ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

IPC Training Toolkit for Healthcare Settings



PROJECT FIRSTLINE
CDC's National Training Collaborative for Healthcare Infection Prevention & Control

city of CINCINNATI HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Adapted from California Department of Public Health and Project Firstline's "Infection Prevention and Control Training for Environmental Services Staff in Skilled Nursing Facilities: A Toolkit and Implementation Guide for Skilled Nursing Facilities and Local Public Health Departments" (2024)

AUGUST 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Invitation

QuickStart Guide

Module 1: A Pocketbook for Precautions: Standard Precautions
- Micro-learn: PowerPoint presentation
- Activity: Crack the Code
- Evaluation: Pre-test, Post-test, Answer Key
- Job Aide: Standard Precautions: Key Elements Cheat Sheet

Module 2 A Pocketbook for Precautions: Transmission-Based Precautions
- Micro-learn: PowerPoint presentation
- Activity: Jeopardy
- Evaluation: Pre-test, Post-test, Answer Key
- Job Aides:
  - Transmission-Based Precautions
  - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - Transmission-Based Precautions: Precautions by Germ
  - Transporting Patients in Transmission-Based Precautions: Important Reminders
  - Putting on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - Removing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Module 3: How to Read a Disinfectant Label
- Micro-learn: PowerPoint presentation
- Activity: Jeopardy
- Evaluation: Pre-test, Post-test, Answer Key
- Job Aides:
  - How to Read a Disinfectant Label
  - EPA's List of Registered Antimicrobial Products Against Common Pathogens
  - FAQ About Disinfectants

Module 4: How to Set up an Environmental Services Cart
- Micro-learn: PowerPoint presentation
- Activity: Stick-it
- Evaluation: Pre-test, Post-test, Answer Key
- EVS Procedures and Checklists: EVS Cart Procedures
- Job Aide: Setting Up the EVS Cart

Module 5 Cleaning and Disinfection of the Healthcare Setting
- Micro-learn: PowerPoint presentation
- Activity: Donna Disinfects After Discharge (Interactive Scenario)
- Evaluation: Pre-test, Post-test, Answer Key
  - EVS Procedures and Checklists:
    - EVS Cart Procedures
    - Daily Clean of Occupied Room
    - Daily Clean of *Candida auris* Room
    - Terminal Clean
    - *Candida auris* Terminal Clean
  - Job Aides:
    - High-Touch Surfaces
    - Common Equipment in the Healthcare Setting
    - Vertical vs. Horizontal Surfaces
    - *Candida auris*: A Quick Guide for Healthcare Personnel

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INTRODUCTION

The Cincinnati Health Department invites you to participate in Project Firstline, an infection prevention and control (IPC) training initiative for frontline healthcare personnel.

Environmental services (EVS) staff are an integral part of the IPC team. Project Firstline directly engages EVS staff and provides an interactive and supportive training environment. Project Firstline empowers EVS staff to understand the "**how**" **and** the "**why**" of IPC. Through this training, EVS staff will build their IPC knowledge, leading to a safer environment for all.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES IPC TRAINING TOOLKIT FOR HEALTHCARE SETTINGS
QUICKSTART GUIDE

Training Modules:
Training modules should be completed in order as they build upon each other. It is recommended that no more than two weeks lapse between each session.

Training Schedule:
If needed, content can be completed asynchronously to allow flexibility. It is recommended that activities be conducted in-person to increase engagement.

Session	Module	Pre-test	Micro-learn	Post-test	Activity
One	**One: Standard Precautions**	Pre-tests should be administered 10 minutes before micro-learns	Micro-learns should be administered in 15 minutes or less	Post-tests should be administered immediately after micro-learns. Staff should be given 10 minutes to complete post-tests	The activities should be used to reinforce content throughout the course of the training plan.
Two	**Two: Transmission-Based Precautions**				
Three	**Three: Reading a Disinfectant Label**				
Four	**Four: Setting up an EVS Cart**				
Five	**Five: Cleaning and Disinfection**				“Donna Disinfects After Discharge” will test the knowledge gained from all five modules and should be administered at the end of the training course

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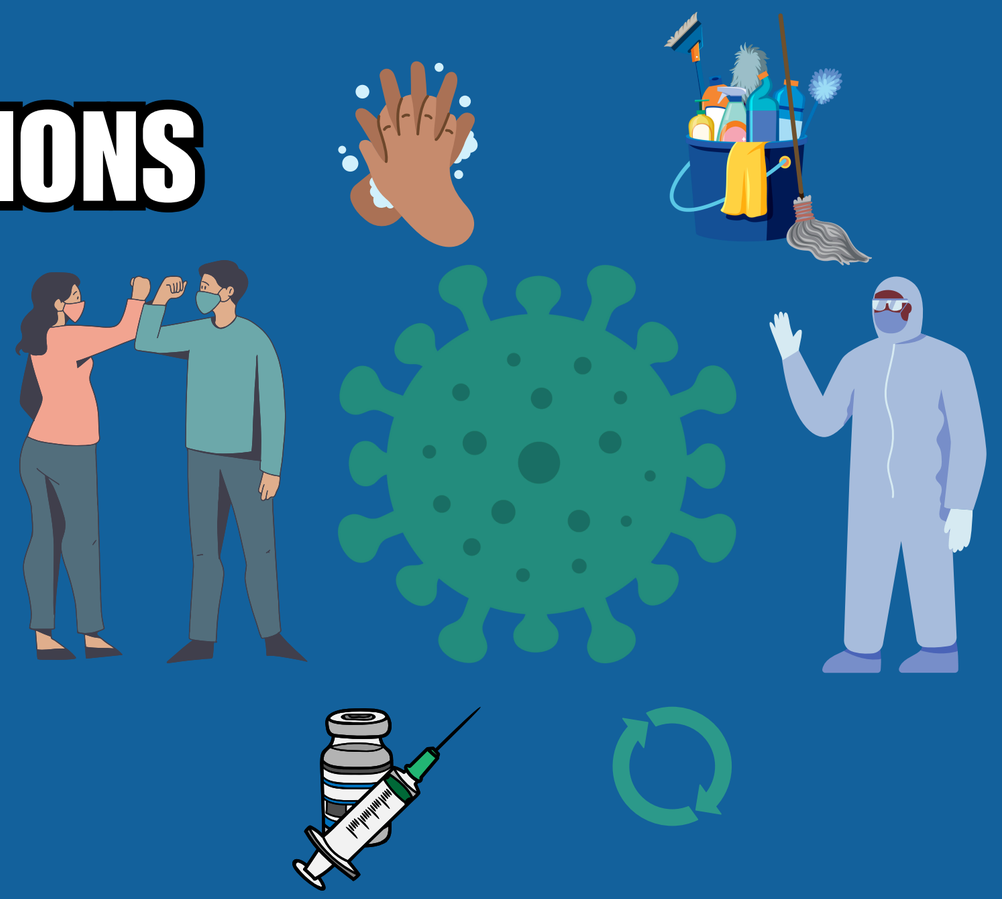
STANDARD PRECAUTIONS: KEY ELEMENTS

JOB AIDE

Clean hands	Clean your hands by washing them with soap and water or using alcohol-based hand sanitizer. Follow the WHO's Five Moments of Hand Hygiene. Use soap and water when your hands are visibly soiled, before eating or drinking, after using the restroom, after contact with blood or other body fluids and after caring for a patient with diarrhea.
Environmental cleaning and disinfection	Germs are present everywhere and can be a source of infection. Proper cleaning and disinfection of the healthcare setting can stop the spread of germs. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and disinfection and pay special attention to contact time. Cleaning and disinfection is everyone's responsibility.
Injection and sharp safety	If you see a used syringe, ensure it is disposed of safely. If you see a sharps container filled pass the marked line, or a needle sticking out, act immediately and report it to person in charge of disposal. If you are stuck by a used needle, immediately wash the site with soap and water and rinse thoroughly. Report the needlestick per facility policy.
Personal protective equipment (PPE)	Wear gloves when there is an expectation of touching blood or body fluids. Always clean hands after removing gloves. Wear a mask and eye protection to protect eyes, nose, and mouth during procedures that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood or body fluids. Wear a gown when there is an expectation of contact with blood or body fluids.
Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette	Cover mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. Throw used tissues in the trash. If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your elbow, not your hands. Clean hands after contact with respiratory secretions.
Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment	Device reprocessing is a multi-step process that includes cleaning and disinfecting of a reusable medical device. Maintain separation between clean and soiled devices to prevent the spread of infection. Cleaning and disinfecting reusable equipment is everyone's responsibility.

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MODULE ONE:
A POCKETGUIDE FOR PRECAUTIONS
STANDARD PRECAUTIONS



*Adapted from the California Department of Public Health's and Project Firstlines "Back to Basics: Standard Precautions" (2022) slide set

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Learning Objectives

After completing this micro-learn, learners will be able to:

- Identify the key elements of Standard Precautions.
- Demonstrate the proper technique for handwashing and using alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

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Ice breaker

Name something you won’t touch unless you have gloves on.

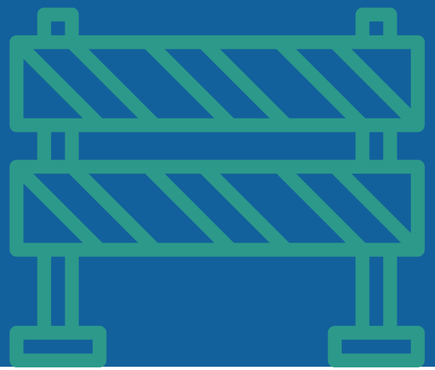
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Standard precautions

Basic practices to be used at all times, in all settings.

1. Clean hands
2. Environmental cleaning and disinfection
3. Injection and sharps safety
4. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) based on activities being performed
5. Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette
6. Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment



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Clean hands

- Keeping your hands clean is practicing good hand hygiene and includes:
  - **Handwashing**: Washing hands with soap and water.
  - **Antiseptic handwashing**: Washing hands with water and antiseptic soap.
  - **Alcohol-based sanitizer**: Rubbing hands together with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (alcohol content should be at least 60%).



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Clean hands



HOW TO WASH YOUR HANDS

1. **Wet** your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. **Lather** your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. **Scrub** your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice.
4. **Rinse** your hands well under clean, running water.
5. **Dry** your hands using a clean towel or an air dryer.



HOW TO USE HAND SANITIZER

1. **Apply** the product to the palm of one hand (check the label to learn the correct amount of product to use).
2. Covering all surfaces of your hands, **rub** your hands and fingers together until they are dry. This should take around 20 seconds.

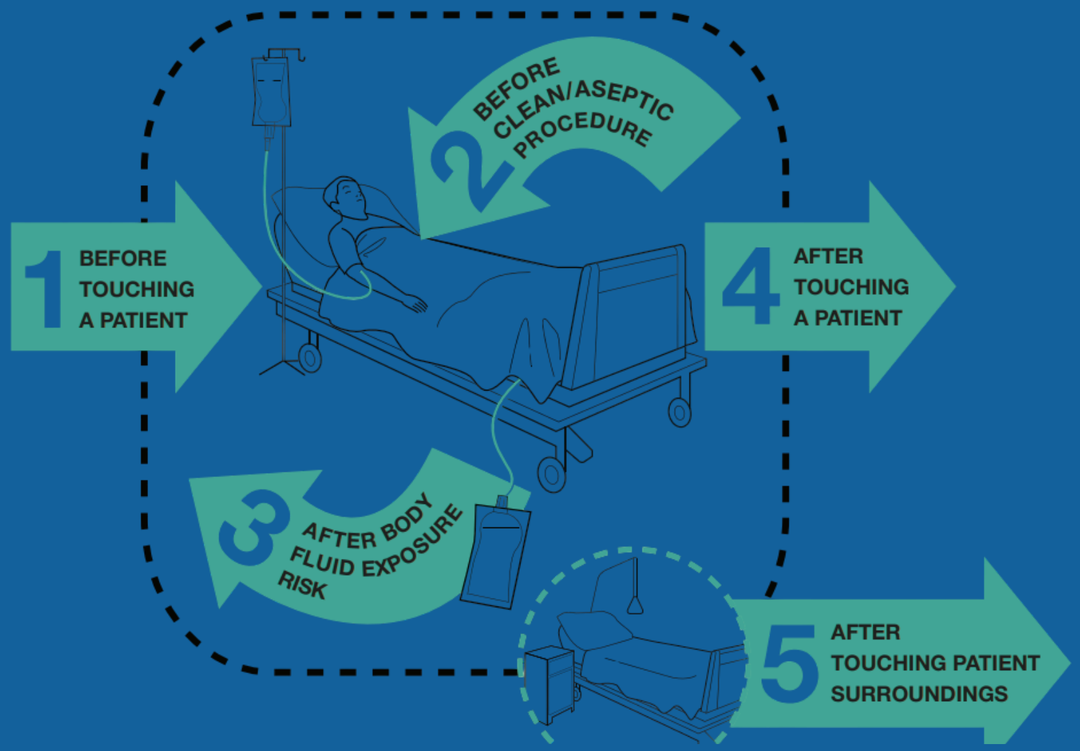
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Clean hands

- Hands are the most common source for the spread of germs.

WHEN SHOULD YOU CLEAN YOUR HANDS?



WHEN SHOULD YOU USE SOAP AND WATER?

- When your hands are visibly dirty
- Before and after eating
- After using the restroom
- After contact with patients that have diarrhea
- After contact with blood or other body fluids, etc.



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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Surgical Mask

- Protects your nose and mouth from contact with chemicals, splashing water, and germs carried in respiratory droplets.
- Should cover your mouth and nose.



Respirator

- Protects you from breathing in germs suspended in the air.
- Employees should be fit-tested prior to wearing a respirator in the workplace. Fit testing confirms that a respirator forms a tight seal to your face.



Goggles

- Protects your eyes from chemicals, splashing water, and splashing germs during procedures or when others are coughing, sneezing, or talking.



Face shield

- Protects your entire face from chemicals, splashing water, and splashing germs during procedures or when others are coughing, sneezing, or talking.



Gloves

- Protects your hands from contact with chemicals and germs from patients and contaminated environments.
- Never wash or reuse gloves.
- Change gloves if torn or damaged.
- Wearing gloves does not replace the need to clean your hands.



Gown

- Protects your clothing from contact with chemicals and germs from patients and contaminated environments.

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Appropriate PPE based on activities being performed



Mask



Respirator



Goggles



Face shield



Gloves



Gown

- Determine what PPE to use based on the patient care you will be performing.
- Consider the potential for exposure to blood, body fluids or other infectious material.

Example: If you are in a room where the patient is coughing a lot, you should wear a mask to protect yourself from the droplets.

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Environmental cleaning and disinfection

- Germs are present everywhere, especially in the healthcare setting.
- Germs are a source of infection.
- Proper cleaning and disinfection of the healthcare setting can stop the spread of germs.
- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and disinfection (found on the label) and pay special attention to contact time.
    - Contact time or wet time is the amount of time a surface or object must remain wet with a disinfectant to kill germs.
- Prioritize cleaning and disinfecting high-touch surfaces at least once per day.
    - High-touch surfaces are surfaces and equipment that healthcare personnel, patients, and visitors touch more often. Examples include, doorknobs, light switches, call buttons, furniture, etc.
- Cleaning and disinfection is **everyone**'s responsibility.



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Injection and sharp safety

- If you are stuck by a used needle, immediately wash the site with soap and water and rinse thoroughly. Report the needlestick per facility policy.
- If you see a used syringe, ensure it is disposed of safely. If you are uncomfortable or not trained to dispose of a needle, call the charge nurse and stay with the syringe until the charge nurse is present.
- If you see a sharps container filled pass the marked line, or a needle sticking out, act immediately and report it to charge nurse or person in charge of disposal.
- Clean your hands after disposing of needles and changing sharps containers.

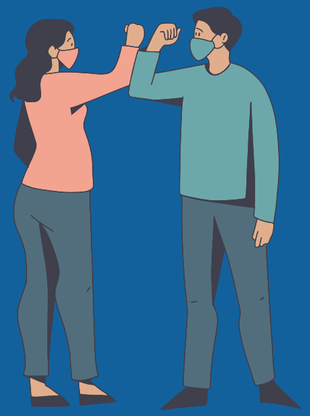


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Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette

- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw used tissues in the trash. If you don't have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your elbow, not your hands.
- Clean your hands after coughing, sneezing, and after touching trash.
- Wear a well-fitting mask around others if you have a cough.



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Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment

- Device reprocessing is a multi-step process that includes cleaning and disinfecting of reusable medical equipment, such as vitals machines (i.e., “nurse on a stick”, IV pumps and poles, bedside commodes, walkers, etc.).
- Shared medical equipment should be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
- Keep clean and dirty equipment separated to prevent the spread of germs.
- Cleaning and disinfecting reusable equipment is **everyone**’s responsibility.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING EQUIPMENT

1. Clean your hands.
2. If using the equipment:
    a. Use the equipment.
    b. Clean your hands.
3. Clean and disinfect the equipment per manufacturer’s instructions.
4. Clean your hands.



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CRACK THE CODE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

NAME:

STANDARD PRECAUTIONS SHOULD BE USED ___ ___ ___ OF THE TIME, IN EVERY ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___. WHEN WASHING YOUR HANDS WITH SOAP AND WATER, YOU SHOULD SCRUB YOUR HANDS FOR AT LEAST ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ SECONDS. HAND SANITIZER SHOULD CONTAIN AT LEAST ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ PERCENT ALCOHOL. BEFORE EATING, YOU SHOULD ___ ___ ___ ___ YOUR HANDS WITH ___ ___ ___ ___ AND ___ ___ ___ ___ ___. PROPER CLEANING AND ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ CAN STOP THE SPREAD OF GERMS. WHEN DOING SO, YOU SHOULD FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___. IF YOU ARE STUCK BY A NEEDLE, YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ___ ___ ___ ___ THE AREA WITH ___ ___ ___ ___ AND ___ ___ ___ ___ ___. WHEN CARING FOR A PATIENT, YOU SHOULD SELECT PPE BASED ON THE PATIENT ___ ___ ___ ___ YOU WILL BE PROVIDING. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER THE POTENTIAL ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ TO BLOOD, BODY FLUIDS, OR OTHER INFECTIOUS MATERIAL. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ YOUR MOUTH AND NOSE WHEN YOU COUGH OR SNEEZE. CLEAN AND DIRTY EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE STORED ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE CLEANED AND DISINFECTED AFTER EACH USE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___

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Activity:
Crack the Code

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THANK YOU

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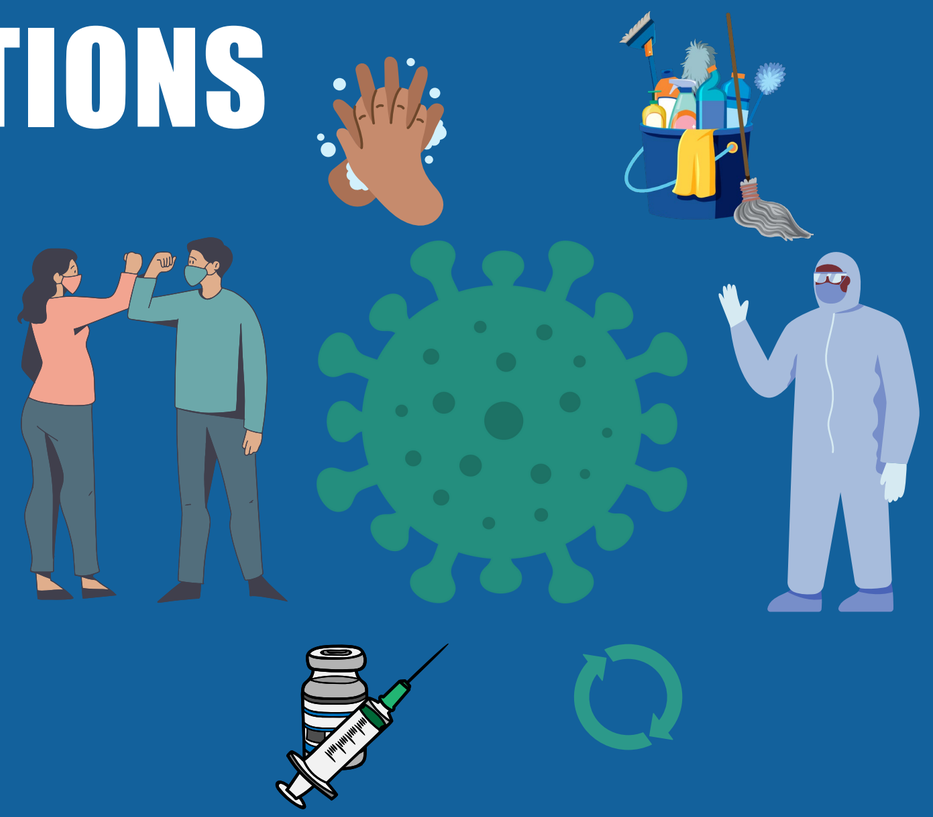
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California Department of Public Health & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). Back to basics: standard precautions. https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/ProjectFirstline1_CNA_Standard%20Precautions_English.pdf

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MODULE ONE:
A POCKETGUIDE FOR PRECAUTIONS
STANDARD PRECAUTIONS



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Learning Objectives

After completing this micro-learn, learners will be able to:

- Identify the key elements of Standard Precautions.
- Demonstrate the proper technique for handwashing and using alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

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Ice breaker

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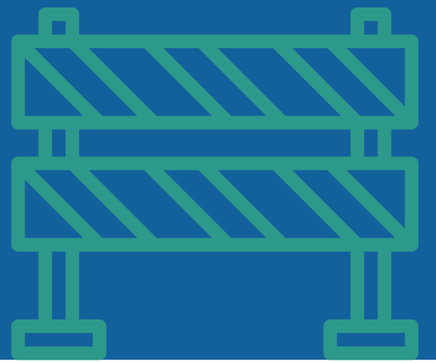
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Standard precautions

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4. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) based on activities being performed
5. Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette
6. Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment



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Clean hands

- Keeping your hands clean is practicing good hand hygiene and includes:
  - **Handwashing** : Washing hands with soap and water.
  - **Antiseptic handwashing** : Washing hands with water and antiseptic soap.
  - **Alcohol -based sanitizer** : Rubbing hands together with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer (alcohol content should be at least 60%).



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Clean hands



HOW TO WASH YOUR HANDS

1. **Wet** your hands with clean, running water (warm or cold), turn off the tap, and apply soap.
2. **Lather** your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
3. **Scrub** your hands for at least 20 seconds. Need a timer? Hum the "Happy Birthday" song from beginning to end twice.
4. **Rinse** your hands well under clean, running water.
5. **Dry** your hands using a clean towel or an air dryer.



HOW TO USE HAND SANITIZER

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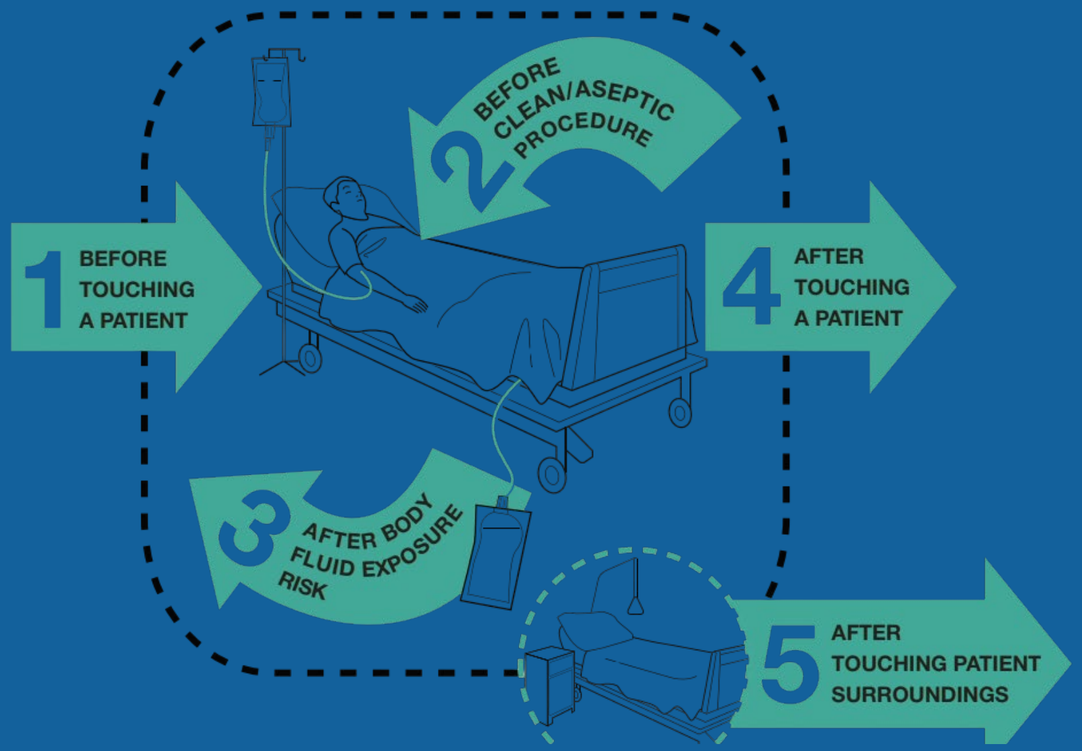
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WHEN SHOULD YOU CLEAN YOUR HANDS?



WHEN SHOULD YOU USE SOAP AND WATER?

- When your hands are visibly dirty
- Before and after eating
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- After contact with blood or other body fluids, etc.



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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Surgical Mask

- Protects your nose and mouth from contact with chemicals, splashing water, and germs carried in respiratory droplets.
- Should cover your mouth and nose.



Respirator

- Protects you from breathing in germs suspended in the air.
- Employees should be fit-tested prior to wearing a respirator in the workplace. Fit testing confirms that a respirator forms a tight seal to your face.



Goggles

- Protects your eyes from chemicals, splashing water, and splashing germs during procedures or when others are coughing, sneezing, or talking.



Face shield

- Protects your entire face from chemicals, splashing water, and splashing germs during procedures or when others are coughing, sneezing, or talking.



Gloves

- Protects your hands from contact with chemicals and germs from patients and contaminated environments.
- Never wash or reuse gloves.
- Change gloves if torn or damaged.
- Wearing gloves does not replace the need to clean your hands.



Gown

- Protects your clothing from contact with chemicals and germs from patients and contaminated environments.

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Appropriate PPE based on activities being performed



Mask



Respirator



Goggles



Face shield



Gloves



Gown

- Determine what PPE to use based on the patient care you will be performing.
- Consider the potential for exposure to blood, body fluids or other infectious material.

Example : If you are in a room where the patient is coughing a lot, you should wear a mask to protect yourself from the droplets.

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Environmental cleaning and disinfection

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- Cleaning and disinfection is **everyone** 's responsibility.



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Injection and sharp safety

- If you are stuck by a used needle, immediately wash the site with soap and water and rinse thoroughly. Report the needlestick per facility policy.
- If you see a used syringe, ensure it is disposed of safely. If you are uncomfortable or not trained to dispose of a needle, call the charge nurse and stay with the syringe until the charge nurse is present.
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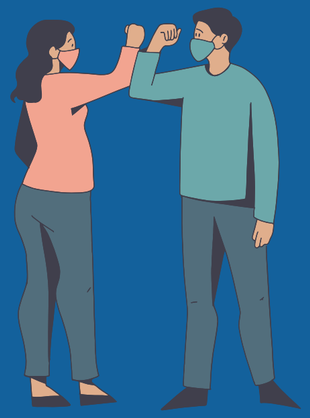


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Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette

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- Clean your hands after coughing, sneezing, and after touching trash.
- Wear a well-fitting mask around others if you have a cough.



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Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment

- Reprocessing is a multi-step process that includes cleaning and disinfecting of reusable medical equipment, such as vitals machines (i.e., “nurse on a stick”, IV pumps and poles, bedside commodes, walkers, etc.).
- Shared medical equipment should be cleaned and disinfected after each use.
- Keep clean and dirty equipment separated to prevent the spread of germs.
- Cleaning and disinfecting reusable equipment is **everyone** ’s responsibility.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTING EQUIPMENT

1. Clean your hands.
2. If using the equipment:
   a. Use the equipment.
   b. Clean your hands.
3. Clean and disinfect the equipment per manufacturer’s instructions.
4. Clean your hands.



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Activity:
Crack the Code

CRACK THE CODE: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

NAME:

STANDARD PRECAUTIONS SHOULD BE USED ___ ___ ___ OF THE TIME, IN EVERY ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___. WHEN WASHING YOUR HANDS WITH SOAP AND (1) (2) WATER, YOU SHOULD SCRUB YOUR HANDS FOR AT LEAST ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ SECONDS. HAND SANITIZER SHOULD CONTAIN AT LEAST ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ PERCENT ALCOHOL. BEFORE EATING, YOU SHOULD ___ ___ ___ ___ YOUR HANDS WITH ___ ___ ___ ___ (3) (4) AND ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ (5). PROPER CLEANING AND ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ CAN STOP THE SPREAD OF GERMS. WHEN DOING SO, YOU SHOULD FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___. IF YOU ARE STUCK BY A NEEDLE, YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY ___ ___ ___ ___ (6) THE AREA WITH ___ ___ ___ ___ AND ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ (7). WHEN CARING FOR A PATIENT, YOU SHOULD SELECT PPE BASED ON THE PATIENT ___ ___ ___ ___ YOU WILL BE PROVIDING. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER THE POTENTIAL ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ (8) TO BLOOD, BODY FLUIDS, OR OTHER INFECTIOUS MATERIAL. ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ YOUR MOUTH AND NOSE WHEN YOU COUGH OR SNEEZE. CLEAN AND DIRTY EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE STORED ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ (9) (10) (11). ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ (12) (13) EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE CLEANED AND DISINFECTED AFTER EACH USE.

___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

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THANK YOU

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References

California Department of Public Health & Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). Back to basics: standard precautions. https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/ProjectFirstline1_CNA_Standard%20Precautions_English.pdf

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MODULE 1: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS PRE-TEST

Name: Date:

1) How can you clean your hands?

A) Washing hands with soap and water
B) Washing hands with water and antiseptic soap
C) Rubbing hands together with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
D) All of the above

2) What is the most common source for the spread of germs?

A) Environmental surfaces such as sinks, doorknobs, light switches
B) Hands
C) Droplets from uncovered coughs or sneezes
D) Body fluids

3) How do you know which personal protective equipment (PPE) to wear in the healthcare setting?

A) Determine which PPE to use based on the patient care you will be performing and the potential for exposure to infectious material
B) You should always wear gloves in the healthcare setting
C) There will be a sign on the patient's door telling you which PPE to wear
D) Precautions, including PPE, will be ordered by the provider

4) Whose responsibility is cleaning and disinfection?

A) Visitors
B) Nursing staff
C) Everyone
D) Environmental Services

5) What is the first action you should take if you're stuck by a needle?

A) Wash the site with soap and water and rinse thoroughly
B) Squeeze the site to encourage bleeding
C) Report it to your supervisor
D) Ask the patient if they have a bloodborne disease

6) How can you protect others if you have a cough?

A) Cover your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze
B) Sneeze into your elbow
C) Wear a mask
D) All of the above

MODULE 1: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS POST-TEST

Name: Date:

1) How can you clean your hands?

A) Washing hands with soap and water
B) Washing hands with water and antiseptic soap
C) Rubbing hands together with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer
D) All of the above

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B) Hands
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D) All of the above

MODULE 1: STANDARD PRECAUTIONS ANSWER KEY

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MODULE TWO:
A POCKETGUIDE FOR PRECAUTIONS
TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS



*Adapted from the California Department of Public Health's "Transmission-Based Precautions" (2019) slide set

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Learning Objectives

After completing this micro-learn, learners will be able to:

- Describe the PPE needed for airborne, droplet, contact, and enhanced barrier precautions.
- Demonstrate how to correctly don and doff PPE.

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Ice breaker

What’s the nastiest mess you’ve had to clean up at work?

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Transmission-based precautions

- Transmission-based precautions are based on how germs spread.
- Using proper transmission-based precautions stops the spread of germs.
- Four types of transmission-based precautions used in the healthcare setting are:
  - Airborne precautions
  - Droplet precautions
  - Contact precautions
  - Enhanced barrier precautions
- Transmission-based precautions are **always** used in addition to standard precautions.
- Healthcare personnel should **always** communicate the need for transmission-based precautions when transferring care of a patient.

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Airborne precautions

- Used to stop germs from spreading through the air.
- Airborne precautions include:
  - Increased ventilation rate in patient room.
  - Air exhausted directly to the outside or through HEPA filtration.
  - **PPE**:
    - A fit-tested respirator must be donned prior to entering the patient's room and doffed after exiting.
  - **Room placement**:
    - Patients are placed in a single room with negative air pressure if possible.
      - If a negative air pressure room is not available, the patient should be placed in a room with the door closed and wear a surgical mask if safely able to do so.
    - Patient should have dedicated medical equipment.
    - Patient should be restricted to room except for medically necessary care.
      - If patient must be transported, they should wear a surgical mask during transport.
- Examples of germs that warrant airborne precautions:
  - Chickenpox
  - Tuberculosis
  - Measles

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Droplet precautions

- Used to stop germs from spreading through respiratory droplets that leave a person's body when they talk, cough, sneeze, or breathe. These respiratory droplets can enter the eyes, nose, or mouth of someone close by and spread.
- Droplet precautions include:
  - **PPE**:
    - A surgical mask should be donned prior to entering the patient's room and discarded prior to exit.
  - **Room placement**:
    - Patient should be placed in a single room if possible. If a single room is not available, the local health department or an infection preventionist should be consulted.
    - Patient should have dedicated medical equipment.
    - Patient should be restricted to room except for medically necessary care.
      - If patient must be transported, they should wear a surgical mask during transport.
- Examples of germs that warrant droplet precautions:
  - Influenza
  - Pertussis
  - Mumps
  - Meningococcal disease

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Contact precautions

- Used to stop germs from spreading through contact with patients or contaminated environments.
- Contact precautions include:
  - **PPE**:
    - A gown and gloves should be donned prior to entering the room and removed prior to exit.
  - **Room placement**:
    - Patient should be placed in a single room if possible. If a single room is not available, the local health department or an infection preventionist should be consulted.
    - Patient should have dedicated medical equipment.
    - Patient should be restricted to room except for medically necessary care.
      - If patient must be transported, they should be bathed and placed in a clean gown prior to transporting.
      - If transporting using a wheelchair or stretcher, ensure the equipment is cleaned and disinfected properly after use. If using the patient's bed, the bed should be cleaned and disinfected prior to transport and all bed linens should be replaced with clean linen.
- Examples of germs that warrant contact precautions:
  - *C. difficile*
  - Norovirus
  - *Candida auris*

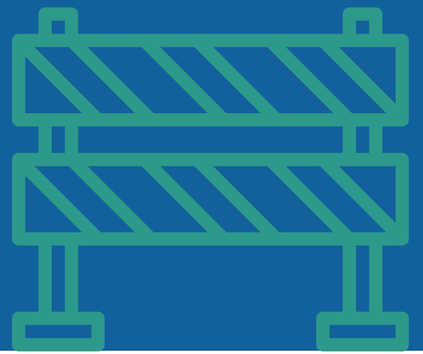


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Enhanced barrier precautions (EBP)

- **Used in the long-term care setting**, to stop germs from spreading through contact with residents or contaminated environments. EBPs are **not** used in the acute care setting (i.e., hospital).
- **PPE**:
  - A gown and gloves should be worn during high-contact resident care such as dressing, bathing, transferring, providing hygiene, changing linen, incontinence care, care of indwelling medical devices (e.g., urinary catheters, central lines, feeding tubes, etc.).
  - PPE should be donned prior to entering the room and removed prior to exit.
- **Room placement**:
  - Patient should be placed in a single room if possible. If a single room is not available, the local health department or an infection preventionist should be consulted.
  - Patient should have dedicated medical equipment.
  - Patient is **not** restricted to their room and may join communal activities.
- Examples of germs or situations that warrant EBPs:
  - Residents colonized (i.e., germs are present on the patient but the patient has no signs or symptoms of an infection) with multidrug-resistant organisms (MDRO) like *Candida auris*.
  - Residents with wounds or indwelling medical devices.



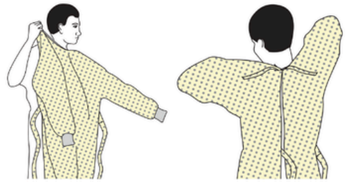
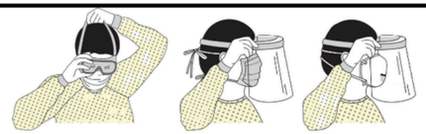
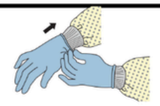
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Donning PPE

PUTTING ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE

STEP	PPE	DIRECTIONS
1	**Gown**	Slide on with the opening on the back Fasten in the back of neck and waist Fully covers: • Torso to knees • Arms to end of wrists • Wraps around the back 
2	**Mask or Respirator**	Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck Flexible band should fit to bridge of nose Face mask should fit snug to face and below chin Fit-check respirator 
3	**Goggles or Face Shield**	Place over face and eyes Secure on head with headband or earpieces Adjust to fit 
4	**Gloves**	Make sure they're the right size Should cover wrists or cuffs of gown 

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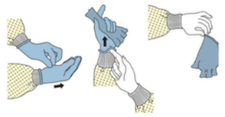
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Doffing PPE

EXAMPLE ONE

REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE: EXAMPLE ONE

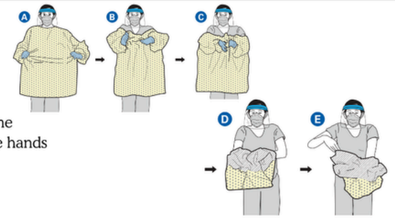
STEP	PPE	HOW TO TAKE OFF
1	Gloves	With gloved hand, grasp palm of the other gloved hand and peel off Hold removed glove in gloved hand Slide fingers of ungloved hand under the wrist of the other glove Peel off and discard 
2	Goggles or Face Shield	From the back, lift the headband over the earpiece Discard or place in designated area for reprocessing 
3	Gown	Untie, ensuring that the sleeves don't touch the body Touch the inside of gown to pull it away from neck and shoulders Turn gown inside out Fold or roll into a bundle and discard 
4	Mask or Respirator	Grasp the bottom ties or elastics Grasp the top ties or elastics Remove without touching the front Discard 

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EXAMPLE TWO

REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE: EXAMPLE TWO

STEP	PPE	HOW TO TAKE OFF
1	Gown and Gloves	Grasp gown in front with gloved hands Pull away from the body so tie breaks Fold/roll gown into a bundle As the gown is removed, peel off gloves at the same time Only touch the inside of the gloves and gown with bare hands Discard the gown and gloves 
2	Goggles or Face Shield	From the back, lift the headband over the earpiece Discard or place in designated area for reprocessing 
3	Mask or Respirator	Grasp the bottom ties or elastics Grasp the top ties or elastics Remove without touching the front Discard 

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Name those Precautions	Name that equipment	What PPE do I need?
100 Used to stop germs from spreading through respiratory droplets What is droplet precautions?	**100** These protect your hands from contact with chemicals and germs from patients and contaminated environments What is gloves?	**100** Droplet precautions What is surgical mask?
200 Used to stop germs from spreading through the air What is airborne precautions?	**200** These protect your eyes from chemicals, splashing water and splashing germs What is goggles?	**200** Contact precautions What is gown and gloves?
300 Used to stop germs from spreading through contact with patients or contaminated environments. Patients under these precautions should stay in their rooms except for medically necessary care What is contact precautions?	**300** This equipment protects you from breathing in germs suspended in the air. What is respirator?	**300** Airborne precautions What is fit-tested respirator?
400 Used in the long-term care setting to stop germs from spreading through contact with residents or contaminated environments. Residents under these precautions are able to leave their rooms What is enhanced barrier precautions?	**400** Protects your entire face from chemicals, splashing water and splashing germs What is face shield?	**400** Enhanced barrier precautions What is it depends? Gown and gloves when performing high-contact resident care

THANK YOU

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References

California Department of Public Health. (2019). Transmission-based precautions. https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/2019_4_TransmissionPrecautions_Approved02.22.19.pdf

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MODULE TWO:
A POCKETGUIDE FOR PRECAUTIONS
TRANSMISSION -BASED PRECAUTIONS



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Learning Objectives

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Ice breaker

What’s the nastiest mess you’ve had to clean up at work?

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Droplet precautions

- Used to stop germs from spreading through respiratory droplets that leave a person's body when they talk, cough, sneeze, or breathe. These respiratory droplets can enter the eyes, nose, or mouth of someone close by and spread.
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Contact precautions

- Used to stop germs from spreading through contact with patients or contaminated environments.
- Contact precautions include:
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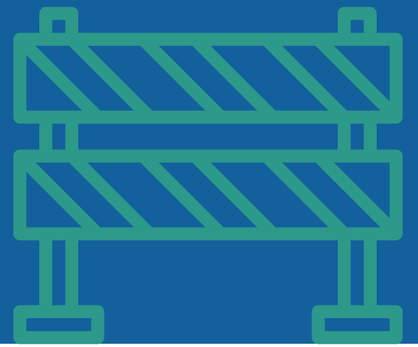


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Enhanced barrier precautions (EBP)

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  - Residents with wounds or indwelling medical devices.



