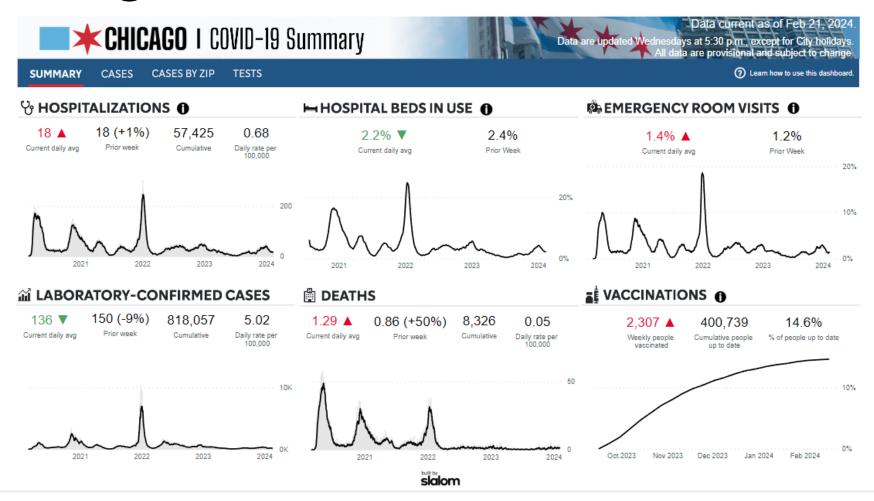


COVID-19 Chicago Long Term Care Roundtable

Agenda

- COVID-19 Epidemiology & Updates
- *New* IDPH Toolkit for Implementing PPE in Nursing Homes to Prevent the Spread of MDROs/XDROs
- Upcoming CDPH Projects and Resource Distribution
- Project Hope Respiratory Protection Program Updates
- Audits & Related Tools
- Questions & Answers

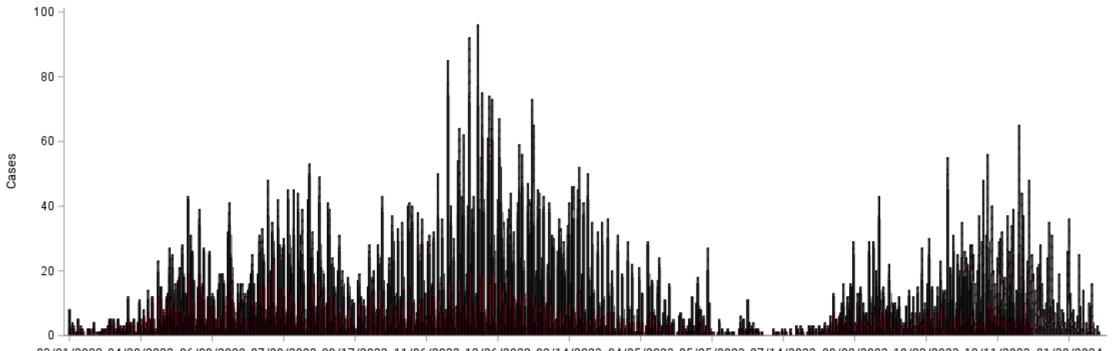
* Chicago Dashboard



*

SNF COVID-19 Cases

(Mar. 1, 2022 - Feb. 21, 2024)



03/01/2022 04/20/2022 06/09/2022 07/29/2022 09/17/2022 11/06/2022 12/26/2022 02/14/2023 04/05/2023 05/25/2023 07/14/2023 09/02/2023 10/22/2023 12/11/2023 01/30/2024

Specimen Collection Date

🖊 Not Fully Vaccinated Resident 🖊 Not Fully Vaccinated Staff 🖩 Fully Vaccinated Resident 🖣 Fully Vaccinated Staff

Data Sources: INEDSS (Illinois state) and REDCap (facility self report)

A fully vaccinated case occurs when the positive test specimen was collected at least 14 days after the individual completed their COVID vaccination Fully vaccinated cases may be underestimated due to delayed reporting

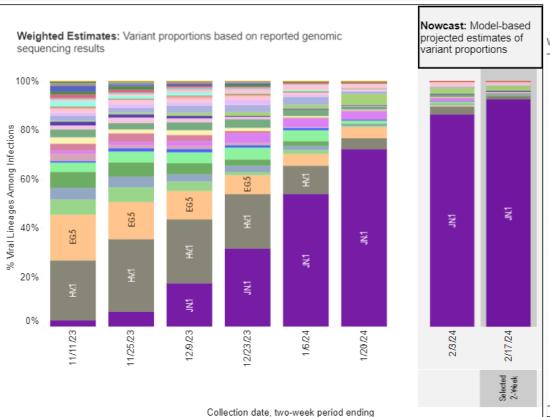
28 (35%) SNFs have active outbreaks

COVID-19 Variant Proportions



Weighted Estimates in HHS Region 5 for 2-Week Periods in 10/29/2023 – 2/17/2024

Hover over (or tap in mobile) any lineage of interest to see the amount of uncertainty in that lineage's estimate



Nowcast Estimates in HHS Region 5 for 2/4/2024 – 2/17/2024

Region 5 - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin

WHO label	Lineage #	%Total	95%PI
Omicron	JN.1	92.6%	86.8-96.0%
	BA.2	2.0%	0.0-13.9%
	GE.1	1.7%	0.3-6.4%
	HV.1	1.2%	1.0-1.5%
	BA.2.86	0.8%	0.4-1.4%
	JG.3	0.6%	0.4-0.9%
	JD.1.1	0.4%	0.3-0.6%
	HK.3	0.2%	0.2-0.3%
	EG.5	0.2%	0.1-0.2%
	XBB	0.1%	0.0-0.1%
	EG.5.1.8	0.0%	0.0-0.1%
	JF.1	0.0%	0.0-0.1%
	XBB.1.16.15	0.0%	0.0-0.1%
	FL.1.5.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.9.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.5.70	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.16.6	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.16.11	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	HF.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	GK.1.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.2.3	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	GK.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.16	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.5	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	CH.1.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.5.68	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.16.17	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.16.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	EG.6.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.9.2	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.5.72	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
Other	Other*	0.1%	0.0-0.1%

