Infection Prevention and Control Care Checklist - Respiratory virus

This Care checklist should be used with patients who are suspected of or are known to have a respiratory virus e.g. rhinovirus, human metapneumovirus, coronavirus, while the patient is considered infectious and then signed off at end of the isolation period / discharge. Each criteria should be ticked vif in place or X if not, the checklist should be then initialled after completion, daily.

Patient Name:		
CHI:		

Date Isolation commenced:

				Date:			
	Patient Placement/ Assessment of Risk		Daily	check	(√/x)		1
	Patient isolated in a single room with <i>en suite</i> facilities / own commode. If						
차 상	a single room is not available, an IPCT <u>risk assessment</u> is completed daily.						
Patient Placement /Assessment of risk	Stop isolation when patient is 48hrs asymptomatic of respiratory						
	symptoms. (Re isolation: if patient is ventilated or part of an ongoing						
	incident, seek advice from a consultant microbiologist).						
ess	Place yellow isolation sign on the door to the isolation room						
atie Ass	Door to isolation room is closed when not in use. If for any reason this is						
	not appropriate then an IPCT <u>risk assessment</u> is completed (Appendix 1).						
	Hand Hygiene (HH)						
	All staff must use correct 6 step technique for hand hygiene at 5 key						
	moments						
	HH facilities are offered to patient after using the toilet or during						
	coughing/sneezing episodes and prior to mealtimes etc. (clinical wash						
	hand basin/ wipes where applicable)						
Su	Personal Protective Clothing (PPE)						
Standard Infection Control & Transmission Based Precautions	Disposable gloves and yellow apron are worn for all direct contact with	1 T					
ä	the patient and their equipment/environment, removed before leaving						
rec	the isolation area and discarded as clinical waste. HH must follow						
<u>0</u>	removal of PPE.						
ase	Staff should risk assess the need for face protection i.e. goggles/mask						
n B	where they feel there is a risk of body fluid splashing onto the face or staff						
Ş	are within 1 metre of the patient.						
nis	Staff are wearing appropriately fitting FFP3 masks during Aerosol						
nsı	Generating Procedures (AGPs). (See Table 1 below for list of AGPs)						
<u>T</u>	Visitors participating in patient care should be offered appropriate PPE.						
જ	Safe Management of Care Equipment						
ro L	Single-use items are used where possible or equipment is dedicated to						
Ö	patient while in isolation.						
o u	There are no non-essential items in room e.g. Excessive patient belongings						
ફ	Twice daily decontamination of the patient equipment by HCW is in place						
Jec	using 1,000 ppm solution of chlorine based detergent.						
=	Safe Management of Care Environment						
lar	Twice daily clean of isolation room is completed by Domestic services,						
auc	using a solution of 1,000 ppm chlorine based detergent. A terminal clean						
St	will be arranged on day of discharge/ end of isolation.						
	Laundry and Clinical/Healthcare waste						
	All laundry is placed in a water soluble bag, then into a clear plastic bag						
	(brown bag in mental health areas), then into a laundry bag						
	Clean linen must not be stored in the isolation room.						
	All waste should be disposed of in the isolation room as clinical waste						
	Information for patients and their carers						
Information for patients/carer	The patient has been given information on their infection/ isolation and	1					
	provided with a patient information leaflet (PIL) if available						
ma	If taking soiled clothing home, carers have been issued with a Washing						
Infor for patie	Clothes at Home PIL. (NB. Personal laundry into a water soluble bag, then						
``	•	1			l	1	1
= +5 0	a patient clothing bag before being given to carer to take home)						

Date Isolation ceased/ Terminal Clean Requested: Signature: Date:

Table 1

List of AGPs

- Intubation, extubation and related procedures e.g. Manual Ventilation, open suctioning
- Tracheostomy/tracheotomy procedures
- Bronchoscopy
- Surgery and post mortem procedures in which high speed devices are used to open respiratory tract
- Dental procedures
- Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) e.g. Bi-level positive airway pressure ventilation (BIPAP), continuous positive airway pressure ventilation (CPAP)
- Hi-frequency oscillatory ventilation
- Induction of sputum

Appendix 1: Infection Prevention and Control Risk Assessment (for patients with known or suspected infection that cannot be isolated)

Addressograph Label: Patient Name and DOB/CHI:



Daily Assessment / Review Required

	COMMENTS	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
Daily Assessment Performed by								
Initials								
Known or suspected Infection e.g. unexplained loose stools, MRSA, Group A Strep, <i>C. difficile</i> , Influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis. **Please state**								
Infection Control Risk , e.g. unable to isolate, unable to close door of isolation room.								
Please state								
Reason unable to isolate / close door to isolation room, e.g. falls risk, observation required, clinical condition.								
Please state								
Additional Precautions put in place to reduce risk of transmission, e.g. nursed next to a clinical wash hand basin, at end of ward, trolley containing appropriate PPE at end of bed, next to low risk patient, clinical waste bin placed next to bed space. Please state								
Infection Prevention and Control have been informed of patient's admission and are aware of inability to adhere to IPC Policy?								
Yes / No								
Summary Detail of Resolution								
Daily risk assessments are no longer required		Signed	d					

Date