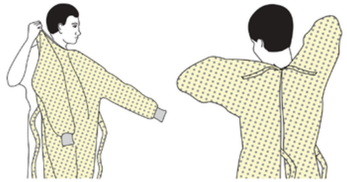
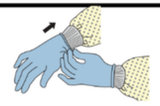
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Donning PPE

PUTTING ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE

STEP	PPE	DIRECTIONS
1	**Gown**	Slide on with the opening on the back Fasten in the back of neck and waist Fully covers: • Torso to knees • Arms to end of wrists • Wraps around the back 
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3	**Goggles or Face Shield**	Place over face and eyes Secure on head with headband or earpieces Adjust to fit 
4	**Gloves**	Make sure they're the right size Should cover wrists or cuffs of gown 

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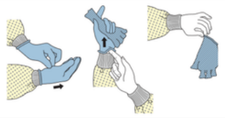
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Doffing PPE

EXAMPLE ONE

REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE: EXAMPLE ONE

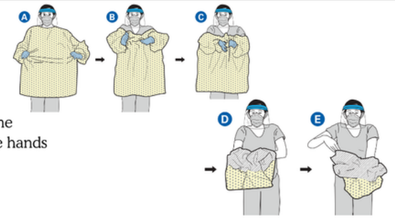
STEP	PPE	HOW TO TAKE OFF
1	Gloves	With gloved hand, grasp palm of the other gloved hand and peel off Hold removed glove in gloved hand Slide fingers of ungloved hand under the wrist of the other glove Peel off and discard 
2	Goggles or Face Shield	From the back, lift the headband over the earpiece Discard or place in designated area for reprocessing 
3	Gown	Untie, ensuring that the sleeves don't touch the body Touch the inside of gown to pull it away from neck and shoulders Turn gown inside out Fold or roll into a bundle and discard 
4	Mask or Respirator	Grasp the bottom ties or elastics Grasp the top ties or elastics Remove without touching the front Discard 

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EXAMPLE TWO

REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE: EXAMPLE TWO

STEP	PPE	HOW TO TAKE OFF
1	Gown and Gloves	Grasp gown in front with gloved hands Pull away from the body so tie breaks Fold/roll gown into a bundle As the gown is removed, peel off gloves at the same time Only touch the inside of the gloves and gown with bare hands Discard the gown and gloves 
2	Goggles or Face Shield	From the back, lift the headband over the earpiece Discard or place in designated area for reprocessing 
3	Mask or Respirator	Grasp the bottom ties or elastics Grasp the top ties or elastics Remove without touching the front Discard 

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JEOPARDY

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Name those Precautions	Name that equipment	What PPE do I need?
100 Used to stop germs from spreading through respiratory droplets What is droplet precautions?	**100** These protect your hands from contact with chemicals and germs from patients and contaminated environments What is gloves?	**100** Droplet precautions What is surgical mask?
200 Used to stop germs from spreading through the air What is airborne precautions?	**200** These protect your eyes from chemicals, splashing water and splashing germs What is goggles?	**200** Contact precautions What is gown and gloves?
300 Used to stop germs from spreading through contact with patients or contaminated environments. Patients under these precautions should stay in their rooms except for medically necessary care What is contact precautions?	**300** This equipment protects you from breathing in germs suspended in the air. What is respirator?	**300** Airborne precautions What is fit-tested respirator?
400 Used in the long-term care setting to stop germs from spreading through contact with residents or contaminated environments. Residents under these precautions are able to leave their rooms What is enhanced barrier precautions?	**400** Protects your entire face from chemicals, splashing water and splashing germs What is face shield?	**400** Enhanced barrier precautions What is it depends? Gown and gloves when performing high-contact resident care

THANK YOU

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References

California Department of Public Health. (2019). Transmission-based precautions. https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/CDPH%20Document%20Library/2019_4_TransmissionPrecautions_Approved02.22.19.pdf

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MODULE 2: TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS
PRE-TEST

Name: Date:

1) Standard precautions are always used in addition to transmission-based precautions?

True or False

2) If you are caring for a patient in contact precautions, which precautions do you take?

A) Don a gown and gloves prior to entering the patient's room
B) Use dedicated medical equipment with the patient
C) Clean and disinfect the patient's bed prior to transport
D) All of the above

3) Which transmission-based precautions require the use of a respirator?

A) Droplet precautions
B) Airborne precautions
C) Enhanced barrier precautions
D) Contact precautions

4) Which action should you take prior to entering a patient's room when they have droplet precautions in place?

A) Don a respirator
B) Clean your hands
C) Don a surgical mask
D) B and C

5) In which order should you use to don PPE?

A) Gown, mask, goggles, gloves
B) Mask, gloves, gown
C) Gloves, gown, mask, face shield
D) Gown, gloves, mask

6) In which order should you use to doff PPE?

A) Gloves, goggles, gown, mask
B) Gown and gloves together, goggles, mask
C) A and B
D) Gown, mask, gloves

7) Enhanced barrier precautions can be used in the long-term care and acute care (i.e., hospital) settings

True or False

MODULE 2: TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS POST-TEST

Name: Date:

1) Standard precautions are always used in addition to transmission-based precautions?

True or False

2) If you are caring for a patient in contact precautions, which precautions do you take?

A) Don a gown and gloves prior to entering the patient's room
B) Use dedicated medical equipment with the patient
C) Clean and disinfect the patient's bed prior to transport
D) All of the above

3) Which transmission-based precautions require the use of a respirator?

A) Droplet precautions
B) Airborne precautions
C) Enhanced barrier precautions
D) Contact precautions

4) Which action should you take prior to entering a patient's room when they have droplet precautions in place?

A) Don a respirator
B) Clean your hands
C) Don a surgical mask
D) B and C

5) In which order should you use to don PPE?

A) Gown, mask, goggles, gloves
B) Mask, gloves, gown
C) Gloves, gown, mask, face shield
D) Gown, gloves, mask

6) In which order should you use to doff PPE?

A) Gloves, goggles, gown, mask
B) Gown and gloves together, goggles, mask
C) A and B
D) Gown, mask, gloves

7) Enhanced barrier precautions can be used in the long-term care and acute care (i.e., hospital) settings

True or False

MODULE 2: TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS
ANSWER KEY

Name: Date:

1) Standard precautions are always used in addition to transmission-based precautions?

True or False

2) If you are caring for a patient in contact precautions, which precautions do you take?

A) Don a gown and gloves prior to entering the patient's room
B) Use dedicated medical equipment with the patient
C) Clean and disinfect the patient's bed prior to transport
D) All of the above

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B) Airborne precautions
C) Enhanced barrier precautions
D) Contact precautions

4) Which action should you take prior to entering a patient's room when they have droplet precautions in place?

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C) Don a surgical mask
D) B and C

5) In which order should you use to don PPE?

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B) Mask, gloves, gown
C) Gloves, gown, mask, face shield
D) Gown, gloves, mask

6) In which order should you use to doff PPE?

A) Gloves, goggles, gown, mask
B) Gown and gloves together, goggles, mask
C) A and B
D) Gown, mask, gloves

7) Enhanced barrier precautions can be used in the long-term care and acute care (i.e., hospital) settings

True or **False**

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE

	Eye Protection[1]	Gloves	Gown	Mask	Respirator	Room Placement
Airborne Precautions[4]					✓	Private room with negative air pressure if possible.[2] Use dedicated equipment. Patient should be restricted to room except for medically necessary care[3]
Contact Precautions		✓	✓			Private room if possible[4] and use dedicated equipment. Patient should be restricted to room except for medically necessary care[3]
Droplet Precautions[4]	✓			✓		Private room if possible[4] and use dedicated equipment
Enhanced Barrier Precautions		✓	✓			Private room and use dedicated or disposable equipment if possible.[4] Patient can participate in communal activities

[1]Goggles or face shield

[2]If not possible, patient should be placed in a room with closed door and wear a surgical mask if safely able to

[3]If patient must leave the room, they should wear a surgical mask if safely able to do so

[4]If not possible, consult infection control or public health

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TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS

JOB AIDE

Precautions	Situation
Standard Precautions	Used with all patient care, in all settings, based on a risk assessment to protect healthcare personnel and prevent spread of germs
Airborne Precautions	Used when small germs remain suspended in the air over long distances
Contact Precautions	Used when germs are transmitted through direct or indirect contact with the patient's skin or the patient's environment
Droplet Precautions	Used when germs through respiratory secretions in large droplets that cannot travel long distances and are short-lived in transit
Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP)[1]	Used in long-term care settings, when germs are transmitted through direct or indirect contact with the patient's skin or the patient's environment. EBPs are used when performing high-contact resident care activities such as dressing, bathing, transferring, providing hygiene, changing linens, toileting, providing incontinence care, care of device such as urinary catheter or central line, providing wound care.

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TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS: PRECAUTIONS BY GERM

JOB AIDE

Germs or Illness	Precautions
Bloodborne Germs	Standard
C. *difficile*	Standard and contact
COVID-19	Standard, contact, and modified airborne: Healthcare providers should wear a fit-tested respirator, gown, gloves, and eye protection
Gastrointestinal Illness[1]	Standard and contact plus. Contact plus includes all elements of contact precautions plus the requirement the patient's environment be cleaned with an EPA-registered sporicidal
Influenza	Standard and droplet
Measles	Standard and airborne
Meningococcal Disease	Standard and droplet

[1]Illness with nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea.

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Germs or Illness	Precautions
Mpox	Standard, contact, droplet, and modified airborne: Healthcare providers should wear a fit-tested respirator, gown, gloves, and eye protection
Multidrug-resistant organisms (MDRO)	• Standard and contact plus: Patients in acute care settings and patients in long-term care with active signs/symptoms of infection • Enhanced barrier: Patients in long-term care settings without signs/symptoms of infection and/or body secretions that cannot be contained
Pertussis	Standard and droplet
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)	Standard, contact, and droplet
Tuberculosis (TB)	Standard and airborne (and contact if extrapulmonary, draining lesion)
Varicella	Standard, airborne, and contact

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TRANSPORTING PATIENTS IN TRANSMISSION-BASED PRECAUTIONS

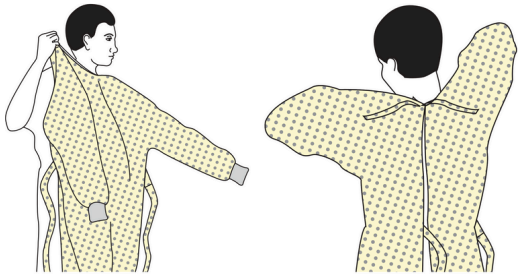
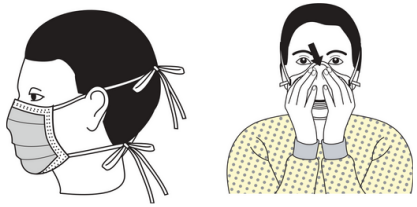
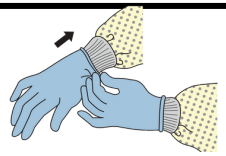
JOB AIDE

Limit transport and movement of patients outside of their room to medically neccessary care.
Contain/Cover any infected areas for any patients on contact precautions.
Do not wear PPE during patient transport.
Clean hands before applying and after removing PPE.
Use good hand-off communication about transmission-based precautions.
Use clean PPE at the destination point

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PUTTING ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE

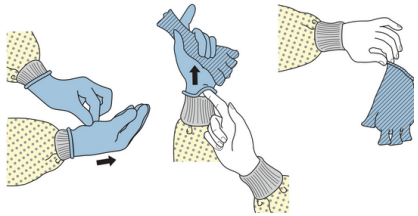
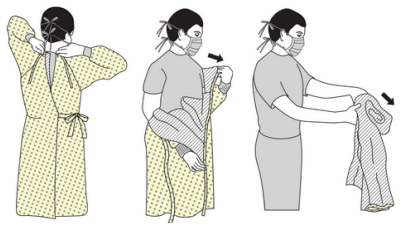
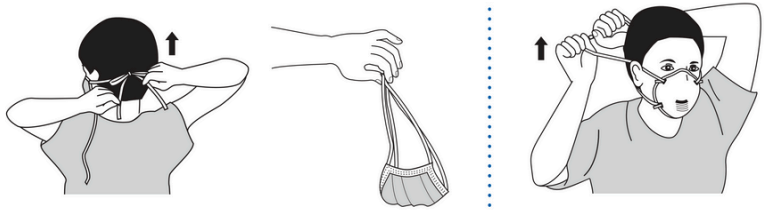
STEP	PPE	DIRECTIONS
1	**Gown**	Slide on with the opening on the back Fasten in the back of neck and waist Fully covers: • Torso to knees • Arms to end of wrists • Wraps around the back 
2	**Mask or Respirator**	Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck Flexible band should fit to bridge of nose Face mask should fit snug to face and below chin Fit-check respirator 
3	**Goggles or Face Shield**	Place over face and eyes Secure on head with headband or earpieces Adjust to fit 
4	**Gloves**	Make sure they're the right size Should cover wrists or cuffs of gown 

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REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE: EXAMPLE ONE

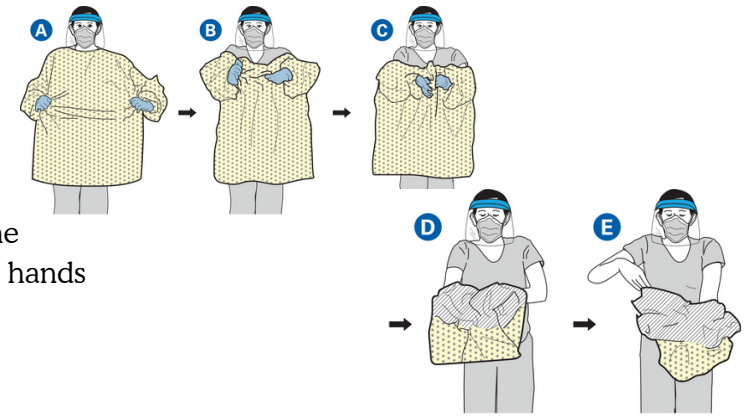
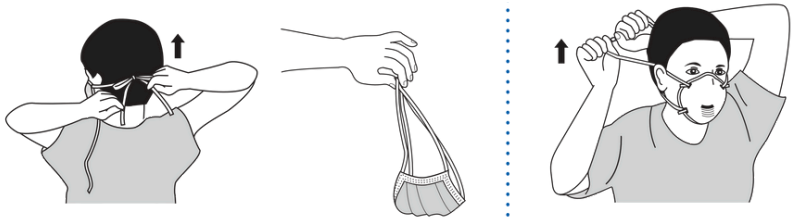
STEP	PPE	HOW TO TAKE OFF
1	**Gloves**	With gloved hand, grasp palm of the other gloved hand and peel off Hold removed glove in gloved hand Slide fingers of ungloved hand under the wrist of the other glove Peel off and discard 
2	**Goggles or Face Shield**	From the back, lift the headband over the earpiece Discard or place in designated area for reprocessing 
3	**Gown**	Untie, ensuring that the sleeves don't touch the body Touch the inside of gown to pull it away from neck and shoulders Turn gown inside out Fold or roll into a bundle and discard 
4	**Mask or Respirator**	Grasp the bottom ties or elastics Grasp the top ties or elastics Remove without touching the front Discard 

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REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

JOB AIDE: EXAMPLE TWO

STEP	PPE	HOW TO TAKE OFF
1	**Gown and Gloves**	Grasp gown in front with gloved hands Pull away from the body so tie breaks Fold/roll gown into a bundle As the gown is removed, peel off gloves at the same time Only touch the inside of the gloves and gown with bare hands Discard the gown and gloves 
2	**Goggles or Face Shield**	From the back, lift the headband over the earpiece Discard or place in designated area for reprocessing 
3	**Mask or Respirator**	Grasp the bottom ties or elastics Grasp the top ties or elastics Remove without touching the front Discard 

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HOW TO READ A DISINFECTANT LABEL

FRONT

SQUEAKY GREEN WIPES

Germicidal Bleach Wipes

- **KILLS BACTERIA, VIRUSES, FUNGI, AND MORE!**
- **MEETS OSHA BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS STANDARD**
- **READY-TO-USE WIPES**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Sodium Hypochlorite.... 1.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:....98.1%
TOTAL:.....100%



CAUTION: CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ORGANISMS:
BACTERIA: 30 SECOND CONTACT TIME:
- *Acinetobacter baumannii*
- *Bordatella pertussis*
- *Campylobacter jejuni*
- Carbapenem resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (CRKP)
- Vancomycin resistant *Enterococcus faecalis (VRE)*
- ESBL producing *Escherichia coli*
- *Legionella pneumophila*
- Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- *Salmonella enterica*
- *Shigella dysenteries*

SPORE-FORMING BACTERIA:
3 MINUTE CONTACT TIME
- *Clostridium difficile (C. diff) spores**

VIRUSES: 30 SECOND CONTACT TIME
- HIV Type 1

VIRUSES: 1 MINUTE CONTACT TIME
- Avian influenza A virus
- Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2
- Influenza A Virus
- Influenza B Virus
- Measles Virus
- Norovirus
- Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)
- Rhinovirus
- Rotavirus
- SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)

MOLD, MILDEW, FUNGI:
3 MINUTE CONTACT TIME
- *Candida albicans*
- *Candida auris (C. auris)**
- *Candida glabrata*
- *Trichophyton interdigitale*

100 IMPREGNATED WIPES 6" x 5"

NET WT 10 OZ

EXP 31JUN2025

BACK

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with the label instructions. A potable water rinse is required for food contact surfaces. Do not use on glassware, utensils, or dishes. Not for cleaning or sanitizing skin.

DISINFECTION:
TO CLEAN AND DISINFECT, NONPOROUS SURFACES: Wipe surface clean prior to disinfection. Use enough wipes for treated surface to remain visibly wet for indicated contact time. Let air dry.
Personal protection: Wear gloves, gown, mask, and eye protection. **Cleaning Procedure:** Thorough cleaning of surfaces/objects before disinfection with this product is necessary. Cleaning includes vigorous scrubbing until all visible soil is removed. Pay special attention to high-touch surfaces. Clean from cleanest to dirtiest and do not reuse soiled cloths.

***Special instructions for Cleaning prior to disinfection against C. *diff* or C. *auris*:**
Personal protection: Wear gloves, gown, mask, and eye protection. **Cleaning Procedure:** Thorough cleaning of surfaces/objects before disinfection with this product is necessary. Cleaning includes vigorous scrubbing until all visible soil is removed. Pay special attention to high-touch surfaces. Clean from cleanest to dirtiest and do not reuse soiled cloths.

COMPATIBLE WITH A VARIETY OF SURFACES:

SITES:
- Ambulances
- Dialysis centers
- Hospitals
- Laboratories
- Outpatient healthcare facilities
- Restrooms
- Patient rooms
- Pharmacies

SURFACES:
- Hospital bed railings
- Blood pressure monitors
- Cabinets
- Call buttons
- Cell phones
- Computer keyboards
- Doorknobs
- Exam tables
- Glucometers
- IV poles
- Laminated surfaces
- Plastic-covered mattresses
- Stretchers
- Support bars
- Tables
- Ultrasound transducers
- Wheelchairs

SURFACE MATERIALS:
- Chrome
- Ceramic
- Enamel
- Glass
- Plastic
- Porcelain
- Stainless steel
- Vinyl

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: HAZARDS TO HUMAN AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION:
Liquid causes moderate eye irriation. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly after use with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the bathroom. For sensitive skin or prolonged use, wear gloves.

AVOID CONTACT WITH:
- Aluminum
- Brass
- Copper
- Fabric
- Galvanized steel
- Granite
- Marble
- Rubber
- Silver
- Wood

FIRST AID: If in eyes, hold eye open and rinse gently in water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses (if applicable) after 5 minutes of rinsing. Call Poison Control or a healthcare provider for treatment. Have this bottle with you while making the call.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Strong oxidizing agent. Do not mix with other chemicals. Mixing this product with other chemicals or organic matter such as urine or feces in a manner inconsistent with labeling instructions, may release hazardous gases toxic to eyes, lungs, and other mucous membranes.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in a cool, dry place. do not reuse or refill empty container. recycle empty container or discard in trash.

Questions? Call (800) 555-5555. For SDS, please visit www.cleanergb.com.
Mfd. for **Cleaner GB Company**,
555 Squeaky Green, Cincinnati, OH 45229 © 2025.
EPA Reg. No.: 123456-789 EPA Est. No. 123-OH-45

Active Ingredients: Main chemical ingredient(s) used in product.

Kill Claims: Organisms the product kills. Pay special attention to contact time.

Expiration Date: Make sure the product has not expired. Expired products are not as effective.

Storage and Disposal: Instructions for proper storage of the product and how to dispose of the product after use.

Directions for Use: How to use the disinfectant.

Compatible surfaces/sites: Sites or surfaces safe to use the product on.

Precautionary Statements: Known risks of using the product.

First Aid: Instructions for care if the product gets in your eyes, mouth, on skin, or is inhaled.

EPA Registration Number: The number assigned to the pesticide product when registered with the EPA.

EPA Establishment Number: The number assigned to the company producing the product.

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EPA'S LISTS OF REGISTERED ANTIMICROBIAL PRODUCTS AGAINST COMMON PATHOGENS

JOB AIDE

LIST	DESCRIPTION
A	Sterilants
B	*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (TB)
G	Norovirus
H	Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecalis/faecium (VRE)
J	Medical waste
K	*Clostridioides difficile*
L	Ebola virus
M	Avian influenza virus
N	COVID-19
O	Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus (RHDV2)
P	*Candida auris (C. auris)*
Q	Emerging viral pathogens (EVPs): Pathogens that are rare or novel (new)
S	Bloodborne pathogens: human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C

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FAQ ABOUT DISINFECTANTS

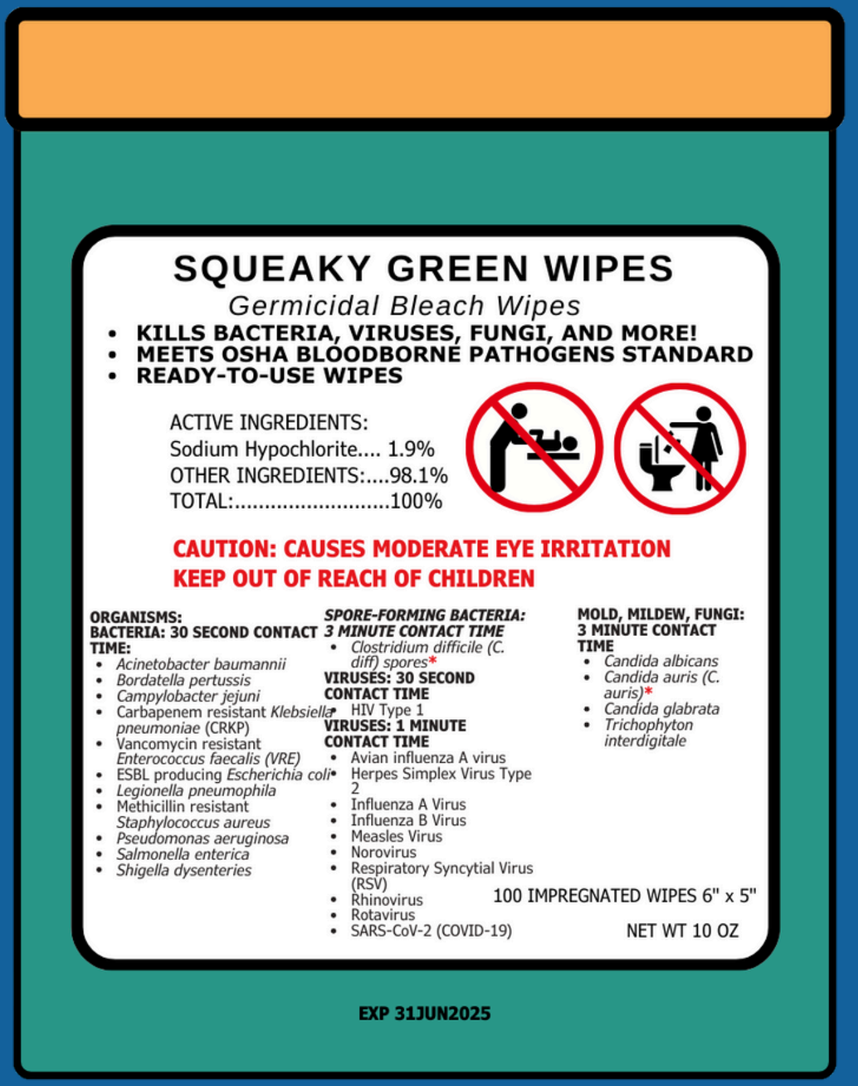
What's the difference between cleaning, disinfecting, and sanitizing?
Cleaning removes dirt and debris from surfaces but does not kill all of the germs that might be living on surfaces or objects. Disinfecting kills germs living on surfaces or objects. Sanitizing reduces the number of germs living on objects and surfaces to levels considered safe.

Why are disinfectants considered pesticides?
Disinfectants kill germs such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi. The EPA considers these germs to be pests just as much as bugs.

What does contact time mean?
Also known as "wet time." Contact time is the amount of time a disinfectant needs to stay on a surface (wet) in order to be effective and kill the germs.

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MODULE THREE:
READING A DISINFECTANT LABEL*
HOW TO



*Adapted from the Centers for Disease Control's "How to Read a Disinfectant Label" infographic: https://www.cdc.gov/project-firstline/media/pdfs/HowToReadALabel-Infographic-508.pdf

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Disclosures

Use of images from internet accessible websites to illustrate points here does not imply endorsement of the websites or products at those websites.

We have no financial conflicts of interest to disclose.

Learning Objectives

After completing this micro-learn, learners will be able to:

- Explain the difference between cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting.
- Identify the components of a disinfectant label.

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Ice breaker

What was the last product (e.g., food, drink, cleaning product) label you read?

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What is a disinfectant?

- A disinfectant is a product that kills germs.
- Germs, also called microbes, live on nearly every surface, including in the air, in the dirt, in water, on and inside the human body!
- It is important to know how to read a disinfectant label to make sure that all germs in the patient environment are killed to reduce the spread of germs.

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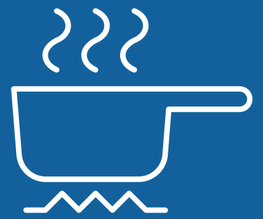
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What's the difference between cleaning, disinfecting, and sanitizing?



Cleaning: Physically removes dirt, debris, most germs from surfaces and objects but doesn't kill germs.

- Example: Washing your dishes with dish soap.



Sanitizing: Reduces the number of germs on objects and surfaces to a safe level.

- Example: Sanitizing baby bottles in boiling water.

Disinfecting: Kills germs on surfaces or objects.

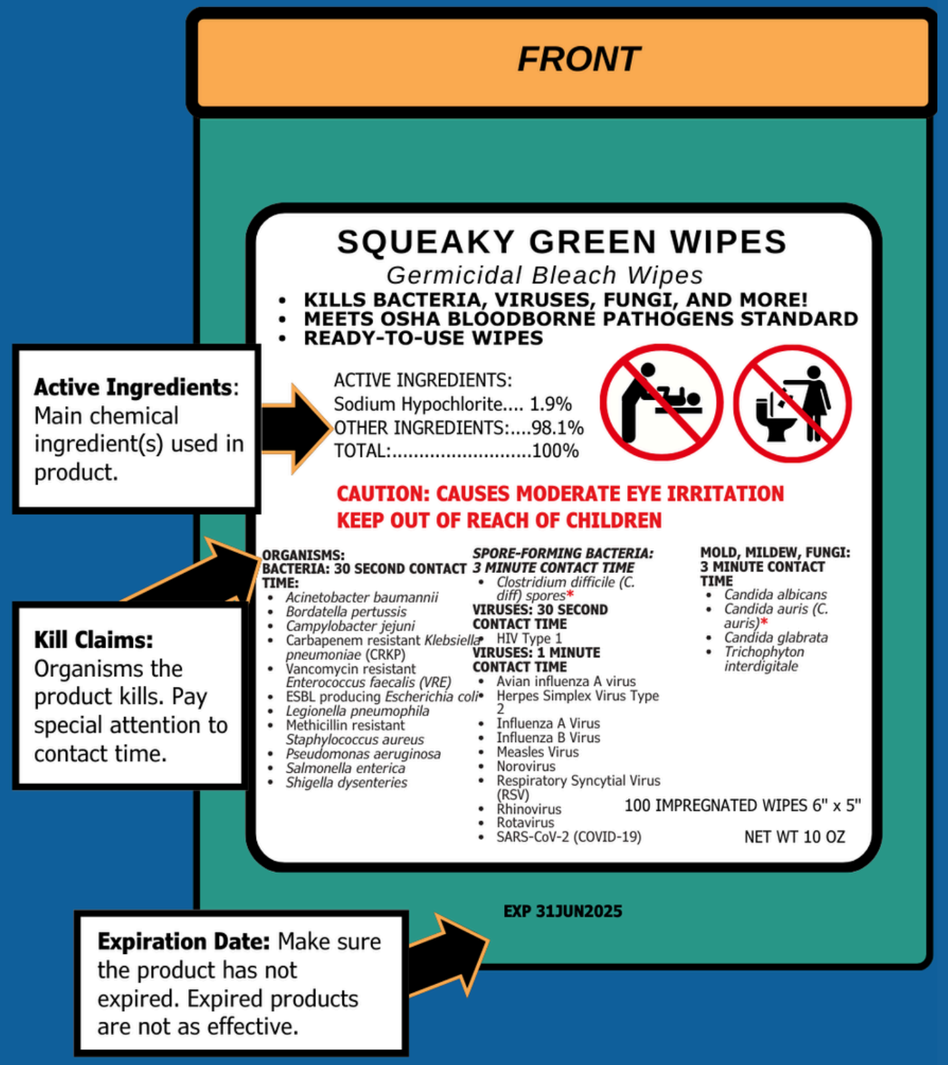
- Example: Using a disinfectant wipe to wipe down your work station at the end of the day.



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The disinfectant label: Front label

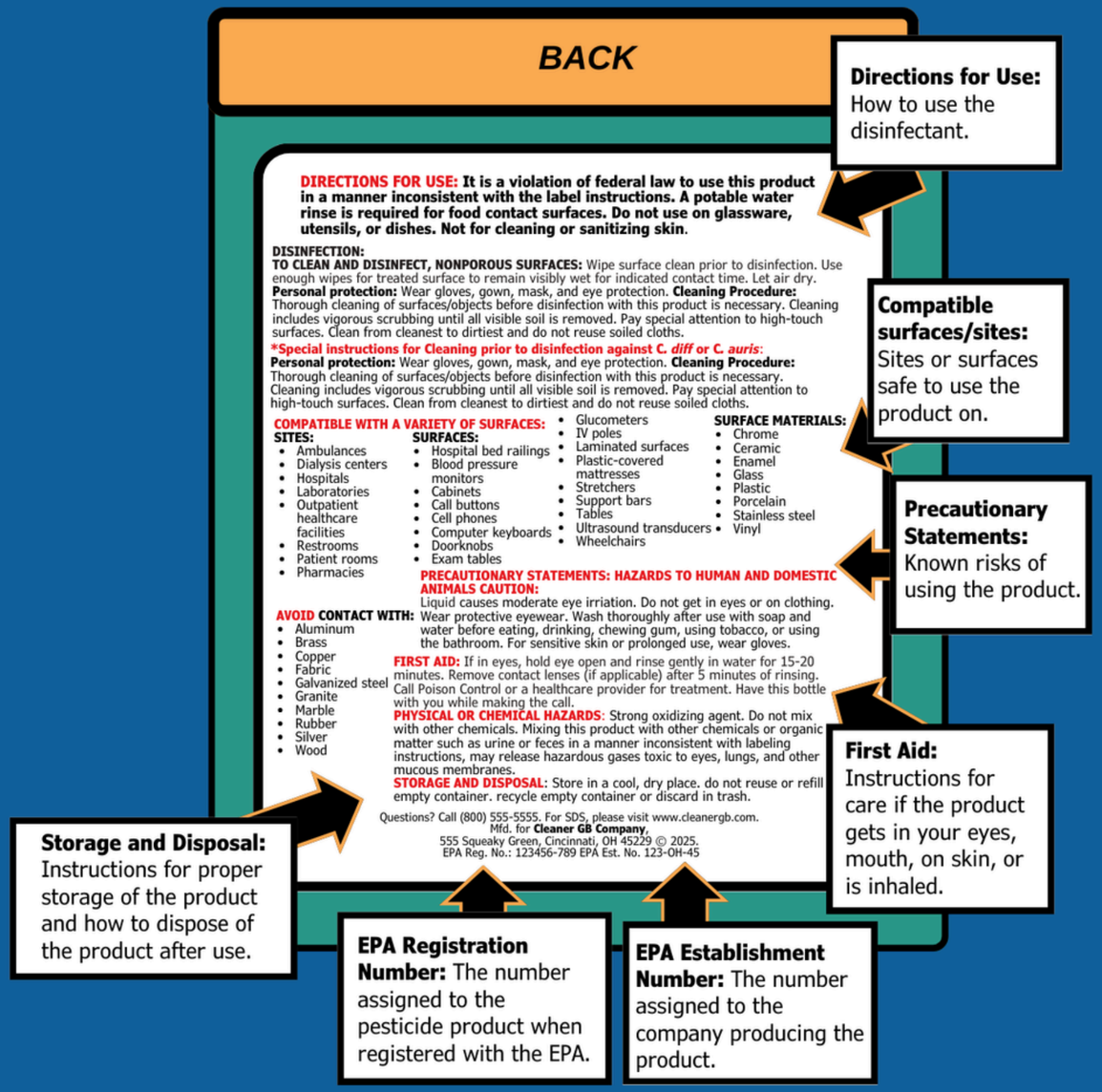


- **Active ingredients:** Main chemical(s) found in the product that are responsible for killing the germs.
- **Kill Claims:** List of organisms the product can effectively kill.
    - Includes the **contact time** (also known as “wet time”: Length of time the surface must stay wet to kill germs.
- **Expiration date:** Don’t use a product after this date as expired products are not as effective.

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The disinfectant label: Back label

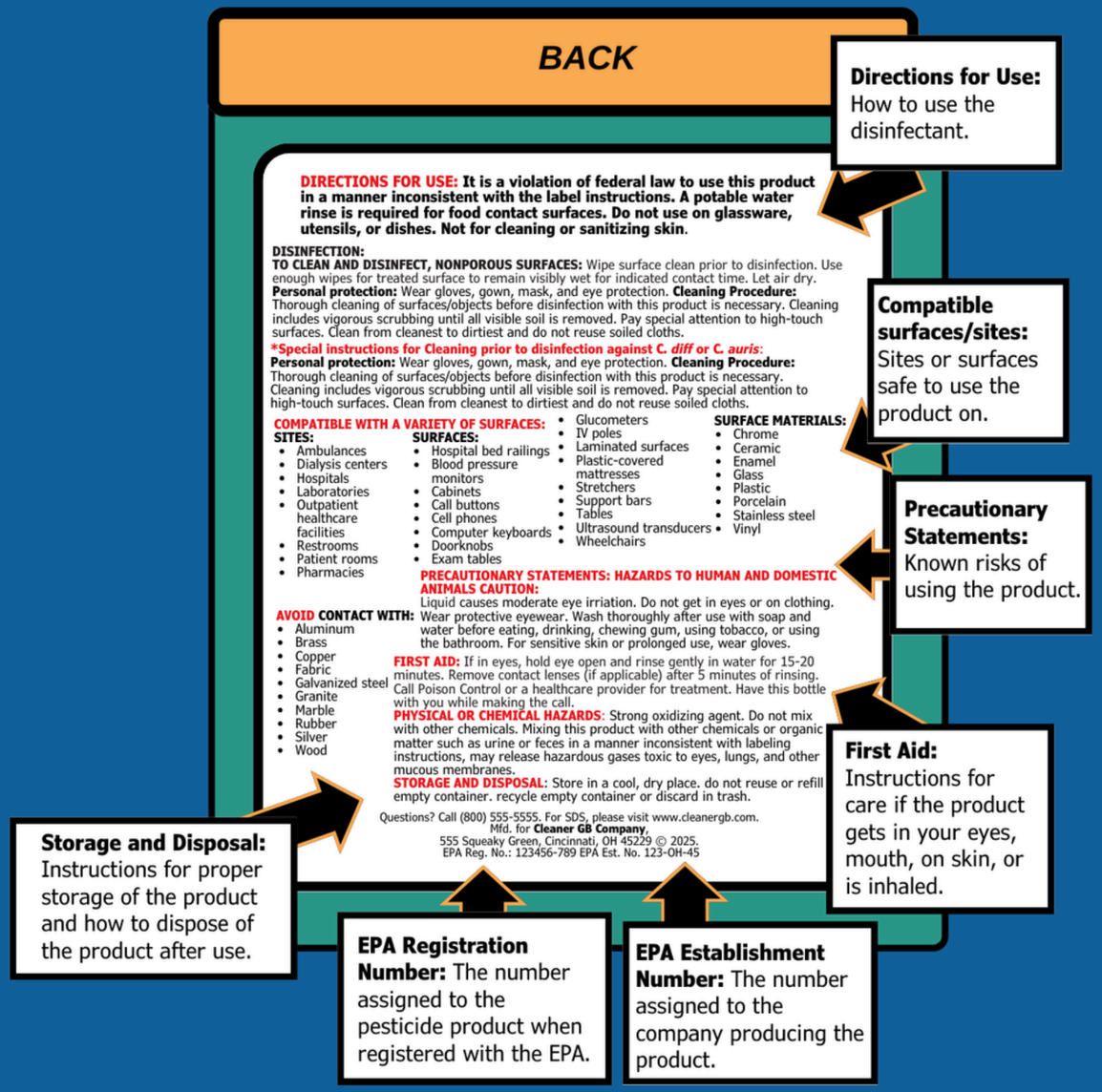


- **Directions for use:** Explains how to properly use the disinfectant. These instructions must be followed for the product to be effective.
- **Compatible surfaces/sites:** Lists:
  - Sites or settings such as hospitals, laboratories, etc., where the product can be used.
  - Surfaces such as call buttons, cell phones, keyboards, etc., on which the product can be used.
  - Surface materials such as chrome, ceramic, glass, etc., on which the product can be used.

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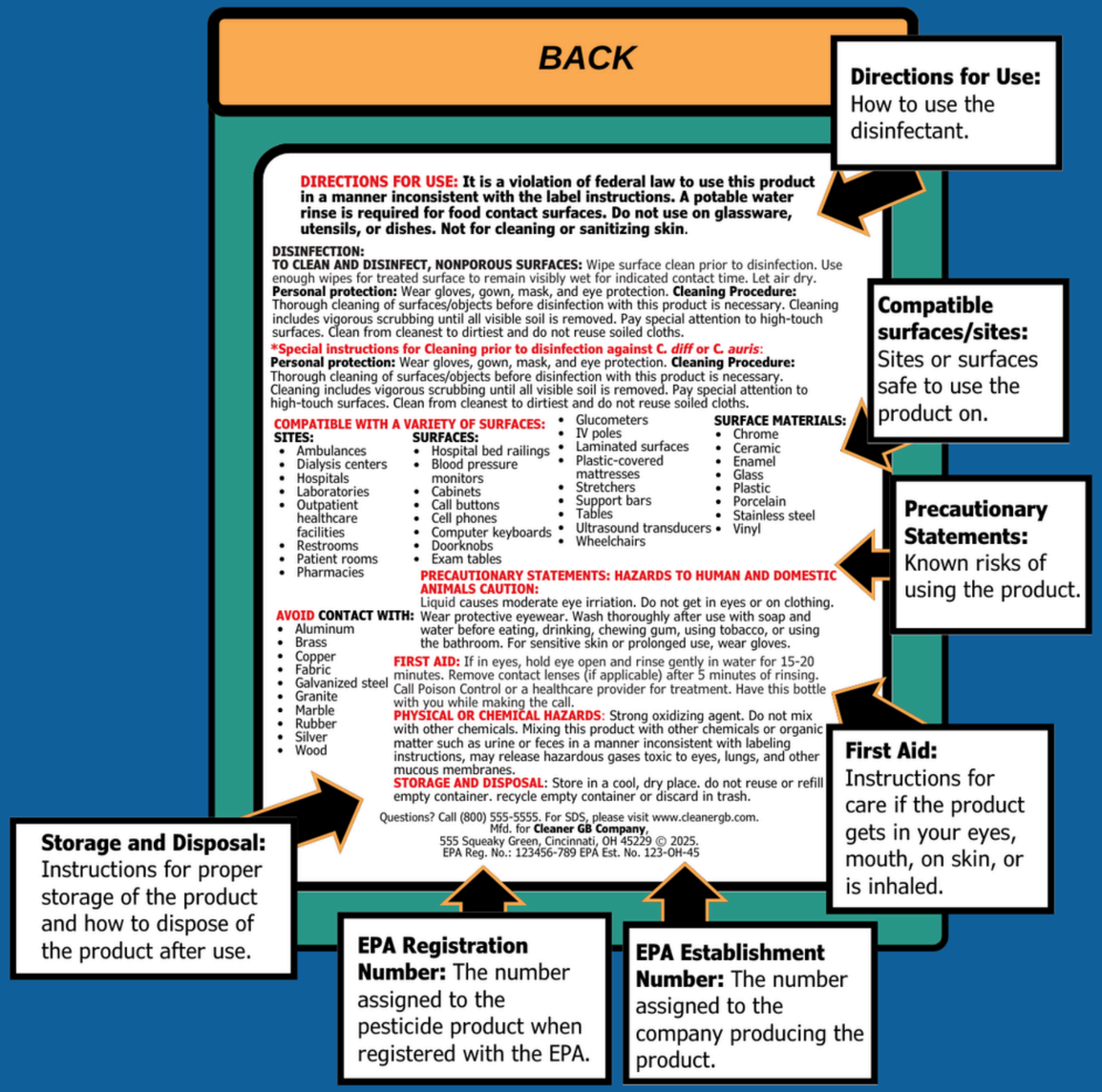


- **Precautionary statements:** Lists the product's known health hazards to human and domestic animals.
- **First aid:** Provides instructions for care if the product gets in your eyes, mouth, skin, or is inhaled.
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) establishment number:** The number assigned by the EPA to the company that makes the product.

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The disinfectant label: Back label



- **EPA registration number:** The number assigned to the product when registered with the EPA. U.S. law requires all disinfectants be registered with the EPA.
- **Storage and disposal:** Explains:
  - How to properly store the product.
  - How to dispose of the expired product.
  - How to dispose of the container.