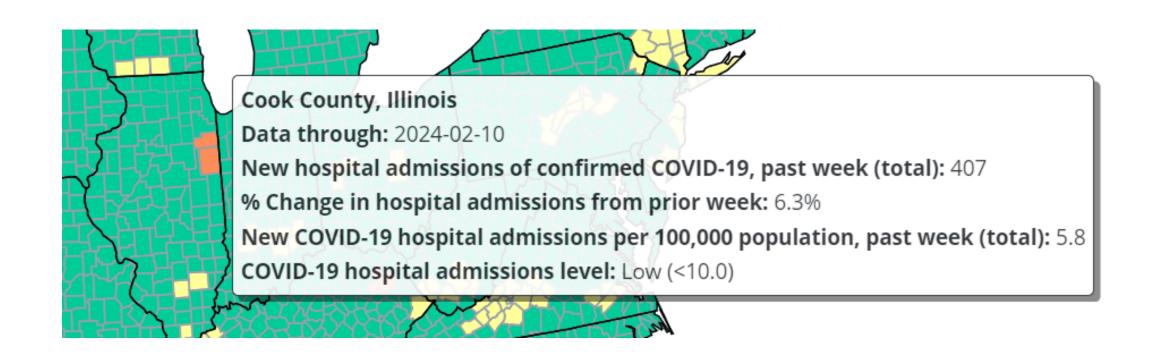
^{*} Enumerated lineages are US VOC and lineages circulating above 1% nationally in at least one 2-week period. "Other" represents the aggregation of lineages which are circulating <1% nationally during all 2-week periods displayed.

White all lineages are tracked by CDC those pamed lineages not assume a secretary of the pamed in more data; here:

[#] While all lineages are tracked by CDC, those named lineages not enumerated in this graphic are aggregated with their parent lineages, based on Pango lineage definitions, described in more detail here: https://www.pango.network/the-pango-nomenclature-system/statement-of-nomenclature-rules/.



X CDC COVID Data Tracker: Cook County





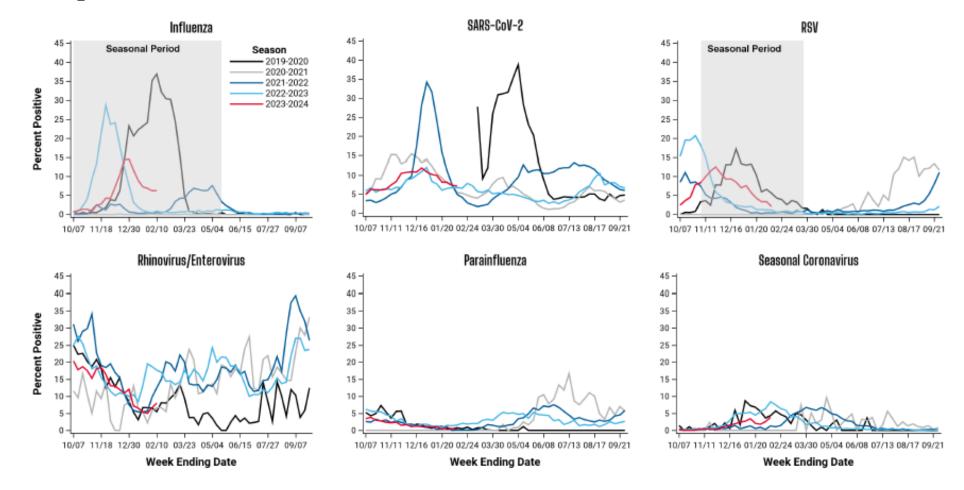
Chicago Respiratory Virus Surveillance Report – Current Week & Cumulative

		Ending 10, 2024	Sir October	nce 1, 2023
Respiratory Pathogen	# Tested	% Positive	# Tested	% Positive
Influenza*	4,871	6.3	104,773	6.5
RSV*	2,949	2.1	66,176	7.3
SARS-CoV-2*	3,390	7.2	73,624	8.9
Parainfluenza	1,632	0.4	33,225	1.6
Rhinovirus/Enterovirus	840	8.0	18,363	12.8
Adenovirus	840	3.0	18,360	4.0
Human Metapneumovirus	840	0.7	20,395	0.5
Seasonal Coronaviruses [†]	1,632	3.9	33,093	1.4

^{*}Represents both dualplex and multiplex PCR data. All other data represents only multiplex panels that include the specified pathogens;† Four seasonal coronavirus strains include 229E, NL63, OC43, and HKU1.



Chicago Respiratory Virus Surveillance Report – Seasonal Trends





Reminder: Minimum Routine <u>Staff</u> Testing Frequency

Vaccination Status	Community Transmission Level	Testing Frequency
Not up to date	A11	No required routine testing*
Up to date**	A11	No required routine testing*

^{*} Unless symptomatic, had a high-risk exposure, or your facility is in outbreak and performing unit/broad-based testing.

^{**} An individual has received all COVID-19 vaccinations for which they are eligible



Reminder: Minimum Routine <u>Resident</u> Testing Frequency

Vaccination Status	Hospital Admission Level	Routine Testing Frequency
Not up to date	A11	No required routine testing*
Up to date	A11	No required routine testing*
New and readmissions, regardless of vaccination status	Low or Medium	No required routine testing*
New and readmissions, regardless of vaccination status	High	Facility discretion*

^{*}Unless symptomatic, following a high-risk exposure, or your facility is in outbreak and performing broad-based testing.



