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These are high-risk specialized patient areas with a mechanically controlled atmosphere where surgical procedures are performed. A high degree of asepsis is required because the vulnerability of the patients to infection is high. Records of previous evening terminal clean required; if not or if no surgeries on the day prior, perform terminal clean (as below) Remove all used linen and surgical drapes, waste (including used suction canisters, $\frac{3}{4}$ filled sharps containers), and kick buckets, for reprocessing or disposal Portable noncritical (e.g., compressed gas tanks, x-ray machine) equipment should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before and after each procedure Carefully move the operating table and any mobile equipment to make sure that the floor areas underneath are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected Clean and disinfect low-touch surfaces, (e.g., the insides of cupboards and ceilings/walls) on a scheduled basis (e.g., weekly) Areas where medication is prepared (including pharmacy or in clinical areas) are high-risk areas in which high degree of asepsis is required. Areas where semi-critical and critical equipment is sterilized and stored in which high degree of asepsis is required. These are high-risk areas because patients may be immuno-compromised by underlying diseases, treatment modalities (e.g., invasive devices) and other life-threatening conditions (e.g., major trauma, stroke) and vulnerability to infection is high. Clean: Pay special attention to terminal cleaning of incubators. Change filters in incubators according to manufacturer's instructions, when wet or if neonate was on contact precautions (during terminal clean). These are high-risk areas in which patients are highly immunosuppressed (e.g., bone marrow

transplant, leukemia) and vulnerability to infection is high. Clean: These are high-risk units where vulnerability of the patients to infection (immunocompromised) and probability of contamination (e.g., with blood and body fluids) are high. Last clean of the day: clean and disinfect entire floor and low-touch surfaces These are high-risk areas (such as radiology and endoscopy services) because they often service patients with high vulnerability to infection (e.g., immunosuppressed), in addition to other patient populations. Handwashing sinks should be thoroughly cleaned (scrubbed) and disinfected These are high-risk areas because they are routinely contaminated and vulnerability of patients to infection is high. Handwashing sinks should be thoroughly cleaned (scrubbed) and disinfected These are high-risk areas because they are routinely contaminated and vulnerability of patients to infection is high. Carefully allow enough contact time before the next subsequent use of the station/area In addition, clean low-touch surfaces on a scheduled basis (e.g., weekly) These are high risk areas because they are frequently contaminated and pediatric patients are more vulnerable to infection due to pathogens such as enteric viruses and influenza. These are moderate to high-risk areas because of the number of people who could contaminate the environment and because some patients may be more susceptible to infection (e.g., trauma patients). These are high risk areas, especially for environmentally hardy pathogens (e.g., resistant to disinfectants) and for multidrug-resistant pathogens that are highly transmissible or are associated with high morbidity and mortality. In addition, clean low-touch surfaces on a scheduled basis (e.g., weekly) Dispose of or reprocess cleaning supplies and equipment immediately after cleaning. Last clean of the day: clean and disinfect low-touch surfaces Reprocess (i.e., clean and disinfect) dedicated equipment after patient is discharged or transferred (terminal clean) Conduct terminal cleaning of all noncritical patient care equipment in 4.7.2 Sluice rooms Airborne precautions: Cleaning staff must wear required PPE; see Table 5 in 3.4 Personal Protective Equipment for Environmental Cleaning Keep the door closed during the

environmental cleaning process (ventilation requirement). These items are high-touch surfaces that are touched by both patients and by healthcare workers and may be used on multiple patients. They include portable or stationary noncritical patient care equipment such as IV poles, commode chairs, blood pressure cuffs, wheelchairs and stethoscopes. Select a compatible disinfectant; see 4.7.1 Material compatibility considerations Clean and disinfect heavily soiled items (e.g., bedpans) in 4.7.2 Sluice rooms Disinfect bedpans with a washer-disinfector or boiling water instead of a chemical disinfection process Select a compatible disinfectant; see 4.7.1 Material compatibility considerations Regardless of the risk-level of an area, spills or contamination from blood or body fluid (e.g., vomitus) must be cleaned and disinfected immediately using a two-step process. HAIs are associated with medical devices, complications following surgery, transmission between patients and healthcare workers, antibiotic overuse, and more. Languages Language Assistance Languages Language Assistance