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JEOPARDY

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Definitions	Name that label	Cleaning or Disinfecting or Sanitizing?
100 These live nearly everywhere What is germs?	**100** The last date a product can be used effectively What is expiration date?	**100** Using a strong bleach solution (1 part bleach to 48 parts water) to kill germs in a toilet bowl What is disinfecting?
200 The length of time the surface must stay wet to kill germs What is contact time?	**200** The main chemical(s) found in the product that provide the disinfecting properties What is active ingredients?	**200** Spraying dirt of your shoes with the hose What is cleaning?
300 The physical removal of dirt, debris, and most germs from surfaces and objects, but not killing microorganisms What is cleaning?	**300** Lists the germs the product kills What is kill claims?	**300** Running a toothbrush through the dishwasher with hot water (at least 150°F) What is sanitizing?
400 Reducing the number of germs on objects and surfaces to a safe level What is sanitizing?	**400** Explains how to properly use the disinfectant and must be followed for the product to be effective What is directions for use?	**400** Washing clothes with a mild laundry detergent What is cleaning?
500 Killing germs on surfaces or objects What is disinfecting?	**500** Lists the products known health hazards What is precautionary statements?	**500** Placing my cell phone in a UV light box to reduce germs What is sanitizing?

THANK YOU

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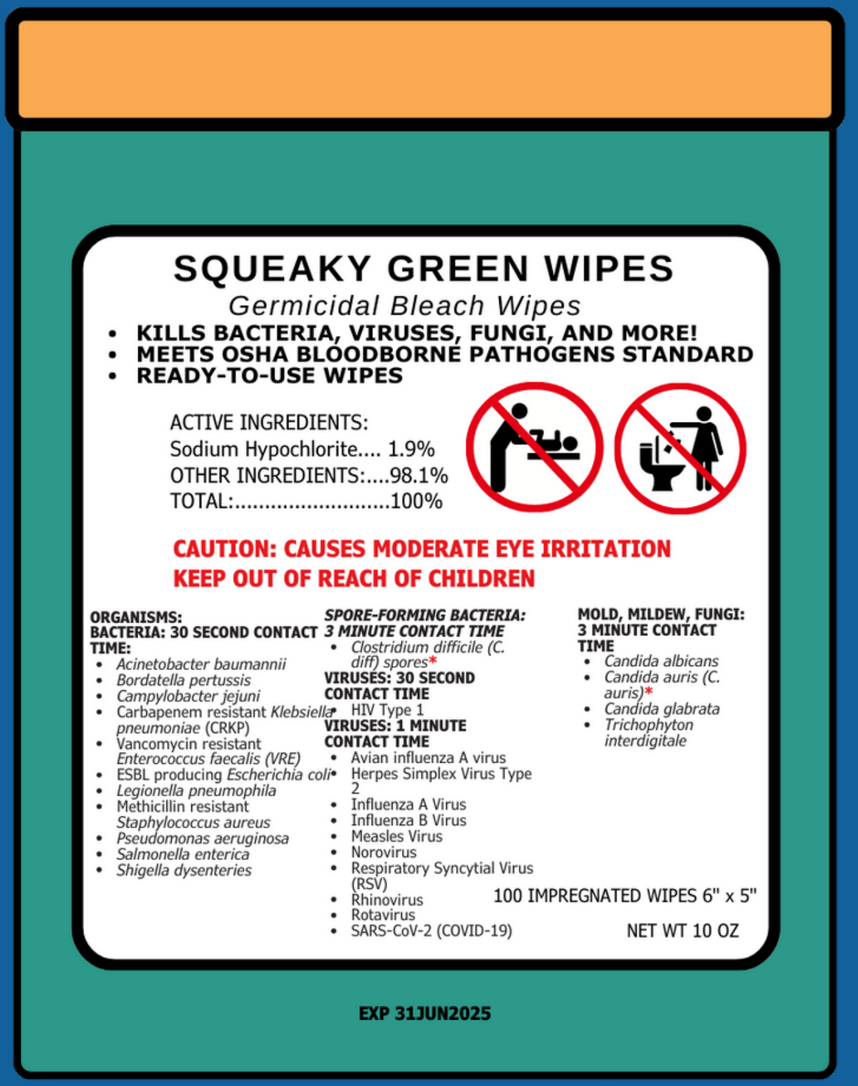
References

Center for Disease Control, C. (2023). How to read a disinfectant label. https://www.cdc.gov/project-firstline/media/pdfs/howtoreadalabel-infographic-508.pdf?CDC_AAref_Val=https://www.cdc.gov/hai/pdfs/HowToReadALabel-Infographic-508.pdf

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MODULE THREE:
READING A DISINFECTANT LABEL*
HOW TO



*Adapted from the Centers for Disease Control's "How to Read a Disinfectant Label" infographic: https://www.cdc.gov/project-firstline/media/pdfs/HowToReadALabel-Infographic-508.pdf

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Disclosures

Use of images from internet accessible websites to illustrate points here does not imply endorsement of the websites or products at those websites.

We have no financial conflicts of interest to disclose.

Learning Objectives

After completing this micro -learn, learners will be able to:

- Explain the difference between cleaning, sanitizing, and disinfecting.
- Identify the components of a disinfectant label.

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Ice breaker

What was the last product (e.g., food, drink, cleaning product) label you read?

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What is a disinfectant?

- A disinfectant is a product that kills germs.
- Germs, also called microbes, live on nearly every surface, including in the air, in the dirt, in water, on and inside the human body!
- It is important to know how to read a disinfectant label to make sure that all germs in the patient environment are killed to reduce the spread of germs.

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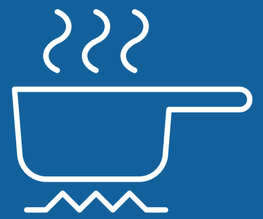
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What's the difference between cleaning, disinfecting, and sanitizing?



Cleaning: Physically removes dirt, debris, most germs from surfaces and objects but doesn't kill germs.

- Example: Washing your dishes with dish soap.



Sanitizing: Reduces the number of germs on objects and surfaces to a safe level.

- Example: Sanitizing baby bottles in boiling water.



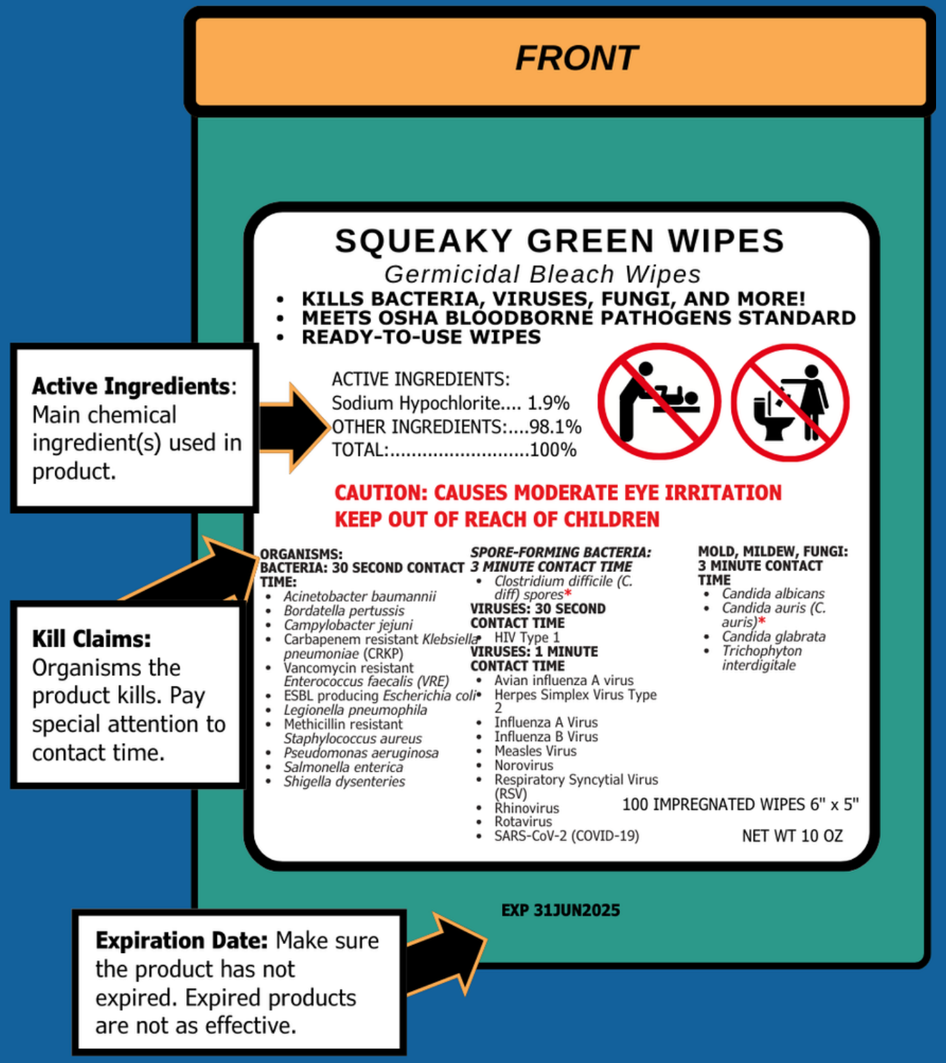
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The disinfectant label: Front label

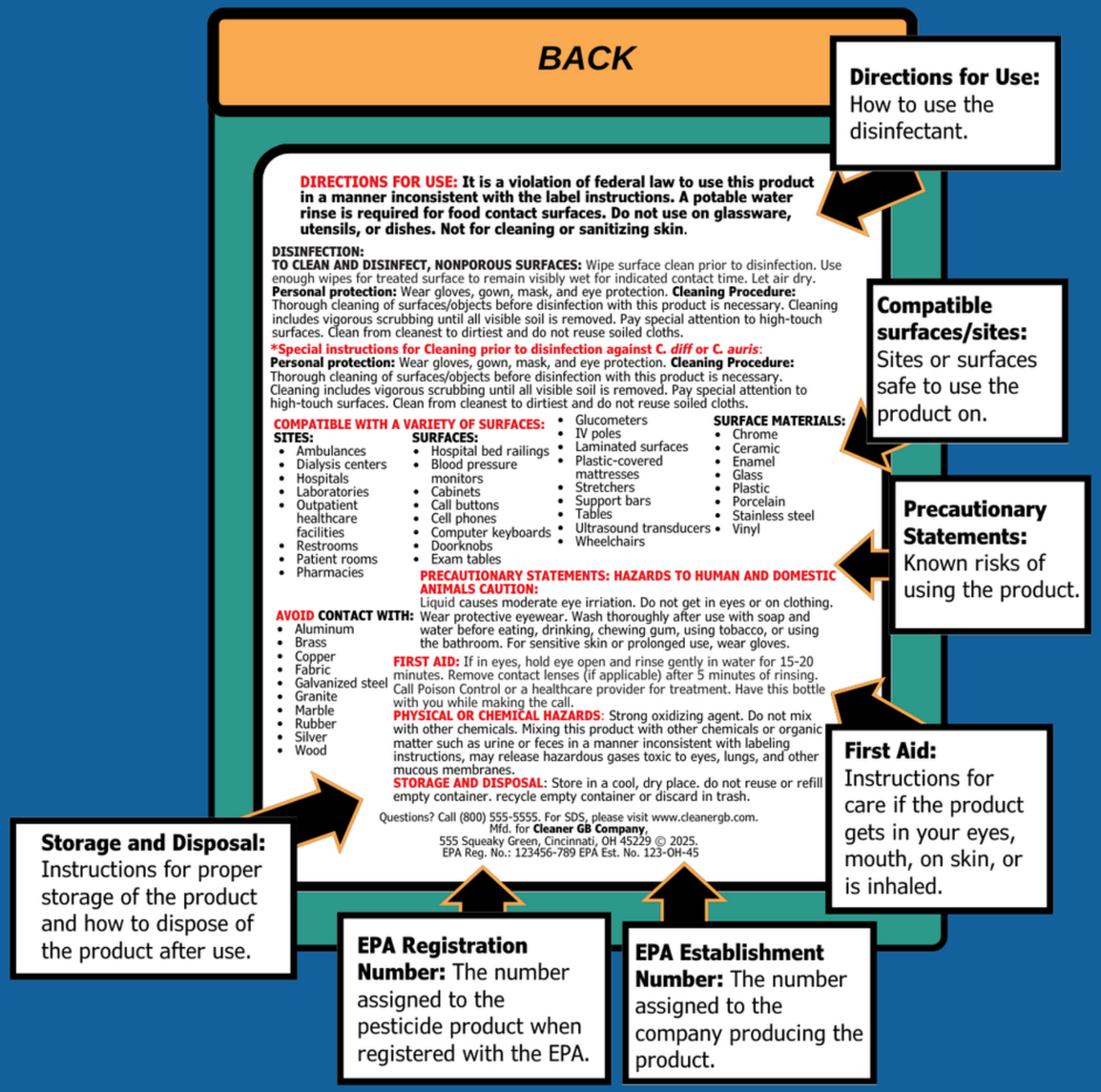


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The disinfectant label: Back label

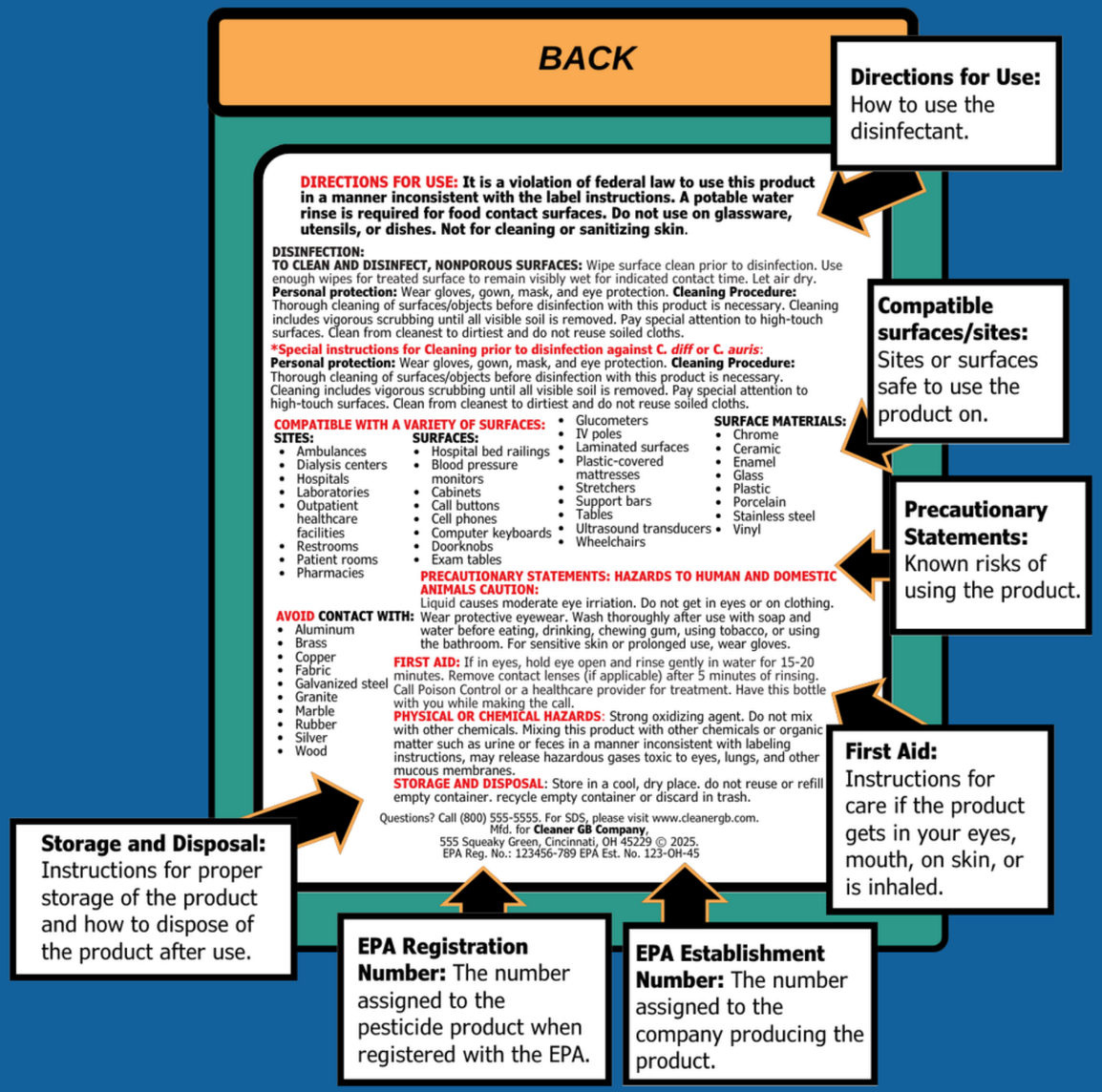


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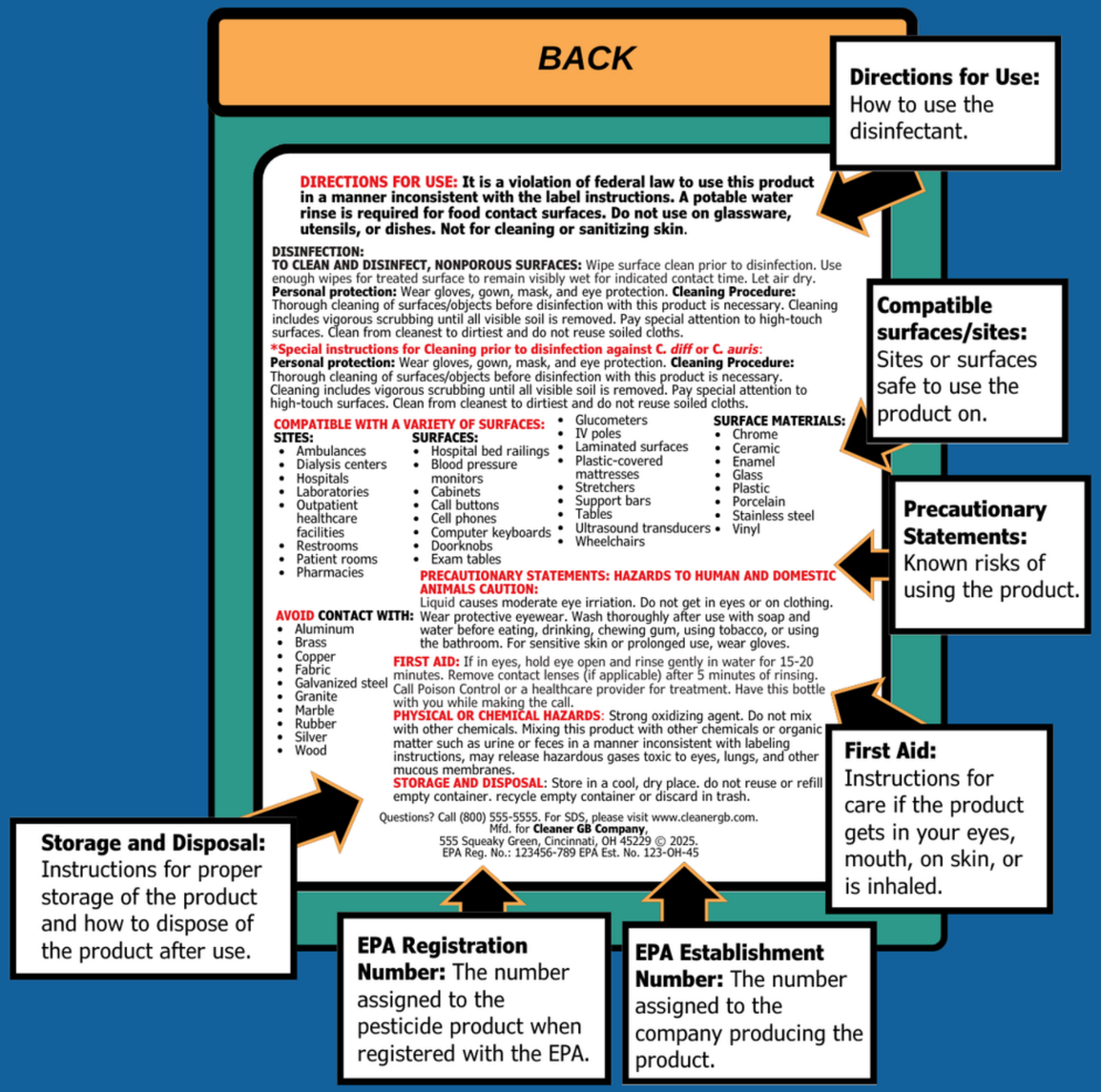


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The disinfectant label: Back label



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JEOPARDY

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THANK YOU

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MODULE 3: READING A DISINFECTANT LABEL
PRE-TEST

Name: Date:

1) Match the word to the correct definition.

Cleaning ___ A. Reduces the number of germs on objects and surfaces to a safe level

Disinfecting ___ B. Physically removes dirt, debris, and most germs from surfaces and objects

Sanitizing ___ C. Kills germs on surfaces and objects

2) This part of the disinfectant label lists organisms the product can effectively eliminate.

A) Active ingredients
B) Precautionary statements
C) Kill claims
D) Directions for use

3) The length of time the surface must stay wet to kill germs is called what?

A) Wet time
B) Soak time
C) Contact time
D) A and C

4) This part of the disinfectant label lists the products known hazards to humans.

A) Precautionary statements
B) First aid
C) A and B
D) Directions for use

5) The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all disinfectant products to be registered with the EPA.

True or False

6) Disinfectants can be used up to 30 days past their expiration date and be just as effective.

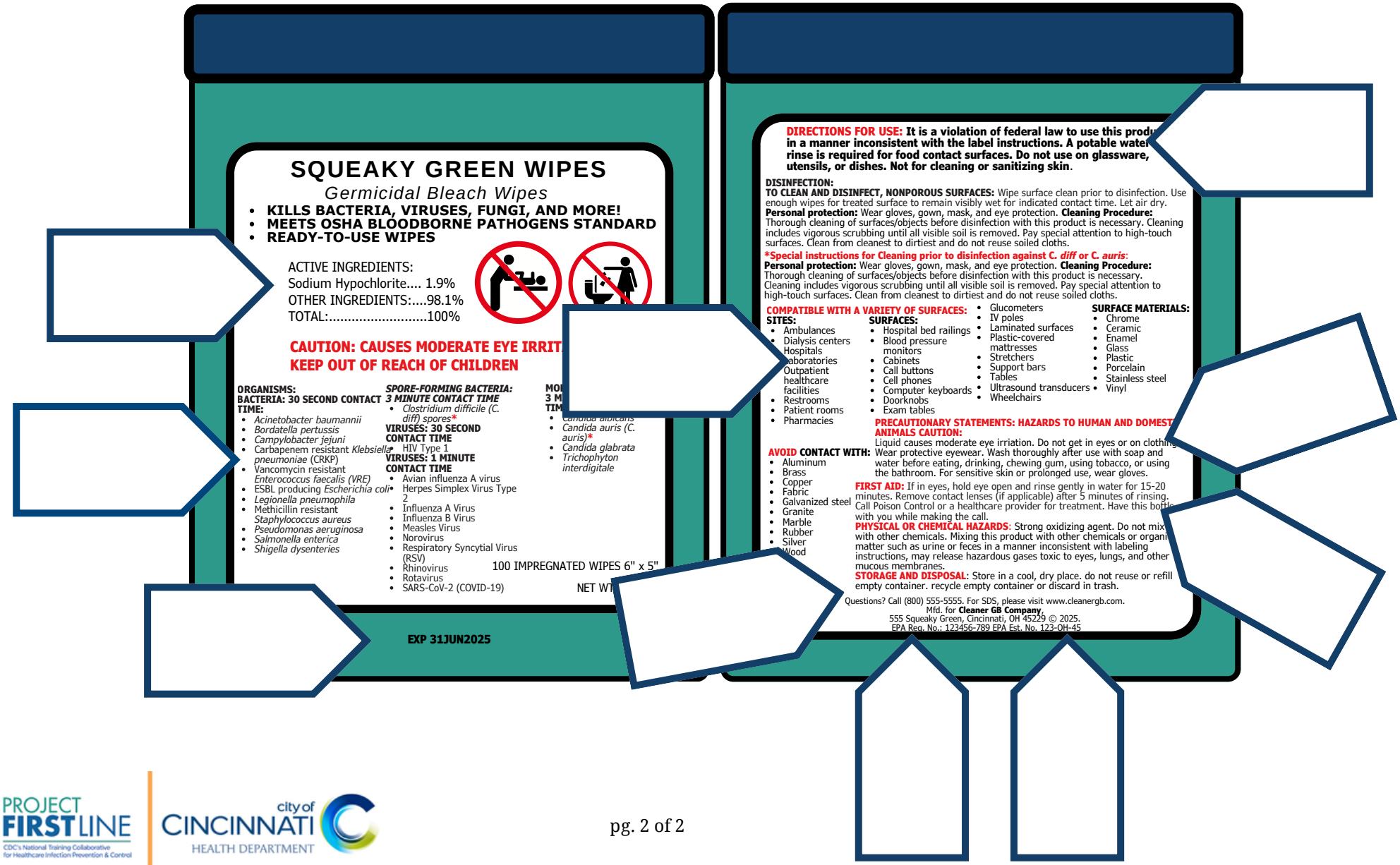
True or False

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7) Label the disinfectant product with the following components.

First aid Directions for use Precautionary statements Expiration date Kill claims Storage and disposal

Compatible surface/sites EPA registration number Active ingredients EPA Establishment number



MODULE 3: READING A DISINFECTANT LABEL
POST-TEST

Name: Date:

1) Match the word to the correct definition.

Cleaning ___	A. Reduces the number of germs on objects and surfaces to a safe level
Disinfecting ___	B. Physically removes dirt, debris, and most germs from surfaces and objects
Sanitizing ___	C. Kills germs on surfaces and objects

2) This part of the disinfectant label lists organisms the product can effectively eliminate.

A) Active ingredients
B) Precautionary statements
C) Kill claims
D) Directions for use

3) The length of time the surface must stay wet to kill germs is called what?

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B) First aid
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D) Directions for use

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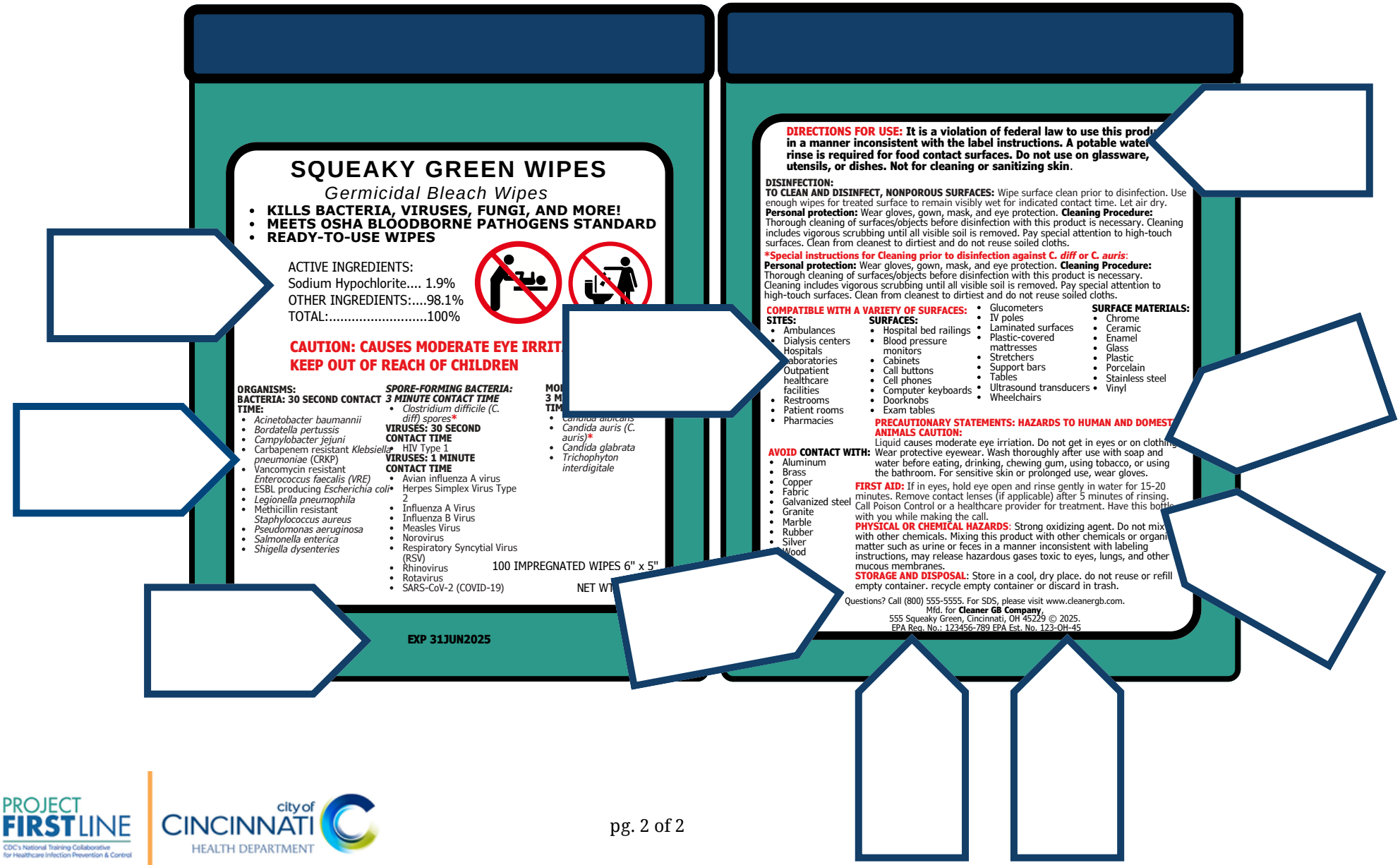
True or False

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First aid Directions for use Precautionary statements Expiration date Kill claims Storage and disposal

Compatible surface/sites EPA registration number Active ingredients EPA establishment number



MODULE 3: READING A DISINFECTANT LABEL
ANSWER KEY

Name: Date:

1) Match the word to the correct definition.

Cleaning **B**
Disinfecting **C**
Sanitizing **A**

A. Reduces the number of germs on objects and surfaces to a safe level.
B. Physically removes dirt, debris, and most germs from surfaces and objects.
C. Kills germs on surfaces and objects

2) This part of the disinfectant label lists organisms the product can effectively eliminate.

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B) Precautionary statements
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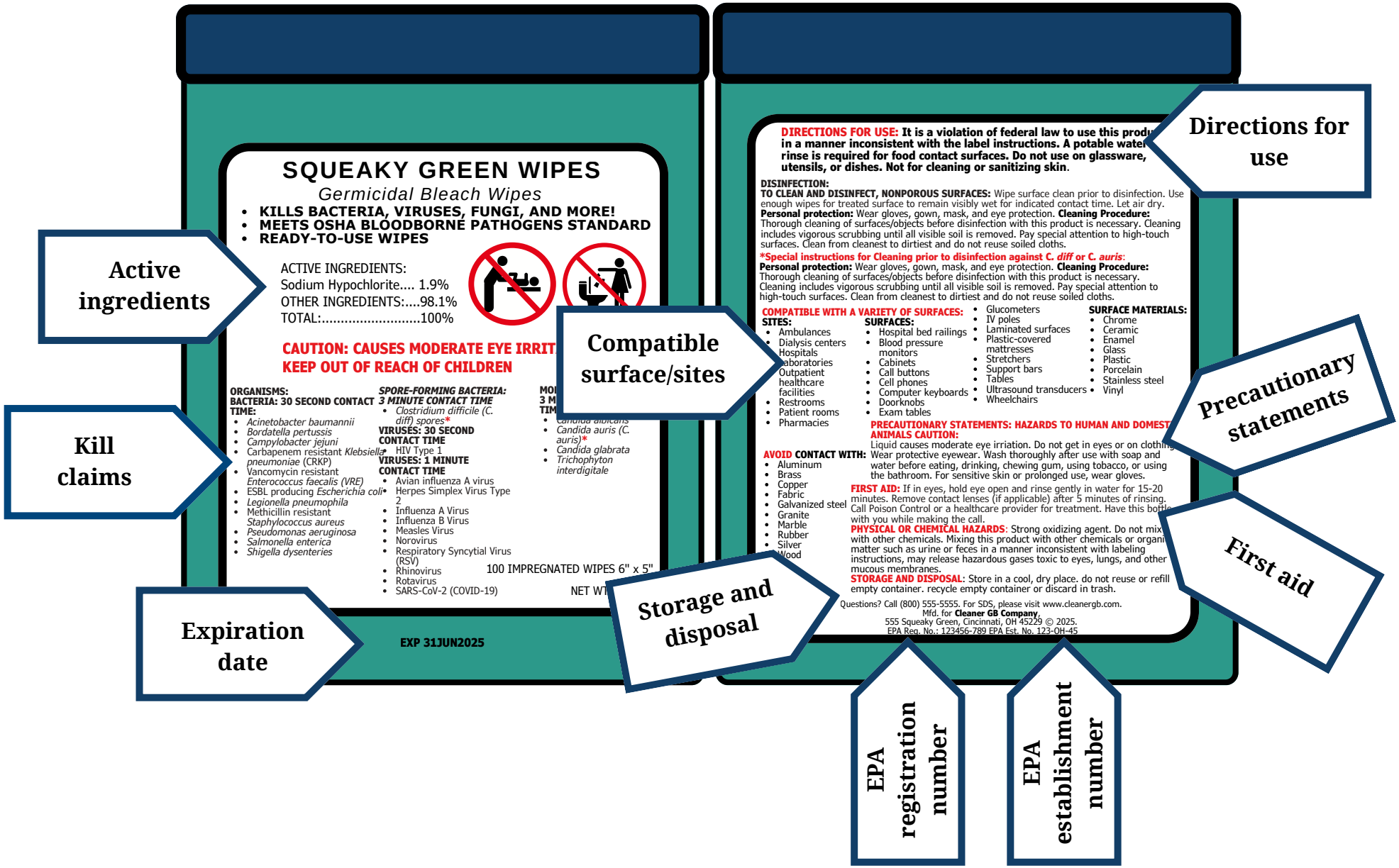
True or False

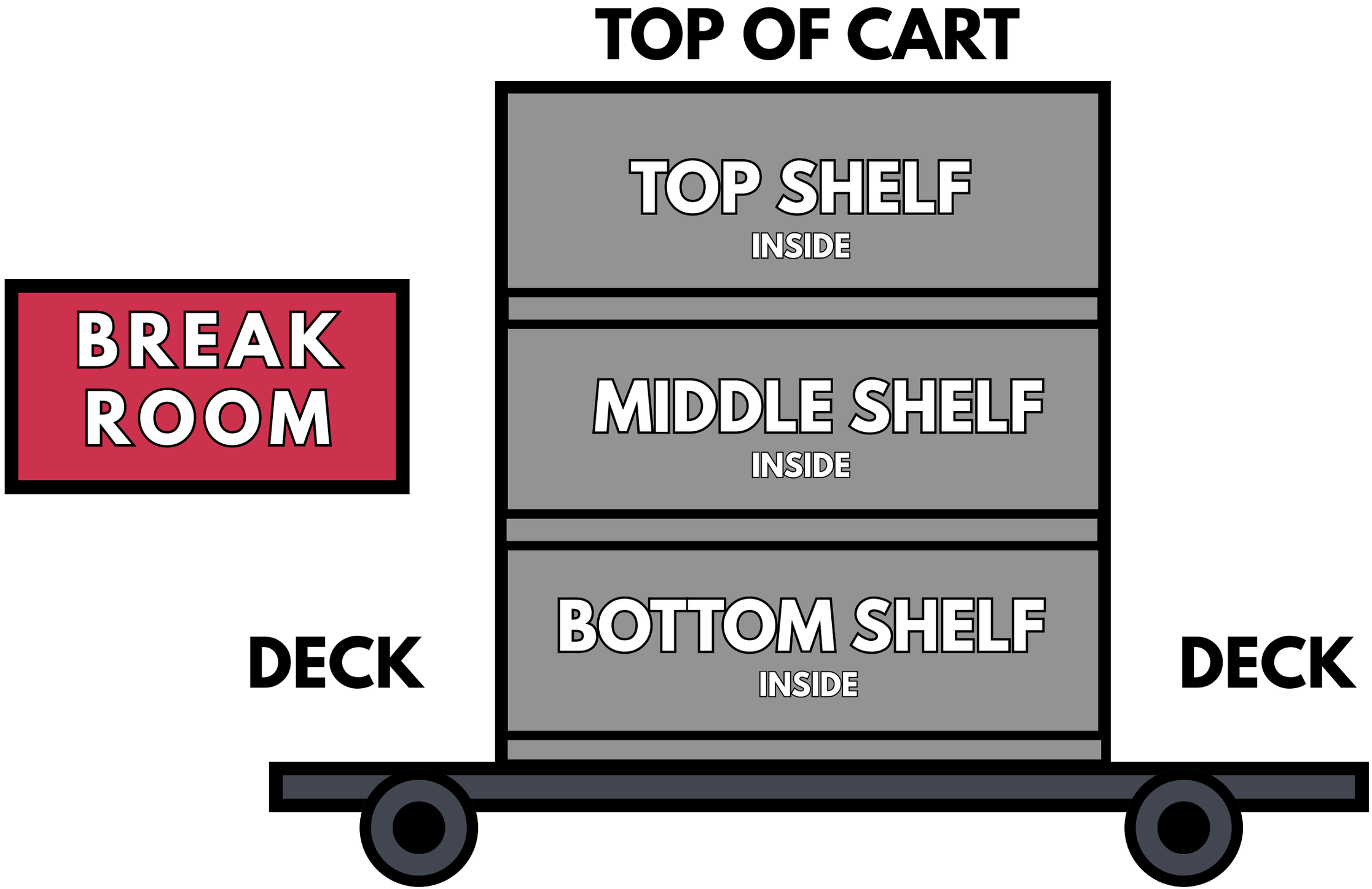
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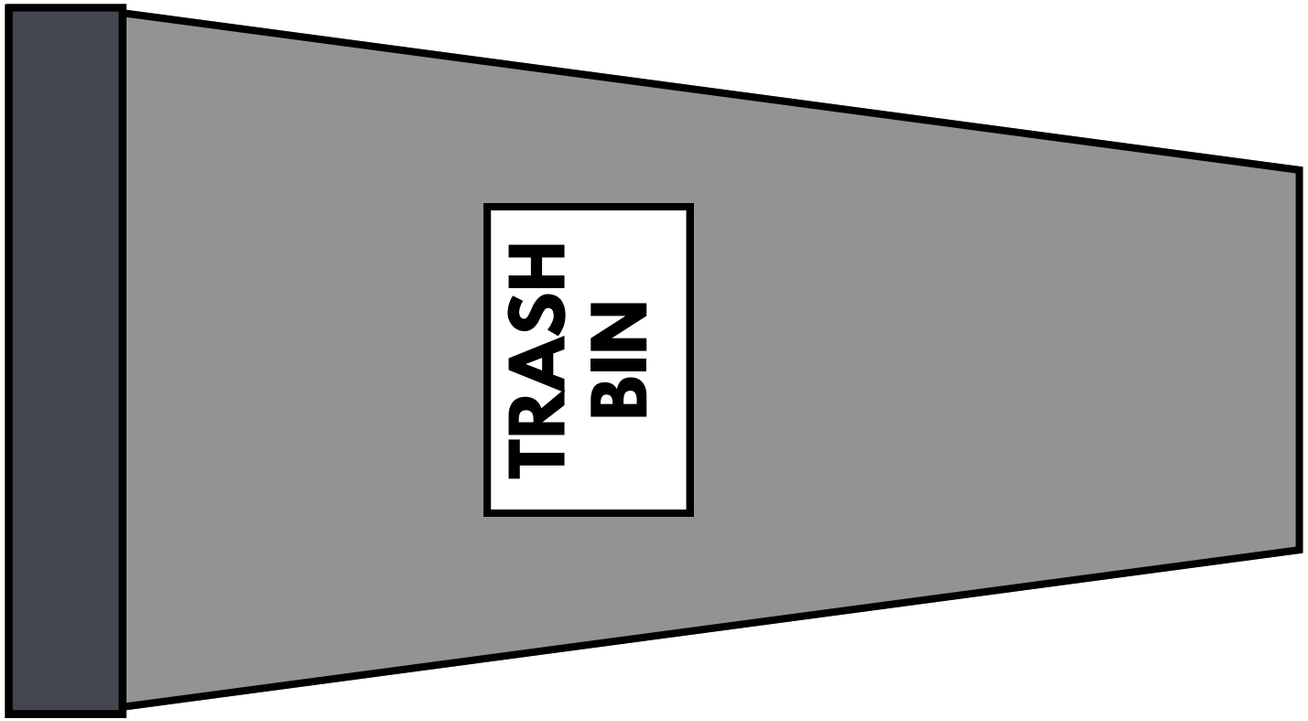
True or **False**

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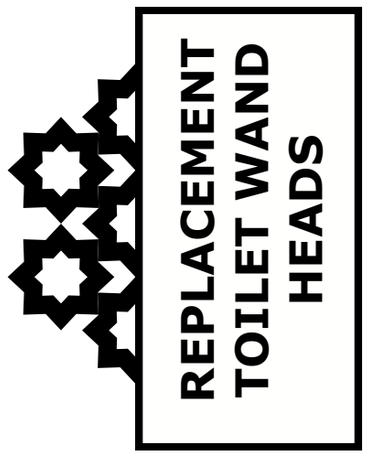