New: IDPH Toolkit for Implementing PPE in Nursing Homes to Prevent the Spread of MDROs/XDROs

Page 1

- New toolkit which goes through the ins and outs of Enhanced Barrier Precautions (EBP)
- Includes link to a slide deck, pre/post tests, and competency validation that you can use to train and assess your staff
- Link for the toolkit is included in our follow-up emails and posted on our LTCF HAN page



A Toolkit for Implementing Personal Protective Equipment in Nursing Homes to Prevent the Spread of Multidrug- and Extensively Drug-Resistant Organisms

January 17, 2024

Created by the Illinois Department of Public Health and Karen Trimberger RN, MPH, CIC, Infection Prevention Consultant for the Hektoen Institute of Medicine/IDPH grantee. in collaboration with the Chicago Department of Public Health, DuPage County Health Department, Lake County Health Department, Will County Health Department, and Infection Prevention Consultants for the Hektoen Institute of Medicine



Multidrug-resistant Organisms (MDROs) and Extensively Drug-resistant Organisms (XDROs)

MDRO

Multi-Drug Resistant

MRSA, ESBL-producing Enterobacterales, vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci* (VRE), multidrug resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

XDRO

Extensively Drug-Resistant

Candida auris, carbapenemresistant Enterobacterales (CRE), carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii, and carbapenemase-producing Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

Source: Cece Pigozzi



Transmission-Based Precautions for MDROs vs. XDROs

MDROs

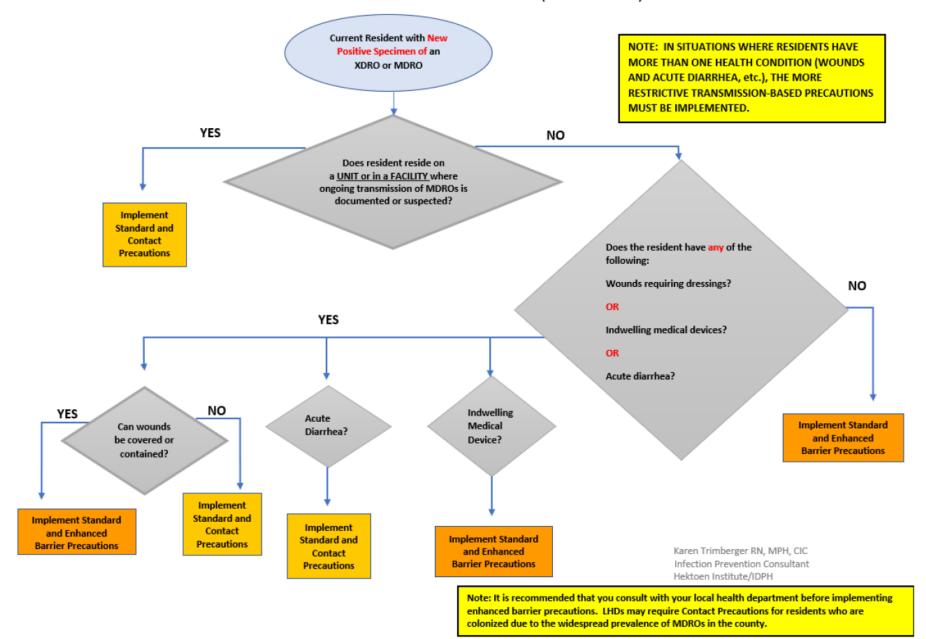
- A facility can use a risk-based approach to determine what type of precautions (if any) are warranted for a resident colonized or infected with a MDRO.
- A risk-based approach takes into consideration the resident's clinical situation and the prevalence/incidence of MDROs in the facility
- What that means is a facility can decide, based on their risk assessment, whether they will put residents with MDROs (not XDROs) on standard vs. transmission-based precautions
- Exception any resident with secretions or excretions that cannot be contained should be placed on higher-level precautions (e.g., draining wound that can't be contained = contact precautions)

XDROs

- Must be placed on transmission-based precautions for the duration of their stay at the facility
- Enhanced barrier precautions is the least restrictive option
- Exception any resident with secretions or excretions that cannot be contained should be placed on higher-level precautions (e.g., resident with acute diarrhea = contact precautions)

WHATEVER YOU DECIDE, MAKE SURE YOUR PRACTICES ALIGN WITH YOUR POLICIES!!!

Implementation of Personal Protective Equipment in Nursing Homes to Prevent Spread of XDROs NEWLY IDENTIFIED POSITIVE SPECIMEN (XDROs or MDROs)





X Cohorting of XDROs

- Do not cohort a resident with XDRO colonization or infection with a resident who has no known XDRO (especially if the resident without a known XDRO is immunocompromised, has a wound, or has an indwelling device).
- May Cohort: Endemic XDRO pathogens (e.g. CRAB OXA-23 and CRAB OXA-24/40)
- May Cohort: Resident with identical rare or low prevalence pathogens-mechanisms (e.g. CRE-NDM with CRE-NDM or CRE-VIM with CRE-VIM)
- May Cohort: Residents with *C. auris* but no other XDROs
 - Exception: May cohort resident with identical co-infections involving C. auris and CPOs



BEFORE

New C. auris

CRE- KPC

Prev. C. auris

CRPA- VIM

New CRAB

Prev. CRAB

New C. auris. New CRE-KPC

Negative





AFTER

New C. auris

CRE- KPC

Prev. C. auris

CRPA- VIM

New CRAB

Prev. CRAB

New C. auris. New CRE-KPC

Negative





FAQ: We are admitting a new resident. How do I know if they have a XDRO?

