# **Hand Wash Case Study Discussion**

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Step-1



Rub palms together

Step-2



Rub the back of both hands

Step-3



Interface fingers and rub the hands together.

Step-4



Interlock fingers and rub the back of fingers of both hands

Step-5



Rub thumb in a rotating manner followed by the area between index finger & thumb.

Step-6



Rub fingertips on palm for both hands

Step-7



Rub both wrists in a rotating manner rinse and dry thoroughly.

# **How to Handrub?**

#### RUB HANDS FOR HAND HYGIENE! WASH HANDS WHEN VISIBLY SOILED

O Duration of the entire procedure: 20-30 seconds



Apply a palmful of the product in a cupped hand, covering all surfaces;



Rub hands palm to palm;



Right palm over left dorsum with interlaced fingers and vice versa;



Palm to palm with fingers interlaced;



Backs of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked;



Rotational rubbing of left thumb clasped in right palm and vice versa;



Rotational rubbing, backwards and forwards with clasped fingers of right hand in left palm and vice versa;



Once dry, your hands are safe.



Patient Safety

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## **General Barriers to Hand Washing Steps**

- Lack of time
- Skipping of step
- Forgetfulness
- Inadequate facility
- Patient need takes priority
- Lack of soap and towel
- Negligence of hand washing based on patient's condition

# **Deficiency In each step – Procedure (30-40sec)**

Hand wash Steps	Surface Contact	Pressure deficiency	Soap Quantity	Time duration
Apply soap to hands				
Rub hands palm to palm				
Right palm over left dorsum				
Palm to palm with finger interfaced				
Back of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked				
Rubbing of thumbs				
Rotational rubbing with clasped fingers of right/left				
Dry hands				

# **Deficiency In Each Step – Schedule**

Moments for hand wash	Yes	No
Before touching a patient		
Before clean or aseptic condition		
After body fluid exposure		
After touching a patient		
After touching a patient surrounding		
Shifting of patient		

## Strengthen the process

- Recorded through checklist for doing and not doing the process
- Surveillance can be strengthened if there is a effective monitoring and accounting system that ensures that healthcare workers, patient an patient attendants

Corrective action	Preventive action
Training awareness	Instill as a culture by imposing monitored
Convincing importance and necessity	Supervised group schedules – shift entry, shift exit
Provisioning of resources	
Hand washing not as a procedure but with full presence of mind	

## Checklist

- Prevention of CAUTI(cathethar associated urinary tract infection)
- Prevention of VAP(ventilator associated pneumonia)
- Prevention of CLABSI(cathetar linked blood stream infection)
- Prevention of SSI(surgical site infection)

#### **HIC** checklist

- Infection control programme
- The healthcare facility should have written infection control policies and procedures
- Empowered with training and knowledge on infection control

- Hygiene practices
- Competency on proper hand hygiene is a must
- Routine monitoring of hand hygiene practices

- Personal Protective Equipment
- Proper use of PPE

- Facility and equipment
- Healthcare professional should have knowledge about the use of ventilator and hospital equipment
- The proper disinfection of tools and equipment and the cleanliness of the healthcare facility must be maintained at all times

- Healthcare Practice
- Proper insertion and maintenance of catheters, injection practices must be done in adherence to the infection control protocols of the facility