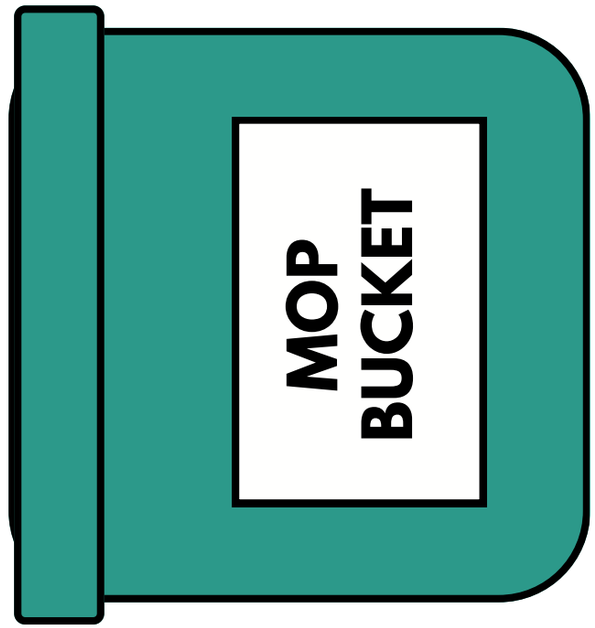

TOP OF CART
TOP SHELF
INSIDE
MIDDLE SHELF
INSIDE
BOTTOM SHELF
INSIDE
BREAK ROOM
DECK
DECK

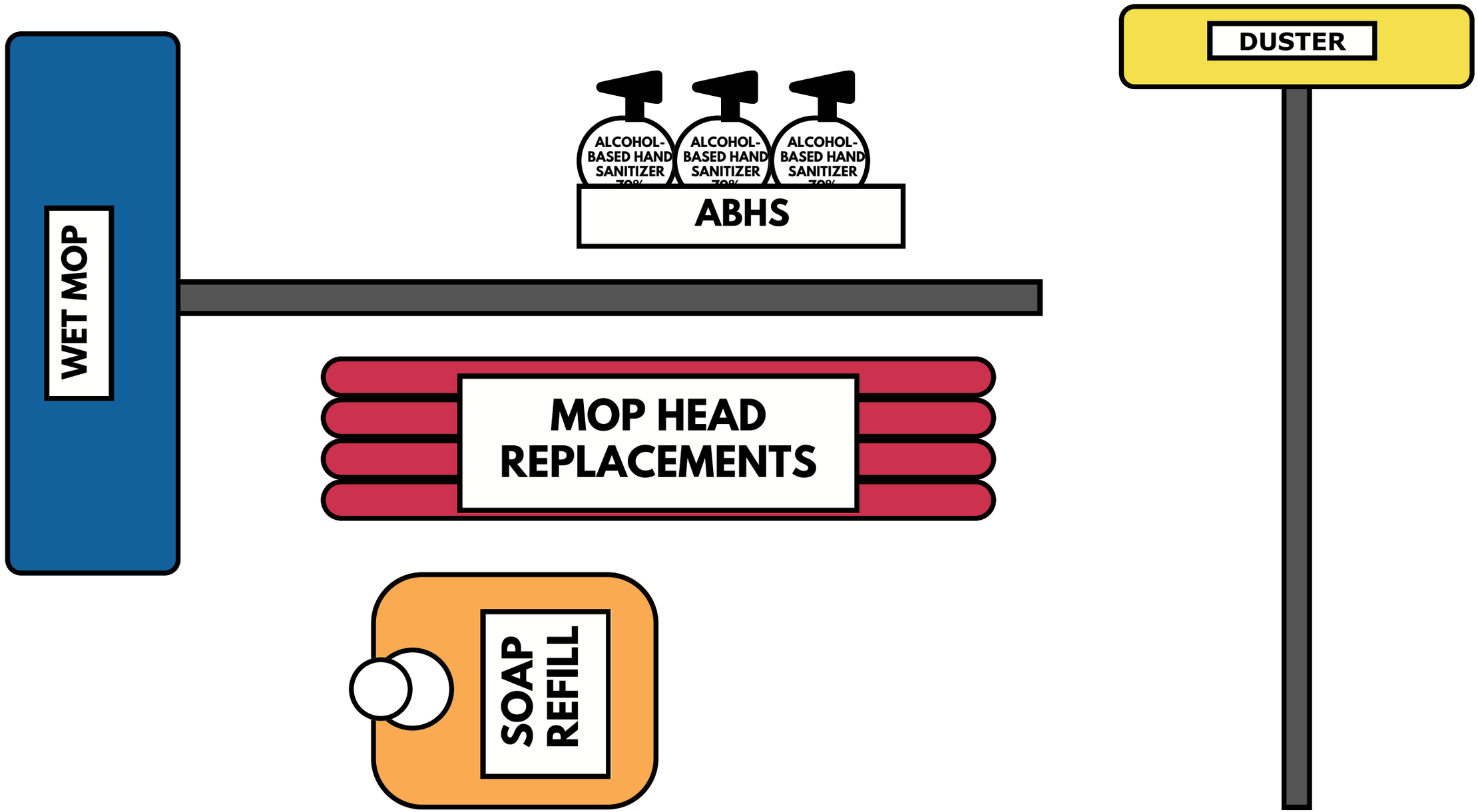

TRASH
BIN

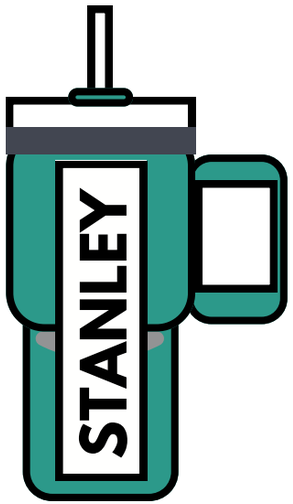

PERFECTLY PURPLE MULTIPURPOSE DISINFECTANT WIPES
RAVISHING RED FLOOR CLEANER
SQUEEKY GREEN DISINFECTANT WIPES
TRULY BLUE WINDOW AND GLASS WIPES
CLEANING & DISINFECTANT SOLUTIONS


TOILET
WAND


REPLACEMENT
TOILET WAND
HEADS

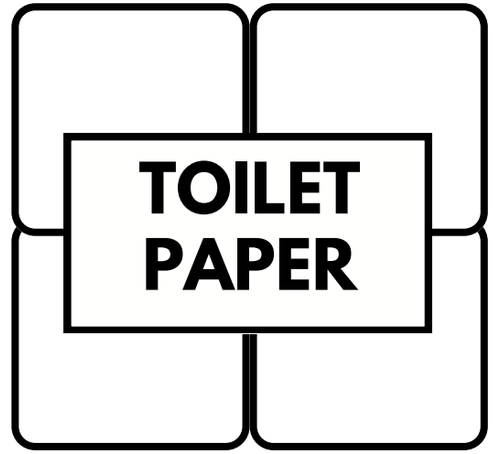

MOP
BUCKET

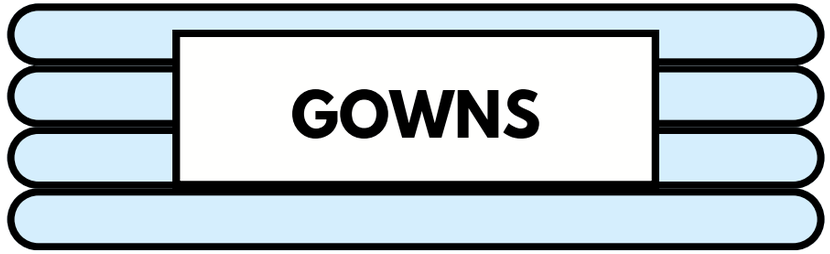

WET MOP
ALCOHOL-BASED HAND SANITIZER 70%
ALCOHOL-BASED HAND SANITIZER 70%
ALCOHOL-BASED HAND SANITIZER 70%
ABHS
MOP HEAD REPLACEMENTS
SOAP REFILL
DUSTER


STANLEY

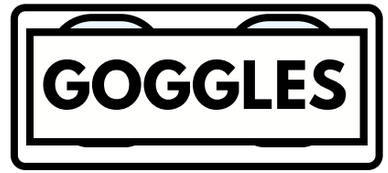

CLEANING
CLOTHS


SURGICAL
MASKS


TOILET
PAPER


GOWNS

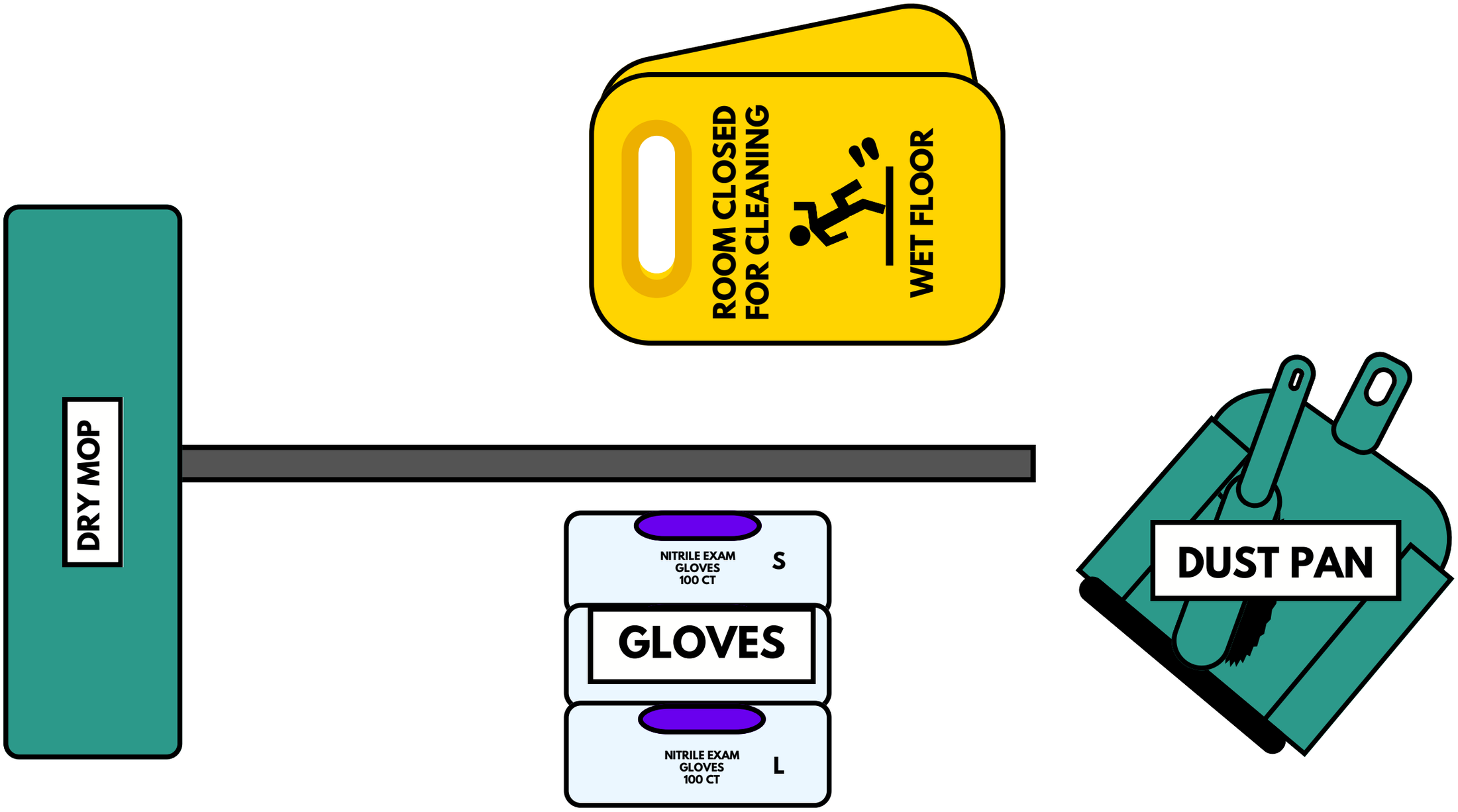

PAPER
TOWELS


GOGGLES


TRASH
BAGS


BREAKFAST
BURRITO


SHOE
COVERS


ROOM CLOSED
FOR CLEANING
WET FLOOR
DRY MOP
NITRILE EXAM
GLOVES
100 CT
S
GLOVES
NITRILE EXAM
GLOVES
100 CT
L
DUST PAN

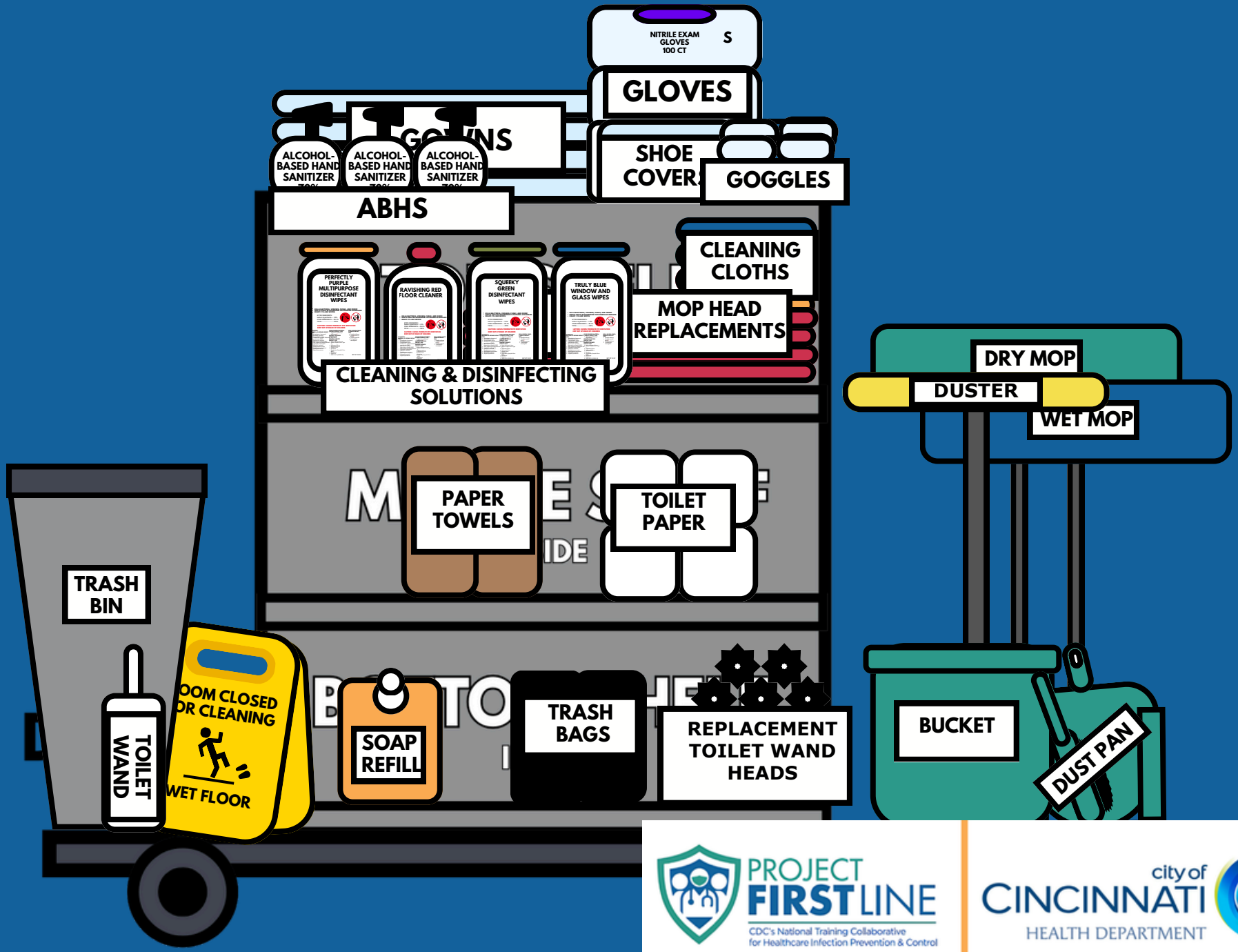
EVS PROCEDURES AND CHECKLIST

EVS CART PROCEDURES

✓	SETTING UP AN EVS CART
	Clean hands and put on PPE per facility protocol and manufacturer's instructions.
	Prepare the cleaning solutions in a designated area following manufacturer's instructions. Do not mix chemicals.
	Clean hands and put on new gloves before setting up the cart or touching clean items on the cart.
	Check the top of the cart for all required hand hygiene supplies and PPE, including alcohol-based sanitizer, gloves, gowns, and eye protection.
	Do not keep personal belongings on your cart or items that are not needed for the cleaning session.
	Make sure that all cleaning solutions are stored inside the lockable compartment of the cart and have intact labels. Do not store bleach next to ammonium products. Do not use spray bottles for cleaning.
	Supplies on top the top shelf of the EVS cart may include cleaning and disinfecting solutions, clean microfiber cloths, clean mop head replacements.
	Supplies on the second shelf of the EVS cart might include supplies to restock patient rooms such as paper towels, toilet paper, and tissues.
	Supplies on the deck of the EVS cart may include a broom/dry mop, wet mop, duster, buckets, wet floor caution signs, soiled linen container, and trash container. If any of these items are grossly soiled, clean and disinfect them first before putting them back on the cart.
	Keep a reference list of facility-specific high-touch surfaces on the EVS cart.

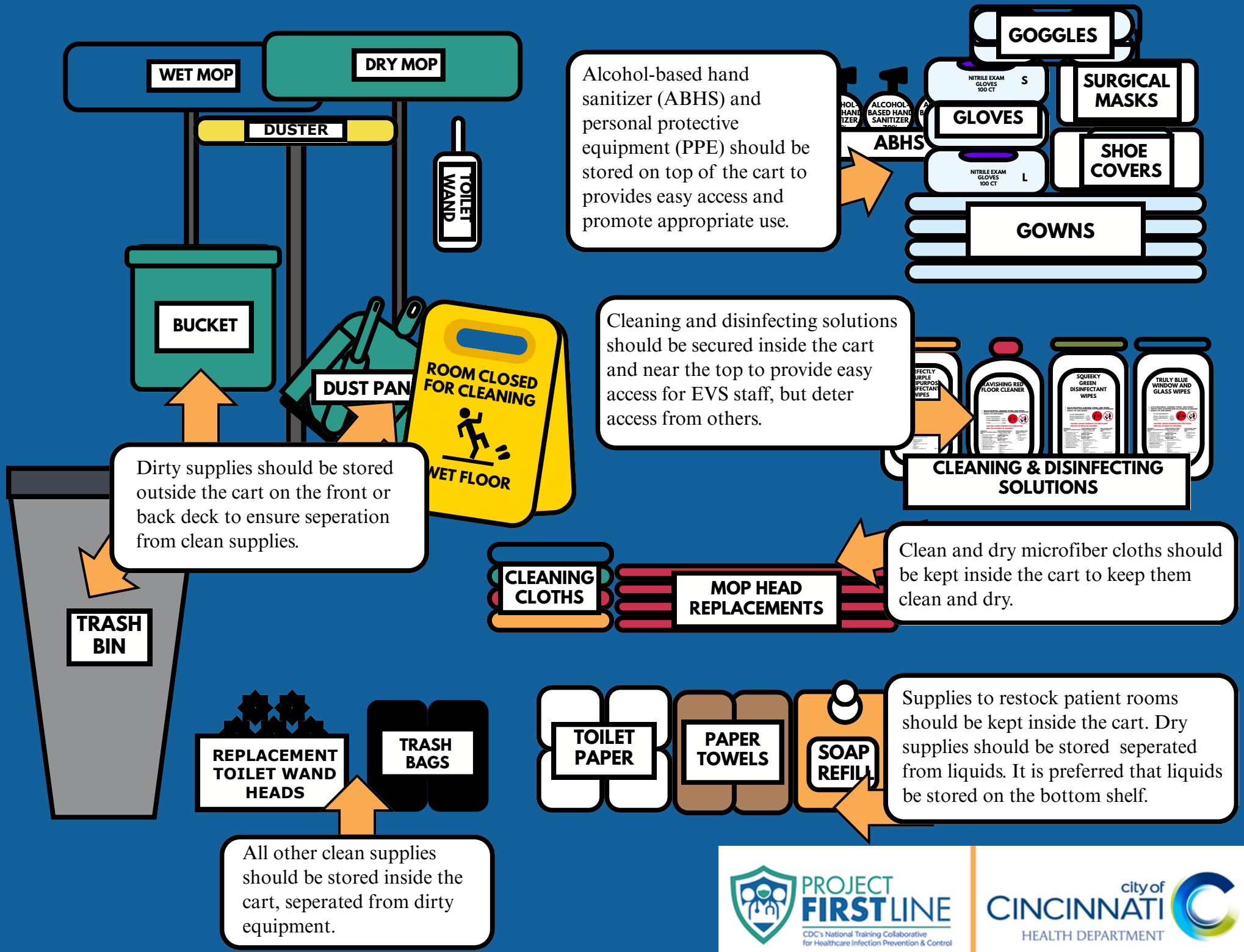
✓	BREAKING DOWN AN EVS CART
	Remove any soiled microfiber cloths, mop heads, dust covers, etc., from reusable cleaning equipment after cleaning a room. Do not leave soiled equipment overnight.
	Clean and disinfect all reusable supplies according to the manufacturer's instructions and facility protocol.
	Discard any cleaning or disinfectant solutions according to manufacturer's instructions and facility protocol.
	Clean and disinfect the EVS cart and storage area per facility protocol.
	Ensure the cleaning cart is stored in the designated EVS storage area after use.
✓	**IMPORTANT REMINDERS**
	Know the contact/wet times for disinfectant products and follow the product's manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and disinfecting procedures.
	Make sure to replenish cart supplies as needed before beginning to clean a patient room.
	Ensure that clean and dirty supplies are separated in the cart.
	Use buckets or bins for disinfectant solution. Do not place a used disinfectant cloth back into buckets.
	Thoroughly clean and disinfect any grossly soiled reusable cleaning equipment, such as buckets, bins, and solution containers, before cleaning the next patient room.
	After cleaning, disinfecting, and rinsing reusable cleaning equipment, store them upside down to allow for complete drying.
	Do not overfill soiled linen or trash bags.

SETTING UP THE EVS CART



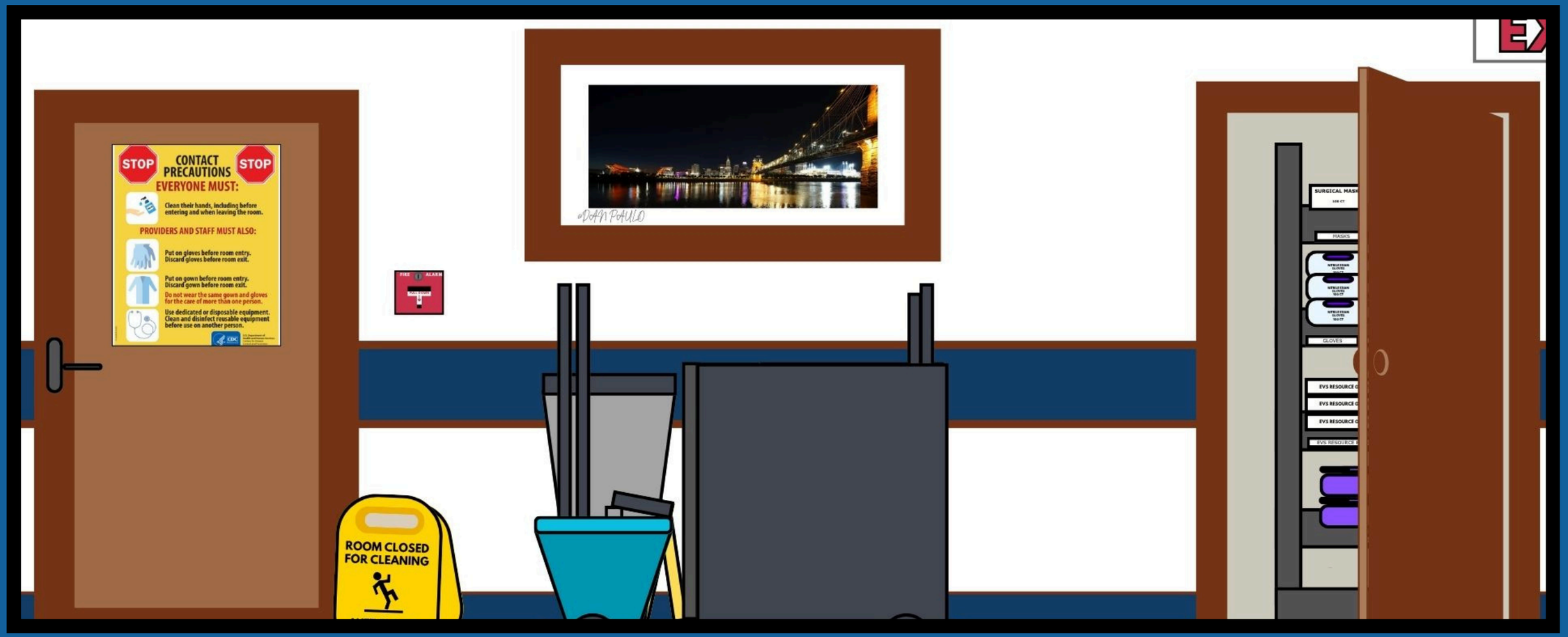
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MODULE FOUR:
SETTING UP AN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES CART
HOW TO

*Adapted from Module 3 of California Department of Health's Infection Prevention and Control Training for Environmental Services Staff in Skilled Nursing Facilities

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Learning Objective

After completing this micro-learn, learners will be able to demonstrate how to set up an environmental services (EVS) cart.

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Ice breaker

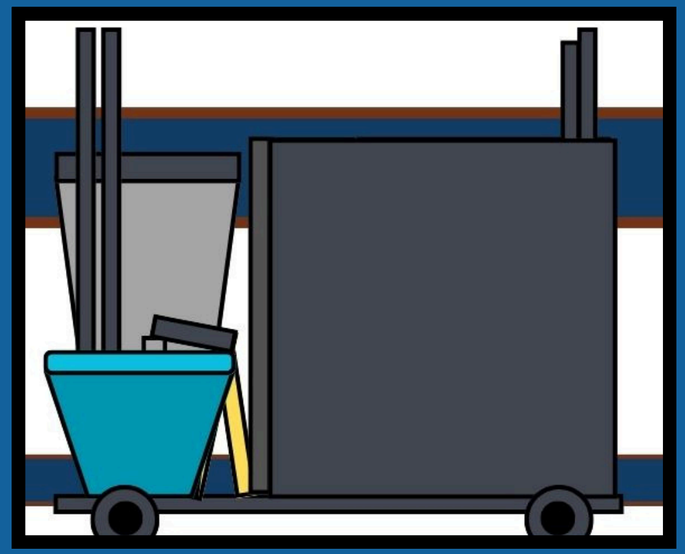
What is one cleaning or disinfecting product that you cannot live without?

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What is an EVS Cart?

- EVS carts are used to carry supplies and equipment for cleaning and disinfecting.
- Supplies and equipment should have their own places on a cart to make the cleaning and disinfection processes easier and reduce the spread of germs.

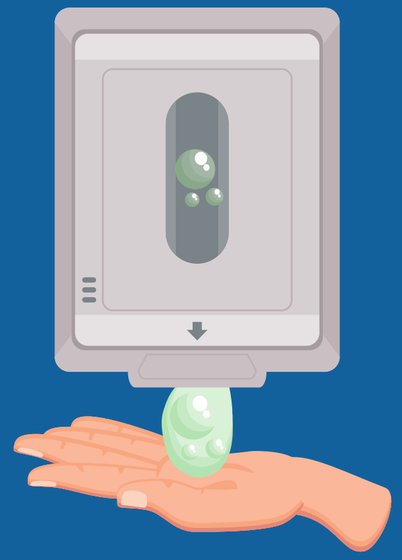


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Preparation

Clean your hands and put on new gloves before preparing chemicals, setting up the cart or touching clean items going on the cart.





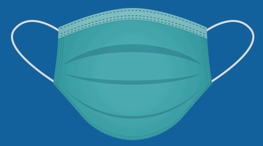


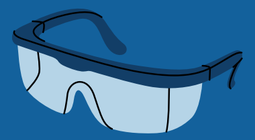
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Preparation

- Do not forget to apply personal protective equipment (PPE), including a gown, gloves, mask, and eye protection before mixing chemicals.
- Cleaning and disinfectant solutions can be:
  - Premixed
  - Mixed using an automatic mixing station
  - Prepared manually
- If your facility uses products that need to be prepared manually or by using an automatic mixing station, do so in the designated area, following manufacturer's instructions.

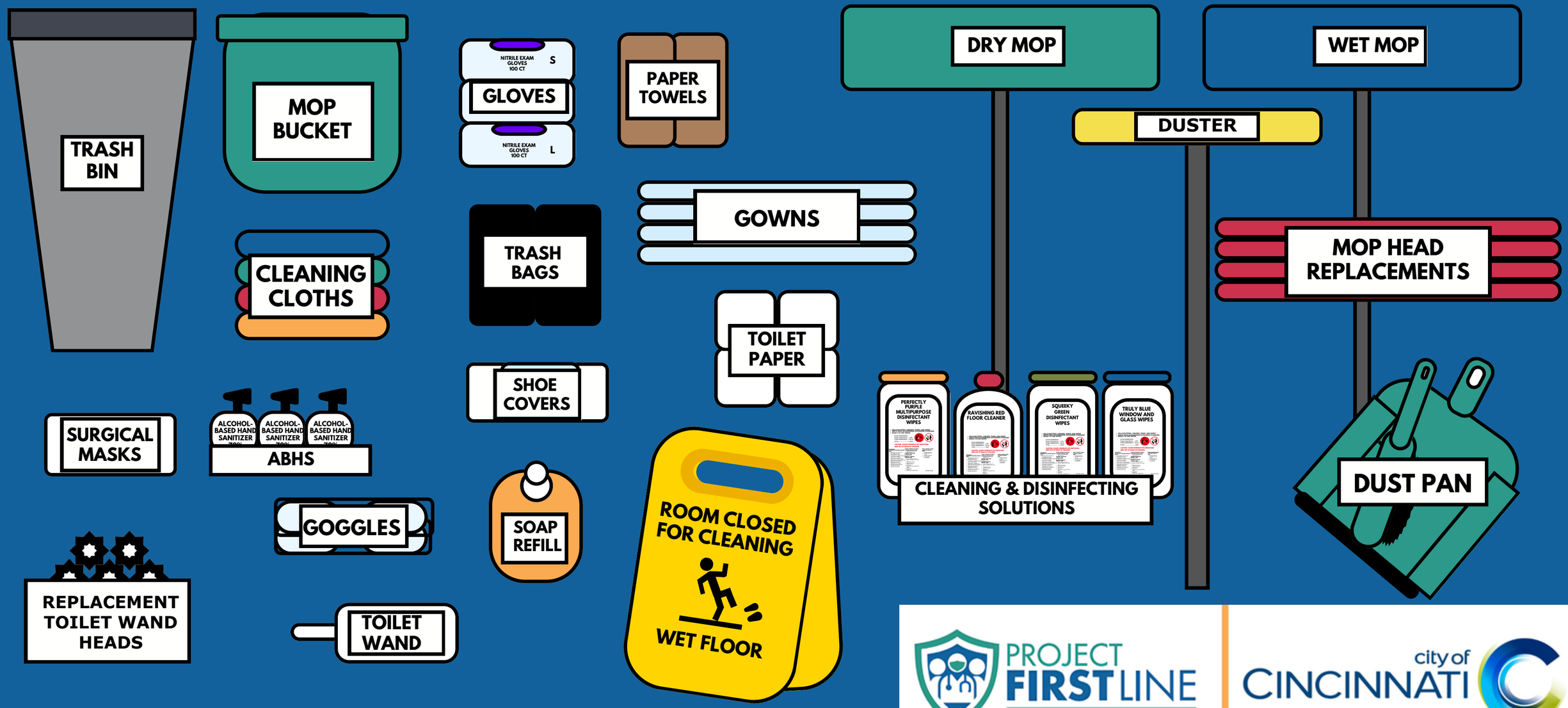



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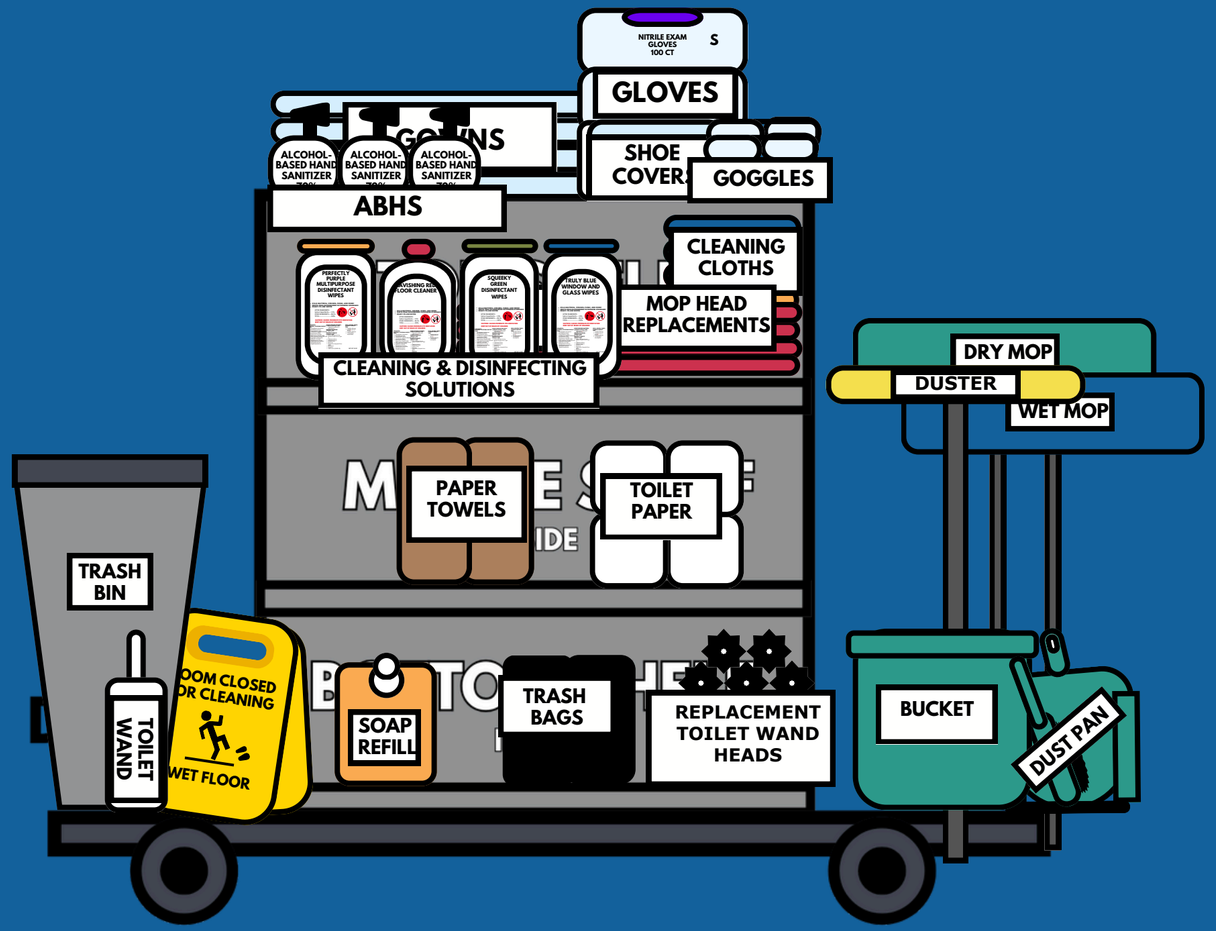
What do you need on the EVS cart?



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Where does everything go?



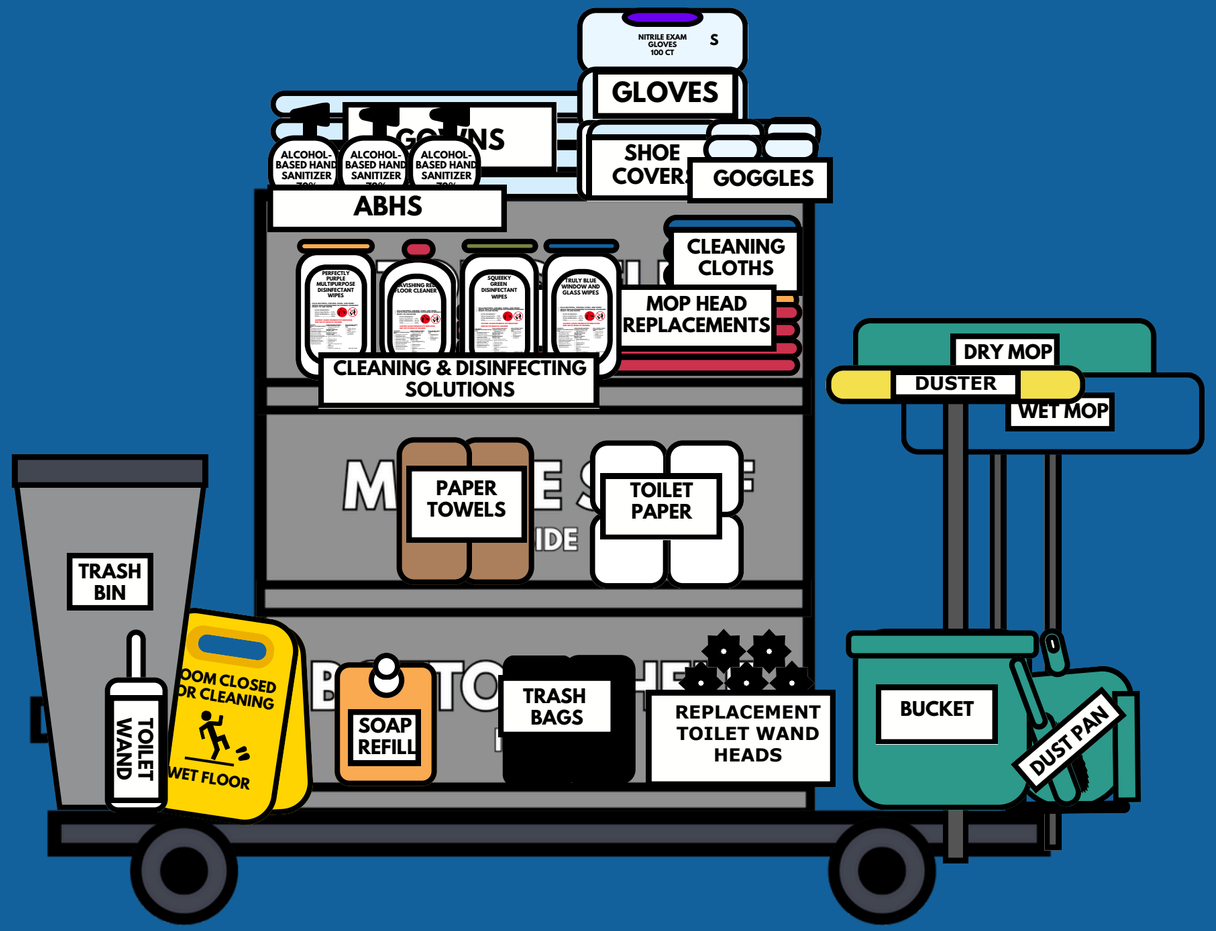
EVS carts should be organized in a manner that is safe, efficient, and convenient.

- **Safety**: Be familiar with products and supplies used. Use and store products appropriately. Products should be used according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- **Convenience**: Items frequently used should be on or near the top of the cart to allow for easy access.
- **Efficiency**: Keeping your cart organized saves time.

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Recommended practices for organizing cart

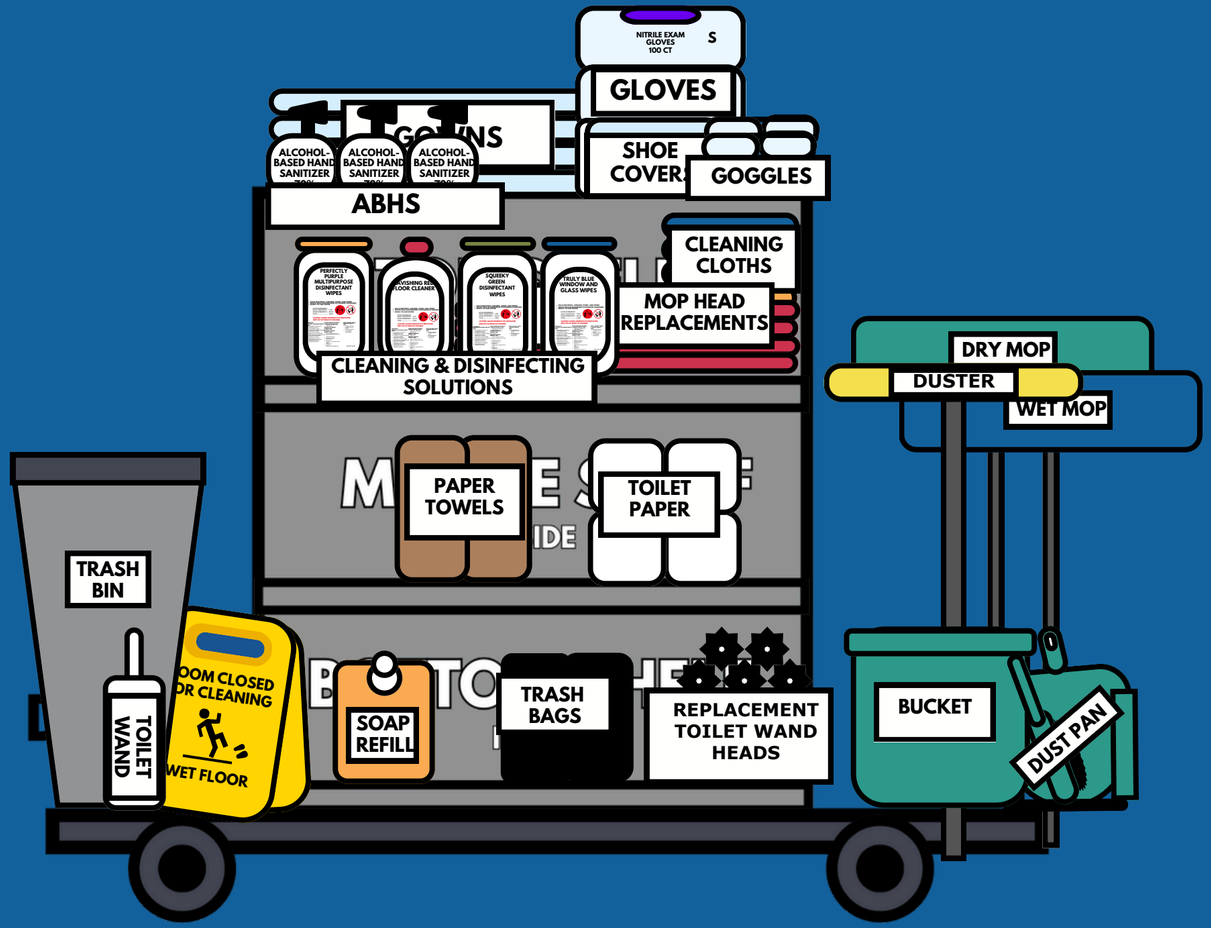


- Keep clean and dirty items separate.
- Carts should have a lockable compartment.
- Ensure easy access to hand hygiene supplies and PPE.
- Keep a reference list of high-touch surfaces.
- Don’t stock items you won't need for your cleaning session.