- Query the Illinois XDRO registry for all new admissions
 - If you do not have access to XDRO, contact Tasa Proctor at Tasa.Proctor@cityofchicago.org
- Note that XDRO ONLY has information on individuals who have been tested and were positive
 - Testing for XDROs is **not** routine at most facilities. Thus, there are almost certainly a considerable number of SNF residents with XDROs that are not in the registry because they have never been tested for these organisms.
- Residents who test positive for a XDRO will remain in the registry indefinitely. If you admit a resident who is in the registry, please ensure they are immediately placed into Enhanced Barrier Precautions and cohorted appropriately.



*Examples of Additional Resources in the Toolkit

Appendix N: Post In-Service Exam Implementing Personal Protective Equipment in Nursing Homes Post In-service Test 1. Enhanced Barrier Precautions are a new type of Transmission-Based Precautions □ False 2. Enhanced Barrier Precautions are to be used for high-contact patient care activities. □ False 3. Which of the following is NOT a high-contact activity? □ Toileting ☐ Wound care □ Changing linen □ None of the Above. All are high-contact activities. 4. Residents in Contact Precautions must remain in their room (room restrictions). □ False 5. Residents in Enhanced Barrier Precautions must remain in their room (room restrictions). ☐ False 6. Where do Enhanced Barrier Precautions fall within the continuum of care? ☐ Contact Precautions, Standard Precautions, Enhanced Barrier Precautions ☐ Standard Precautions, Enhanced Barrier Precautions, Contact Precautions ☐ Standard Precautions, Contact Precautions, Enhanced Barrier Precautions 7. Enhanced Barrier Precautions do NOT require the use of gowns and gloves for high-contact patient care activities. □ False 8. Colonization is when bacteria are present in or on the body but not causing symptoms or ☐ True □ False 9. New CDC guidance on personal protective equipment use in nursing homes was created to prevent the spread of novel or targeted multidrug-resistant organisms. 10. Hand hygiene with an alcohol-based hand rub should be performed at the entry and exit of the resident's room.

□ True

Type of validation: Return	demonstration		
Orientation:	Annual:	Other:	
Employee Name:			

Donning PPE			Competent
		Yes	No
1.	Perform hand hygiene.		
2.	Don Gown: Ensure gown		
	covers from neck to knees.		
3.	Tie/fasten gown at back of		
	neck and waist.		
4.	Don Mask/Respirator:		
	Ensure ties/elastic bands		
	are secure.		
5.	Pinch flexible band at the		
	nose.		
6.	Fit snug to face and below		
	the chin (Fit-check		
	respirator if applicable).		
7.	Don Eye Protection (goggles		
	or face shield): Place over		
	face and eyes; adjust to fit.		
8.	Don Gloves: Extend to		
	cover wrist of gown.		
	Doffing PPE		
9.	Remove Gloves: Grasp		
	outside of glove with		
	opposite gloved hand and		
	peel off.		
10.	Hold removed glove in the		
	gloved hand.		
11.	Slide fingers of ungloved		
	hand under remaining glove		
	at the wrist.		
12.	Peel glove off over first		
	glove.		
13.	Discard gloves in the waste		
	container.		
14.	Remove eye protection.		
	Handle by the head band or		
	earpieces.		
15.	Discard in designated waste		
	container.		
16.	Remove Gown: Unfasten		
	ties or snaps.		

□ False



X Coming soon: Air Purifiers

- CDPH has purchased air purifiers and replacement filters for each Chicago-based skilled nursing facility, assisted living facility, and supportive living facility
 - Other facility types within Chicago (e.g., SMHRFs) and SNF/AL/SL facilities that are outside of Chicago will not receive purifiers
- These air purifiers will be delivered to facilities in the near future (delivery date TBD)
- The delivery will be addressed to the Administrator or Executive Director
- Please ensure that your receptionists are aware that the deliveries are forthcoming so that they can keep a lookout
- Purifiers should be placed in areas where residents congregate (e.g., dining room, activity room) and/or units experiencing COVID or other viral respiratory outbreaks
- If you have questions, please contact Janice Turner at Janice.Turner@cityofchicago.org



X Coming soon: CNA Focus Groups

- CDPH will be holding focus groups for CNAs in the spring to better understand motivators and detractors related to CNA retention at SNFs
- Focus groups will be held virtually using an anonymous text-based platform (can participate from a phone or computer)
- CNAs who participate in a group will receive a \$75 incentive
- We will be distributing recruitment materials to your facilities in ~1 month and encourage you to share with your CNAs and post near the time clock
- IPs will also be asking for your input/thoughts around retention on the next round of follow-up calls

Respiratory

Protection Programs:

The Business Case









Respiratory Protection Program

Objective:

Ensure that LTCFs are provided with training and technical assistance on how to develop, implement, and maintain a compliant and comprehensive respiratory protection program.



We will provide clinical, engineering, and administrative consultation for the development of a robust Respiratory Protection Program (RPP) that:

- meets all aspects of OSHA Respiratory
 Protection Program Standard
- improves health outcomes for staff, residents, and visitors to the facility
- provides a solid return on investment by way of training, consultation, materials, equipment, supplies, and cost-avoidance related to OSHA penalties and other CMP







Return on Investment

Investment

- 3 team members
- 6 hours virtual training
- 2 hours in-person fit testing training
- Participation in assessment, gap analysis, and action planning
- 8+ labor hours (variable depending on assessment results)

3 staff x \$50.00/hour x 16 hours = \$2400.00

In labor and benefit expense invested

Return

- Simple, step-by-step guidance for developing a compliant RPP written and practices
- Fit testing equipment, materials, and supplies
- Cost-avoidance (CMP) = up to \$156,259 per violation
- Improved infection prevention and control
- Improved health outcomes for staff, residents, and visitors to the facility
- Decreased Work Comp and lost time cost
- Improved IDPH and CMS compliance
- Goodwill/Marketing opportunity/improved patient and family experience

Free training and consultation PROVIDED

Minimum of \$2500 per facility in equipment and supplies PROVIDED

Minor infraction for no written RPP, no medical evals being conducted \$41,000 SAVED

Resident days lost to hospitalization/death SAVED

Agency/temporary staff coverage SAVED

Civil Monetary Penalties SAVED

Market share/revenue INCREASED

https://www.osha.gov/safetypays/







Procurement Worksheet

Added Return on Investment

Purifiers: \$300-500 ea.

