

# Welcome to Risk Management



# Risk Management is the Safety Net

*Report, Report,  
Report!*

# Keeping Your Back Safe

- ✓ *Follow the guidelines*
- ✓ *Associates are responsible and will be held accountable*
- ✓ *Use proper lift equipment or ask for help*

# Proper Lifting Technique

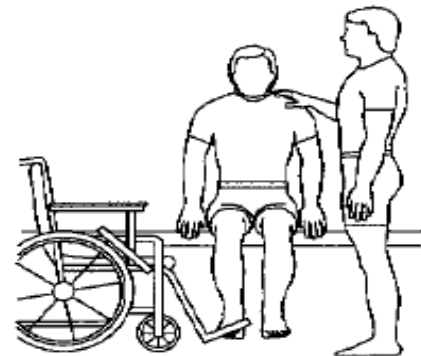
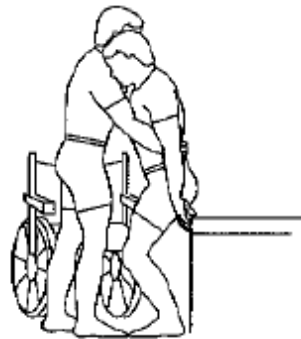


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# Gait Belts – Moving Patients



# Using a Gait Belt



# Lifting Overhead Objects

**The heavier the object,  
the shorter distance it should be lifted.**

- If the object must be lifted higher, assistance or a machine should be utilized.
- In the case of mandatory occupational lifting, positions or loading platforms should be adjustable to the height of different people.
- Try not to reach when lifting items higher than chest level. Lifting objects higher than chest level puts considerably more stress on your lower back.



**When lifting items above your head,  
make sure to use a stool or a ladder.**

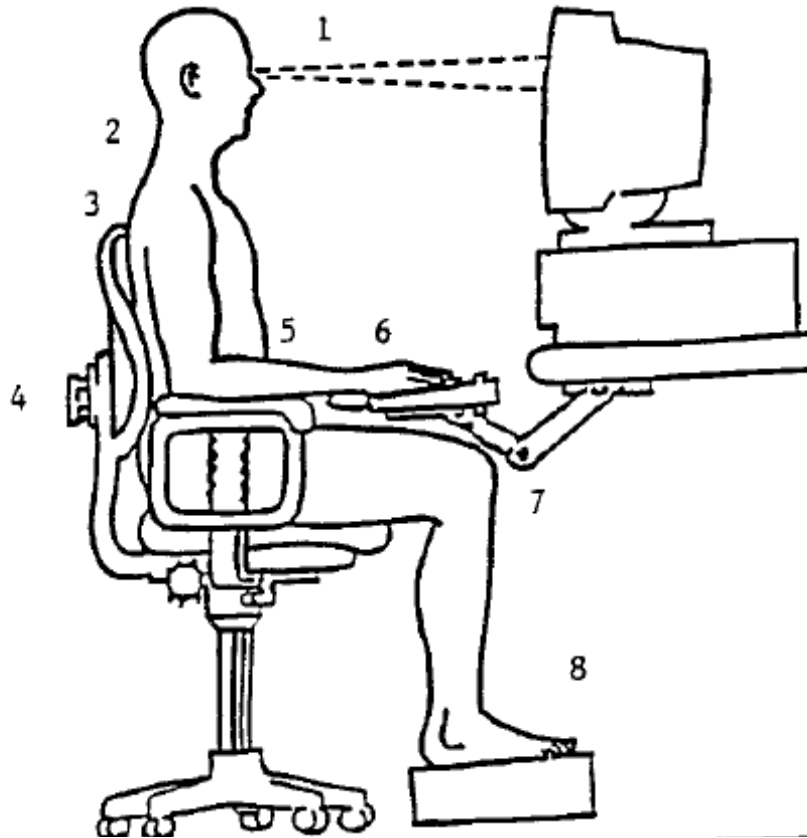
# For Jobs that Require Sitting

- *Change positions every 45 minutes to an hour to avoid strains/pain*
- *If unable to change positions, place a small rolled towel behind the small of your back for additional support*