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What shouldn't be on your cart?



For your safety:

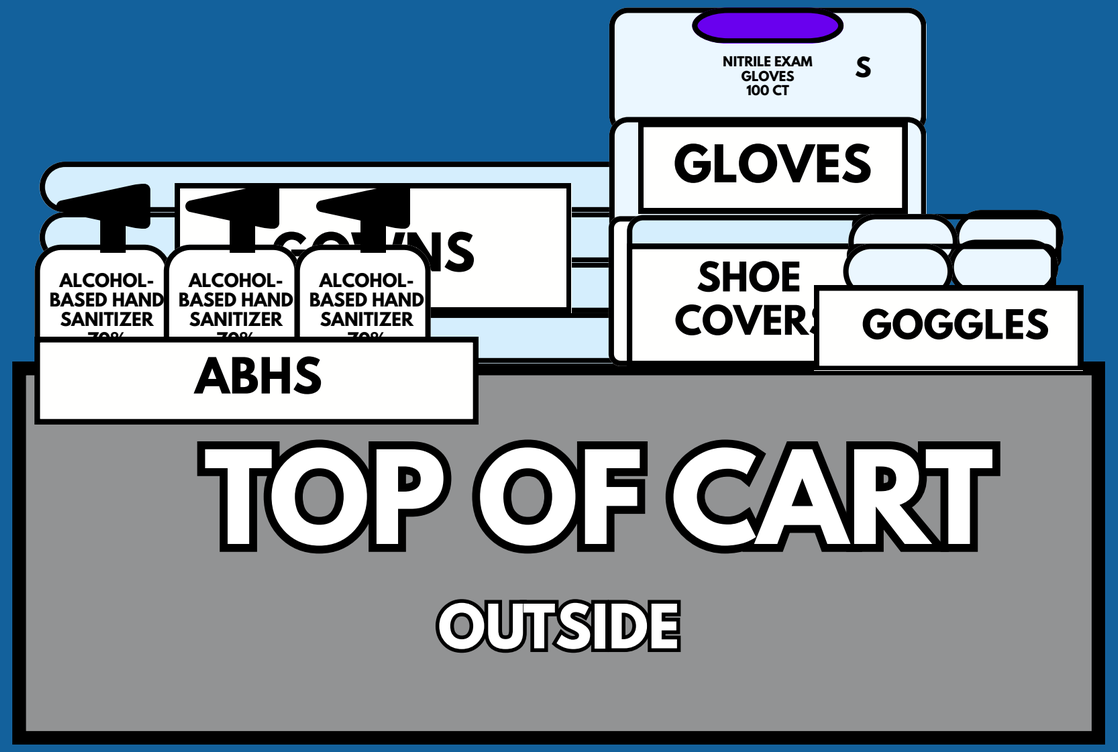
- Don't store personal items, food, or drinks on your cart.
- Don't eat or drink while cleaning.

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Top of cart

- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer (ABHS) should be stored on the top of the cart to make cleaning hands easier.
- PPE on top of the cart allows for easy access and promotes appropriate use.

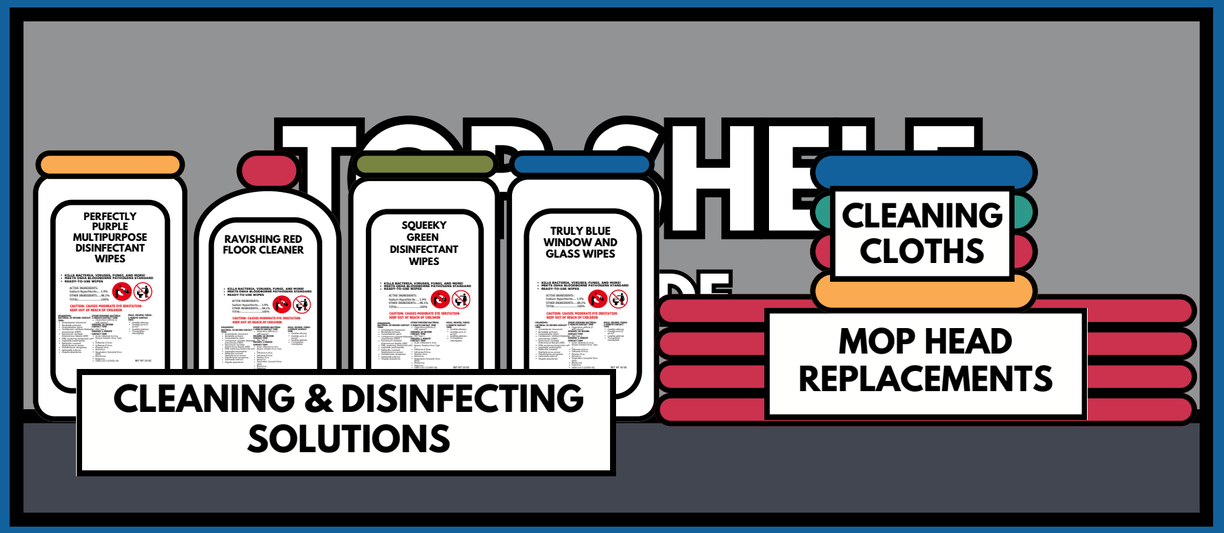


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Top shelf of cart

- Items used frequently, such as cleaning and disinfecting solutions should be stored on the top shelf of the cart to save time. The solutions should also be secured (locked) when the cart is unattended.
- Clean and dry microfiber cloths should be kept inside the cart to keep them clean and dry.

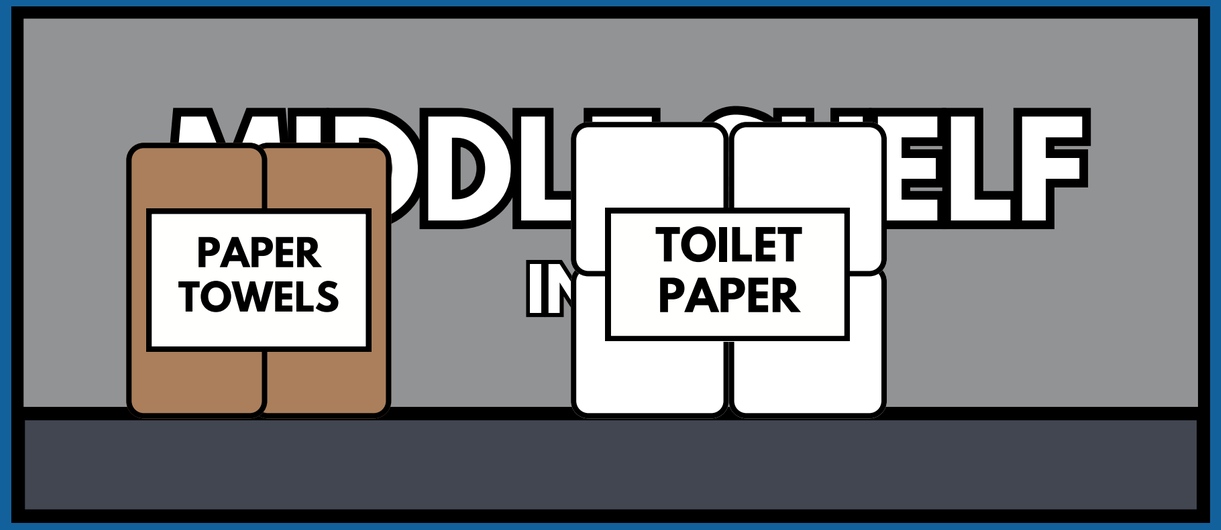


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Middle shelf of cart

Paper products to restock patient rooms should be kept inside the cart to keep them clean and dry.

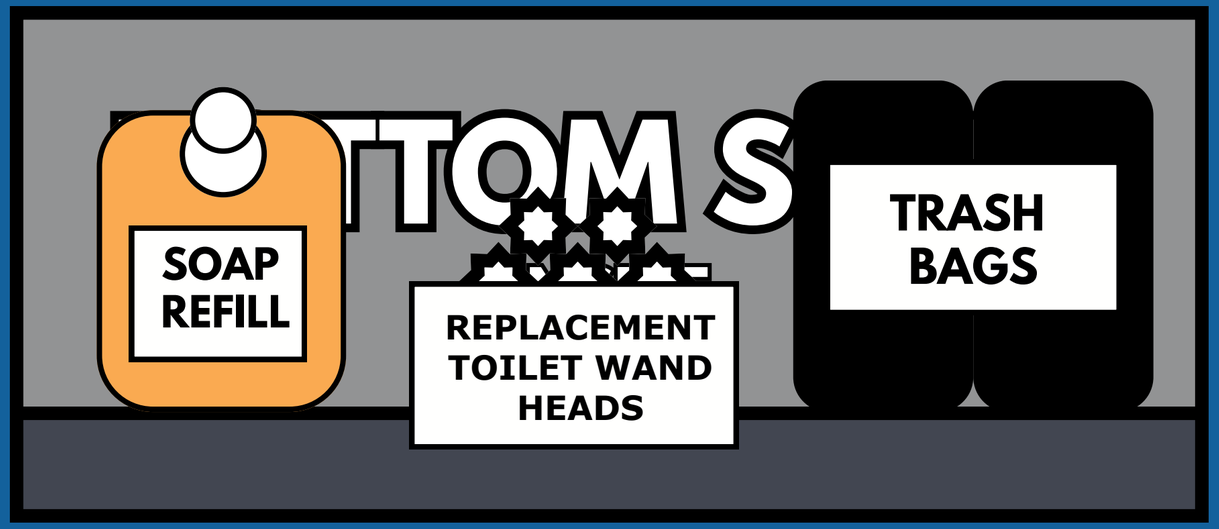


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Bottom shelf of cart

- Soap refills for patient rooms should be inside the cart—stored away from paper products. Soap refills should also be secured (locked) when the cart is unattended.
- Replacement toilet wand heads and clean trash bags should be kept inside the cart to keep them clean and dry.

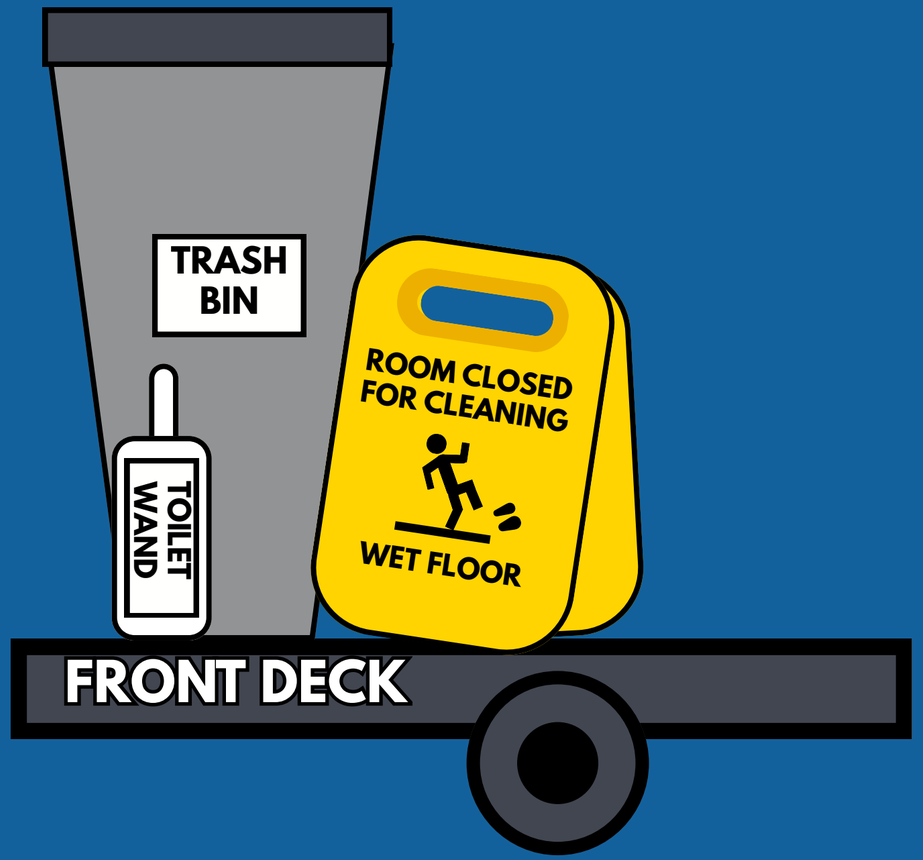


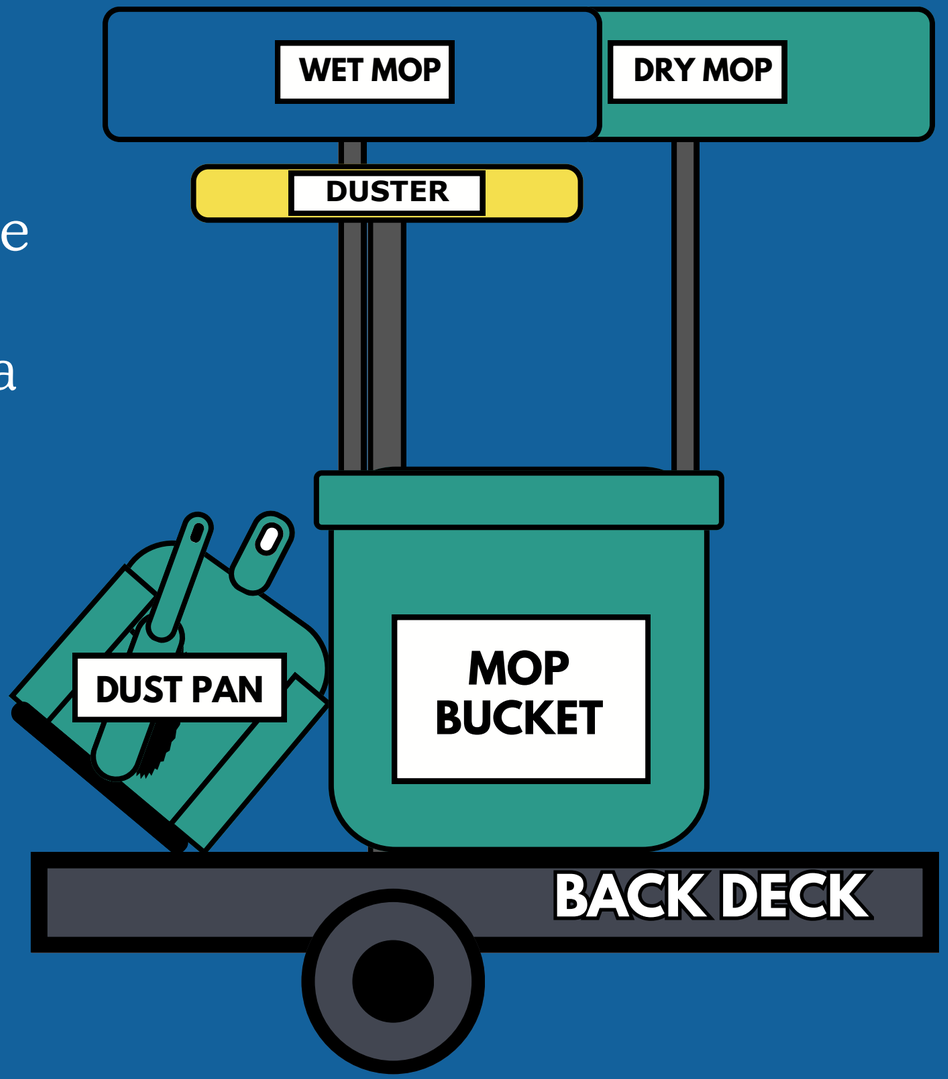
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Front and back deck

- Dirty and reusable items should be stored outside of the cart.
- Toilet wands should be stored in a caddy to prevent dripping.





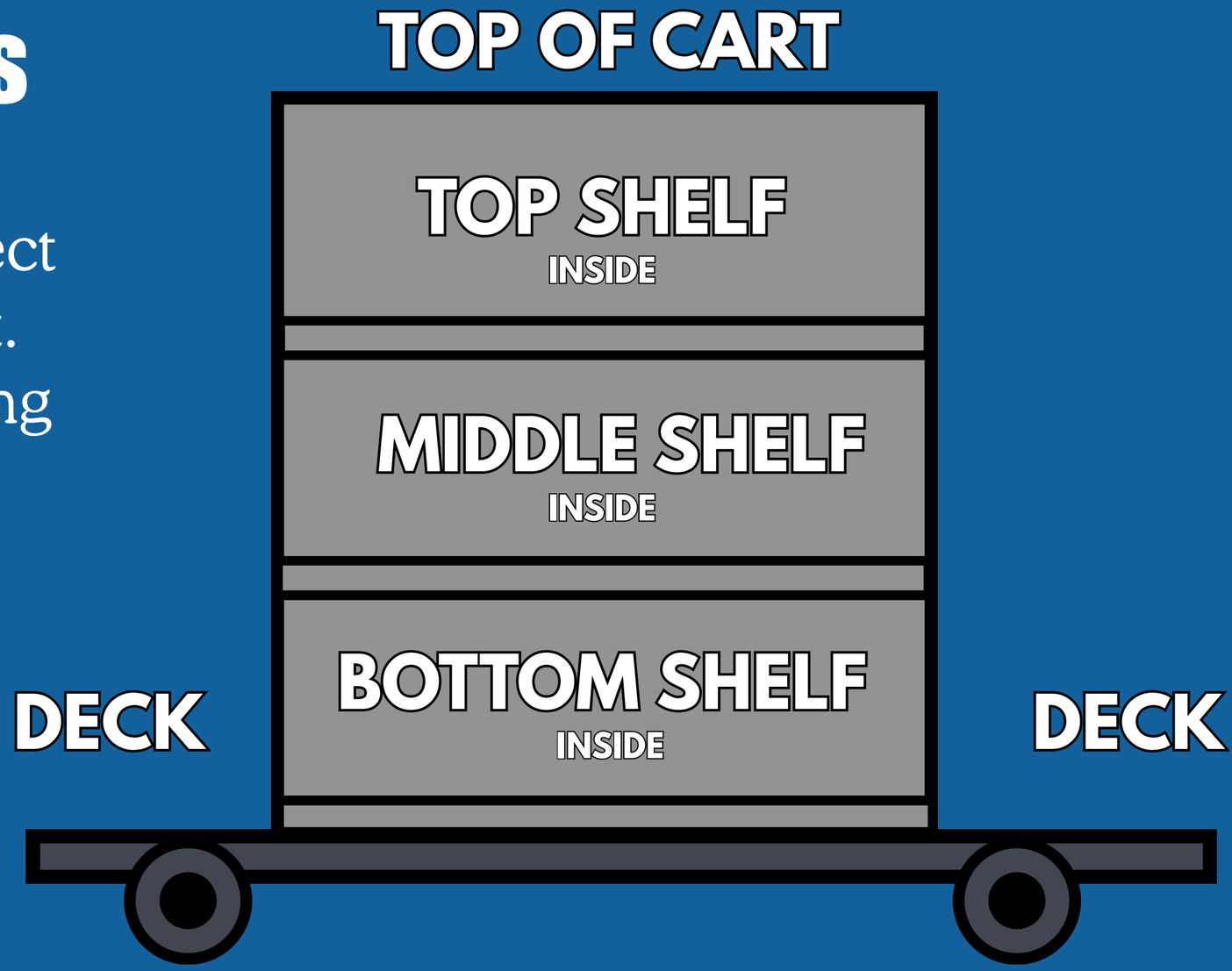
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Activity instructions

Place the items in the correct location on your EVS cart. Send items that don't belong to the break room!

BREAK ROOM



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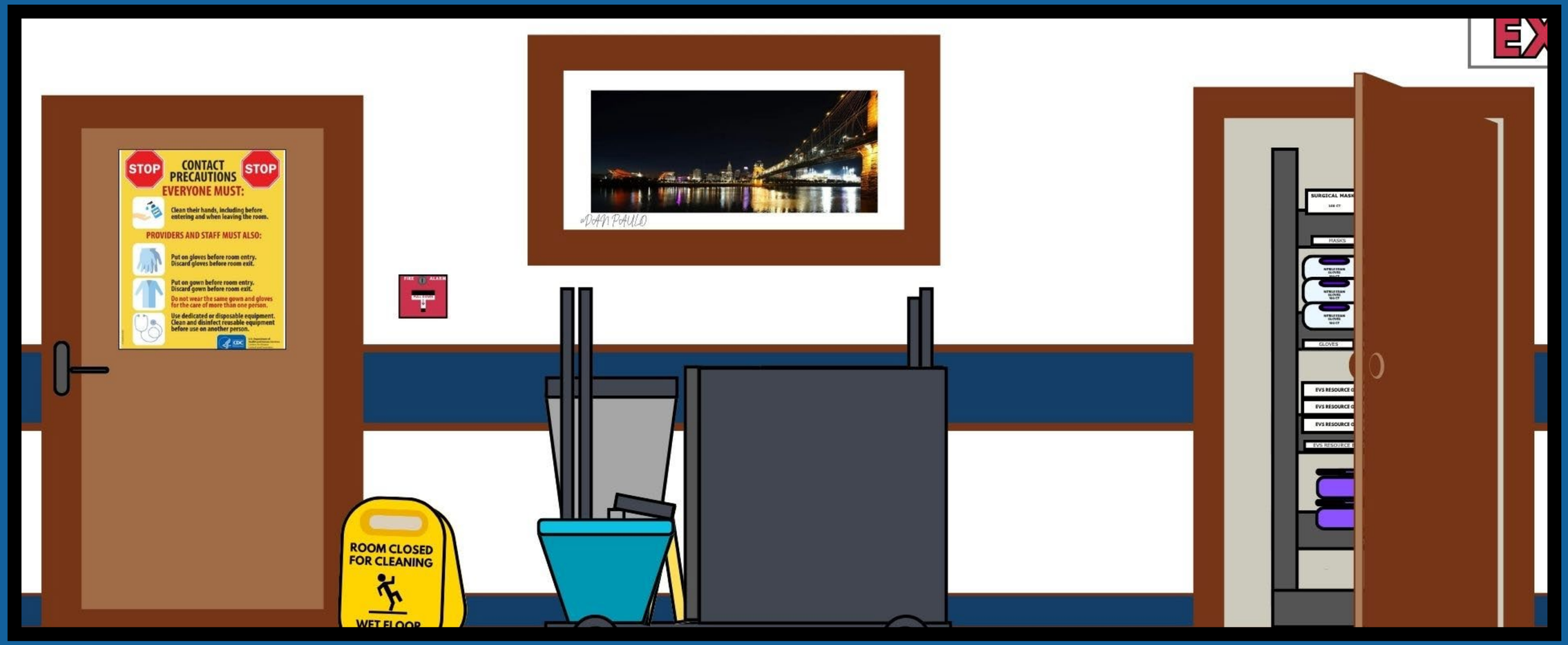
THANK YOU

References

California Department of Public Health. (2024). Train your EVS staff on setting up a cleaning cart. https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/SettingUpaCleaningCart.aspx

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MODULE FOUR:
SETTING UP AN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES CART
HOW TO

*Adapted from Module 3 of California Department of Health's Infection Prevention and Control Training for Environmental Services Staff in Skilled Nursing Facilities

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Learning Objective

After completing this micro -learn, learners will be able to demonstrate how to set up an environmental services (EVS) cart.

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Ice breaker

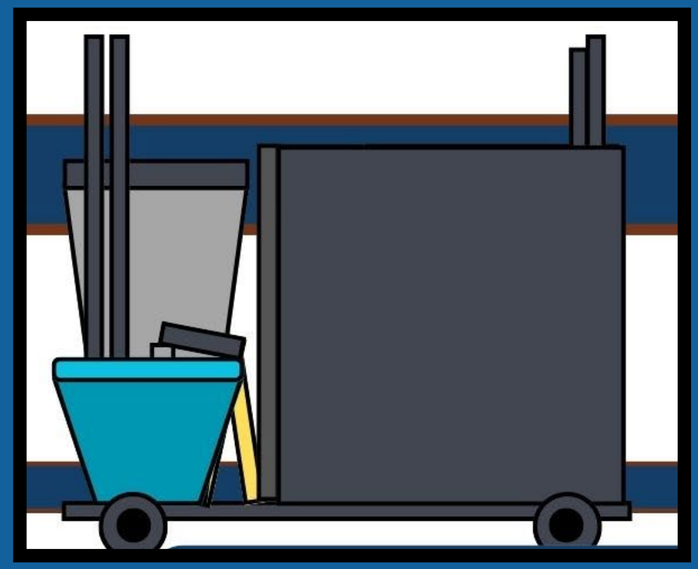
What is one cleaning or disinfecting product that you cannot live without?

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What is an EVS Cart?

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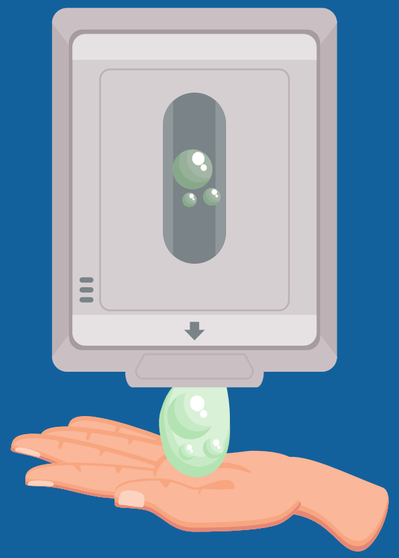


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Preparation

Clean your hands and put on new gloves before preparing chemicals, setting up the cart or touching clean items going on the cart.







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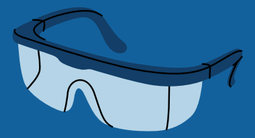
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Preparation

- Do not forget to apply personal protective equipment (PPE), including a gown, gloves, mask, and eye protection before mixing chemicals.
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  - Prepared manually
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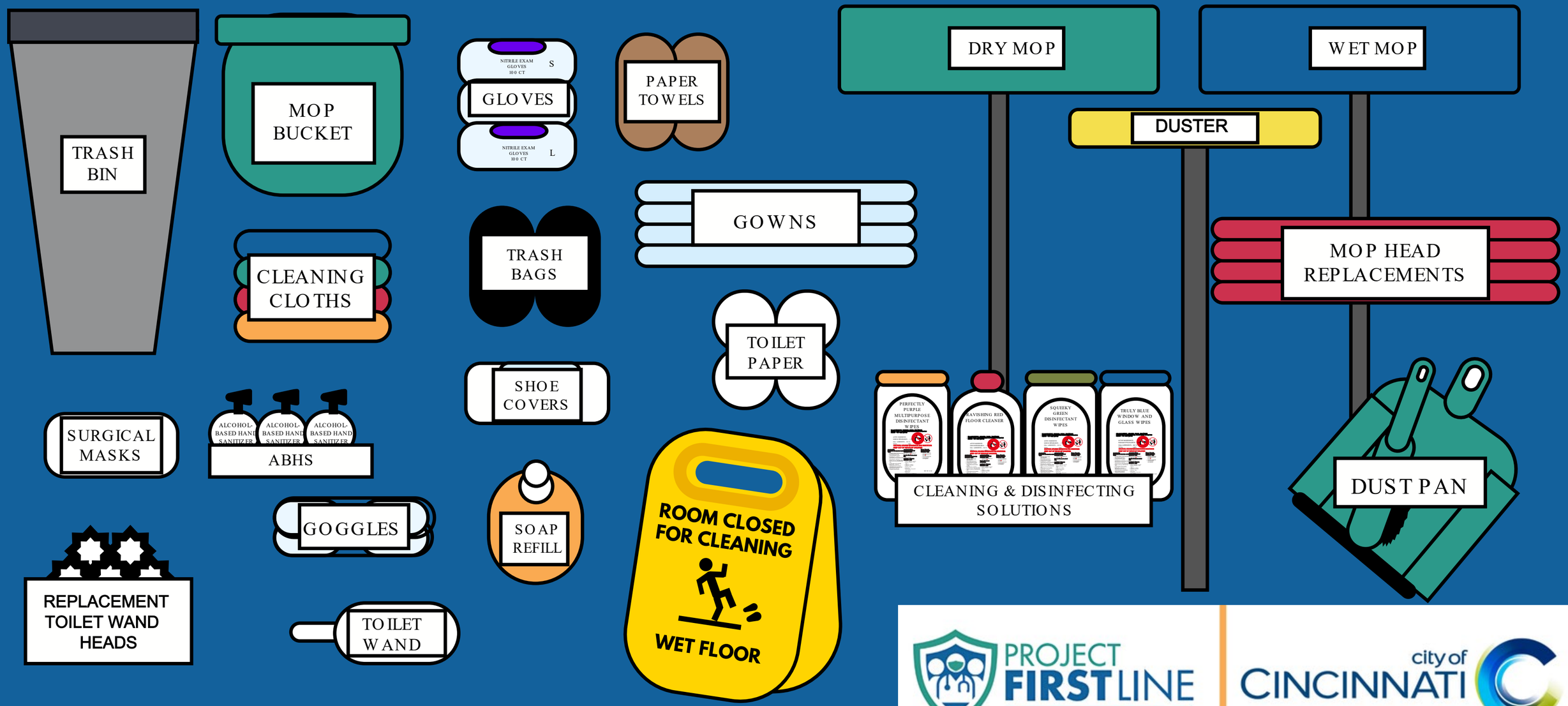




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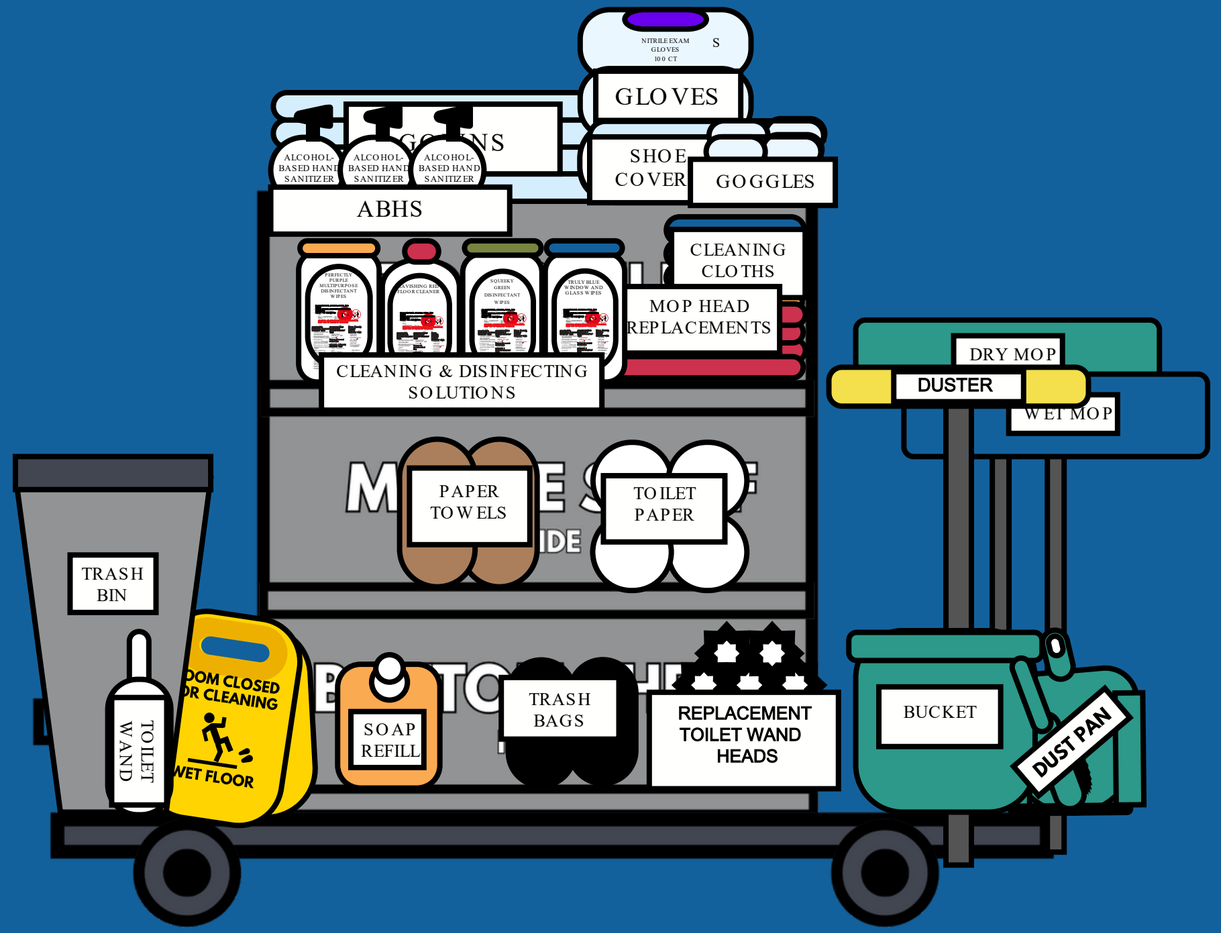
What do you need on the EVS cart?



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Where does everything go?



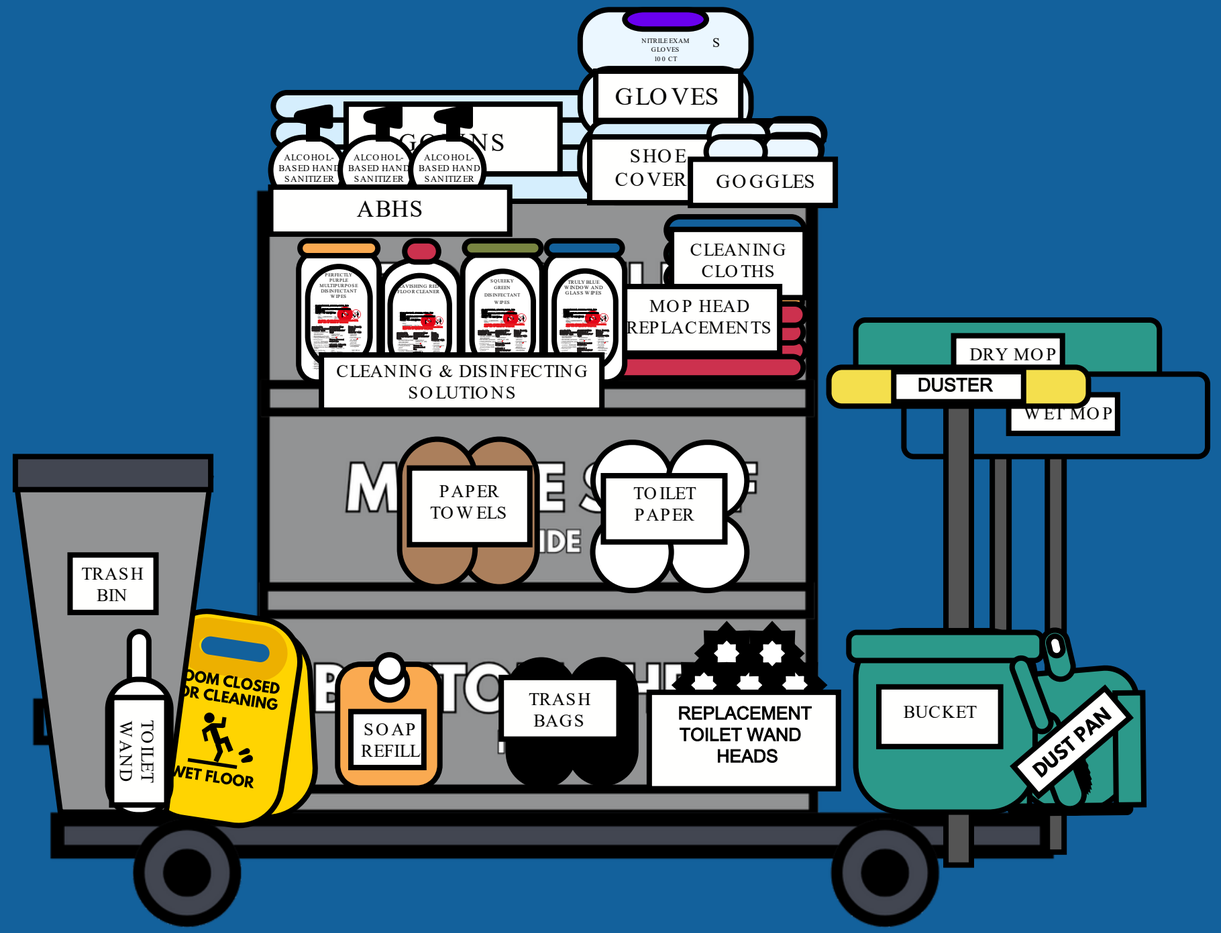
EVS carts should be organized in a manner that is safe, efficient, and convenient.

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- **Efficiency** : Keeping your cart organized saves time.

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Recommended practices for organizing cart

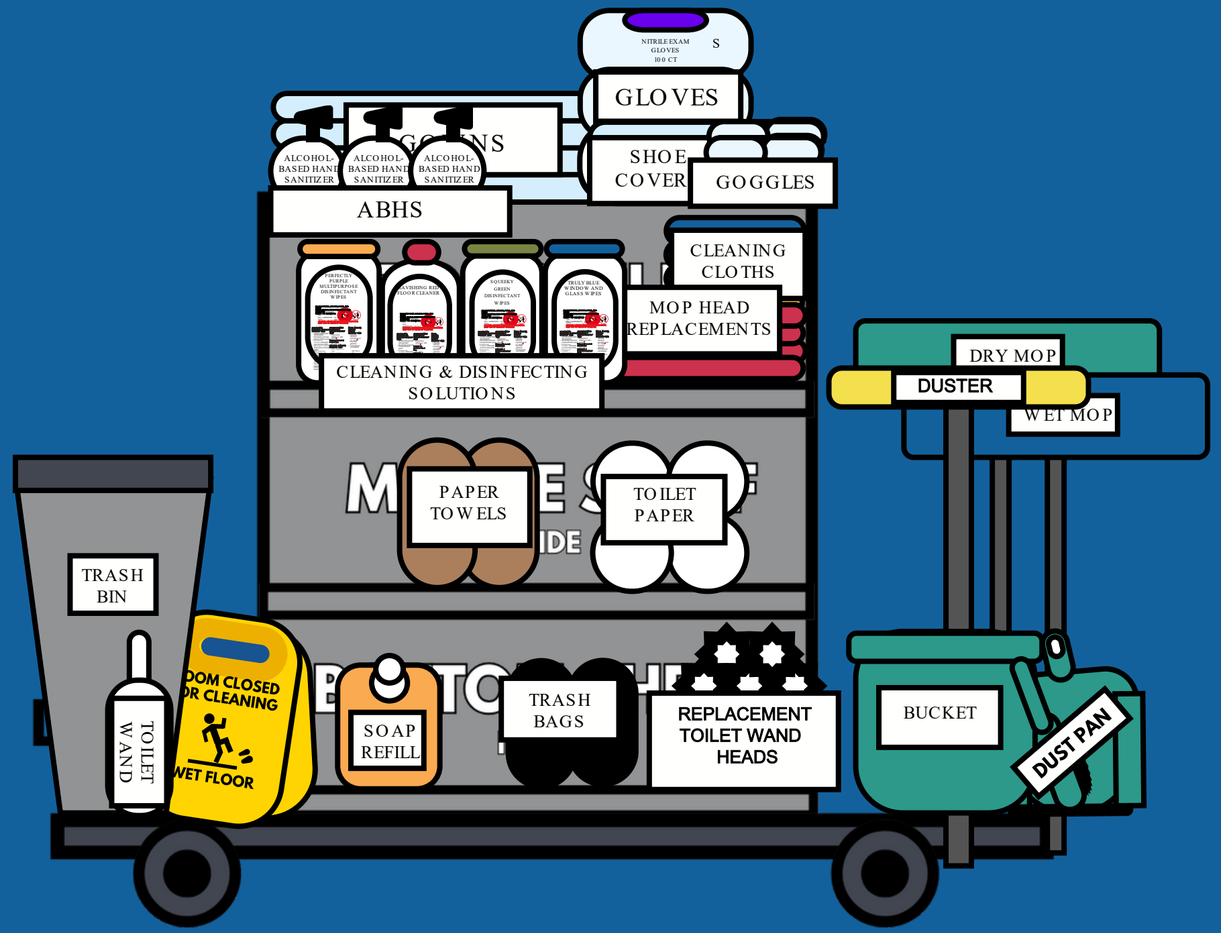


- Keep clean and dirty items separate.
- Carts should have a lockable compartment.
- Ensure easy access to hand hygiene supplies and PPE.
- Keep a reference list of high-touch surfaces.
- Don’t stock items you won't need for your cleaning session.

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What shouldn't be on your cart?