Reusable hoods: \$50 ea

Disposable hoods: \$7 ea

Solutions: \$25 ea

PAPR: \$1000 ea with 5 hoods

Medical evaluations: \$14 ea

Example:

100 medical evals: \$1400

3 small purifiers: \$900

2 large purifiers: \$1000

1 PAPR with 5 hoods: \$1000

Total requested: \$4300

Respiratory Protection Program	
Date:	
Facility Name and Address:	
Contact Person, Name, Email, Phone #:	
Number of floors:	
Number of dining rooms:	
Therapy room (s):	
Community room(s):	
Resources Needed	Quantity
Small Air Purifier	
Large Air Purifier	
Reusable Fit Test Hood	
Disposable Fit Test Hood	
Replacement Sensitivity Solution for Respirator Qualitative Fit Test Kit, Sweet	
Replacement Sensitivity Solution for Respirator Qualitative Fit Test Kit, Bitter	
PAPR units	
PAPR disposible hoods	
Medical Evaluations	

Questions? Ideas?



Please email with questions:

SFischer@ProjectHOPE.org

Cohorts 5&6 begin March 5th and 6th (Tues/Wed)
Registration is available now!

https://redcap.uchicago.edu/surveys/?s=8HERJHRCNNNKPT8Y

You may also register using our QR code









Questions? Ideas?



Please email with questions:

SFischer@ProjectHOPE.org

Cohorts 7&8 begin May 5th and 6^h (Tues/Wed) Registration is available now!

https://redcap.uchicago.edu/surveys/?s=X38N7K77D RH7749N

You may also register using our QR code:











Auditing Infection Prevention And Control Practices



X Plan Your Audit Process

- What do you want to assess?
- What resources are available to use?
- How frequently will the audits be conducted?
- How will you document audit results?
- How and to whom will you share audit results?



* Why Are Audits Important

 Audits are an important means of noting when additional training in response to Infection prevention and control lapses may be needed.

 Audits involve direct observation or monitoring of healthcare personnel adherence to job-specific Infection Prevention measures.

• Formal audits include collection and aggregation of data to determine what proportion of time personnel are adhering to the facility's policies and processes.



What Should Infection Prevention Audits Include?

- Audits should include assessment of critical practices.
- While CDC does not have a guideline for a specific number of observations that should be collected, small sample sizes may result in bias and may not allow for valid assessment of practices.
- In general, efforts should be made to assess the practices of all HCP who perform the practice being audited; such observations could count as their annual competency assessment.

X Audit Method

- Select which healthcare personnel you will audit (e.g., on a specific unit, shift, etc.)
- Before you conduct an audit, make sure necessary supplies are available (e.g., ABHR, PPE)
- Ensure that you are using a standardized tool to collect observations
- Conduct direct observations of appropriate infection prevention and control practices of healthcare workers.



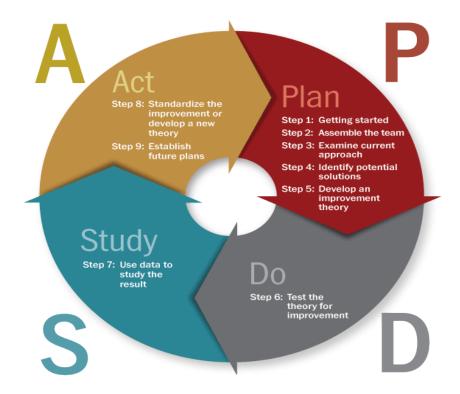
Preparation Of An Audit Team

- Audit Champions are important for an audit.
- A supportive organizational culture is an important contextual factor for champions to be able to perform.
- While the perception may be that auditing teams are searching for weaknesses in practices, auditing is not meant to be punitive.
- The audit team should identify leaders on units and communicate the findings.



X Plan, Do, Study, Act Cycle

- Plan Stage a change aimed at improvement.
- Do Stage- sees this change tested
- Study Stage examines the success of the change
- Act Stage identifies adaptations and next steps to inform a new cycle



Question 1:

• To increase hand hygiene, in what phase of the PDSA Cycle would we implement the intervention?

Answer:1

The Do Phase

Question 2:

 Your facility is having an outbreak of C. diff. What types of practices could you audit to ensure staff are following the appropriate protocols?

Answer: 2

Examples of practices you could audit include:

- Glove use
- Gown use
- Changing PPE
- Hand hygiene using soap and water as opposed to ABHR
- Cleaning with a list K agent



Examples Of Content That Should Be Included In Training And Assessed During Auditing Depending On The Area Being Assessed:

- Hand Hygiene
- Cleaning and disinfection of environmental surfaces
- Use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment
- Safe injection practices
- Point of care blood testing
- Wound care



How Observational Audits Improve Infection Prevention

- Observational audits are the best way to understand if your staff fully comply with infection prevention practices because audit observations are made while staff perform their usual duties.
- Auditing allows you to obtain accurate compliance rates and identify process failures, such as a step in the handwashing process that some staff miss.
- Audits should focus on one aspect of infection prevention at a time, for example, hand hygiene, personal protective equipment (PPE) use, or environmental cleaning.



X Examples Of Who Can Conduct Audits

- IP
- Department Manager
- Secret Shoppers
- Nurses
- Volunteers

Question 3:

 What is one advantage of using secret shoppers to conduct audits?

Answer 3:

- If staff know that they are being watched, they are more likely to change their behavior (Hawthorne effect).
- Conversely, if staff don't know that they are being watched, they are more likely to behave as usual.

