above is a timeline of events for Ebola patients 1, 2, and 3 in Dallas, Texas during September 20–November 7, 2014.

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm63e1114a5.htm>

Tightened guidance on PPE

October 20, 2014

- 3 principles for PPE
 - #1 – Rigorous and repeat training
 - #2 – No skin exposure when PPE is worn
 - #3 – Trained monitor



<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/fs1020-ebola-personal-protective-equipment.html>

<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/healthcare-us/ppe/guidance.html>

It is critical to focus on other prevention activities to halt the spread of Ebola in healthcare settings, including:

- Prompt screening and triage
- Designated site managers
- Limiting personnel in the isolation room
- Environmental cleaning

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/fs1020-ebola-personal-protective-equipment.html>

Five Pillars of Safety

#1 – Engage facility leadership

Facility leadership has responsibility to:

- Resources and support
- Culture of worker safety
- Appropriate PPE
- Appropriate training



<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/fs1020-ebola-personal-protective-equipment.html>

#2 – Ebola site manager

Facilities should have a designated onsite Ebola site manager who is responsible for:

- Implementing precautions for the safety of:
 - Healthcare workers
 - Patients



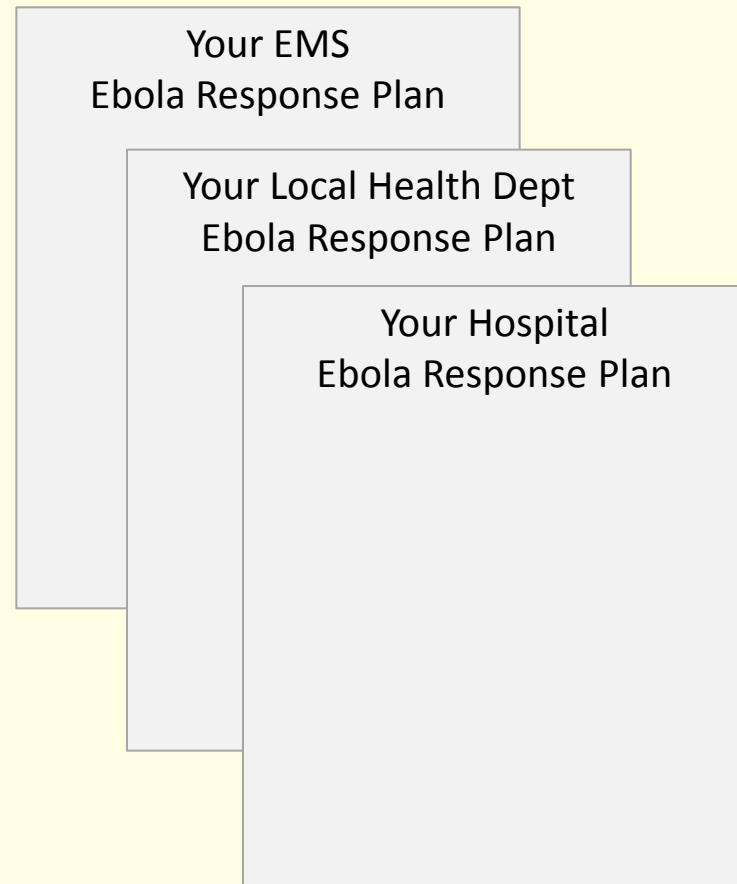
<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/fs1020-ebola-personal-protective-equipment.html>

Five Pillars of Safety

#3 – Standardized protocols

Facilities should have:

- Clear, standardized procedures
- **AND**
- Backup plan

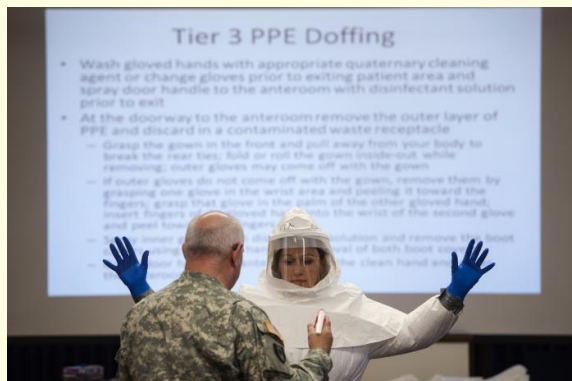


<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/fs1020-ebola-personal-protective-equipment.html>

#4 – Trained healthcare personnel

Facilities need to provide rigorous and repeat training to:

- ALL Emergency Department staff
- Volunteers who are on call for Ebola patient care



<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/fs1020-ebola-personal-protective-equipment.html>

#5 – Oversight of practices

Oversight is critical for:

- Accurate implementation of protocols
- Identifying errors in real-time
- Correcting and addressing errors
- Assessing potential exposure

<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/fs1020-ebola-personal-protective-equipment.html>

3 Principles of PPE

#2 – No skin exposure when PPE is worn

- Two PPE options:
- N95 or PAPRs
- Designated areas
- Trained observer
- Step-by-step PPE instructions
- Disinfection of gloved hands



OR



<http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2014/fs1020-ebola-personal-protective-equipment.html>

More to Ebola prevention than PPE

- Rigorous and repeat training
- Culture of safety
 - Limiting exposure to both HCWs and patients
 - Providing and maintaining resources
- Engagement of facility leadership
- Trained observer and site manager
- Prompt screening and triage
- Environmental considerations
 - Cleaning
 - Waste management

**PLEASE FILL OUT THE
“HOSPITAL AND HEALTHCARE WORKER
SAFETY” EVALUATION.**

THANK YOU!

Contact

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All photos courtesy of CDC