For your safety:

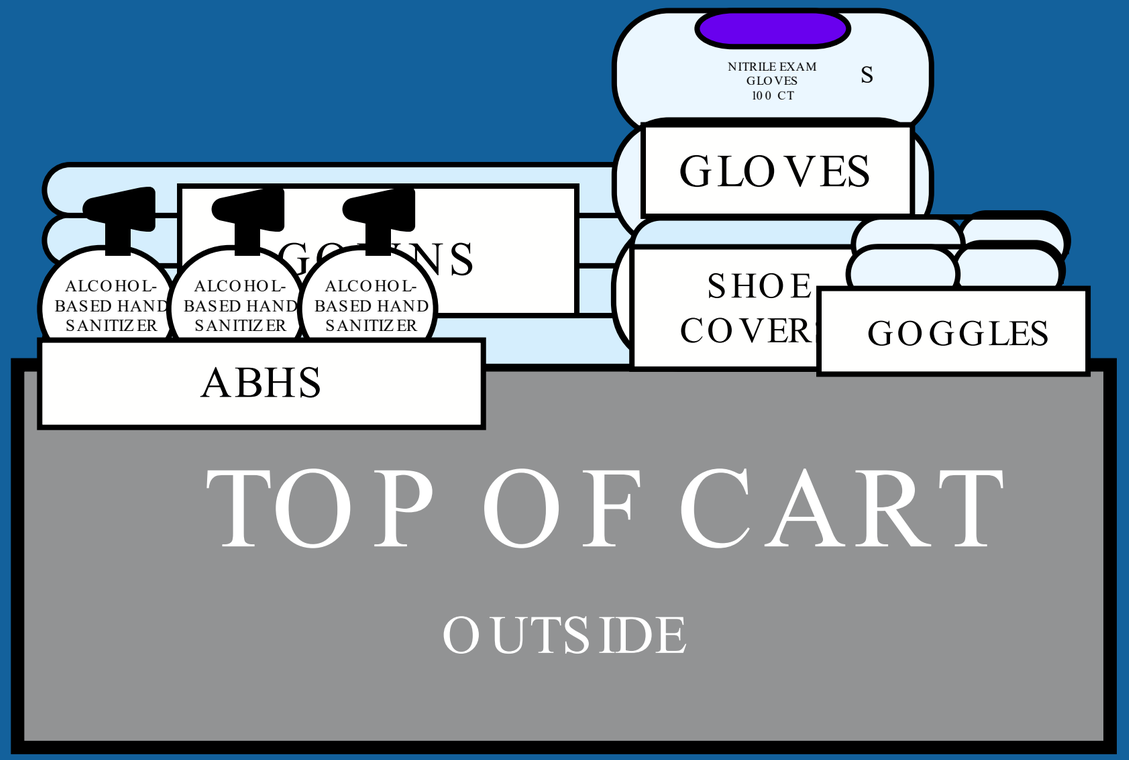
- Don't store personal items, food, or drinks on your cart.
- Don't eat or drink while cleaning.

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Top of cart

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- PPE on top of the cart allows for easy access and promotes appropriate use.



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Top shelf of cart

- Items used frequently, such as cleaning and disinfecting solutions should be stored on the top shelf of the cart to save time. The solutions should also be secured (locked) when the cart is unattended.
- Clean and dry microfiber cloths should be kept inside the cart to keep them clean and dry.

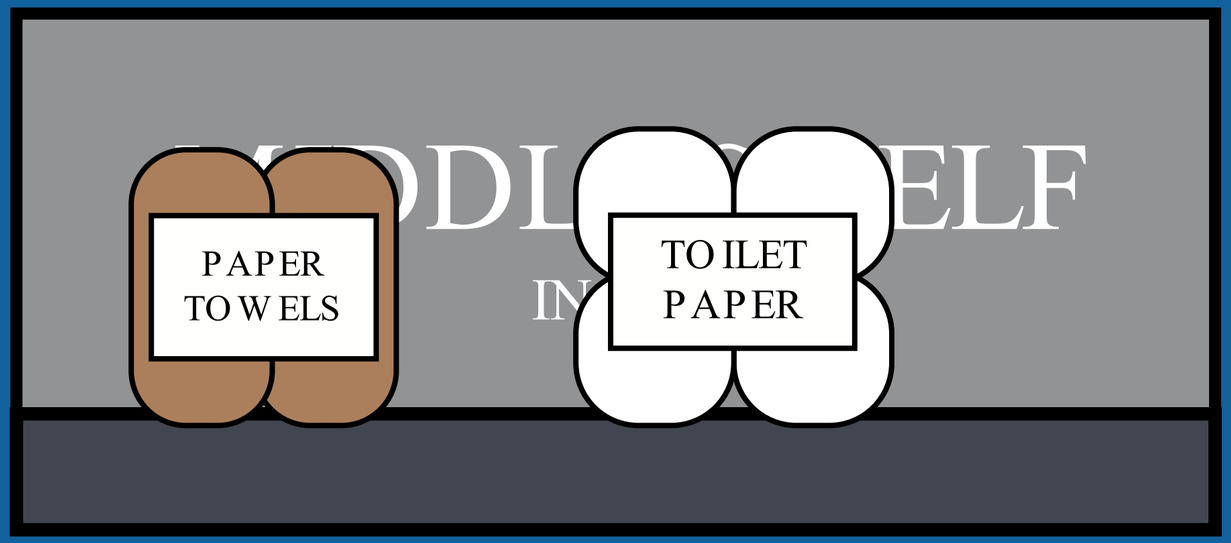


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Middle shelf of cart

Paper products to restock patient rooms should be kept inside the cart to keep them clean and dry.

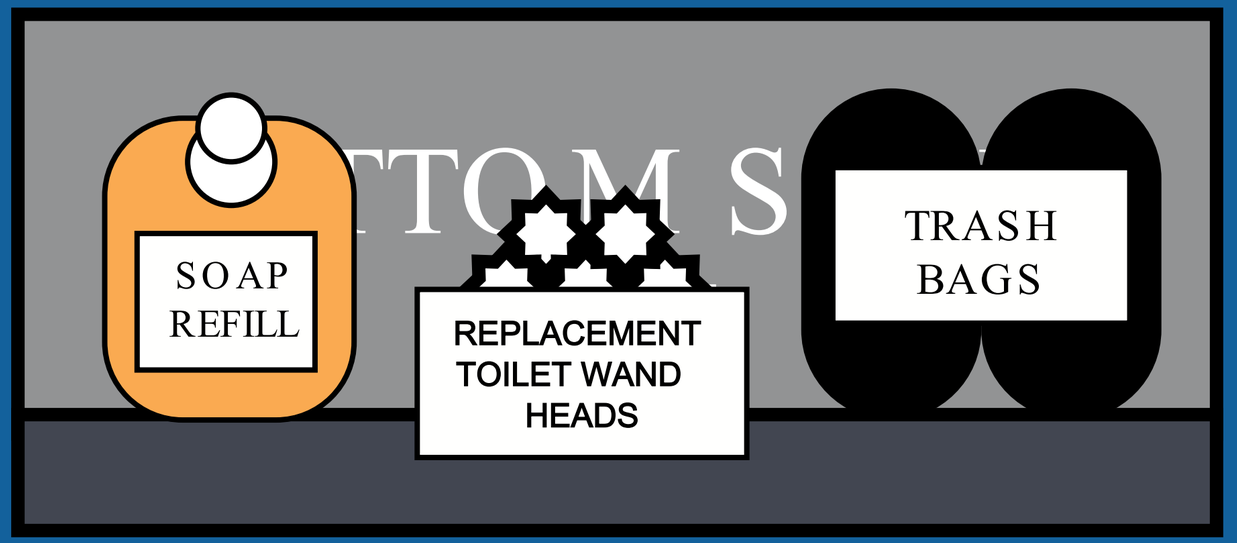


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Bottom shelf of cart

- Soap refills for patient rooms should be inside the cart—stored away from paper products. Soap refills should also be secured (locked) when the cart is unattended.
- Replacement toilet wand heads and clean trash bags should be kept inside the cart to keep them clean and dry.



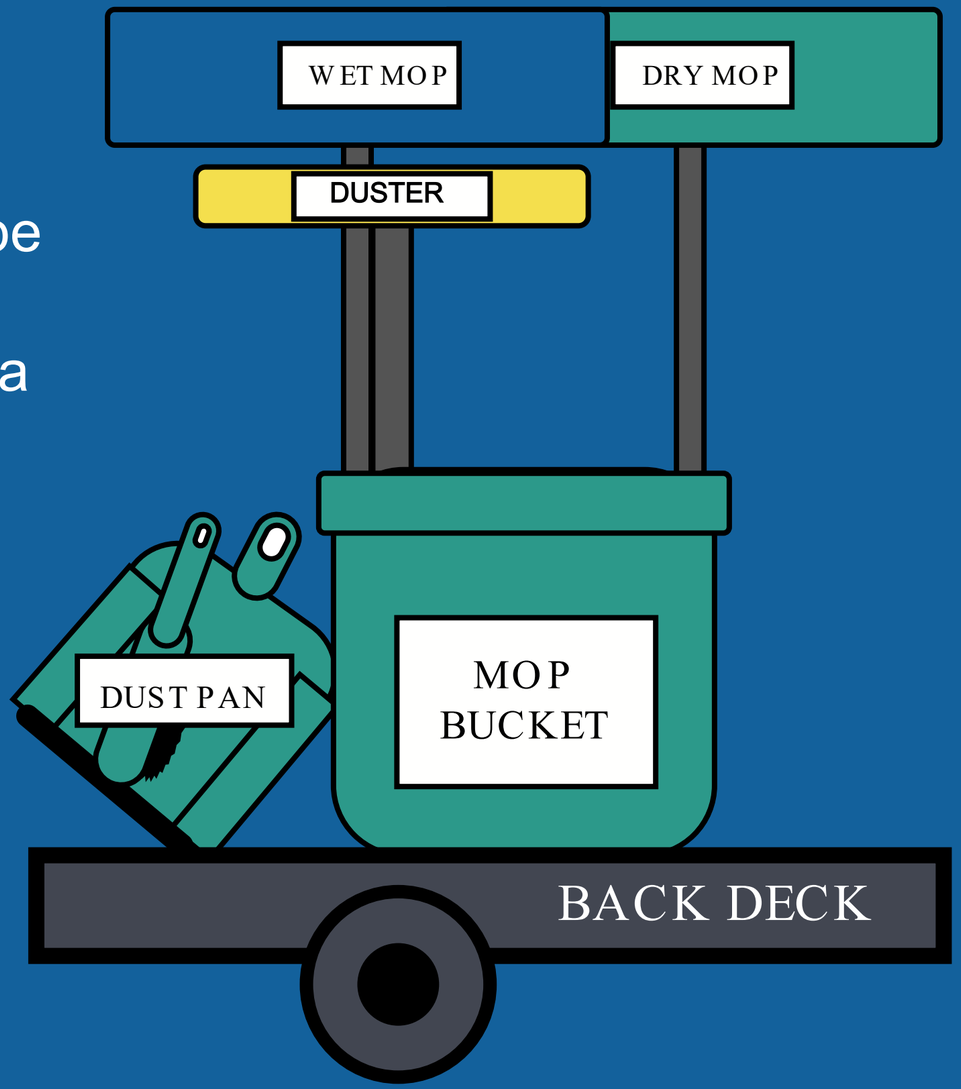
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Front and back deck

- Dirty and reusable items should be stored outside of the cart.
- Toilet wands should be stored in a caddy to prevent dripping.





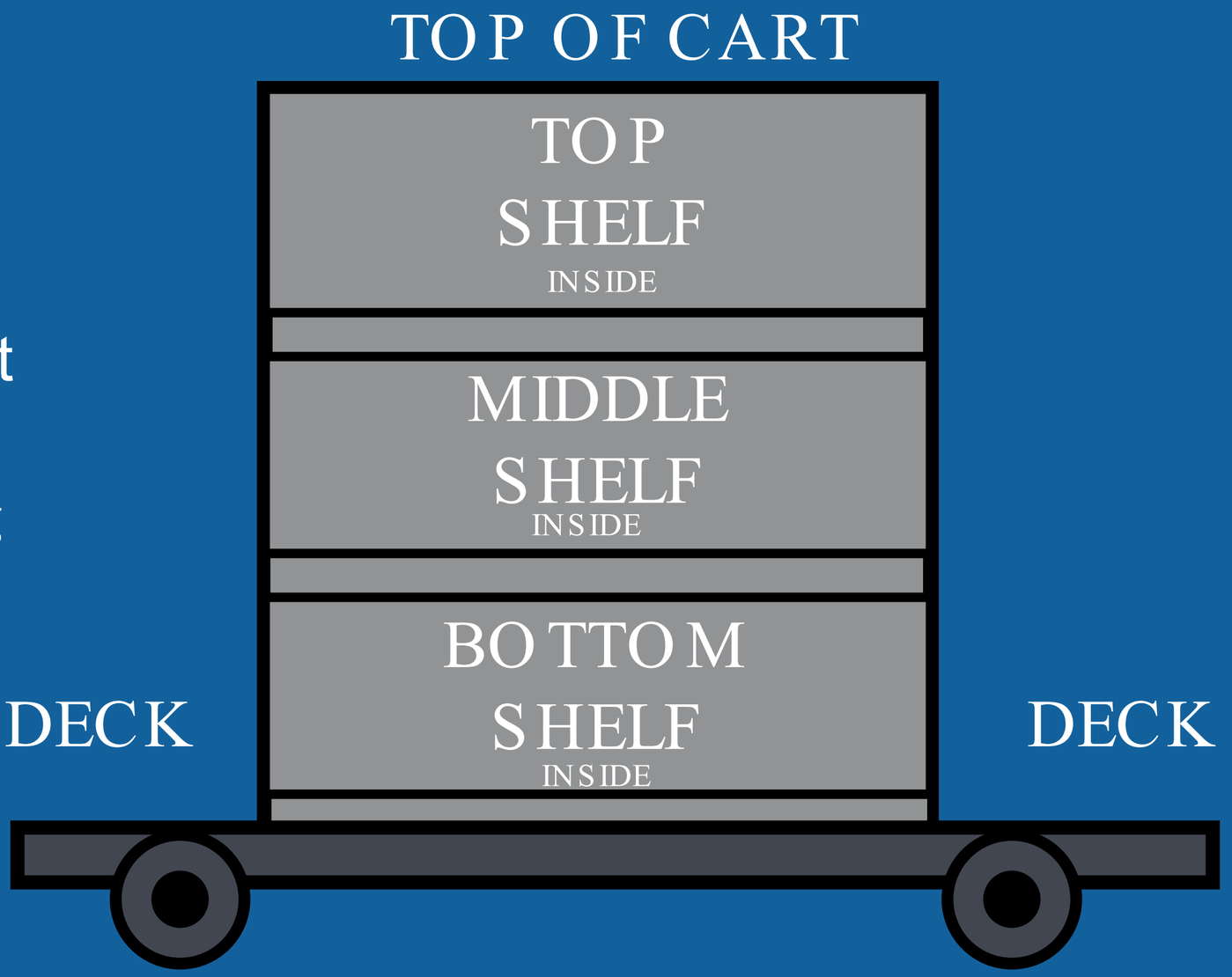
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Activity instructions

Place the items in the correct location on your EVS cart. Send items that don't belong to the break room!

BREAK ROOM



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THANK YOU

References

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MODULE 4: SETTING UP AN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (EVS) CART PRE-TEST

Name: Date:

1) What is the first action you should take when setting up your EVS cart?

A) Prepare your chemicals
B) Clean your hands
C) Apply personal protective equipment (PPE)
D) Ensure alcohol-based hand sanitizer is on top of the cart

2) EVS cart should be organized in a manner that is…

A) Safe
B) Convenient
C) Efficient
D) All of the above

3) What is a best practice for EVS carts? (Select all that apply)

A) Carts should have a lockable compartment
B) Items used frequently should be stored near the top of the cart
C) Clean and dirty items should be stored separately
D) Personal items such as a water bottle should be stored outside of the cart
E) Don’t stock items you won't need for your cleaning session

4) Which items should be stored outside of the cart? (Select all that apply)

A) Trash or waste can
B) Soap refills
C) Toilet paper refills
D) Wet floor sign

5) Cleaning and disinfecting solutions should be secured (locked) when the EVS cart is left unattended.

True or False

MODULE 4: SETTING UP AN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (EVS) CART POST-TEST

Name: Date:

1) What is the first action you should take when setting up your EVS cart?

A) Prepare your chemicals
B) Clean your hands
C) Apply personal protective equipment (PPE)
D) Ensure alcohol-based hand sanitizer is on top of the cart

2) EVS cart should be organized in a manner that is…

A) Safe
B) Convenient
C) Efficient
D) All of the above

3) What is a best practice for EVS carts? (Select all that apply)

A) Carts should have a lockable compartment
B) Items used frequently should be stored near the top of the cart
C) Clean and dirty items should be stored separately
D) Personal items such as a water bottle should be stored outside of the cart
E) Don’t stock items you won't need for your cleaning session

4) Which items should be stored outside of the cart? (Select all that apply)

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B) Soap refills
C) Toilet paper refills
D) Wet floor sign

5) Cleaning and disinfecting solutions should be secured (locked) when the EVS cart is left unattended.

True or False

MODULE 4: SETTING UP AN ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (EVS) CART ANSWER KEY

Name: Date:

1) What is the first action you should take when setting up your EVS cart?

A) Prepare your chemicals

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A) Trash or waste can

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C) Toilet paper refills

D) Wet floor sign

5) Cleaning and disinfecting solutions should be secured (locked) when the EVS cart is left unattended.

True or False

MODULE FIVE:
CLEANING AND DISINFECTION
OF THE HEALTHCARE SETTING



*Adapted from the California Department of Public Health's and Project Firstline's "Module 4: Cleaning and Disinfection of Resident Rooms" (2024) slide set

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Learning Objectives

After completing this micro-learn, learners will be able to:

- Explain the critical role cleaning and disinfection plays in preventing the spread of germs.
- Identify the process for cleaning and disinfecting an in-patient room daily and after discharge.

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Ice breaker

How often do you clean your bathroom(s) at home?

Environmental cleaning and disinfection

- Germs are everywhere and can live on surfaces for a long time (some germs can live for years).
- Germs can cause infections.
- Proper cleaning and disinfection of the healthcare setting can stop the spread of germs.
  - **Cleaning:** Physically removes dirt, debris, and most germs from surfaces and objects but doesn't kill germs.
  - **Disinfection:** Kills germs on surfaces or objects.
  - Surfaces should be **cleaned** before they are disinfected.

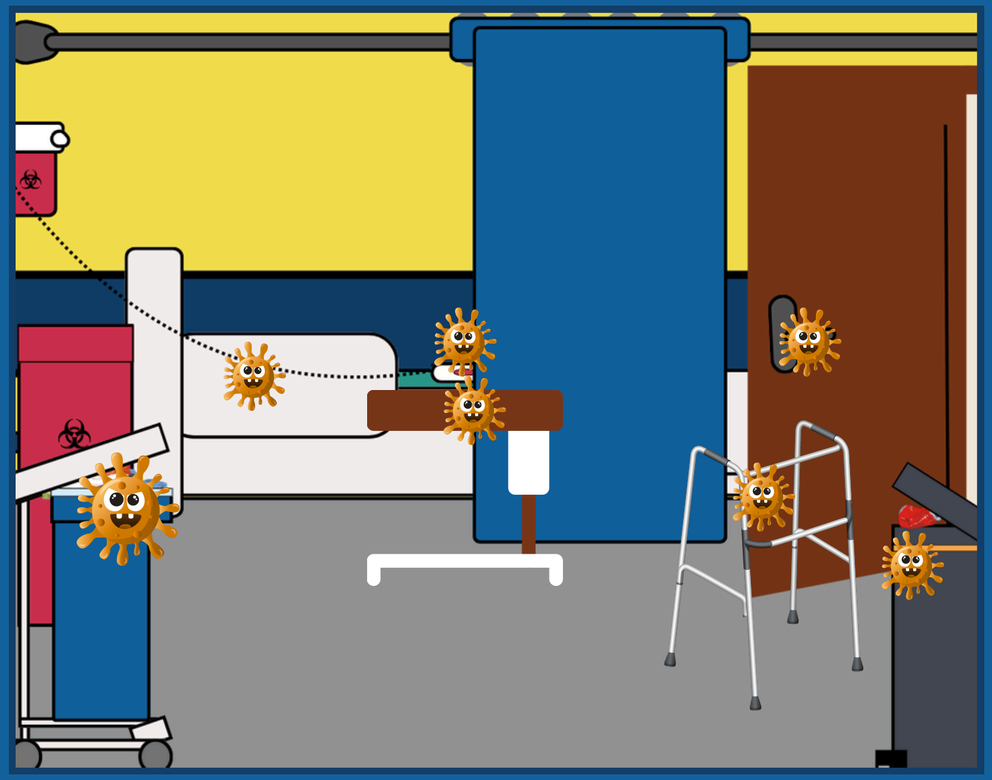


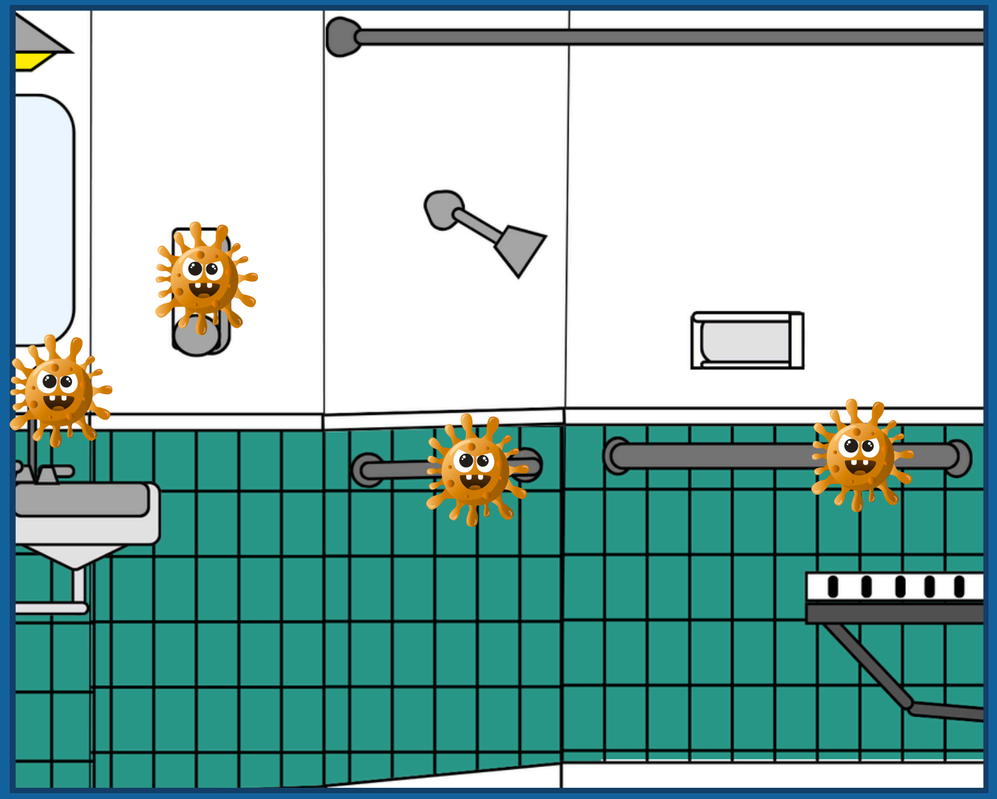
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Where are germs in the healthcare setting?

- EVERYWHERE, but check out the following pictures to see the dirtiest areas of the healthcare setting.





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High-touch surfaces

- Surfaces and equipment that are most likely to be contaminated with germs because healthcare workers, patients, and visitors frequently touch them.
- These areas should be cleaned and disinfected at least once per day.
- See pictures for examples of high-touch surfaces.

doorknobs



lightswitches

mobile phones



room phone

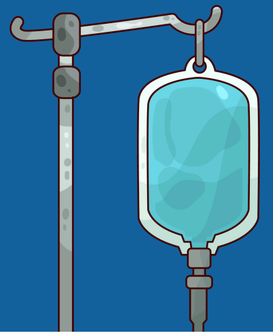


toilet flush handle, lid, and seat



furniture

overbed table



IV pole

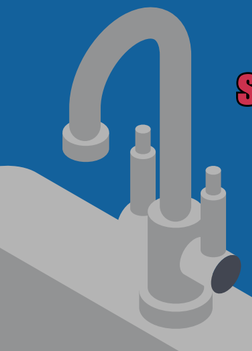


remote control



bedside rails

sinks





nurse call button

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Just how long can germs survive?

GERM	SURVIVAL TIME ON SURFACES
***Candida auris* (*C. auris*)**	>Two weeks (Ku et al., 2018) [1]
Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE)	3 days – 5 months (depends on spp)[2]
Carbapenem-resistant *Acinetobacter*	Depends on species, Klebsiella spp can survive >30 months [2]
***Clostridioides difficile* (*C. diff*)**	5 months [2]
Extended spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBL)- producing *Enterobacteriaceae*	3 days – 5 months (depends on spp)[2]
Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)	7 days – 7 months[2]
Vancomycin-resistant *enterococci* (VRE)	5 days – 4 months [2]

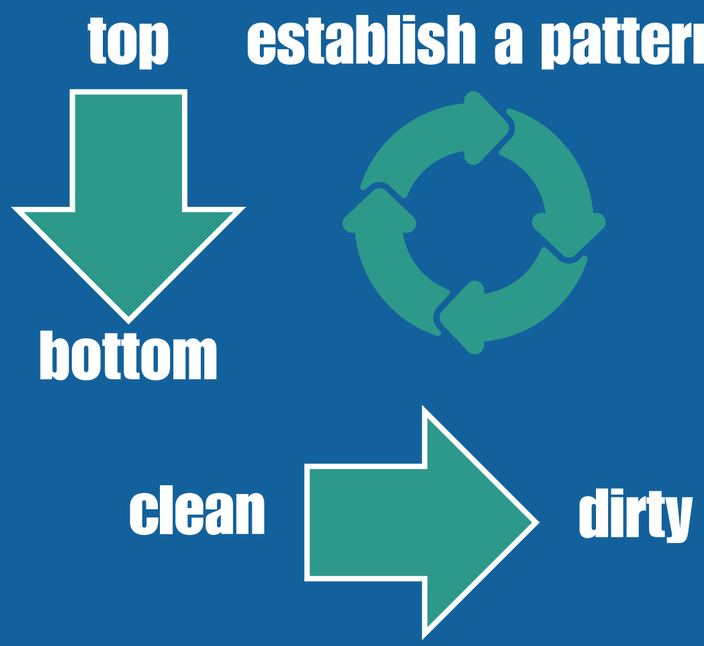
[1](Ku et al., 2018)
[2](Kramer & Assadian, 2014)

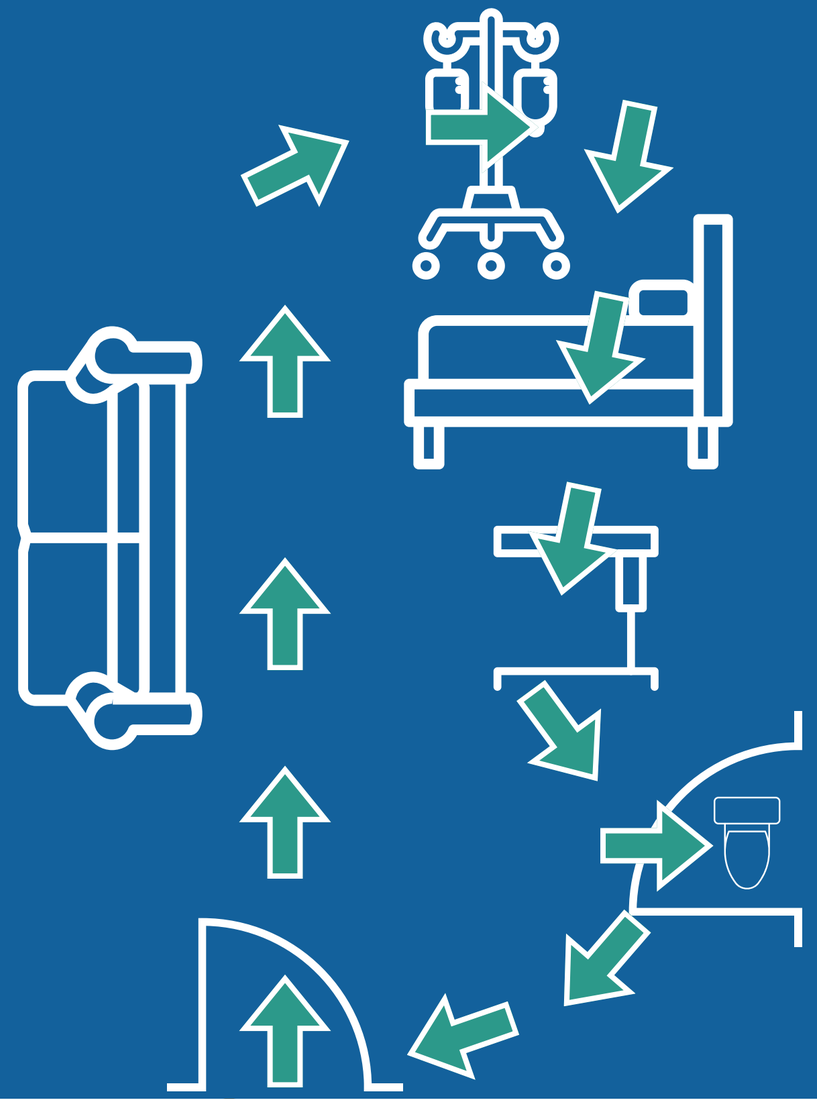
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Standard cleaning process

- Establish a pattern to prevent contamination.
- Use checklists so nothing gets missed.
- Start cleaning in the cleanest part of the room and move to the dirtiest part.
  - Example: Clean the bathroom last.
- Clean from top to bottom.
  - Example: Start with high dusting.





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Cleaning preparation

- Find your assignment and ask about rooms with transmission-based precautions in place.
- Clean your hands before touching clean supplies.
- Set up your EVS cart.
- Know the following information about your disinfection products:
  - Contact time
  - Instructions for use
  - Compatible surfaces
  - Disposal instructions
  - First Aid



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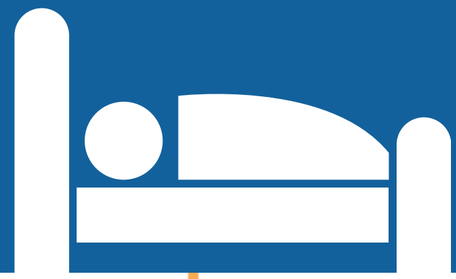
Daily (occupied) room cleaning steps

- Follow your facility's standard cleaning process.
- Reference your checklist as needed.

Summary of daily cleaning procedure:

- Check for signage at entry to room indicating need for special precautions.
- Knock on the door, greet the patient, introduce yourself to the patient and explain why you are there.
- Clean your hands and apply PPE before getting started.
- Inspect the room for any safety hazards.
- Remove trash and dirty linens.
- Spot clean/disinfect the walls as needed.
- Following the standard cleaning process, clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces.
- Clean and disinfect the bathroom.
- Clean the floor per facility policy.
- Clean and disinfect EVS supplies before placing them back on the cart.

- **Important reminders:**
  - Remove gloves and clean hands when moving from a dirty task to a clean task.
  - Change cleaning cloths when moving from a dirty task to a clean task and between cleaning patient care areas.



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Terminal room cleaning steps

- Follow your facility's standard cleaning process.
- Reference your checklist as needed.

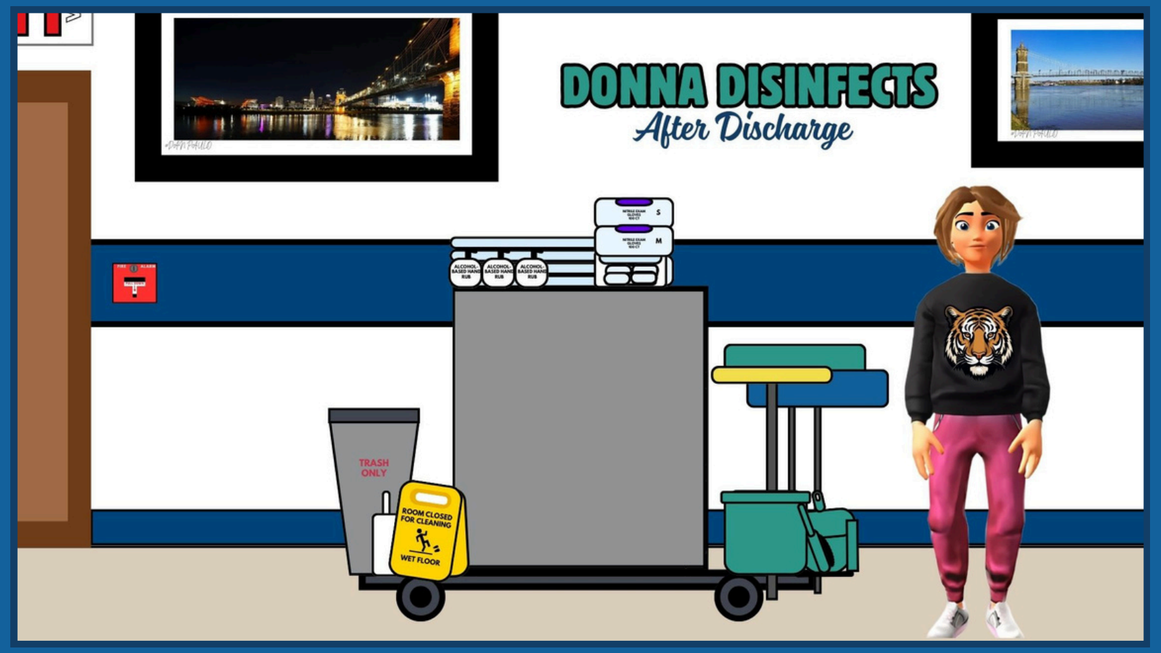
Summary of terminal cleaning procedure:

- Check for signage at entry to room indicating need for special precautions.
- Clean your hands and apply PPE before getting started.
- Inspect the room for any safety hazards.
- Remove patient belongings **before** cleaning the room.
- Remove trash and dirty linens.
- Discard disposable items.
- Disinfect reusable items and send them to be reprocessed per facility protocol.
- High dust vertical and horizontal surfaces.
- Spot clean/disinfect the walls.
- Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces.
- Inspect and wipe down bed frame, mattress, and pillows with a disinfectant.
- Damp wipe all vertical surfaces with disinfectant.
- Clean and disinfect the bathroom.
- Remove gloves, clean hands, and put on new gloves.
- Make bed with clean linens and restock supplies in room.
- Dry mop the floor and sweep dirt and debris up using a broom and dustpan.
- Damp mop the floor with a floor cleaning solution per facility policy.
- Clean and disinfect EVS supplies before placing them back on the cart.
- **Important reminders:**
  - Remove gloves and clean hands when moving from a dirty task to a clean task.
  - Change cleaning cloths when moving from a dirty task to a clean task and between cleaning patient care areas.

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Activity:
Donna Disinfects After Discharge



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THANK YOU

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MODULE 5: CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF THE HEALTHCARE SETTING
PRE-TEST

Name: Date:

1) What are examples of high-touch surfaces (Select all that apply)

A) Toilet seat
B) Walls
C) Sink
D) IV pole

2) What is a best practice for cleaning and disinfection? (Select all that apply)

A) Establish a pattern
B) Clean the bathroom first
C) Clean from top to bottom
D) Move from clean to dirty
E) Remove gloves and clean hands when moving from a dirty task to a clean task

3) Which of the following actions should you take first when conducting a terminal clean?

A) Disinfect reusable items and send them to be reprocessed
B) Discard disposable items
C) Remove patient belongings
D) Remove trash and dirty linens

4) Place the following steps taken during a terminal room clean in order from first to last (1-6).

___ Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces
___ Check for signage at entry to room indicating need for special precautions
___ Clean and disinfect EVS supplies
___ High dust vertical and horizontal surfaces
___ Clean and disinfect the bathroom
___ Inspect the room for any safety hazards

5) Cleaning and disinfection is the responsibility of Environmental Services.

True or False

MODULE 5: CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF THE HEALTHCARE SETTING POST-TEST

Name: Date:

1) What are examples of high-touch surfaces (Select all that apply)

A) Toilet seat
B) Walls
C) Sink
D) IV pole

2) What is a best practice for cleaning and disinfection? (Select all that apply)

A) Establish a pattern
B) Clean the bathroom first
C) Clean from top to bottom
D) Move from clean to dirty
E) Remove gloves and clean hands when moving from a dirty task to a clean task

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___ Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces
___ Check for signage at entry to room indicating need for special precautions
___ Clean and disinfect EVS supplies
___ High dust vertical and horizontal surfaces
___ Clean and disinfect the bathroom
___ Inspect the room for any safety hazards

5) Cleaning and disinfection is the responsibility of Environmental Services.

True or False

MODULE 5: CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF THE HEALTHCARE SETTING ANSWER KEY

Name: Date:

1) What are examples of high-touch surfaces (Select all that apply)

A) Toilet seat

B) Walls

C) Sink

D) IV pole

2) What is a best practice for cleaning and disinfection? (Select all that apply)

A) Establish a pattern

B) Clean the bathroom first

C) Clean from top to bottom

D) Move from clean to dirty

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D) Remove trash and dirty linens

4) Place the following steps taken during a terminal room clean in order from first to last (1-6).

4 Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces

1 Check for signage at entry to room indicating need for special precautions

6 Clean and disinfect EVS supplies

3 High dust vertical and horizontal surfaces

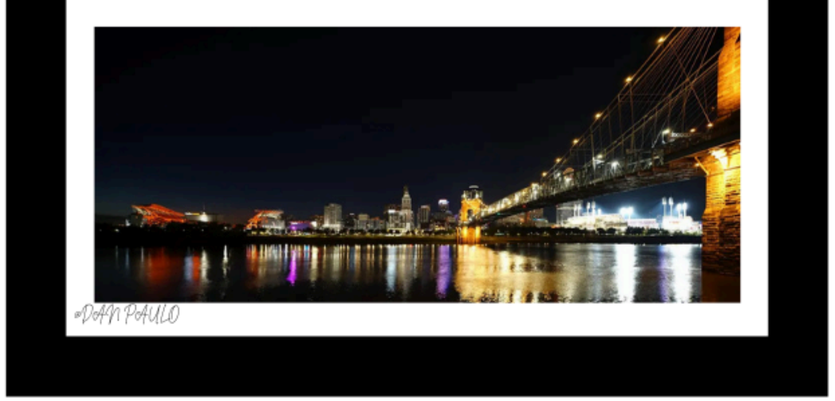
5 Clean and disinfect the bathroom

2 Inspect the room for any safety hazards

5) Cleaning and disinfection is the responsibility of Environmental Services.

True or **False**

DONNA DISINFECTS
After Discharge









ROOM 315:
Candida auris

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Instructions

- Help Donna navigate through her shift by answering each question.
- Please use the following references to answer each question correctly:
  - EVS Procedures and Checklist: EVS Cart Procedures
  - EVS Procedures and Checklist: *Candida auris* Terminal Clean
  - EVS Job Aide: High-Touch Surfaces
  - *Candida auris*: A Quick Guide for Healthcare Personnel

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Donna is an Environmental Services (EVS) Technician at a local hospital. Today, you will help her navigate through her shift.

Upon arrival to work, Donna sees a few messages from her supervisor, Grace, reporting that the team is behind. She asks Donna to get started as soon as possible. Donna acknowledges her messages and walks into the break room.



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Donna places her personal items in her locker and walks to the EVS clean storage area. She notices there are no clean carts available.

Murphy, Donna's coworker, comes in the room. He offers his cart to Donna.

1. What should Donna do next?

A. Grab the cart and get started

B. Inspect Murphy's cart



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Correct Answer: A

EVS technicians should always inspect their carts before getting started to ensure they will have everything they need to clean and disinfect patient rooms.

Donna checks out Murphy's cart and finds the following:

- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Gloves
- Masks
- Shoe covers
- Trash bags
- Trash bin
- Toilet brush
- Paper towels
- Toilet paper
- Floor cleaning solution
- Disinfecting wipes
- Glass cleaner wipes
- Mop
- Bucket
- Wet floor caution sign
- Soiled linen bags

2. Donna adds the following items to her cart. Which item should <u>not</u> be placed on the EVS cart?

A. Duster
B. Replacement mop heads
C. Water bottle
D. Replacement toilet brush heads



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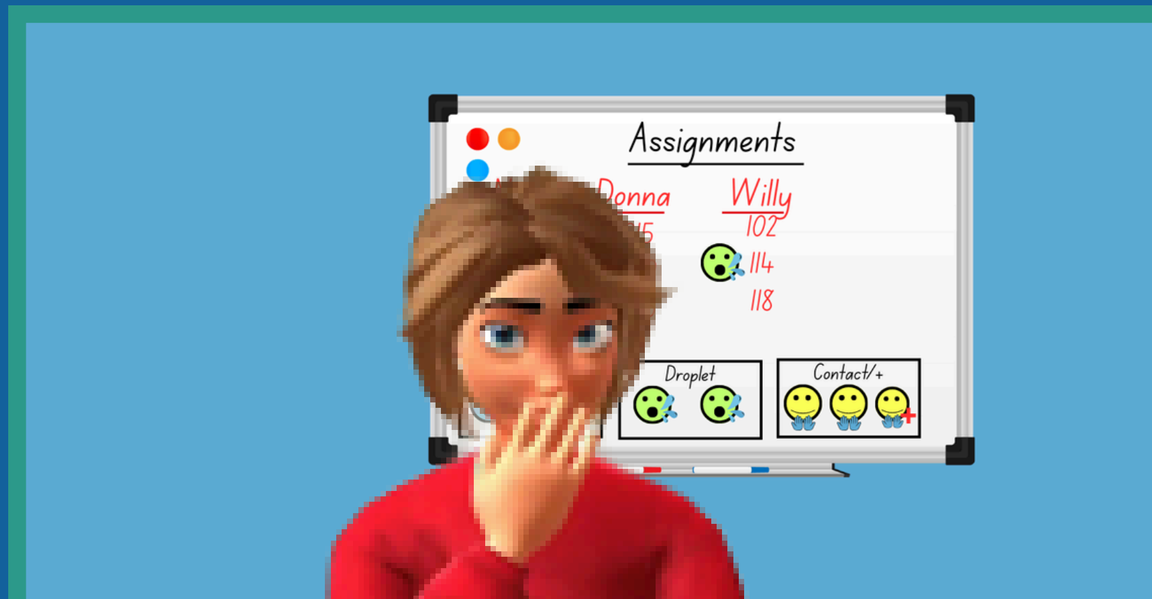
Correct Answer: C

Food and drinks should never be stored on the EVS cart. Donna should place her water bottle in the breakroom.