* References:

- https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/pdf/strive/CBT102-508.pdf
- https://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/recommendations/core-practices.html
- https://www.cdc.gov/hai/prevent/infection-control-assessment-tools-html
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7115347/
- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8011742/
- https://www.tribaleval.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/PDSA-chart-1-1.png
- https://www.ahrq.gov/health-literacy/improve/precautions/tool2b.html#:~:text=The%20Plan%2DDo%2DStudy%2D,on%20it%2C%20and%20testing%20again.
- https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/pdf/strive/CBT102-508.pdf
- https://www.healthteamworks.org/resource/pdsa-plan-do-study-act
- https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/pdf/icar/IPC-mod1-training-audits-508.pdf
- https://www.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/nursing-home/materials/observational-audits.pdf
- https://archpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13690-022-00979-z



Thank You



X CHG Bathing Audit Tool

Observed CHG Bathing Practices

Please circle your answer:

Υ	N	Cleanses entire neck area well including skin folds and around lines.
---	---	---

Massages skin firmly with CHG cloth to ensure adequate cleansing.

States rationale for not using soap below jaw line at any time. Ν

Uses all six cloths and more if needed.

Cleans armpit and back of knee well.

Ν Cleans in between toes and fingers.

Cleans between all folds in perineal and gluteal area.

Wipes occlusive and semi-permeable dressing with CHG cloth. Ν

Cleans tubing, lines, and drains closest to body (after emptying drains).

Bathing is completed with no skin below jaw line missed.

N/A Uses CHG on superficial wounds, rash, and stage 1 & 2 decubitus ulcers.

N N/A Uses on closed surgical wounds.

Allows to air dry/does not wipe off CHG.

CHG bathing documented.

Queries to Bathing Assistant/Nurse

1. Do you ever use soap in conjunction with a CHG bathing cloth? If so, when?

2. Do you reapply CHG after an episode of incontinence?

3. If a patient needs freshening up/second bath, do you use CHG cloths or a different product?

4. Are you comfortable applying CHG to superficial wounds?

5. Are you comfortable applying CHG to stage 1 & 2 decubitus ulcers?

6. Are you comfortable applying CHG to closed surgical wounds?

7. Do you ever wipe off the CHG after bathing?



X Hand Hygiene Audit Tools





Hand Hygiene Observation Tool

taff Name:	_ Ob	serve		Date:
Use an Alcohol-Based Hand Rub	Yes	No	F/U action if needed	Notes
Used proper technique* (see next page)				
Before touching a resident				
Before performing an aseptic task				
Before handling invasive medical devices				
Before moving from a soiled body site to a clean body site				
After touching a resident or their belongings				
After contact with blood, body fluids or contaminated surfaces				
Immediately after glove removal				
Wash with Soap and Water	Yes	No	F/U action if needed	Notes
Used proper technique* (see next page)				
When hands are visibly soiled				
After caring for a person with known or suspected infectious diarrhea				
After known or suspected exposure to spores (e.g. B. anthracis, C. difficile outbreaks)				
Glove Use	Yes	No	F/U action if needed	Notes
ABHR used prior to donning gloves and before touching the resident				
Gloves changed and appropriate hand hygiene performed when needed * (see next page)				
Gloves are changed between care of more than one resident				
Gloves carefully removed to prevent hand contamination				
ABHR used immediately after removing gloves (Use soap and water after norovirus, B. anthracis or C. difficile exposure)				

Reimagining health care,

Hand Hygiene Adherence Observations

 $Complete\ as\ many\ observations\ as\ possible\ during\ the\ visit.\ If\ observed,\ note\ hand\ conditions\ that\ increase\ risk$ of colonization with pathogens (e.g., dermatitis, use of artificial nails) in comments.

Location/Unit	Staff type	Type of opportunity	HH performed?	Comments
		Room entry Room exit Before patient/resident contact* Before clean/aseptic procedure After patient/resident contact* After glove removal Other (specify):	O ABHS Hand Wash No hand hygiene done	
		Room entry Room exit Before patient/resident contact* Before clean/aseptic procedure After patient/resident contact* After glove removal Other (specify):	ABHS Hand Wash No hand hygiene done	
		Room entry Room exit Before patient/resident contact* Before clean/aseptic procedure After patient/resident contact* After glove removal Other (specify):	O ABHS O Hand Wash O No hand hygiene done	
		Room entry Room exit Before patient/resident contact* Before clean/aseptic procedure After patient/resident contact* After glove removal Other (specify):	ABHS Hand Wash No hand hygiene done	
		Room entry Room exit Before patient/resident contact* Before clean/aseptic procedure After patient/resident contact* After glove removal Other (specify):	O ABHS O Hand Wash O No hand hygiene done	

^{*}In semi-private rooms observe hand hygiene adherence when moving between residents/patients



Personal Protective Equipment Audit Tool





Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Observation Tool

This audit tool can be used to determir	ne compliance of hand hygiene and per	sonal protective equipment practices for any staff member.
Observer:	Date:	Unit:

