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## IPC.22 The hospital ensures safe reprocessing of single use items.

IPC.22.1 The hospital implements a policy and procedure regarding reprocessing of single use items. The policy defines the following:

IPC.22.1.1 The items that can be reused.

IPC.22.1.2 Patients and conditions for reuse of single-use items.

IPC.22.1.3 Measures taken to ensure safety and integrity including testing and maintenance by biomedical engineering.

IPC.22.1.4 Manufacturer approval as a prerequisite, whenever applicable.

IPC.22.2 The policy is approved by the infection prevention and control committee and hospital director.

IPC.22.3 Justification of reprocessing is provided by the head(s) of the concerned department(s).

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### **Standard Intent:**

In order to reduce the risks associated with reprocessing of single use items for instance, increase the risk of infection and increase the risk of inadequate performance of the device post it is reprocessing. When single-use devices are reused, the hospital must have clearly written policy that guides the process of reusing single use items to meet the standard requirements, to clarify the responsibility for justification of reprocessing, to be consistent with the national laws and regulations, approved by hospital director and Infection Control Committee and concerned staff must be fully aware about it.

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## IPC.23 The hospital has policies and procedures for housekeeping.

IPC.23.1 The housekeeping has policies and procedures that describe the areas to be cleaned, the schedule for cleaning, and the procedures to be used for cleaning different environmental surfaces.

IPC.23.2 Policies and procedures, schedules, and agents utilized are reviewed by infection prevention and control staff.

IPC.23.3 All units have a cleaning/ disinfection schedule which lists all environmental surfaces to be cleaned.

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### **Standard Intent:**

Environmental cleaning is a fundamental principle of infection prevention and control in healthcare settings. To ensure appropriate decontamination of hospital surfaces that could play an important role in the transmission of dangerous pathogens, including *Clostridium difficile*, and antibiotic-resistant organisms such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE). The hospital must implement clearly written housekeeping policies and procedures that reviewed by