IPC Winter warmer

Keeping your residents well

- Medical review
- Identify susceptible residents
- Keep moving - assist/encourage residents with mobility
- Encourage/assist residents to eat well
- Promote good Hand Hygiene
- Stop the spread of germs

Respiratory and cough hygiene

Good respiratory hygiene reduces the transmission of respiratory infections. Being alert to people with respiratory symptoms is important as this may indicate infection. To help reduce the spread of infection:

- cover the nose and mouth with a disposable tissue when sneezing, coughing, wiping and blowing the nose –if unavailable use the crook of the arm to catch a sneeze or a cough

- ensure a supply of tissues is in reach of the person or those providing care

- dispose of all used tissues promptly into a waste bin, which should be provided

- clean hands after coughing, sneezing, using tissues, or after contact with respiratory secretions or objects contaminated by these secretions

- keep contaminated hands away from the eyes, nose and mouth

- support people who need help with respiratory hygiene where necessary

Cleaning and Decontamination

- Clean items used between residents this includes equipment and furniture

- Have processes in place regarding who cleans what, with what product and how often

- Think about products using in line with manufacturers guidance to ensure effective cleaning

Vaccinations

- Flu and COVID vaccines offered to staff and residents are safe and effective and **do not cause the infections that they prevent** as they do not contain a live virus

- All staff and residents / service users that are eligible should be offered the COVID -19 vaccination and Flu vaccine. Your residents may be eligible for other vaccinations, ensure that this is checked and they have what is appropriate.

- Visitors and volunteers should also be encouraged to support loved ones to have a vaccine.

- All staff caring for residents should be offered Flu and COVID-19 vaccines and boosters if eligible, this will help keep you and your residents safe.

Outbreaks

- **Incident**
- One case of a serious disease e.g. diptheria
- **Outbreak**
- Number of cases greater than expected for a place, area or population and time period e.g. *Salmonella*
- 2 or more cases (probable/confirmed) with an epidemiological link to a place, area or group and time e.g. D&V, GAS

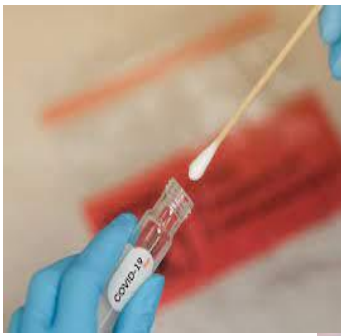prevent recurrence

stop further spread and prevent recurrence

To prevent harm to residents and staff

Outbreak Management

An early, rapid response to an outbreak within a health care setting is the key to its control.

Report UKHSA/IPC

While it is not possible to completely prevent outbreaks, standard precautions can minimise its effects

Over to You!

- Do you have any IPC successes or challenges that you would like to present or share?

- Have you carried out an IPC project you would like to present or share?

- Do you have an interest in an IPC topic you would like to present at an event.

- Is there an IPC topic that you would like discussed presented at the next meeting