

pressure airborne isolation room which meets the measurable elements requirements, the availability of required supplies particularly respirator (high filtration mask e.g. N95) in patient care areas, and the availability of isolation card indicating the type of isolation precautions.

IPC.16 Disinfectants use is supervised by the infection prevention and control team.

IPC.16.1 The purchase of equipment and supplies used for sterilization and disinfection is reviewed by the infection prevention and control team.

IPC.16.2 Antiseptics and disinfectants are used in accordance with current scientific guidelines and recommended practice (e.g., approved by recognized professional organizations such as the Food and Drug Administration and Environmental Protection Agency).

Standard Intent:

Disinfectants are frequently used in hospital to kill infectious organisms. The choice of disinfectant to be used depends on many factors. Some disinfectants have a wide spectrum (kill many different types of microorganisms), while others kill a narrower range of disease-causing organisms but are preferred for other properties (they may be non-corrosive, non-toxic, or inexpensive). To ensure proper use of disinfection, selection and indication for uses must be based on scientific references and national laws and regulations, reviewed and supervised by infection control personnel.

IPC.17 The hospital ensures environmental safety when disinfectants are used outside the central sterilization service.

IPC.17.1 In endoscopy units, a proper approved disinfectant is used in a way to protect the patient, the staff and the environment from possible infectious hazard.

IPC.17.1.1 The procedure room and the decontamination room are physically separated and the decontamination room has infection control requirements to prevent spread of infection to healthcare workers and to patients.

IPC.17.1.2 Appropriate personal protective equipment (respirator, gloves: nitrile or butyl rubber, goggles and gowns) are used.

IPC.17.1.3 Unauthorized persons are not allowed in the processing area.

IPC.17.1.4 Well closed containers are used to keep the disinfectant solution.

IPC.17.1.5 A policy and procedure is implemented on how the endoscope is processed (cleaning, decontamination, and disinfection) between patients.

IPC.17.1.6 Endoscopes are cleaned with disposable brushes or with reusable brushes that are sterilized after every use. Heat-stable parts and accessories of the endoscopes such as biopsy forceps are cleaned by mechanical cleaners and stabilized after use.

IPC.17.1.7 Quality tests (strips or other method) used to confirm the stability of the disinfectant are performed every day and records are maintained.

IPC.17.2 For bronchoscopy, the following is applied:

IPC.17.2.1 Bronchoscopy is performed in a room with negative air pressure and at least twelve air changes per hour. Personal protective equipment is available including N-95/N-99 masks.

IPC.17.2.2 Cleaning of the bronchoscopes begins immediately after the procedure to prevent drying or hardening of organic debris.

IPC.17.2.3 Bronchoscopes are disinfected as per manufacturer's recommendation.

Standard Intent:

Disinfection process should take place in a centralized sterilization area or, with proper supervision, in other areas of the hospital, such as an endoscopy unit. Cleaning and disinfection process should maintain the same standards wherever they are performed in the hospital. All reprocessing should be carried out by trained staff, in a disinfection designated area with traffic control in place and using approved disinfectant. Cleaning and disinfection should be done according to hospital policy and procedures considering manufacture's recommendations. The hospital should ensure that the adequate facilities for reprocessing of contaminated items are available.

IPC.18 The hospital ensures efficient and quality sterilization service.

IPC.18.1 The hospital provides central sterilization service.

IPC.18.2 There are policies and procedures for the central sterilization service.

IPC.18.2.1 The policies and procedures are consistent with scientific guidelines.

IPC.18.2.2 The policies and procedures are reviewed and approved by the infection prevention and control committee.

IPC.18.2.3 There are policies and procedures on transportation, cleansing, decontamination, disinfection, sterilization, storage, and recall of sterile items.

IPC.18.3 Contaminated items are transported in safe closed containers with biohazards sign from the outside to prevent spills or aerosolization of infectious fluids.

Standard Intent:

Infection risk is minimized with proper cleaning, disinfection, and sterilization processes, of surgical supplies and other invasive or noninvasive patient care equipment. To ensure the proper method of collections, decontamination, cleaning and sterilization, these services must be centralized and maintained the same standards wherever they are