# Ergonomics



# Promoting a Safe Environment

**Use back safety techniques in:**

- ✓ *Moving patients*
- ✓ *Lifting objects*
- ✓ *Sitting for long periods*

**Safety is important for both  
the Associate and the patient!**

# Preventing the Spread of Infection

Watch  
for the  
Warning  
Signs



# The Impact of Health Care Acquired Infections

- *4<sup>th</sup> Leading cause of death in U.S.*
- *Increases hospital cost by average of \$13,973*
- *Increases hospital stay by 7.68 days*
- *Results in loss per case of \$5,436.*
- *Can cost an additional \$40,000 for an individual patient*

*“It is absolutely a matter of life and death.”*

# Purpose of Infection Prevention

## Identify:

- *How infections are spread*
- *How to protect patients and visitors*
- *How to protect yourself*



# Who is Responsible?

## All of us:

- *Greeting customers*
- *Patient care*
- *Food handling*
- *Supply chain*

# For Infection to Occur

**An organism must:**



**Enter the body**

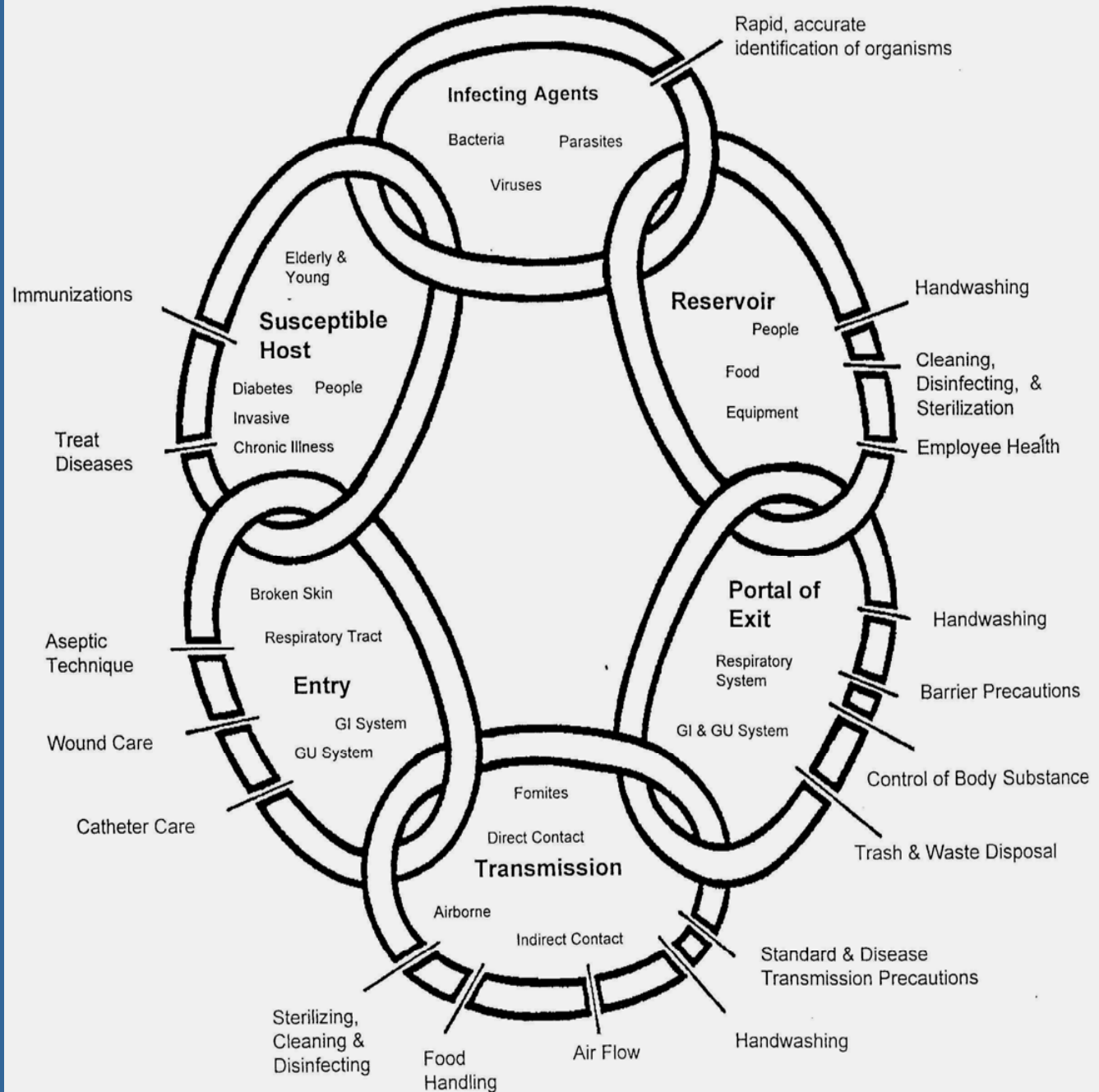


**Grow and multiply**



**Cause a response**

# Breaking the Chain of Infection





# Bloodborne Pathogen Standard

- OSHA 1990
- Signs/symptoms
  - ✓ *HIV*
  - ✓ *Hepatitis B & C*
  - ✓ *chance of transmission*
  - ✓ *general rules*

# Standard Precautions

- *Cover cuts, scrapes, broken skin*
- *Handle and dispose of sharps carefully*
- *Work to minimize splashes*
- *Keep food and drinks where they belong, refrigerator/freezers for food only*