Donna heads to the assignment board and finds that her first room assignment is room 315. According to the board, the patient who was discharged from room 315 had been in contact precautions.

3. Does Donna need any more information before she starts cleaning room 315?

A. Yes
B. No



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Correct Answer: A

It would be helpful to also know **why** the patient was in contact precautions.

Donna heads to the unit to get more information. She finds Millie, the health unit coordinator. Millie informs Donna that the patient was in contact precautions for *Candida auris*.

Need more information on *Candida auris*? See our resource: *Candida auris*: A Quick Guide for Healthcare Personnel

4. Donna recently learned about Candida auris during a shift huddle. She remembers that with *Candida auris* it's especially important to...

A. Clean hands with soap and water
B. Make sure to use a disinfectant approved by her facility that is effective against *Candida auris*
C. Use a disinfectant with bleach



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Correct Answer: B

Not all disinfectants are effective at killing *Candida auris*. It is important to make sure the disinfectant used can kill *Candida auris*. Alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol is effective against *Candida auris*. Though bleach or sodium hypochlorite is usually effective against *Candida auris*, there are many other chemicals available.

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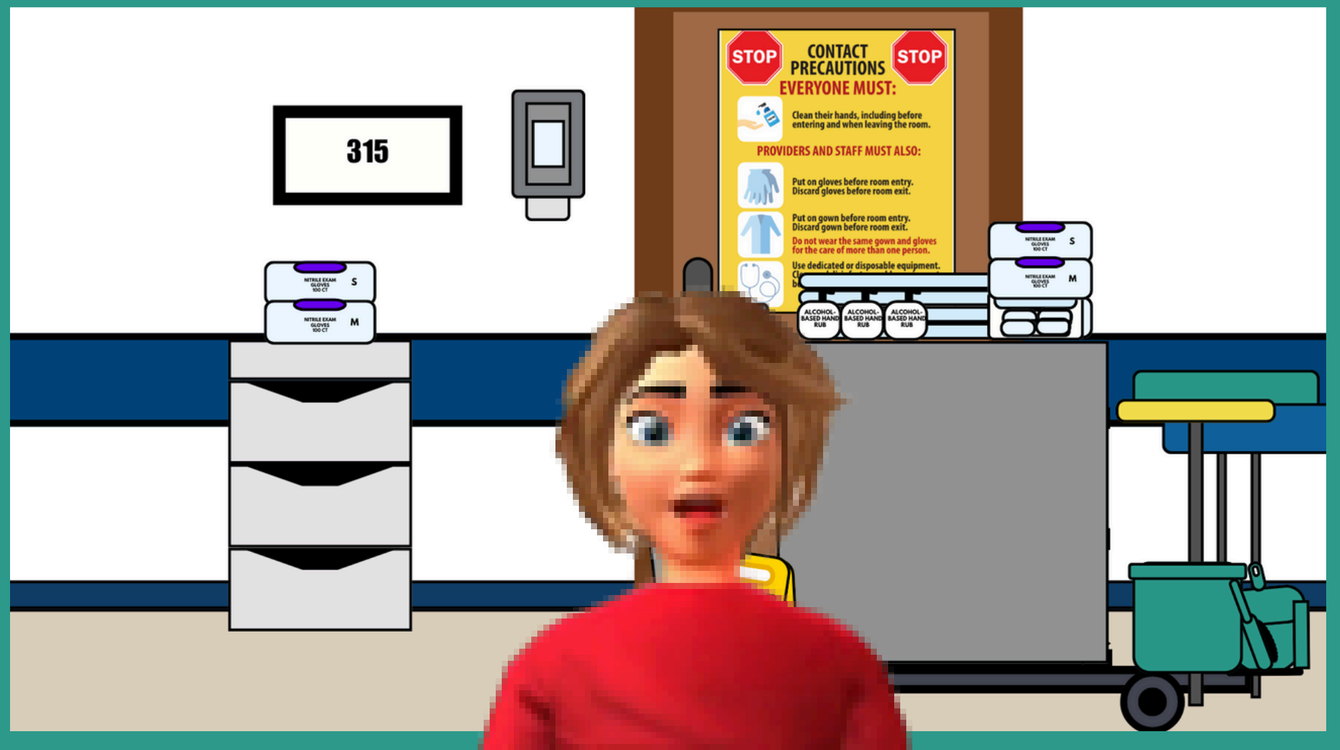
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Donna heads to room 315 to get started.

5. What should Donna do before entering room 315?

A. Clean her hands
B. Apply personal protective equipment
C. A and B

You might find the resource “EVS Procedures and Checklist: *Candida auris* Terminal Clean” to be helpful.



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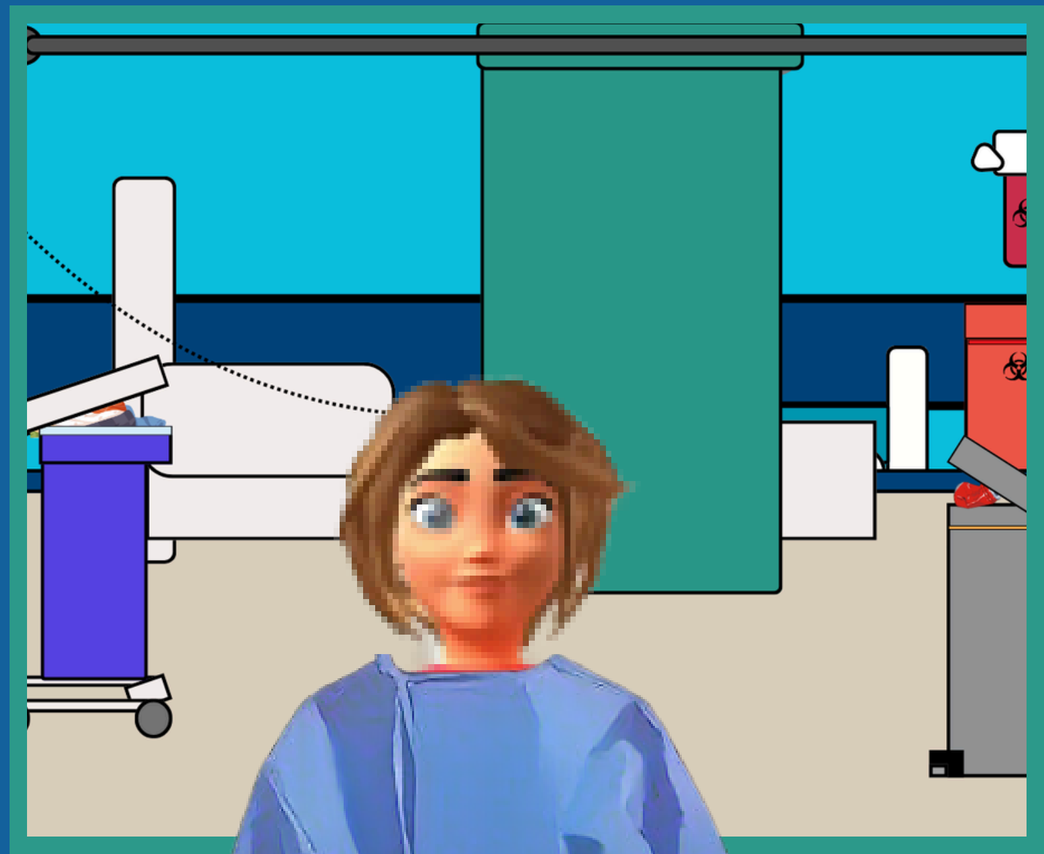
Correct Answer: C

Donna should clean her hands and apply PPE before entering the room.

Before Donna begins, she quickly scans the room. She first looks for safety hazards that should be addressed prior to starting the cleaning process. Seeing none, she moves on to the next step.

6. What should Donna do next?

A. Gather trash
B. Check the patient's room for any forgotten belongings
C. Ready her cleaning equipment



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Correct Answer: B

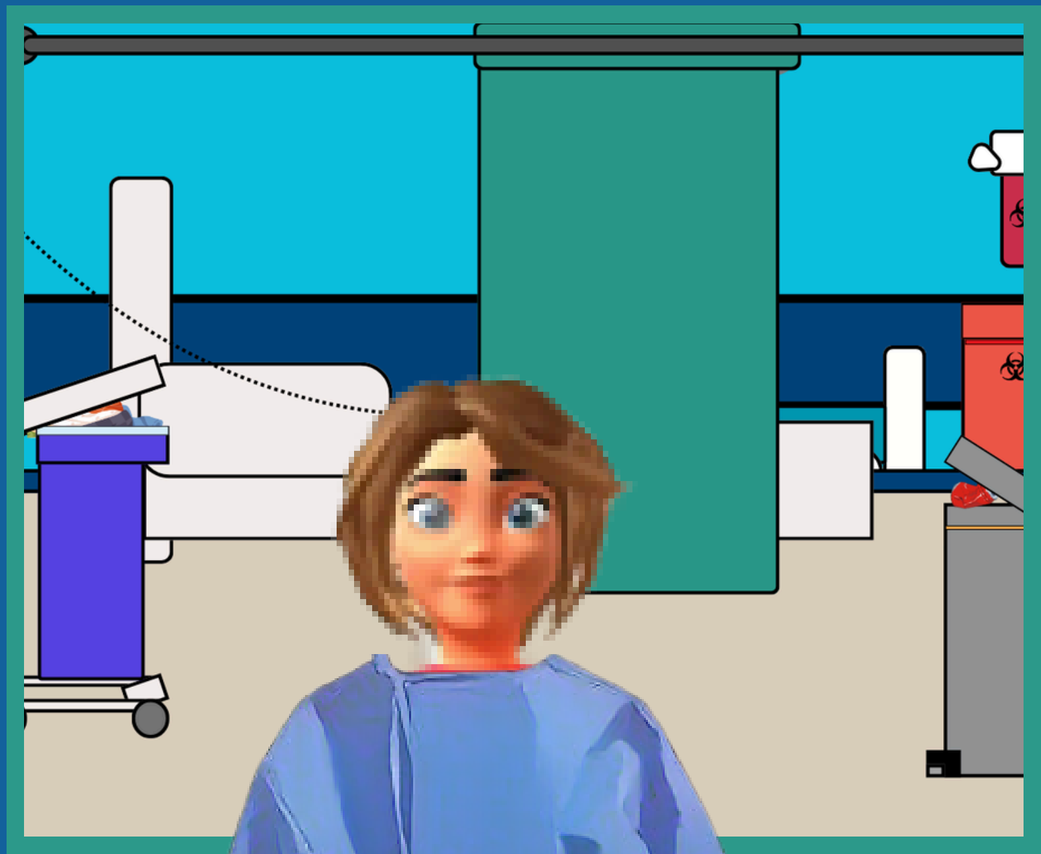
Donna should check the room for any forgotten belongings.

Next, Donna:

- Places the “Room Closed for Cleaning” sign

7. What should Donna do next?

A. Throw away the single-use blood pressure cuff
B. Grab the trash
C. Select the appropriate disinfectant



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Correct Answer: C

Since the patient was in contact precautions for *Candida auris*, Donna should ensure she uses the facility's approved disinfectant for *Candida auris*.

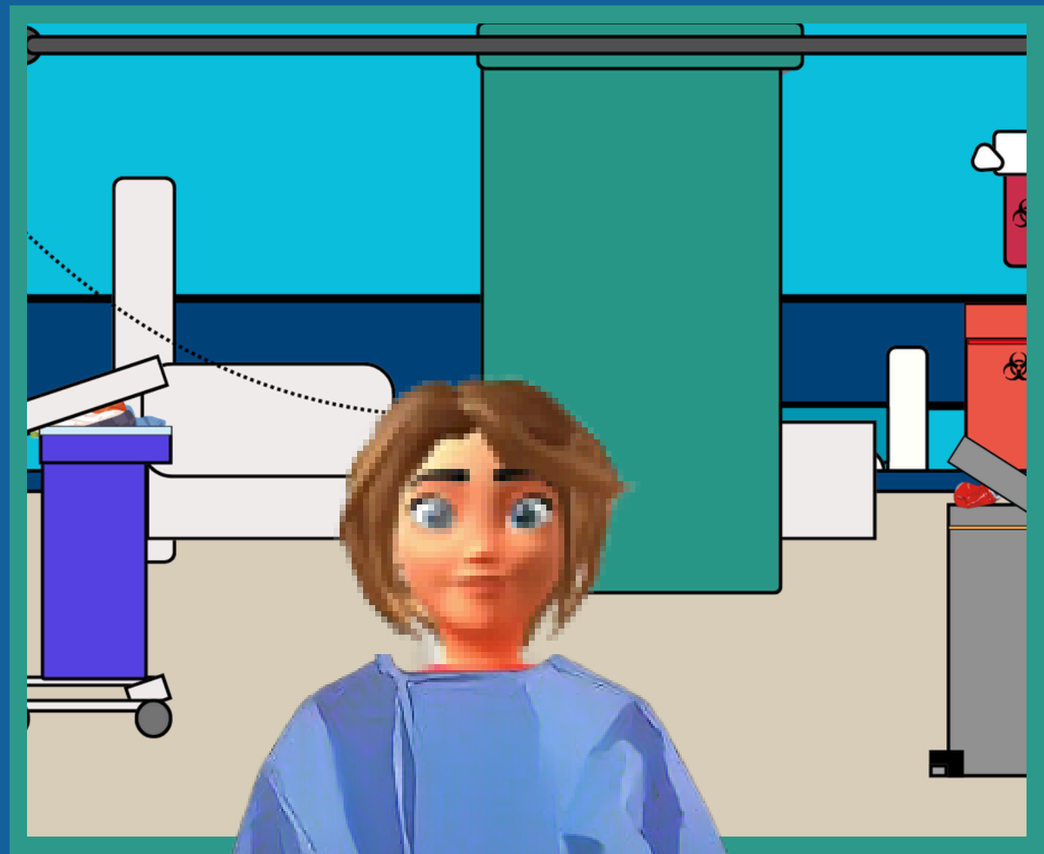
Next, Donna:

- Cleans and disinfects reusable equipment and sends it to be reprocessed per her hospital's policy.

8. What must Donna do to properly clean and disinfect surfaces in this patient's room?

A. Wear gloves to transport the equipment to the dirty utility room

B. Observe the disinfectant's contact time for *Candida auris*



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Correct Answer: B

Contact time must be observed per the product label to effectively kill *Candida auris*.

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Donna checks the disinfectant's label and reads that the contact time for *Candida auris* is three minutes.

9. What does contact time mean?

A. Donna will need to scrub the surfaces with disinfectant for at least three minutes to kill *Candida auris*

B. Surfaces must remain wet with disinfectant for at least three minutes to kill *Candida auris*



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Correct Answer: B

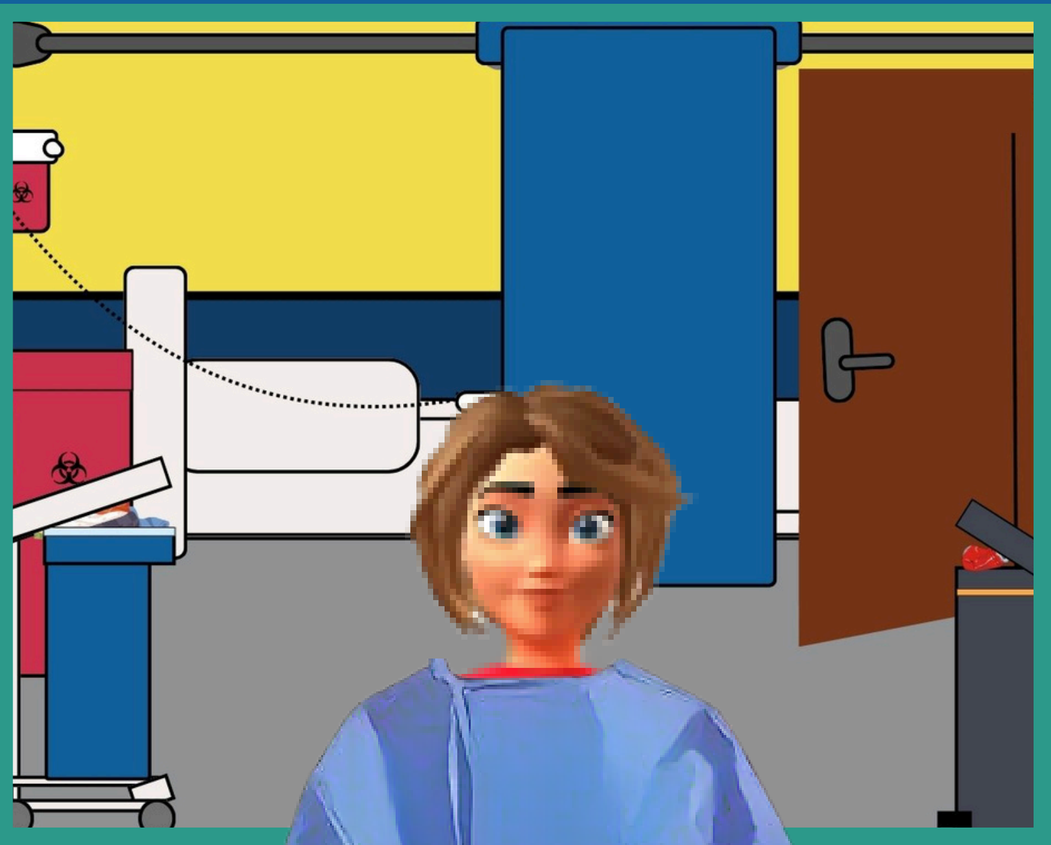
Contact time, also called “wet time” is the time a surface must remain wet with disinfectant to complete the disinfection process (kill the germs!)

Next, Donna:

- Disposes of single-use items like the blood pressure cuff.
- Collects and removes soiled linens and trash.
- Inspect pillow(s) and mattress for cracks or tears.

10. What else should Donna do at this time?

A. Clean the bathroom
B. Discard unused supplies
C. Replace the privacy curtain
D. Both B and C



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Correct Answer: B

Donna should dispose of any unused supplies in the room because they are contaminated and should not be used for other patients.

Donna proceeds by:

- Cleaning and disinfecting the inside and outside of the waste cans. She then relines the waste cans.
- Removing her gloves, cleaning her hands, and applying new gloves.
- High dusting vertical and horizontal surfaces (shoulder level or higher), including the vents, using her duster and extension pole.
- Damp wiping all vertical surfaces, counters, ledges, and window sills with disinfecting wipe.
- Spot cleaning/disinfecting the walls.
- Cleaning and disinfecting all high-touch surfaces. She references the the EVS job Aide “High-Touch Surfaces” to ensure she doesn’t miss any surfaces.

11. What method should Donna use for cleaning and disinfecting?

A. Start at the door and move in a circular pattern, moving from clean to dirty
B. Start at the bed and move in a clockwise fashion, moving from clean to dirty
C. Start in the bathroom and move in a counterclockwise fashion, moving from clean to dirty



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Correct Answer: A

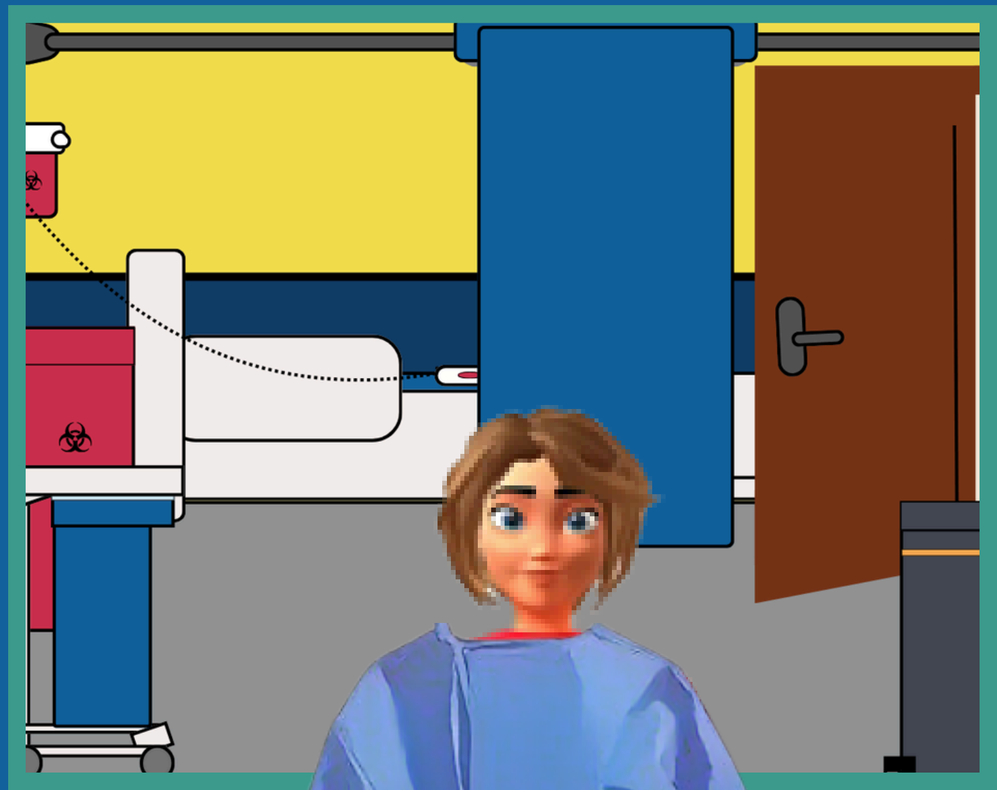
Donna should move from clean to dirty to avoid spreading germs and move in a systematic manner to avoid missing areas.

Donna continues by:

- Cleaning and disinfecting the bed, including the top and bottom of the mattress, all four bed rails, head and foot boards, bed frame, nurse's call light, telephone and cords.
- Cleaning and disinfecting any remaining equipment in the room.

12. What should Donna do next?

A. Remove her gloves and clean her hands
B. Move to the restroom and grab a new disinfecting cloth
C. Dust mop the floor
D. Make the bed



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Correct Answer: B

Donna makes her way to the restroom and obtains a new cleaning cloth.

Once in the bathroom, Donna:

- Discards any remaining paper products.
- Cleans the mirror with glass cleaner.
- Cleans and disinfects all high-touch surfaces in the same circular pattern, moving from clean to dirty.
- Makes sure the shower head is hanging in a downward position, directly over the drain.
- Cleans and disinfects the toilet bowl and under the rim with a toilet brush.
- Disposes of toilet brush.
- Removes her PPE and cleans her hands.

You might find the resource the EVS job Aide “High-Touch Surfaces” helpful. Scan the QR code to see the resource.

13. Which of the following are high-touch surfaces in the bathroom that should be cleaned and disinfected?

A. Light switch
B. Soap dispenser
C. Toilet paper roll holder
D. All of the above



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Correct Answer: D

Donna should clean and disinfect all of the high touch surfaces in the restroom, including, but not limited to, the light switch, soap dispenser, and the toilet paper roll holder.

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Now that Donna has cleaned and disinfected the room and the bathroom, she proceeds to:

- Refill soap and hand sanitizer dispensers.
- Restock paper products, linens, and PPE.
- Hang a new privacy curtain.
- Make the bed.

14. Did Donna miss a step in room preparation?

A. Yes
B. No



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Correct Answer: A

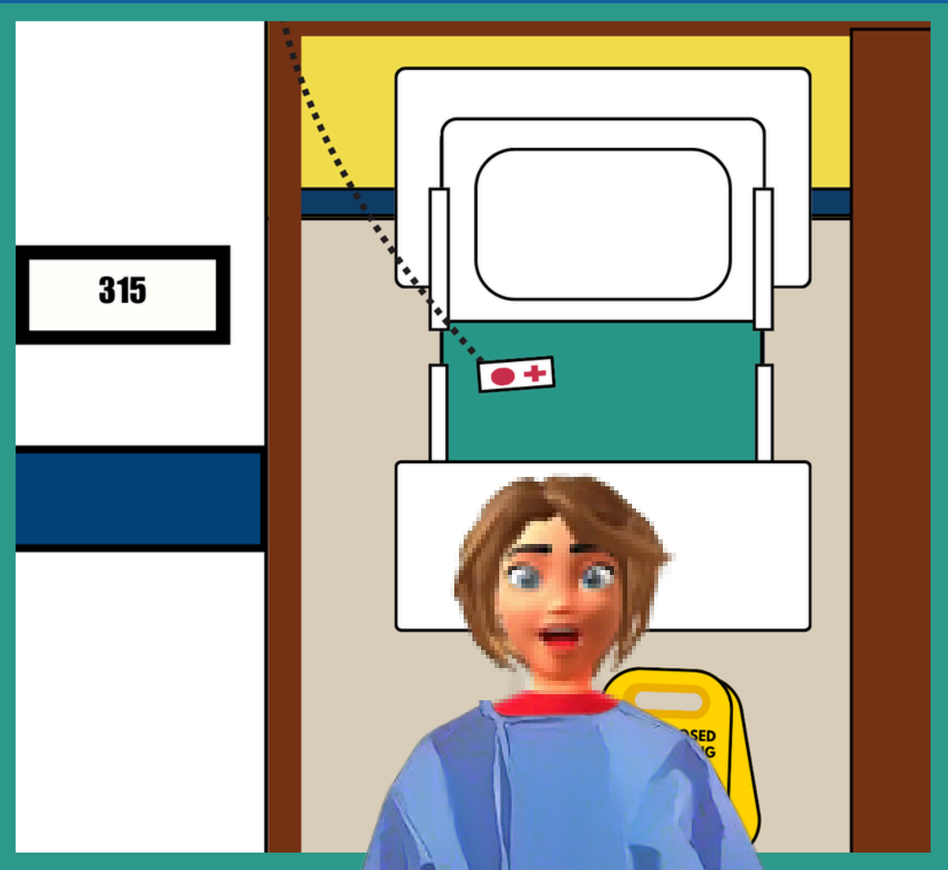
Donna forgot to put new gloves on before preparing the room!

Donna is prepared to start floor care, and she begins by:

- Dry mopping the floor and sweeping any debris into the dustpan.
- Setting up a “wet floor” sign at the room's entrance.
- Mopping the floor with a microfiber mop head moistened with floor cleaner, starting from the far corner of the room, moving underneath the bed, and working towards the restroom and the door.

14. Before leaving the room, what is the last action Donna should take?

A. Dispose of the dirty mop head in the restroom trash
B. Dry any remaining wet surfaces with clean paper towels
C. Remove her gloves and clean hands before exiting the room



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Correct Answer: C

Donna should remove her gloves and clean her hands before she exits the room!

Based on her checklist, Donna has a few more actions to take before she can move on to the next room, her upcoming tasks are as follows:

- Clean her hands and don clean gloves.
- Dispose of the bucket containing disinfectant and mop water.
- Remove gloves and clean her hands.

15. Before moving to the next room, what additional action should Donna take?

A. Change into new scrubs
B. Grab a new EVS cart
C. Clean and disinfect EVS equipment



Correct Answer: C

Donna should clean and disinfect her EVS equipment before moving on to the next patient room.

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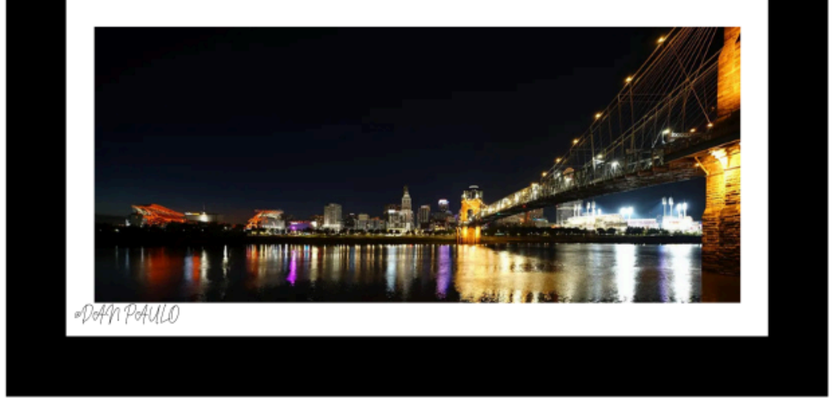
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DONNA DISINFECTS
After Discharge









ROOM 315:
Candida auris

START

HELP

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Instructions

- Help Donna navigate through her shift by answering each question.
- Answer the question by clicking on the correct answer.
- After answering the question, you will be automatically taken to a screen where you will find out if you answered the question correctly.
- If you answered the question incorrectly, the correct answer will be explained.
- Click on “NEXT” to proceed to the next screen.
- Please use the following references to answer each question correctly:
  - **EVS Procedures and Checklist: EVS Cart Procedures**
  - **EVS Procedures and Checklist: *Candida auris* Terminal Clean**
  - **EVS Job Aide: High-Touch Surfaces**
  - ***Candida auris*: A Quick Guide for Healthcare Personnel**

START

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Donna is an Environmental Services (EVS) Technician at a local hospital. Today, you will help her navigate through her shift.

Upon arrival to work, Donna sees a few messages from her supervisor, Grace, reporting that the team is behind. She asks Donna to get started as soon as possible. Donna acknowledges her messages and walks into the break room.

NEXT



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Donna places her personal items in her locker and walks to the EVS clean storage area. She notices there are no clean carts available.

Murphy, Donna's coworker, comes in the room. He offers his cart to Donna.

What should Donna do next?

A. Grab the cart and get started
B. Inspect Murphy's cart



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next

Fantastic! EVS technicians should always inspect their carts before getting started to ensure they will have everything they need to clean and disinfect patient rooms.

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next

Not quite. EVS technicians should always inspect their carts before getting started to ensure they will have everything they need to clean and disinfect patient rooms.

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Donna checks out Murphy's cart and finds the following:

- Alcohol-based hand sanitizer
- Gloves
- Masks
- Shoe covers
- Trash bags
- Trash bin
- Toilet brush
- Paper towels
- Toilet paper
- Floor cleaning solution
- Disinfecting wipes
- Glass cleaner wipes
- Mop
- Bucket
- Wet floor caution sign
- Soiled linen bags

Donna adds the following items to her cart. Which item should <u>not</u> be placed on the EVS cart?

A. Duster
B. Replacement mop heads
C. Water bottle
D. Replacement toilet brush heads



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next

Great job! Food and drinks should never be stored on the EVS cart.

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next

Ooops! Food and drinks should never be placed on the EVS cart. Donna should place her water bottle in the breakroom.

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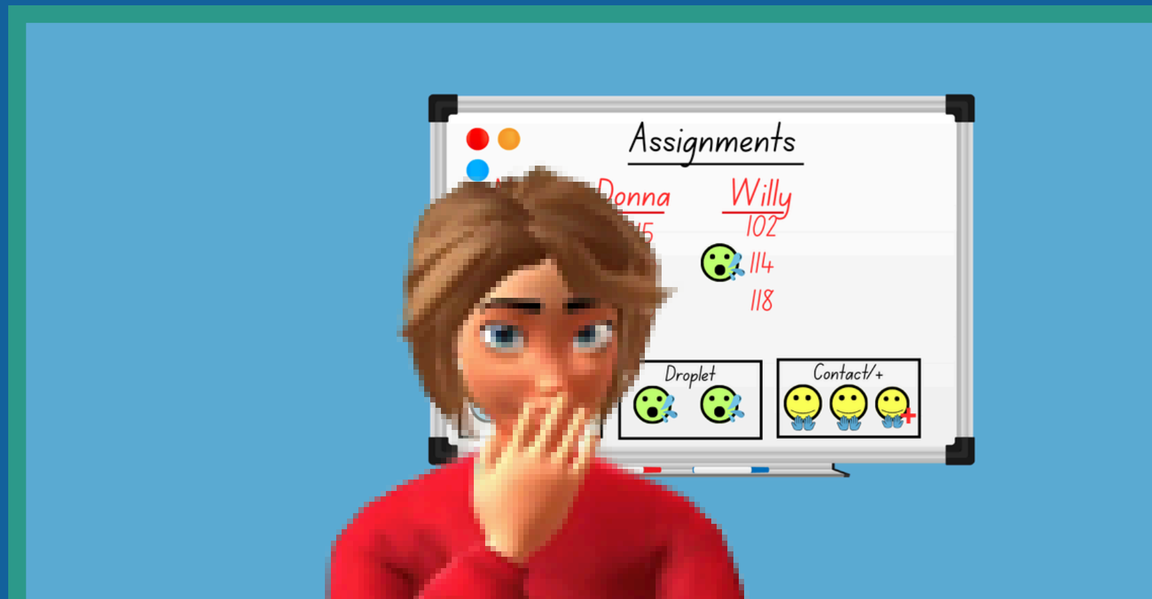
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Donna heads to the assignment board and finds that her first room assignment is room 315. According to the board, the patient who was discharged from room 315 had been in contact precautions.

Does Donna need any more information before she starts cleaning room 315?

A. Yes

B. No



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next

Great job! It would be helpful to also know **why** the patient was in contact precautions.

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next

Ooops! It would be helpful to know **why** the patient was in contact precautions.

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Donna heads to the unit to get more information. She finds Millie, the health unit coordinator. Millie informs Donna that the patient was in contact precautions for *Candida auris*.

Candida auris Information for Healthcare Personnel

Need more information on *Candida auris*? Scan the QR code or visit the link above.

Donna recently learned about *Candida auris* during a shift huddle. She remembers that with *Candida auris* it's especially important to...

A. Clean hands with soap and water

B. Make sure to use a disinfectant approved by her facility that is effective against *Candida auris*

C. Use a disinfectant with bleach



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next

Great job! Not all disinfectants are effective at killing *Candida auris*. It is important to make sure the disinfectant used can kill *Candida auris*. Alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol is effective against *Candida auris*. Though bleach or sodium hypochlorite is usually effective against *Candida auris*, there are many other chemicals available.

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next

Ooops! Not all disinfectants are effective at killing *Candida auris*. It is important to make sure the disinfectant used can kill *Candida auris*. Alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol is effective against *Candida auris*. Though bleach or sodium hypochlorite is usually effective against *Candida auris*, there are many other chemicals available.

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Donna heads to room 315 to get started.

What should Donna do before entering room 315?

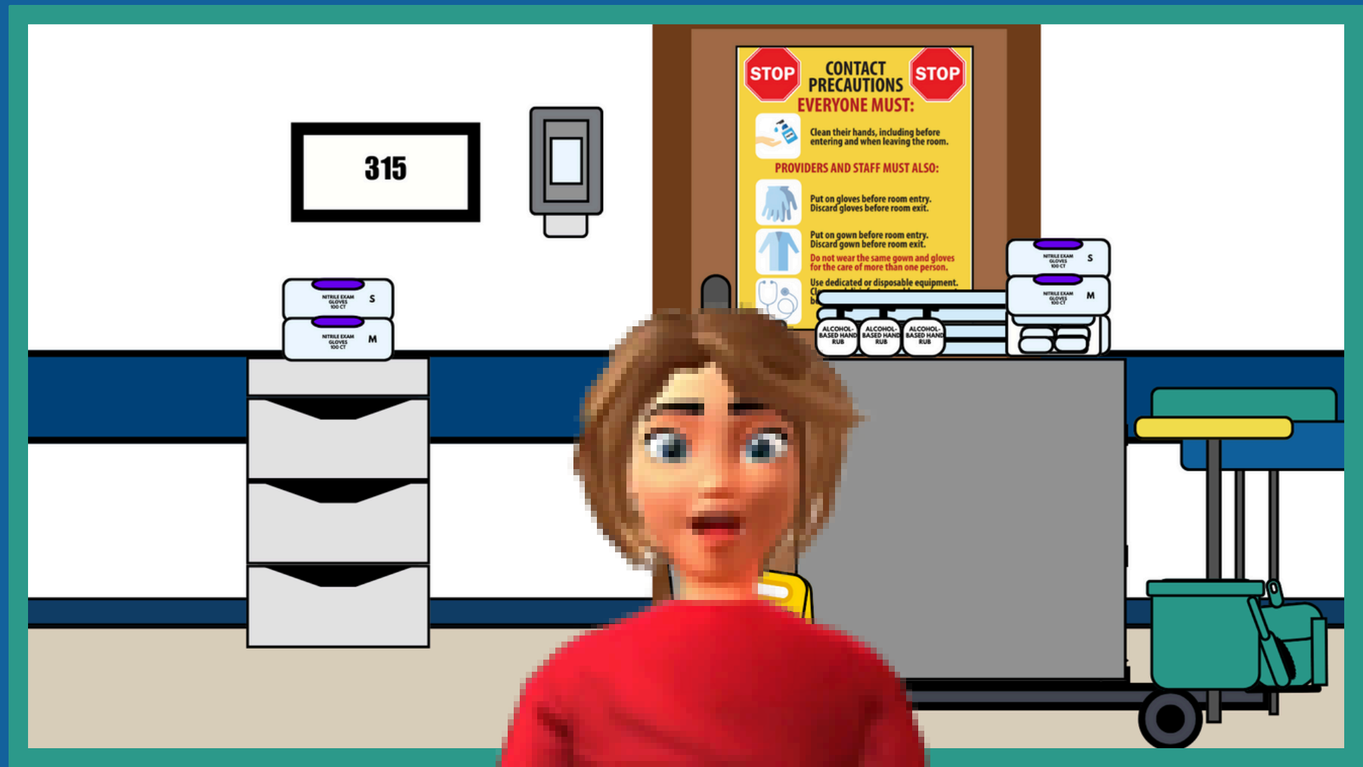
A. Clean her hands

B. Apply personal protective equipment

C. A and B

You might find the resource “EVS Procedures and Checklist: *Candida auris* Terminal Clean” to be helpful. Visit the link or scan the QR code to see the resource.

EVS Procedures and Checklists: *Candida auris* Terminal Clean



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next

Great job! Donna should clean her hands and apply PPE before entering the room.

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next

Ooops! Donna should clean her hands **and** apply PPE before entering the room.

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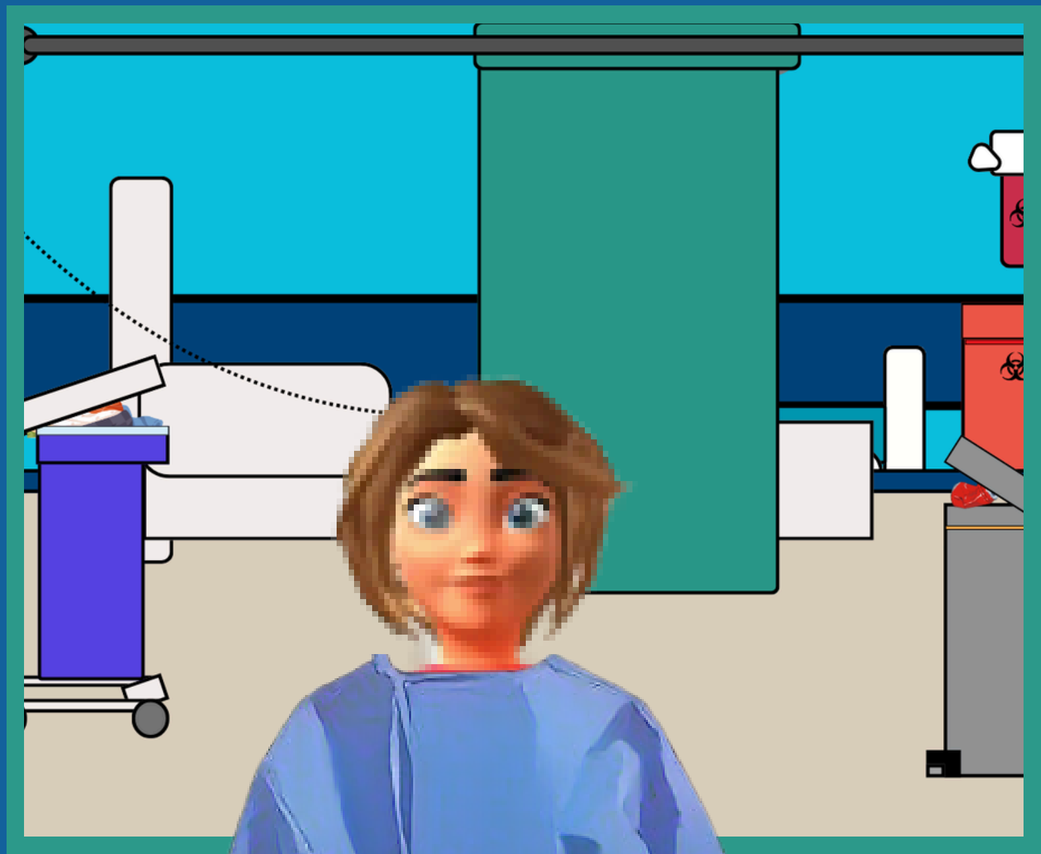
Before Donna begins, she quickly scans the room. She first looks for safety hazards that should be addressed prior to starting the cleaning process. Seeing none, she moves on to the next step.

What should Donna do next?

A. Gather trash

B. Check the patient's room for any forgotten belongings

C. Ready her cleaning equipment



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next

Great job! Donna should check the room for any forgotten belongings.

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next

Ooops! Donna should check the room for any forgotten belongings.