Role	Action	Hand Hygiene Observed	Т	ransmission Based Precautions and PPE Donned
RN LPN CNA EVS PCA TMA DSP RT REHAB PROVIDER DIETARY LAUNDRY ACTIVITIES FACILITIES CONTRACTOR OTHER:	□ ENTER	□ WASH □ RUB □ MISSED	☐ STANDARD ☐ CONTACT ☐ CONTACT/DROPLET ☐ DROPLET ☐ ENHANCED BARRIER ☐ ENHANCED RESPIRATORY	Gloves:
RN LPN CNA EVS PCA TMA DSP RT REHAB PROVIDER DIETARY LAUNDRY ACTIVITIES FACILITIES CONTRACTOR OTHER:	□ ENTER □ EXIT	□ WASH □ RUB □ MISSED	☐ STANDARD ☐ CONTACT ☐ CONTACT/DROPLET ☐ DROPLET ☐ ENHANCED BARRIER ☐ ENHANCED RESPIRATORY	Gloves:
RN LPN CNA EVS PCA TMA DSP RT REHAB PROVIDER DIETARY LAUNDRY ACTIVITIES FACILITIES CONTRACTOR OTHER:	□ ENTER	□ WASH □ RUB □ MISSED	☐ STANDARD ☐ CONTACT ☐ CONTACT/DROPLET ☐ DROPLET ☐ ENHANCED BARRIER ☐ ENHANCED RESPIRATORY	Gloves:
RN LPN CNA EVS PCA TMA DSP RT REHAB PROVIDER DIETARY LAUNDRY ACTIVITIES FACILITIES CONTRACTOR OTHER:	□ ENTER	□ WASH □ RUB □ MISSED	☐ STANDARD ☐ CONTACT ☐ CONTACT/DROPLET ☐ DROPLET ☐ ENHANCED BARRIER ☐ ENHANCED RESPIRATORY	Gloves: Yes



Indwelling Urinary Cather Insertion Audit Tool

Long-Term Care: Indwelling Urinary Catheter Insertion Checklist

Resident Name (print)	Med Rec#	Unit
Date/Time		
Inserting Clinician (print)	Signature	
Technique Reviewer1, if applicable (print)	Signature	

I. BEFORE CATHETER INSERTION	✓	COMMENTS
Confirm order, to include catheter and balloon size; use the smallest effective catheter size.		
Assemble and verify supplies. Consider bringing a second catheter to use if the first one is accidentally contaminated.		
 Identify the resident, per facility policy. Explain the procedure, its necessity, and its potential complications to the resident and/or family. 		
4. Ensure privacy and good lighting.		
Position the resident correctly for the procedure; consider using an assistant to help resident stay in position and decrease potential contamination of sterile catheter.		
6. Perform hand hygiene, don clean gloves, and cleanse the perineal area with a washcloth, skin cleanser, and warm water, moving from front to back.		
7. Remove gloves and perform hand hygiene.		
II. DURING INSERTION	✓	COMMENTS
Open the sterile catheterization kit on a clean bedside table, using sterile technique. Ensure all supplies are conveniently positioned.		
2. Put on sterile gloves and drape the resident.		
Prepare the antiseptic solution; ensure the resident is not allergic to iodine. Apply sterile lubricant to the catheter tip. Consider attaching catheter to drainage system now, if not already attached, and ensure the drainage bag emptying port is clamped.		
With nondominant hand, identify meatus, and be prepared to keep this hand in this position until after the urine is flowing.		
With dominant (sterile) hand, clean the meatus opening with the antiseptic solution, moving from top to bottom. Use a new wipe/swab each time. Allow the antiseptic to dry.		
With the dominant (sterile) hand, insert the catheter slowly into the urethra until there is a return of urine. Then advance the catheter 2-3 inches more. (Do not force the catheter through the urethra). Leave the catheter in the vagina, if accidentally inserted, until after the new sterile urinary catheter is inserted into the bladder.		
7. Hold the catheter with the nondominant hand; use the dominant hand to fully inflate the catheter balloon with the entire volume of supplied sterile water in the prefilled syringe.		
Gently pull on catheter after balloon inflation to feel resistance.		

III. AFTER INSERTION	✓	COMMENTS
 Remove used equipment and dispose of used supplies in trash per facility policy. Place syringe in sharps container. If a bladder scanner was used, wipe it with appropriate disinfectant cleaner before storing for use with the next resident. 		
2. Secure catheter to the resident's leg with securement device. Remove gloves and perform hand hygiene		
3. Cover the resident with linens and assist to a comfortable position.		
4. Ensure the tubing in not kinked and the drainage bag is below the level of the bladder. Place a cover over the drainage bag to maintain resident dignity.		
5. Perform hand hygiene.		
6. Document— a. Type and size of catheter and balloon b. Amount of fluid inserted in the balloon c. How the resident tolerated the procedure d. Amount of urine obtained and its characteristics e. Name of person performing the insertion and the date it was completed.		
7. Label a urine collection container with a resident identifier and date.		

¹Licensed nursing staff member present during insertion to ensure that correct procedural steps/aseptic technique are performed.



Wound Care Audit Tool





Wound Dressing Change Observation Tool MDH ICAR INFECTION PREVENTION AUDIT TOOLS

This audit tool can be used to determine compliance of wound dressing change practices for any staff member.

Observer: Date: Location (room/unit/etc.): Gloves Reusable Dressing Clean. All supplies Clean gloves Wound Multi-dose change performed unused removed equipment gathered performed donned care Wound care wound care performed in after after cleaned supplies hefore before supply cart nerformed/ meds used and/or discarded of dressing dressing dressing dressing dressing assessed is clean v change disinfected change dedicated to appropriately iii prevent crosschangei change changeii regularlyvi completed completed appropriatel ☐ Yes Yes ☐ RN ☐ REHAB ☐ PROVIDER □ No ☐ CONTRACTOR □ NA ☐ Yes □ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ RN ☐ REHAB ☐ PROVIDER □ No □ No □ No □ No □ No ☐ No □ No □ No □ No □ No □ No

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☐ CONTRACTOR

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☐ RN ☐ REHAB ☐ PROVIDER

☐ RN ☐ REHAB ☐ PROVIDER

ROLE: RN-registered nurse; REHAB-rehabilitation including physical occupational, music, and speech therapy; PROVIDER-medical doctor (MD), Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (DO), nurse practitioner (NP), physician assistant (PA), dentist (DDS); CONTRACTOR- contracted wound care nurse

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02/22/23

i Dedicated wound dressing change supplies and equipment should be gathered and accessible on a clean surface at resident's bedside before starting procedure.

ii Additional PPE (e.g., facemask/face shield, gown) should be worn to prevent body fluids exposure per facility policy.