- *No eating or drinking in patient care or work areas where contamination may occur*
- *No application of cosmetics, lip balm or handling of contacts in such areas*
- *Label all specimens – package and handle appropriately*

# Standard Precautions

- *All laundry contaminated*
- *Lab has special equipment to prevent exposures*
- *PPE – know where it is, how and when to use it*
- *Employee Health Program – Must be offered HB vaccine, if at risk. Know your immune status. Those who do exposure prone procedures must also know HIV status.*
- *Don't touch broken glass with hands*
- *Never reach into trash*
- *Replace or report full sharps containers*
- *Clean up or report spills*

# Standard (Universal) Precautions

- *Consider all patients potentially infectious*
- *Use appropriate barrier precautions at all times*



# Hand Hygiene

**The most important measure  
you can use to prevent the  
spread of infection!**



# Hand Hygiene

- *Before and after patient contact*
- *After removing gloves*
- *After any contact with secretions or contaminated items*
- *Before handling food*
- *After use of restroom*
- *Alcohol hand hygiene product may be used except ...*

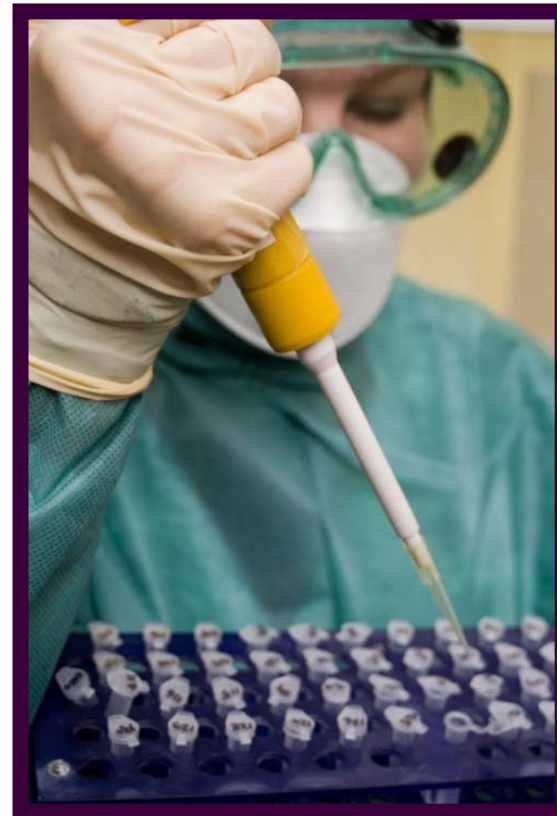
# Wear Gloves

- *Blood, body fluids, mucous membranes, or non-intact skin of all patients*
- *Items or touching surfaces contaminated with blood or body fluids*
- *Wash hands after removing gloves*



