INFECTION CONTROL FOR BUSINESS

PRESENTED BY
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Disease Spread

• Contact – example Norovirus
• Droplet – Influenza
• Airborne – Chickenpox

• Standard Precautions
INFECTION CONTROL for PEOPLE

• Importance of hand washing
• ‘Dirtiest’ part of your body
• How do I wash my hands?
  – Warm or Cold water?
  – Antibiotic soap required?
  – Friction
  – How long do I wash?
  – Hand drying
Barriers to hand washing

• What can be done to overcome these barriers?
Other hand washing agents

- Alcohol hand sanitizer
- Anti-bacterial soaps
  - CHG
  - Triclosan
- Pitfalls of anti-microbial agents
- ARE THEY NECESSARY?
Even more information

• Cough etiquette
  – How do you cover your cough?
  – Best Practices

• Respiratory hygiene
Gloves

• Are they needed?
• Who do they protect?
• What are they made of?
  – Latex
  – Vinyl
  – Other
• Latex allergies
Masks

• Types of masks
  – N95, N99, N100
    • Fit testing and medical review according to OSHA
  – Surgical
  – Dust/fume

• When do I use them?

• How often do I change them?
Other Personal Protective Equipment

Gowns
Goggles
SCBA

Shields
PAPR
ENVIRONMENTAL
INFECTION CONTROL

• What to Clean
  – What do y’all touch?

• Cleaning Products
  • Bleach
  • Quaternary Ammonium
  • Phenolic
  • Other
    – Disinfectant Wipes (issues?)
How to Clean*

• Cleaning technique
  – Apply liberally
  – Air dry
  – Blood spills

* Always follow manufacturers’ instructions…or hire a service…
How often to clean

- Varies; no hard and fast science-based recommendations
- Establish your own schedule and hold someone accountable (e.g., checklist with signature)

- Consider
  - Water coolers
  - Refrigerated foods
  - Ice machines
Are your employees getting shots?
Adult Vaccinations for 2006-7

- Tetanus/Diphtheria
- MMR
- Pneumococcus
- Hepatitis B
International Travel

• CHINA

Capital: Beijing
Altitude: 60 m
Yellow fever: A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from travelers coming from infected areas.
Malaria: Malaria risk—including *P. falciparum* malaria—occurs in Hainan and Yunnan. Chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine resistant *P. falciparum* reported. Limited risk of *P. vivax* malaria exists in southern and some central provinces, including Anhui, Henan, Hubei, and Jiangsu. The risk may be higher in areas of focal outbreaks. There is no malaria risk in urban areas nor in the densely populated plain areas nor at altitudes above 1500 m.
Recommended prevention in risk areas: II; in Hainan and Yunnan, IV.

CHINA, HONG KONG SAR
Capital: Hong Kong
Altitude: 30 m
No vaccination requirements for any international traveler.

www.who.int/ith/en
Sick Employees

• Encourage people to stay at home when they are ill.
• Economically beneficial
• Are you indirectly encouraging people to come to work sick?
### Return to Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Initial Symptoms</th>
<th>Return to Work?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhea</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GI ‘flu’( viral gastroenteritis ) Example: Noroviruses</td>
<td>Sudden onset vomiting, watery non-bloody diarrhea with abdominal cramps and nausea; low grade fever. 24-60 hours duration</td>
<td>After diarrhea ceases and able to physically perform job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Fever with cold-like illness</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cold – common Rhinoviruses, coronavirus</td>
<td>Sore throat, low grade fever, runny nose, cough, congestion, sneezing, minor body aches</td>
<td>After fever is gone and able to physically do work. Must contain or cover cough and nasal secretions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strep throat – Gr. A</td>
<td>Sore throat; possible high fever</td>
<td>24 hours after beginning effective antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis</td>
<td>Deep hard cough</td>
<td>14 days after effective antibiotics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono Infectious monoculeosis</td>
<td>Sore throat, fever, swollen glands and feeling tired</td>
<td>No work restrictions; avoid transfer of saliva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
<td>Cough, chills, hard to breath, fever</td>
<td>Following physician recommendations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Fever with body aches and pains</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flu - Influenza</td>
<td>Sudden onset of fever, headache, body aches, cough, sore throat</td>
<td>3-5 days after onset of symptoms</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Nile Virus</td>
<td>Fever, headache, body aches, nausea</td>
<td>When fever is gone</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4. Skin rashes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicken Pox</td>
<td>Blister like lesions on face, scalp or trunk.</td>
<td>Avoid work after the rash appears and until all blister have formed scabs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impetigo - Gr A strep</td>
<td>Oozing red, round blisters containing pus like material. Form a flat honey colored crust.</td>
<td>24 hours after effective antibiotic treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand, foot and mouth disease</td>
<td>Rash on hands and feet. Ulcers in mouth. Fever</td>
<td>After fever is gone and lesions are dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubella -German Measles</td>
<td>Diffuse red rash, fever</td>
<td>7 days after onset of rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Rash, high fever, cough, runny nose and red, watery eyes</td>
<td>5 days after onset of rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingles herpes zoster – chicken pox virus</td>
<td>Numbness, itching or sever pain followed by clusters of blister-like lesions in a strip-like pattern on one side of body.</td>
<td>May work if rash is covered. Avoid people who have not had chickenpox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifths Disease parvovirus B19</td>
<td>Red patchy rash on face “slapped cheeks” Fever, muscle aches may occur.</td>
<td>After fever is gone and physically able to do work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabies</td>
<td>Red, tiny blister like lesions which may form a line. Found on “warm” areas of body. Itches at night.</td>
<td>24 hours after effective treatment is initiated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Call your local Health Department if you have questions
Preparing for Public Health Emergencies

• Employee screening in community outbreaks
  – Respiratory examples
  – Self reporting to designated person
  – Have you considered how you would do this?

• Employees who become ill at work
  – Reporting to someone for assessment
  – Contact tracing

• Define corporate vs. public health responsibilities
Business Strategies

- Video/phone conferencing
- Shift work
- Every other cubicle
- Work from home
  - Test it
- Barriers
- PPE
Critical Functions

• Identify critical personnel
• Identify critical materials
• Identify critical records
Protecting Critical Personnel

• Lodging and feeding on premises
• MOU’s for housing and services
• Providing for child care and/or pet care
• Quarantine pre and post work shifts
• Monitoring the sick/screening the well
What can be done now?

• Planning
• Training and communication
• Test the plans
Questions?