Multi-dose wound care medications (e.g., ointments, creams) should be dedicated to a single resident whenever possible or a small amount of medication should be aliquoted into clean container for single-resident use; Meds should be stored properly in centralized location and never enter a resident treatment area.

in Gloves should be changed and HH performed when moving from dirty to clean wound care activities (e.g., after removal of soiled dressings, before handling clean supplies); Debridement or irrigation should be performed in a way to minimize cross-contamination of surrounding surfaces from aerosolized irrigation solution; All soiled dressing supplies should be discarded.

^{*} In addition to reusable medical equipment, any surface in the resident's immediate care area contaminated during a dressing change should be cleaned and disinfected; Any visible blood or body fluid should be removed first with a wet, soapy cloth then disinfected with an EPA-registered disinfectant per manufacturer instructions and facility policy; Surfaces/equipment should be visibly saturated with solution and allowed to dry for proper disinfection before reuse

vi Wound care documentation should include wound characteristics (e.g., size, stage), dressing assessment (e.g., clean, dry), and date and frequency of dressing changes; Wound care is documented in medical records per facility policy.

vii Wound care supply cart should never enter the resident's immediate care area nor be accessed while wearing gloves or without performing HH first. These are important to preventing cross-contamination of clean supplies and reiterates the importance of collecting all supplies prior to beginning wound care.



EVS Audit Tools

	Non-movable fixtures and fittings
Wal	s and skirtings
i)	Internal walls and skirtings are free from blood or body substances, dust, dirt, stains and cobwebs.
ii)	Light switches are free from fingerprints, stains and any other marks.
iii)	Wall-mounted alcohol hand rub dispeners should be visibly clean and free from blood or body substances, dust, dirt, debris or spillages.
iv)	Hand-wash dispensers should be free from product build-up around the nozzle. Splashes on the wall, floor, sink should not be present.
Ceil	ings, high areas, curtain rails
i)	Ceilings are free from dust, dirt, lint, stains, film and cobwebs.
ii)	Light covers and diffusers are free from dust, dirt, lint, cobwebs and insects.
iii)	High shelves and the tops or cupboards are free from dust, dirt, lint, cobwebs and insects.
iv)	Curtain rails and pelmets are free from dust, dirt, lint, cobwebs and insects.
Nin	dows
i)	Internal surfaces of glass are free from streaks, spots, fingerprints and smudges.
(ii)	Window frames, tracks and ledges are clear and free from dust, dirt, marks and spots.
Doc	rs
(i)	Doors and door frames are free from dust, dirt, lint, fingerprints and cobwebs.
ii)	Door grilles and other ventilation outlets are kept unblocked and free from dust, dirt, lint and cobwebs
(iii)	Door tracks and door jambs are free from dirt, lint and other debris.
Har	d floors (non-carpet)
(i)	The floor is free from dust, dirt, litter, stains, film, water or other liquids.
(ii)	Inaccessible areas (edges, corners and around furniture) are free from dust, dirt, lint and cobwebs.
(iii)	Polished or buffed floors are of a uniform lustre.
(iv)	Appropriate signage and precautions are taken regarding pedestrian safety of newly cleaned or wet floors.
Sof	floors (includes all carpets and carpet tiles)
(i)	The floor is free from dirt, litter, stains, badly worn areas, rips or tears.
(ii)	Inaccessible areas (edges, corners and around furniture) are free from dirt, lint, stains and cobwebs.
Duc	ts, grilles and vents
i)	All ventilation outlets are kept unblocked and free from dust, lint, cobwebs, mould and marks.
(ii)	All ventilation outlets are kept clear and uncluttered following cleaning.
Elec	etrical fixtures and appliances
i)	Electrical fixtures and appliances are free from grease, dirt, dust, deposits, and stains.
ii)	Motor vents etc are clean and free from dust and lint.
iii)	Insect killing devices are free from dead insects and are clean and functional.
iv)	Medical/Drug Refrigerators are clean and free from ice build-up.
(v)	Computer screens, keyboards, telephones are free from dust, lint, and fingermarks.

CDC Environmental Checklist for Monitoring Terminal Cleaning¹ Unit: Room Number: Initials of ES staff (optional):2 Evaluate the following priority sites for each patient room: High-touch Room Surfaces Not Cleaned Not Present in Room Bed rails / controls Trav table IV pole (grab area) Call box / button Telephone Bedside table handle Chair Room sink Room light switch Room inner door knob Bathroom inner door knob / plate Bathroom light switch Bathroom handrails by toilet Bathroom sink Toilet seat Toilet flush handle Toilet bedpan cleaner Evaluate the following additional sites if these equipment are present in the room: High-touch Room Surfaces3 Not Cleaned Not Present in Room IV pump control Multi-module monitor controls Multi-module monitor touch screen Multi-module monitor cables Ventilator control panel Mark the monitoring method used: Direct observation Swab cultures Fluorescent gel ATP system Agar slide cultures ¹Selection of detergents and disinfectants should be according to institutional policies and procedures ²Hospitals may choose to include identifiers of individual environmental services staff for feedback Sites most frequently contaminated and touched by patients and/or healthcare workers



***** 2024 Long-Term Care Site Visits

- By now you should have received a HAN alert with a message from me.
- In this message you will be asked to schedule a date and time for me to visit your facility. You have the option to schedule this visit for any time from March through December.
- I'm asking for two-hours to see your facility, review your Preparedness plans, and meet with your Incident Command Team.
- Everything that I do during the visit is to help you with complying with all IDPH E-Tags for your annual surveys.





Questions & Answers

For additional resources and upcoming events, please visit the CDPH LTCF HAN page at:

https://www.chicagohan.org/covid-19/LTCF