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Next, Donna:

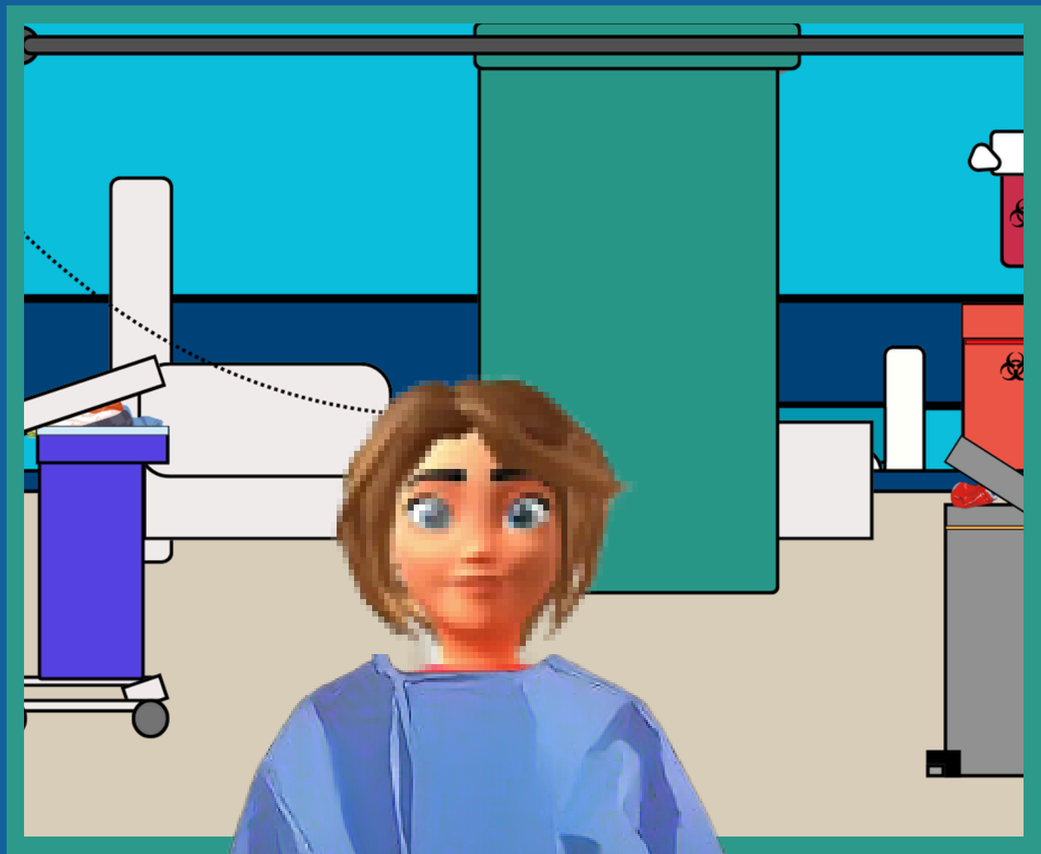
- Places the “Room Closed for Cleaning” sign

What should Donna do next?

A. Throw away the single-use blood pressure cuff

B. Grab the trash

C. Select the appropriate disinfectant



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next

Great job! Since the patient was in contact precautions for *Candida auris*, Donna should ensure she uses the facility's approved disinfectant for *Candida auris*.

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next

Ooops! Since the patient was in contact precautions for *Candida auris*, Donna should ensure she uses the facility's approved disinfectant for *Candida auris*.

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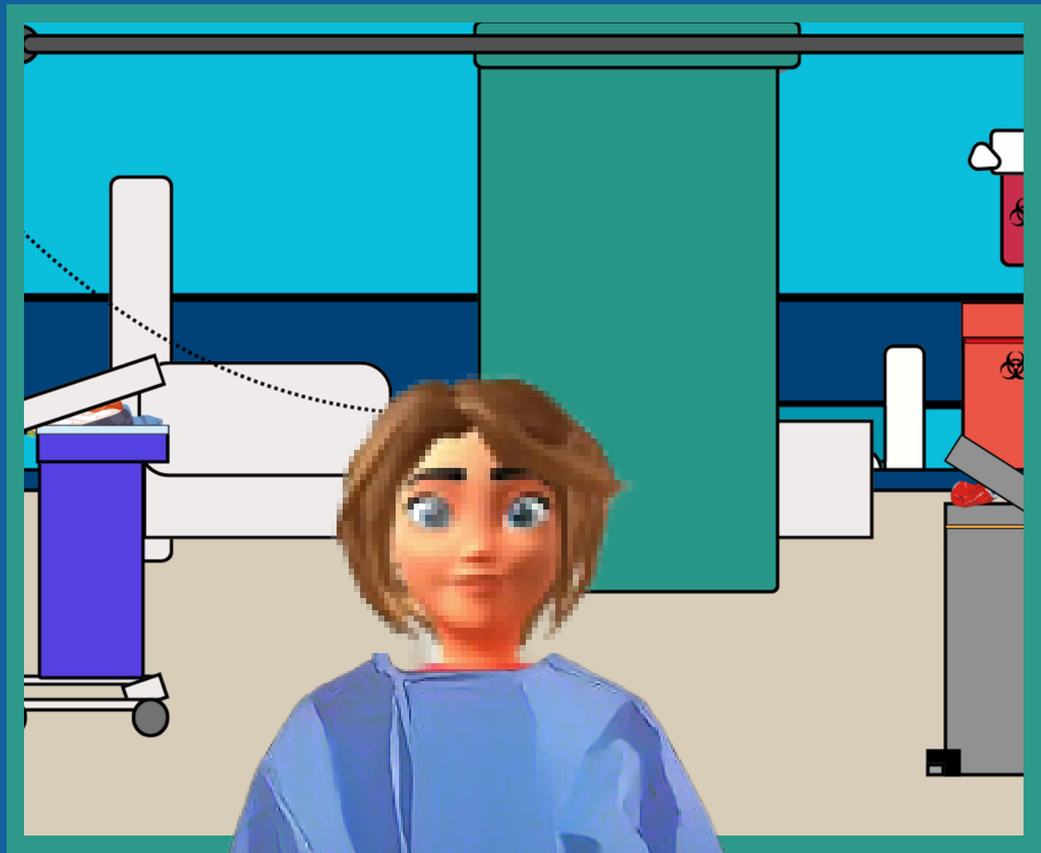
Next, Donna:

- Cleans and disinfects reusable equipment and sends it to be reprocessed per her hospital's policy.

What must Donna do to properly clean and disinfect surfaces in this patient's room?

A. Wear gloves to transport the equipment to the dirty utility room

B. Observe the disinfectant's contact time for *Candida auris*



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next

Great job! Contact time must be observed per the product label to effectively kill *Candida auris*.

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next

Ooops! Contact time **must** be observed per the product label to effectively kill *Candida auris*. Gloves should not be worn in the hallway. Donna should clean her hands before and after transporting the dirty equipment.

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Donna checks the disinfectant's label and reads that the contact time for *Candida auris* is three minutes.

What does that mean?

A. Donna will need to scrub the surfaces with disinfectant for at least three minutes to kill *Candida auris*

B. Surfaces must remain wet with disinfectant for at least three minutes to kill *Candida auris*



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next

Great job! Contact time, also called “wet time” is the time a surface must remain wet with disinfectant to complete the disinfection process (kill the germs!)

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next

Not quite! Contact time, also called “wet time” is the time a surface must remain wet with disinfectant to complete the disinfection process (kill the germs!)

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Next, Donna:

- Disposes of single-use items like the blood pressure cuff.
- Collects and removes soiled linens and trash.
- Inspect pillow(s) and mattress for cracks or tears.

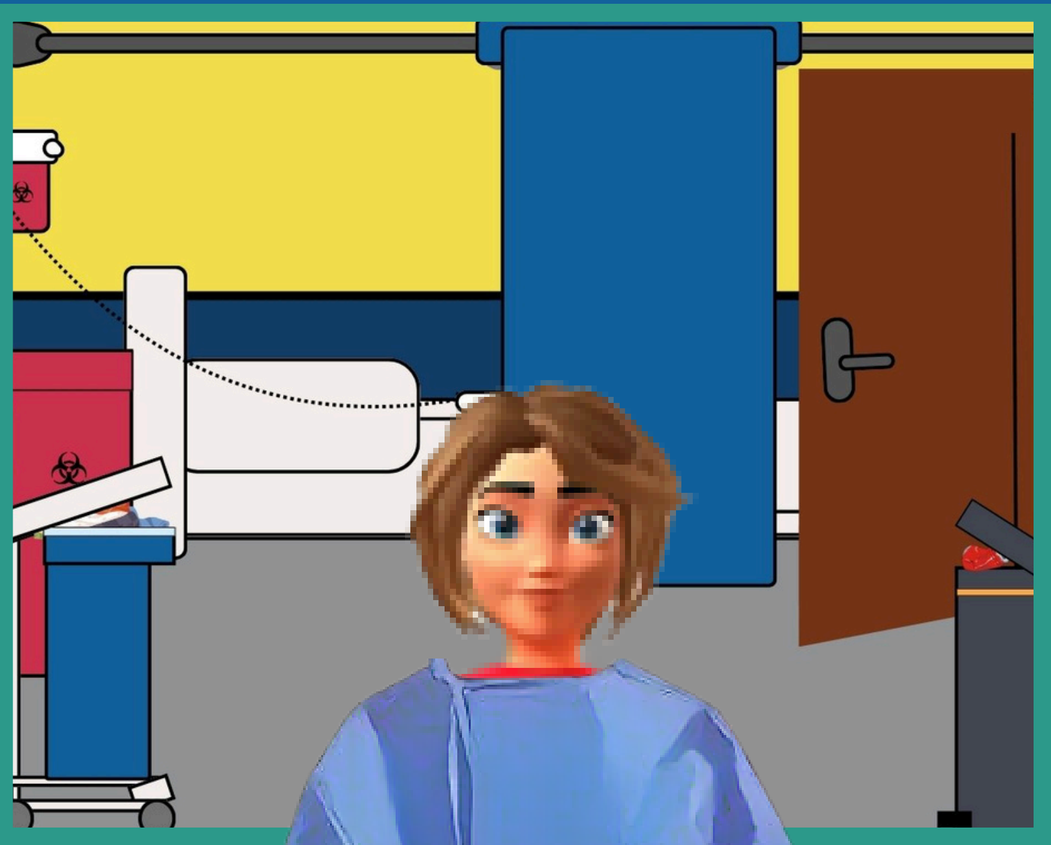
What else should Donna do at this time?

A. Clean the bathroom

B. Discard unused supplies

C. Replace the privacy curtain

D. Both B and C



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next

Great job! Donna should dispose of any unused supplies in the room because they are contaminated and should not be used for other patients.

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next

Ooops! At this time, Donna should also dispose of any unused supplies in the room because they are contaminated and should not be used for other patients.

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Donna proceeds by:

- Cleaning and disinfecting the inside and outside of the waste cans. She then relines the waste cans.
- Removing her gloves, cleaning her hands, and applying new gloves.
- High dusting vertical and horizontal surfaces (shoulder level or higher), including the vents, using her duster and extension pole.
- Damp wiping all vertical surfaces, counters, ledges, and window sills with disinfecting wipe.
- Spot cleaning/disinfecting the walls.
- Cleaning and disinfecting all high-touch surfaces. She references the “High-Touch Surfaces Checklist” to ensure she doesn’t miss any surfaces.

What method should Donna use for cleaning and disinfecting?

A. Start at the door and move in a circular pattern, moving from clean to dirty

B. Start at the bed and move in a clockwise fashion, moving from clean to dirty

C. Start in the bathroom and move in a counterclockwise fashion, moving from clean to dirty



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next

Great job! Donna should move from clean to dirty to avoid spreading germs and move in a systematic manner to avoid missing areas.

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next

Ooops! Donna should move from clean to dirty, in a systemic fashion. The bed and restroom in a patient room are very dirty!

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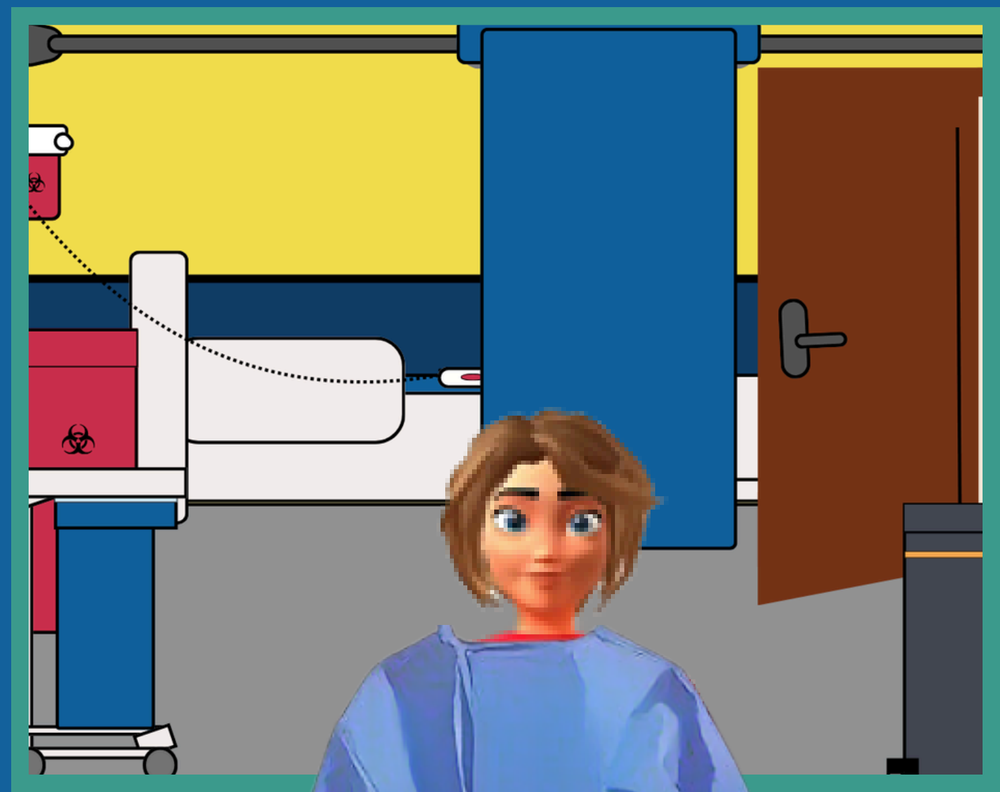
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Donna continues by:

- Cleaning and disinfecting the bed, including the top and bottom of the mattress, all four bed rails, head and foot boards, bed frame, nurse's call light, telephone and cords.
- Cleaning and disinfecting any remaining equipment in the room.

What should Donna do next?

A. Remove her gloves and clean her hands
B. Move to the restroom and grab a new disinfecting cloth
C. Dust mop the floor
D. Make the bed



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next

Great job! Donna makes her way to the restroom and obtains a new cleaning cloth.

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next

Ooops! Donna should move to the restroom next and change her cleaning cloth before starting to clean and disinfect the restroom.

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Once in the bathroom, Donna:

- Discards any remaining paper products.
- Cleans the mirror with glass cleaner.
- Cleans and disinfects all high-touch surfaces in the same circular pattern, moving from clean to dirty.
- Makes sure the shower head is hanging in a downward position, directly over the drain.
- Cleans and disinfects the toilet bowl and under the rim with a toilet brush.
- Disposes of toilet brush.
- Removes her PPE and cleans her hands.

Which of the following are high-touch surfaces in the bathroom that should be cleaned and disinfected?

A. Light switch
B. Soap dispenser
C. Toilet paper roll holder
D. All of the above



You might find the resource the EVS job Aide “High-Touch Surfaces” helpful. Visit the link or scan the QR code to see the resource.

EVS Job Aide: High-touch Surfaces

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next

You got it! Donna should clean and disinfect all of the high touch surfaces in the restroom, including, but not limited to, the light switch, soap dispenser, and the toilet paper roll holder.

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next

Ooops! Donna should clean and disinfect all of the high touch surfaces in the restroom, including, but not limited to, the light switch, soap dispenser, and the toilet paper roll holder.

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Now that Donna has cleaned and disinfected the room and the bathroom, she proceeds to:

- Refill soap and hand sanitizer dispensers.
- Restock paper products, linens, and PPE.
- Hang a new privacy curtain.
- Make the bed.

Did Donna miss a step in room preparation?

A. Yes
B. No



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next

Good catch! Donna forgot to put new gloves on before preparing the room!

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next

Ooops! Donna should have put gloves on before preparing the room!

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Donna is prepared to start floor care, and she begins by:

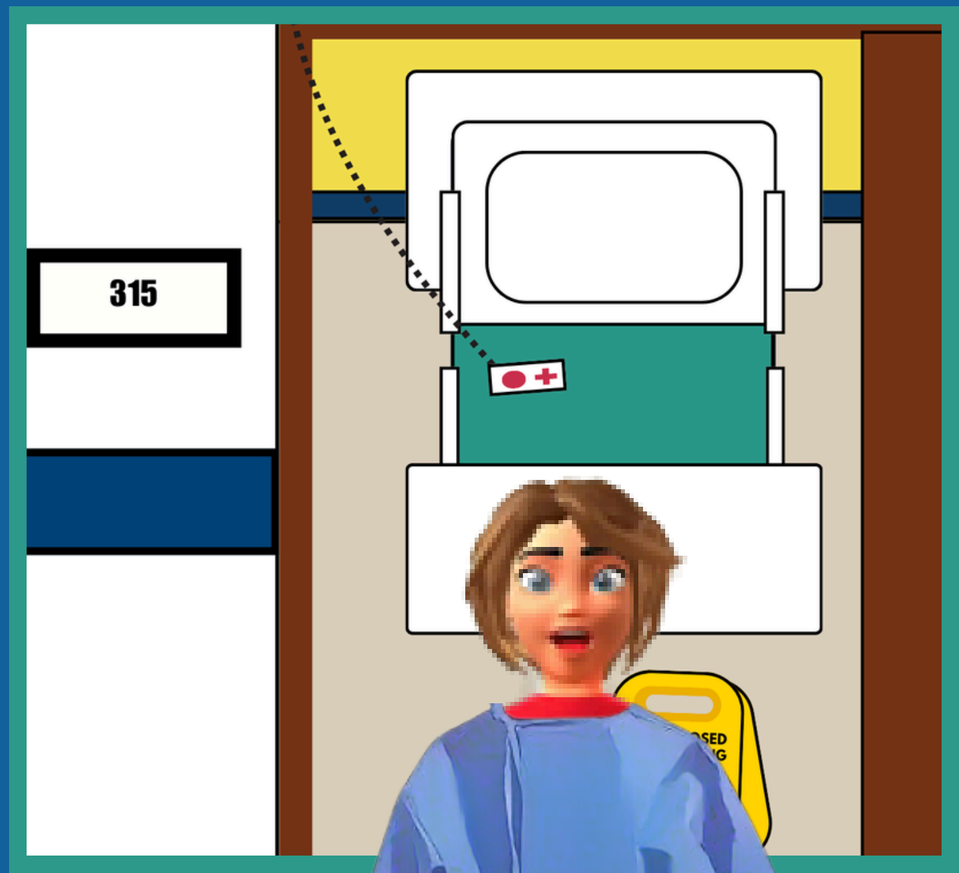
- Dry mopping the floor and sweeping any debris into the dustpan.
- Setting up a “wet floor” sign at the room's entrance.
- Mopping the floor with a microfiber mop head moistened with floor cleaner, starting from the far corner of the room, moving underneath the bed, and working towards the restroom and the door.

Before leaving the room, what is the last action Donna should take?

A. Dispose of the dirty mop head in the restroom trash.

B. Dry any remaining wet surfaces with clean paper towels.

C. Remove her gloves and clean hands before exiting the room.



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next

Correct! Donna should remove her gloves and clean her hands before she exits the room!

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next

Not quite. Donna should remove her gloves and clean her hands before she exits the room! According to facility policy, the dirty mop head should be disposed, reprocessed, or replaced, rather than thrown in the clean room's restroom trash can. Additionally, wet surfaces should be allowed to dry based on the specified contact or wet time guidelines.

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Based on her checklist, Donna has a few more actions to take before she can move on to the next room, her upcoming tasks are as follows:

- Clean her hands and don clean gloves.
- Dispose of the bucket containing disinfectant and mop water.
- Remove gloves and clean her hands.

Before moving to the next room, what additional action should Donna take?

A. Change into new scrubs

B. Grab a new EVS cart

C. Clean and disinfect EVS equipment



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next

Correct! Donna should clean and disinfect her EVS equipment before moving on to the next patient room.

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next

Not quite. Donna should clean and disinfect her EVS equipment before moving on to the next patient room..

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT

EVS PROCEDURES AND CHECKLIST

DAILY CLEANING OF OCCUPIED ROOM

✓	ROOM PREPARATION
	Check for signage near entry that may indicate need for special precautions.
	Knock, greet the patient, introduce yourself, and explain why you are there.
	Check the room for any hazards (such as an overflowing sharps container).
	Perform hand hygiene and put on PPE noted on the room's transmission-based precautions' signage if aplplicable. Reference the job aide "Putting on Personal Protective Equipment."
	Select EPA-grade disinfectant (List P) effective against *C. auris* per facility protocol. Use disinfectant per instructions for use on the label, **paying special attention to contact time.**
	Clean and disinfect outside of sharp container.
	Remove all dirty linens and place them in a soiled linen bag.
	Clean and disinfect the outside and inside of the linen container.
	Remove PPE and clean hands. Reference the job aide "Removing Personal Protective Equipment."
	Place bagged linen in the designated dirty area to be sent for laundering.
	Clean hands and apply PPE before reentering the patient room.

✓	ROOM PREPARATION CONTINUED
	Remove all trash, including biohazard waste (red bag), from the room and place in the trash container on the EVS cart.
	Clean and disinfect the outside and inside of the trash container.
	Reline trash, biohazard waste, and linen receptacles with new bags.
	Remove gloves and clean hands.
✓	**CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PATIENT ROOM**
	Apply new gloves.
	Moving from cleaner to dirtier surfaces, in a clockwise or counterclockwise manner, clean and disinfect all vertical surfaces in the room, including all light switches, baseboards, doors, and windows. Spot clean ceilings and walls as needed.
	Clean and disinfect all furniture and horizontal surfaces, including chairs, bedside tables, computers, windowsills, etc. in the same manner as stated above.
✓	**CLEANING AND DISINFECTING RESTROOM**
	Clean the mirror with glass cleaner.
	In the same systematic manner the room was cleaned, clean and disinfect all high-touch surfaces, including light switches, soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers, toilet seat cover dispensers, toilet paper roll covers, etc.
	Continue to systematically clean and disinfect all surfaces, including the sink, fixtures, grab bars, bathroom nurse call button and string, toilet handle, toilet sprayer arm, shower walls, and faucet handles.

	Ensure the shower head is hanging in a downward position over the drain.
	Clean and disinfect the toilet bowl and under the rim with a toilet brush. Clean and disinfect the bedside commode if applicable.
	Dispose of the toilet head or brush per facility policy.
	Remove all PPE and clean hands.
✓	**ROOM PREPARATION**
	Apply new gloves.
	Refill soap and hand sanitizer dispensers as needed and restock paper products, linens, and PPE as needed.
✓	**FLOOR CARE**
	Dry mop the floor and sweep up all debris from the floor into a dustpan.
	Place “Wet Floor” sign at the entrance to the room.
	Mop the floor using a microfiber mop head dampened with floor cleaner, beginning at the far corner of the room, then under the bed, and moving toward the bathroom and the door. Make sure to mop the shower floor.
	Remove PPE and clean hands before exiting the room.

✓	FINISHING STEPS
	Remove PPE and clean hands before exiting the room.
	Apply new gloves.
	Clean and disinfect all reusable EVS equipment.
	Discard bucket of disinfectant and mop water. Replace mop head.
	Remove gloves and clean hands.

EVS PROCEDURES AND CHECKLIST

CANDIDA AURIS DAILY CLEAN OF OCCUPIED ROOM

✓	ROOM PREPARATION
	Check for signage near entry that may indicate need for special precautions.
	Knock, greet the patient, introduce yourself, and explain why you are there.
	Check the room for any hazards (such as an overflowing sharps container).
	Perform hand hygiene and put on PPE, including gloves, gown, and any other equipment noted on the room's transmission-based precautions' signage. Reference the job aide "Putting on Personal Protective Equipment."
	Select EPA-grade disinfectant (List P) effective against *C. auris* per facility protocol. Use disinfectant per instructions for use on the label, **paying special attention to contact time for *Candida auris*.**
	Clean and disinfect outside of sharp container.
	Remove all dirty linens and place them in a soiled linen bag.
	Clean and disinfect the outside and inside of the linen container.
	Remove PPE and clean hands. Reference the job aide "Removing Personal Protective Equipment."
	Place bagged linen in the designated dirty area to be sent for laundering.
	Clean hands and apply PPE before reentering the patient room.

✓	ROOM PREPARATION CONTINUED
	Remove all trash, including biohazard waste (red bag), from the room and place in the trash container on the EVS cart.
	Clean and disinfect the outside and inside of the trash container.
	Reline trash, biohazard waste, and linen receptacles with new bags.
	Remove gloves and clean hands.
✓	**CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PATIENT ROOM**
	Apply new gloves.
	Moving from cleaner to dirtier surfaces, in a clockwise or counterclockwise manner, clean and disinfect all vertical surfaces in the room, including all light switches, baseboards, doors, and windows. Spot clean ceilings and walls as needed.
	Clean and disinfect all furniture and horizontal surfaces, including chairs, bedside tables, computers, windowsills, etc., in the same manner as stated above.
✓	**CLEANING AND DISINFECTING RESTROOM**
	Clean the mirror with glass cleaner.
	In the same systematic manner the room was cleaned, clean and disinfect all high-touch surfaces, including light switches, soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers, toilet seat cover dispensers, toilet paper roll covers, etc.
	Continue to systematically clean and disinfect all surfaces, including the sink, fixtures, grab bars, bathroom nurse call button and string, toilet handle, toilet sprayer arm, shower walls, and faucet handles.

	Ensure the shower head is hanging in a downward position over the drain.
	Clean and disinfect the toilet bowl and under the rim with a toilet brush. Clean and disinfect the bedside commode if applicable.
	Dispose of the toilet head or brush per facility policy.
	Remove all PPE and clean hands.
✓	**ROOM PREPARATION**
	Apply new PPE.
	Refill soap and hand sanitizer dispensers as needed and restock paper products, linens, and PPE as needed.
✓	**FLOOR CARE**
	Dry mop the floor and sweep up all debris from the floor into a dustpan.
	Place “Wet Floor” sign at the entrance to the room.
	Mop the floor using a microfiber mop head dampened with floor cleaner, beginning at the far corner of the room, then under the bed, and moving toward the bathroom and the door. Make sure to mop the shower floor.
	Remove PPE and clean hands before exiting the room.

✓	FINISHING STEPS
	Remove PPE and clean hands before exiting the room.
	Apply new gloves.
	Clean and disinfect all reusable EVS equipment.
	Discard bucket of disinfectant and mop water. Replace mop head.
	Remove gloves and clean hands.

EVS PROCEDURES AND CHECKLIST

CANDIDA AURIS TERMINAL CLEAN

✓	ROOM PREPARATION
	Check the room for any hazards (such as an overflowing sharps container) or equipment that nursing staff are required to remove or address per facility policy.
	Check for patient belongings. If any are left— take to the nurse's station.
	Place "Room Closed for Cleaning" sign at the entrance of the hospital room.
	Perform hand hygiene and put on PPE, including gloves, gown, and any other equipment noted on the rooms transmission-based precautions' signage. Reference the job aide "Putting on Personal Protective Equipment"
	Select EPA-grade disinfectant (List P) effective against *C. auris* per facility protocol. Use disinfectant per instructions for use on the label, **paying special attention to contact time for *Candida auris*.**
	Clean and disinfect outside of sharp container.
	Clean and disinfect reusable, mobile equipment.
	Remove PPE and clean hands. Reference the job aide "Removing Personal Protective Equipment"
	Place reusable, mobile equipment in the designated area per facility protocol for reprocessing.
	Clean hands and put on PPE before reentering the patient room.
	Remove all linens (clean and dirty) and privacy/shower curtains and place them in a soiled linen bag.

✓	ROOM PREPARATION CONTINUED
	Clean and disinfect the outside and inside of the linen container.
	Remove PPE and clean hands.
	Place bagged linen in the designated dirty area to be sent for laundering.
	Clean hands and reapply PPE before reentering the patient room.
	Dispose of single-use equipment and any unused supplies in the patient's room per facility protocol.
	Remove all trash, including biohazard waste (red bag), from the room and place in the trash container on the EVS cart.
	Clean and disinfect the outside and inside of all waste containers.
	Reline trash, biohazard waste, and linen receptacles with new bags.
	Remove gloves and clean hands.
	Put on new gloves.
✓	**CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PATIENT ROOM**
	Complete high dusting using a damp microfiber cloth, static duster, or damp duster. Dust all fixtures above shoulder height.
	Moving from cleaner to dirtier surfaces, in a clockwise or counterclockwise manner, clean and disinfect all vertical surfaces in the room, including all light switches, baseboards, doors, and windows. Spot clean ceilings and walls as needed.

✓	CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PATIENT ROOM CONTINUED
	Clean and disinfect all furniture and horizontal surfaces, including chairs, bedside tables, computers, windowsills, etc., in the same manner as stated above.
	Clean and disinfect the bed, including the mattress (top and bottom), all four bed rails, head and foot boards, bedframe, nurse call button, telephone, and cords.
	Clean and disinfect any remaining patient care equipment in the room, including any vital signs equipment (thermometer, blood pressure cords, etc.), IV pole, walker, etc.
✓	**CLEANING AND DISINFECTING RESTROOM**
	Discard any remaining paper products, including toilet paper, towels, tissues, toilet seat covers, etc.
	Clean the mirror with glass cleaner.
	In the same systematic manner the room was cleaned, clean and disinfect all high-touch surfaces, including light switches, soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers, toilet seat cover dispensers, toilet paper roll covers, etc.
	Continue to systematically clean and disinfect all surfaces, including the sink, fixtures, grab bars, bathroom nurse call button and string, toilet handle, toilet sprayer arm, shower walls, and faucet handles.
	Ensure the shower head is hanging in a downward position over the drain.
	Clean and disinfect the toilet bowl and under the rim with a toilet brush.
	Clean and disinfect the bedside commode if applicable.
	Dispose of the toilet head or brush per facility policy.

✓	CLEANING AND DISINFECTING RESTROOM CONTINUED
	Remove all PPE and clean hands.
✓	**ROOM PREPARATION**
	Apply new gloves.
	Refill soap and hand sanitizer dispensers.
	Restock paper products, linens, and PPE.
	Hang new privacy curtains.
	Make the bed.
✓	**FLOOR CARE**
	Dry mop the floor and sweep up all debris from the floor into a dustpan.
	Place “Wet Floor” sign at the entrance to the room.
	Mop the floor using a microfiber mop head dampened with floor cleaner, beginning at the far corner of the room, then under the bed, and moving toward the bathroom and the door. Make sure to also mop the shower floor.
✓	**FINISHING STEPS**
	Remove gloves and clean hands before exiting the room.
	Apply new gloves.

✓	FINISHING STEPS CONTINUED
	Remove dirty mop head and place it in soiled linen bag per facility policy.
	Discard bucket of disinfectant and mop water.
	Clean and disinfect all reusable EVS equipment.
	Remove gloves and clean hands.

EVS PROCEDURES AND CHECKLIST

TERMINAL CLEAN

✓	ROOM PREPARATION
	Check for signage near entry that may indicate need for special precautions.
	Check the room for any hazards (such as an overflowing sharps container) or equipment that nursing staff are required to remove or address per facility policy.
	Check for patient belongings. If any are left— take to the nurse's station.
	Place "Room Closed for Cleaning" sign at the entrance of the hospital room.
	Perform hand hygiene and put on PPE as indicated per facility policy. Reference the job aide "Putting on Personal Protective Equipment"
	Select healthcare-grade disinfectant per facility protocol. Use disinfectant per instructions for use on the label, **paying special attention to contact time.**
	Clean and disinfect outside of sharp container.
	Clean and disinfect reusable, mobile equipment.
	Remove PPE and clean hands. Reference the job aide "Removing Personal Protective Equipment"
	Place reusable, mobile equipment in the designated area per facility protocol for reprocessing.
	Clean hands and apply PPE before reentering the patient room.
	Remove all linens (clean and dirty) and place them in a soiled linen bag.
	Clean and disinfect the outside and inside of the linen container.

✓	ROOM PREPARATION CONTINUED
	Remove PPE and clean hands.
	Place bagged linen in the designated dirty area to be sent for laundering.
	Clean hands and apply PPE before reentering the patient room.
	Dispose of single-use equipment in the patient's room per facility protocol.
	Remove all trash, including biohazard waste (red bag), from the room and place in the trash container on the EVS cart.
	Clean and disinfect the outside and inside of all waste containers.
	Reline trash, biohazard waste, and linen receptacles with new bags.
	Remove gloves and clean hands.
	Apply new gloves.
✓	**CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PATIENT ROOM**
	Complete high dusting using a damp microfiber cloth, static duster, or damp duster. Dust all fixtures above shoulder height.
	Moving from cleaner to dirtier surfaces, in a clockwise or counterclockwise manner, clean and disinfect all vertical surfaces in the room, including all light switches, baseboards, doors, and windows. Spot clean ceilings and walls as needed.
	Clean and disinfect all furniture and horizontal surfaces, including chairs, bedside tables, computers, windowsills, etc. in the same manner as stated above.
	Clean and disinfect the privacy curtain per facility protocol.

✓	CLEANING AND DISINFECTING PATIENT ROOM CONTINUED
	Clean and disinfect the bed, including the mattress (top and bottom), all four bed rails, head and foot boards, bedframe, nurse call button, telephone, and cords.
	Clean and disinfect any remaining patient care equipment in the room, including any vital signs equipment (thermometer, blood pressure cords, etc.), IV pole, walker, etc.
✓	**CLEANING AND DISINFECTING RESTROOM**
	Discard any remaining paper products, including toilet paper, towels, tissues, toilet seat covers, etc.
	Clean the mirror with glass cleaner.
	In the same systematic manner the room was cleaned, clean and disinfect all high-touch surfaces, including light switches, soap dispensers, paper towel dispensers, toilet seat cover dispensers, toilet paper roll covers, etc.
	Continue to systematically clean and disinfect all surfaces, including the sink, fixtures, grab bars, bathroom nurse call button and string, toilet handle, toilet sprayer arm, shower walls, and faucet handles.
	Ensure the shower head is hanging in a downward position over the drain.
	Clean and disinfect the toilet bowl and under the rim with a toilet brush. Clean and disinfect the bedside commode if applicable.
	Dispose of the toilet head or brush per facility policy.
	Remove all PPE and clean hands.

✓	ROOM PREPARATION
	Refill soap and hand sanitizer dispensers.
	Restock paper products, linens, and PPE.
	Hang new privacy curtains.
	Make the bed.
✓	**FLOOR CARE**
	Dry mop the floor and sweep up all debris from the floor into a dustpan.
	Place “Wet Floor” sign at the entrance to the room.
	Mop the floor using a microfiber mop head dampened with floor cleaner, beginning at the far corner of the room, then under the bed, and moving toward the bathroom and the door. Make sure to also mop the shower floor.
✓	**FINISHING STEPS**
	Remove PPE and clean hands before exiting the room.
	Apply new gloves.
	Discard bucket of disinfectant and mop water.
	Clean and disinfect all reusable EVS equipment.
	Remove gloves and clean hands.

Candida auris

A Quick Guide for Healthcare Personnel

What is *Candida auris*?

- *Candida auris*, also known as *C. auris*, is a fungus that can cause serious illness in patients in healthcare settings such as hospitals or nursing homes
- It is often resistant to treatments, meaning the medications designed to kill and stop *C. auris* infections don't work
- *C. auris* can cause infections in different parts of the body including the bloodstream, open wounds, and the ears. Symptoms of a *C. auris* infection depend on where the infection is and the severity

Why is *C. auris* a problem?

- It can cause serious infections
- *C. auris* infections can be hard to treat. Some infections cannot be treated at all
- It is hard to diagnose
- It is becoming more common worldwide
- It can easily spread in healthcare settings like hospitals and nursing homes
- It can be carried on patients' skin without causing infection, but still spread to others
- Many common disinfection products cannot kill *C. auris*

Risk factors

- People who already have a lot of medical problems
- People who often stay in hospitals or nursing homes
- People who take a lot of antibiotics
- People with weakened immune systems from conditions like cancer or diabetes
- People who have devices or tubes going into their body like feeding tubes, bladder catheters, or dialysis catheters

Will I get sick if I am exposed?

In general, *C. auris* is not a threat to healthy people. However, you should still take precautions to avoid spreading the fungus to others

How can I protect others?

- Clean your hands well and often
- Follow transmission-based precautions and wear personal protective equipment such as gown and gloves
- Wear a mask if you have a cough or runny nose
- Keep wounds covered
- Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces like countertops, remotes, and light switches with an approved disinfectant that can kill *C. auris* and observe the contact time found on the product label

WANT TO LEARN MORE?
VISIT WWW.CDC.GOV/FUNGAL/CANDIDA-AURIS

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COMMON EQUIPMENT IN THE HEALTHCARE SETTING		
EVS JOB AIDE		
EQUIPMENT	**SINGLE-USE**	**REUSABLE**
Bed pan	✓	
Vitals machine (e.g. blood pressure machine)		✓
Disposable blood pressure cuff	✓	
Disposable pulse oximeter	✓	
Bedside commode		✓
Hospital socks	✓	
Suction canisters	✓	
Hospital gown		✓
Urinal	✓	
Graduated cylinder	✓	
Emesis basin	✓	
Personal care supplies	✓	
IV pump and pole		✓
Walker		✓
Gait belt		✓

HIGH TOUCH SURFACES

EVS JOB AIDE

✓	SURFACE	✓	SURFACE
	Room doorknobs		Gait belt
	Room light switches		Walker
	Room sink and faucet		Ledges
	Bedrails		Bathroom doorknob
	Bed controls		Bathroom light switches
	Nurse call buttons		Bathroom sink and faucet
	Overbed table		Toilet flush handle
	TV remote		Toilet grab bar and walls around toilet
	Room phone		Toilet seat
	Bedside tables		Toilet roll holder
	Computer, keyboard, and mouse		Bedside commode
	Barcode scanner		Shower head and fixtures
	Cabinet knobs		Room furniture
	Countertops		IV pump and pole

VERTICAL VS. HORIZONTAL SURFACES

EVS JOB AIDE

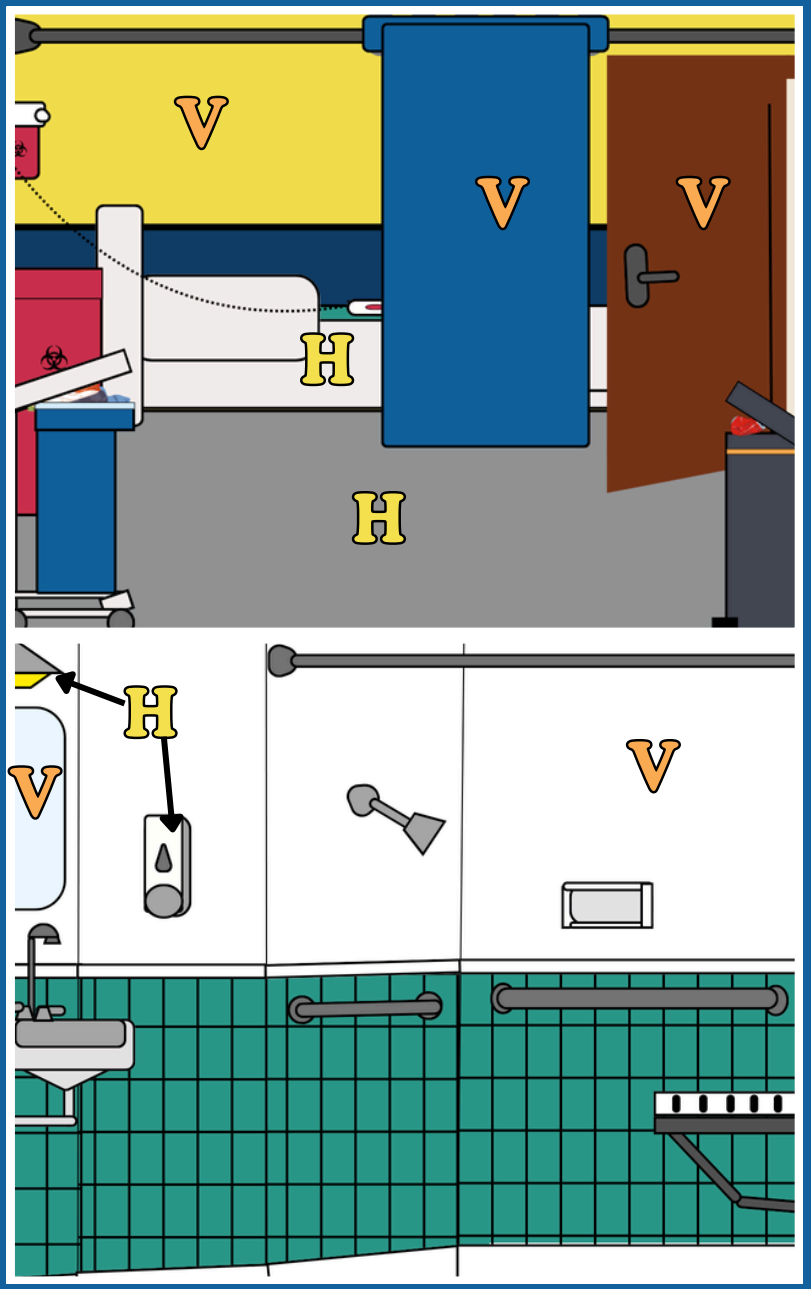
HORIZONTAL SURFACES

Floors
Furniture
Overhead lights
Window ledges
Picture frames

VERTICAL SURFACES

Doors
Mirrors
Shower
Walls
Windows

VERTICAL = V



HORIZONATAL = H

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