

# Bridging the Gap: Infection Control and Central Sterile

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# Objectives

- ▶ Understanding the regulatory guidance behind Infection Control
- ▶ Understanding the Chain of Infection
- ▶ Understanding the benefits of a partnership between Infection Control and Central Sterile Processing

Biological indicators

Bowie-Dick test ETO

Gas plasma

Wet Packs

Event related sterility

Peel packs

Load configuration

IUSS

Rigid containers

Decon

Steam sterilization

Cycle verification

bioburden

Chemical indicators



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# Step 1

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Regulatory and Guidance

# Regulatory and Guidance

- ▶ Regulation:
  - ▶ Applicable laws, rules, and regulations that are set by regulatory agencies
- ▶ Guideline:
  - ▶ Provides direction or recommendations
- ▶ Standard:
  - ▶ A level of quality that is used to measure and compare



# Regulatory and Guidance

- ▶ OSHA - set and enforce regulatory requirements related to workplace safety
  - ▶ Bloodborne Pathogen Standard
- ▶ CMS - develop regulatory health and safety standards that facilities must meet
- ▶ FGI - Set standards for healthcare construction and design
- ▶ CDC - collect data and provide best practice guidance to prevent the spread of infection
  - ▶ Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities (2008, update May 2019)
  - ▶ Guideline for Prevention of Surgical Site Infection (2017)
- ▶ TJC - Set standards for accredited agencies related to providing safe, quality patient care (provides a crosswalk to the CMS standards when applicable)

# The Joint Commission

## Rationale for IC.02.02.01

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimate that 46.5 million surgical procedures are performed in hospitals and ambulatory settings each year.

A major risk of all such procedures is the introduction of pathogens that can lead to infection.

Failure to properly clean, disinfect, or sterilize, and use or store medical equipment, devices, and supplies, not only poses risks for the person seeking health services, but also carries the risk for person-to-person transmission of infections.

- ▶ Infection Control TJC standard and Element of Performance related to CSP:
  - ▶ IC.02.02.01 The hospital reduces the risk of infections associated with medical equipment, devices, and supplies.
    - ▶ EP 2 The hospital implements infection prevention and control activities when doing the following: Performing intermediate and high-level disinfection and sterilization of medical equipment, devices, and supplies. \*

# Regulatory and Guidance

TJC standards for Sterile Processing follow the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) and the Association of Perioperative Registered Nurses (AORN).

## IFUs



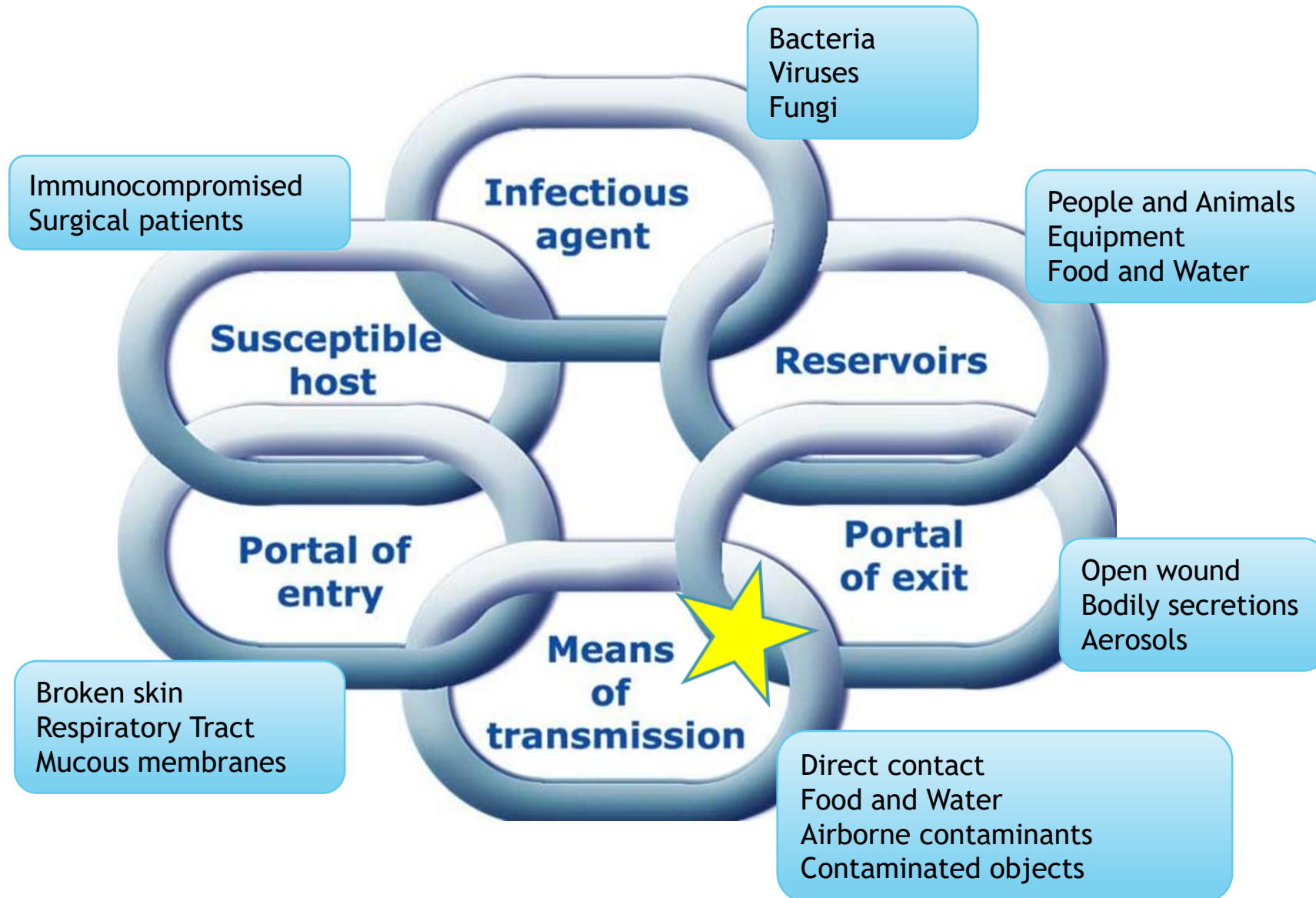
CSP departmental policies and procedures