# Wear Masks and Protective Eyewear

*Protect against splashes of blood or other body fluids.*





# Wear Gowns

*During procedures that are likely to generate splashes of blood or other body fluids.*



# Needles and Sharps

- *Use appropriate sharps containers*
- *Discard used sharps immediately*
- *Avoid recapping needles*



# Blood/Body Fluid Exposures

- *Immediately wash! Flush membranes with water.*
- *Report exposures **IMMEDIATELY** to Employee Health or House Supervisor if after hours*
- *Fill out variance report*
- *Go to Employee Health as soon as possible*
- *Explanation of follow-up*

# Additional Precautions

- *Follow appropriate transmission-based precautions*
- *Dispose of trash properly*
- *Bag all used linen*
- *Follow procedures for patient care*
- *Follow appropriate cleaning and disinfecting procedures*



# Tuberculosis

- *Signs/symptoms*
- *Transmission*
- *Screen/report/isolate*
- *Prevention/protection*
- *Air flow monitors*



# Infectious Waste

- *Red tubs*
- *What goes in?*
  - ✓ *Isolation waste*
  - ✓ *Sharps in containers*
  - ✓ *Waste saturated, caked or able to drip infectious body fluids.*
  - ✓ *Cultures and stocks of infectious agents*
  - ✓ *Unfixed tissue from surgery, pathology, autopsy*



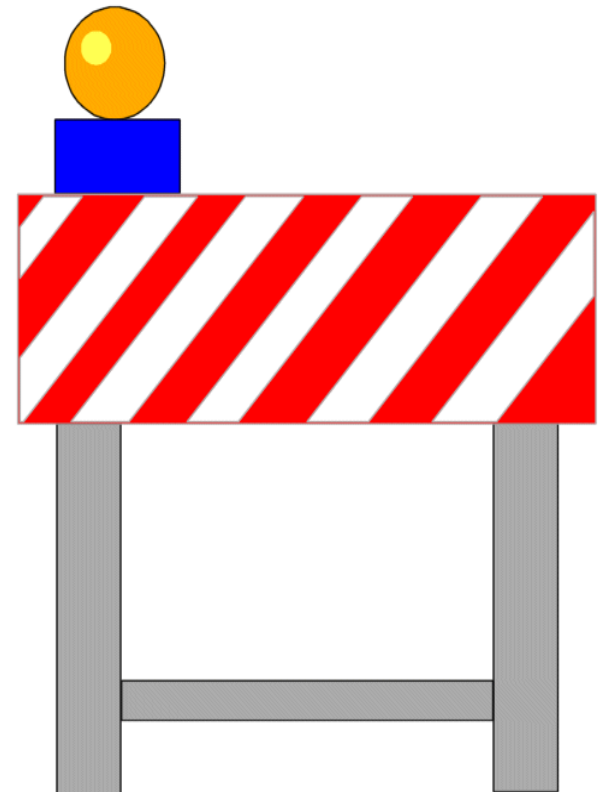
# Cough Etiquette

## CDC cover your cough campaign

Anyone with cough:

- *Offer tissues or mask*
- *Cough into sleeve or tissue*
- *Hand hygiene after*

***Barricade Your Cough!***



# Employee Health

- *Practice good personal hygiene*
- *Obtain immunizations*
- *At least annual PPD screening*
- *Report exposures to communicable diseases*
- *Work restrictions for some infections*
- *Other*



# Employee Health

## Work restrictions:

- *Fever, pink eye*
- *Some infections restricted from patient contact or high-risk patients only*

# Questions or Concerns

Call Infection Control

*ST. ELIZABETH... x3838*

*ST. MARY... x5870*

***Cindy Powers***  
***Connie Keeton***  
***Gerald Duhon***