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## Step 2

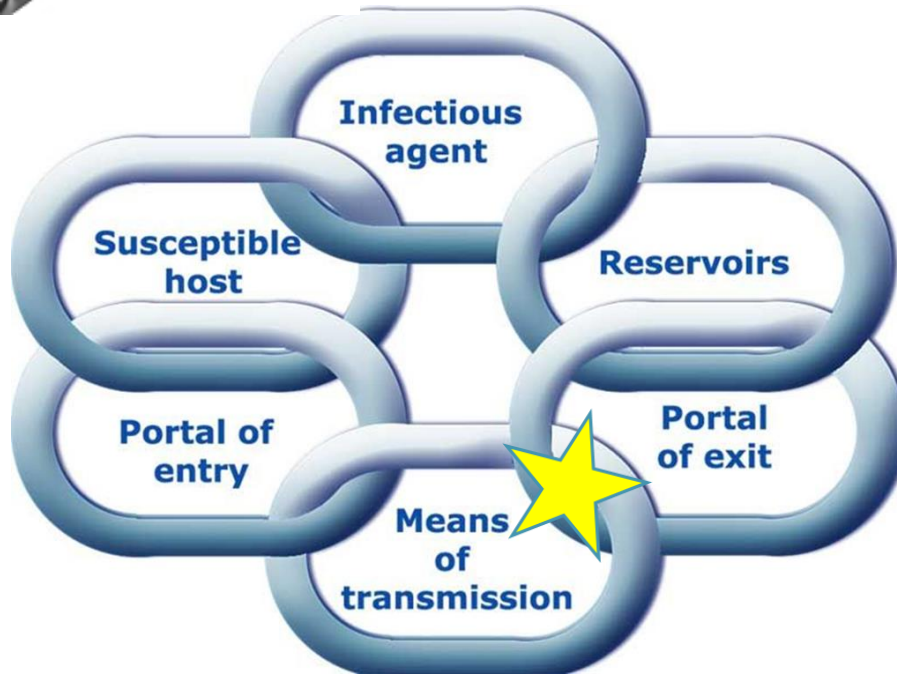
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Chain of Infection





# Breaking the Chain



- Hand hygiene
- Spatial separation/Isolation
- Environmental cleaning and disinfection
- Equipment cleaning and disinfection
- Engineering Controls
- Personal protective equipment
- **Sterilization**



YOU CAN'T OPERATE WITHOUT US

“

## Step 3

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Establish a Partnership



What others saw

Vs.

What I saw



# Bridging the Gap

Infection  
Control



Central  
Sterile

# Bridging the Gap

Invite Infection Control into your department and establish a rounding schedule

*You are invited*



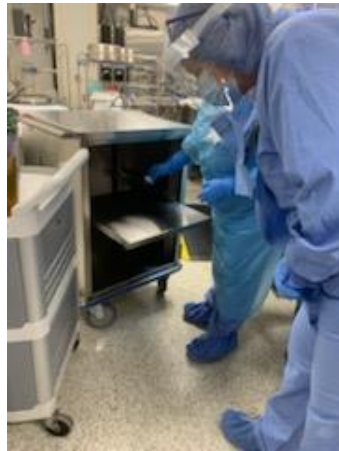
# Bridging the Gap

Show off your work by sharing your data and logs



# Bridging the Gap

Walk and Talk through policies and procedures



# Bridging the Gap



See one, do one, teach one

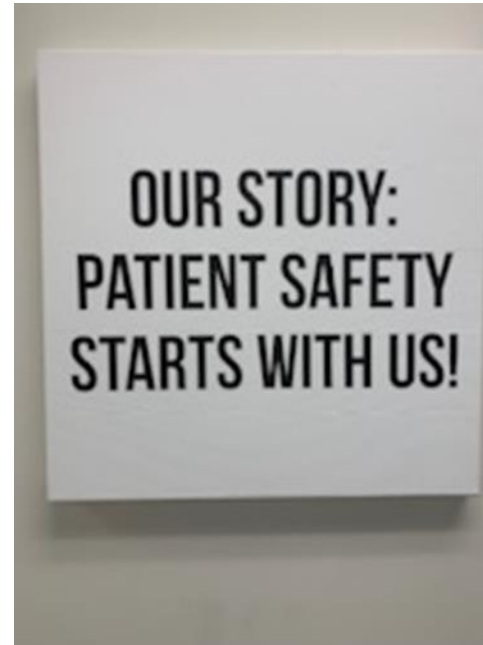
# Bridging the Gap

## Share data

- ▶ Ask for the SSI rates
  - ▶ What surgeries are having infections?
  - ▶ Are there any trends?
  - ▶ How can CS impact change?
  - ▶ Participate in drilldowns/RCAs
- ▶ Participate in Infection Control meetings
  - ▶ Share your IUSS data



# Bridging the Gap



Thank You for what you do every day!