

Volunteer Orientation

Module #3

Infection Prevention

Safety

How to prevent the spread of germs

- Hand hygiene
- Cover your cough
- Get a flu vaccine
- Follow Isolation room precautions
- Worksite cleanliness and clean equipment

Living GERMS from other worlds...

In a fragment of the Meteorite meteorite, as above, Prof. Lipman found living spores. In the circles, right, are two microphotographs of these spores, magnified 1,750 times. They are believed to be forms of life carried to earth from other worlds.

SWELL BOKED are a microscope, Prof. Charles E. Lipman, University of California Berkeley, recently gazed at what he believed to be the first living creatures from another world ever observed. They germs—small, round, with rod-shaped—appeared beneath the lens. Despite their minute size, they were as fascinating to a scientist as any hypothetical man from Mars.

If Prof. Lipman has correctly explained the germs' origin, they came to earth carried by a flaming meteorite from the voids beyond our planet. Here, after centuries of speculation, seems the first, credible indication that life exists outside the earth.

To test the possibility that living things might exist in other worlds, Prof. Lipman acquired a number of stone meteorites that had fallen on the earth. He proposed to grind these to powder and drop the powder in suitable culture media to see whether germs would grow. If so, evidence would be strong that the germs had survived the cold of the journey through space, the heat of the flaming meteorite when it struck the earth's atmosphere, and the years the meteorite stone had rested on the ground as in a museum case. Of course it would be necessary to take extraordinary precautions to

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make sure the meteorite was uncontaminated by bacteria from the earth.

Wearing asexcellent masks, like those used by surgeons, Prof. Lipman and his helpers sterilized their instruments and at each succeeding step took elaborate precautions to guard against earth-born bac-

"Meteorites bring with them bacteria from outer-space to earth," says the caption of Charles E. Lipman, shown after he had made the tests described here.

By treating the meteorite as shown below, Prof. Lipman destroyed earth-born bacteria and found germs from other worlds.

METEORITE BOKED IN BACTERIOLOGICAL MEDIA

APPROX. WITH FLAMING NEEDLE

GROWN UP IN MEDIUM

POWDER DROPPED IN CULTURE FLASKS

LIVING GERMS REVEALED BY MICROSCOPE

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POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

Transmission of Germs

We can get sick by touching our

- Noses (from contaminated hands)
- Our mouths (eating, drinking with unclean hands, eating contaminated food)
- Our eye tear ducts and mucous membranes (contaminated hands, splashing, spraying of body fluids)

Hand Hygiene

- The **MOST** important thing you can do to prevent the spread of germs – **WASH YOUR HANDS**
 - From patient to you
 - From you to patient
 - From patient to patient



Wash Hands

- Before and after contact with all patients
- Before entering and when exiting a patient room
- Before and after eating
- After using the bathroom
- After taking off gloves



How to Wash Hands With Soap and Water

1. Moisten hands
2. One pump of soap onto hands
3. Mechanically wash all surfaces including under nails for 15 seconds
4. Thoroughly rinse
5. Pat hands dry
6. Use paper towel to turn off faucet
7. Apply lotion to hands at least 5 times a day to maintain hand skin health-Use only hospital provided lotion



Hand Sanitizer Foam

Located throughout the hospital at

- Volunteer Office
- Dispensers through out Gillette
- Each patient room
- Each nursing unit

Hand Sanitizer Foam

➤ How to use

- Apply enough product to hands to be effective, hand surfaces should be dry after rubbing 15 seconds.
- Rub all hand surfaces, even under fingernails



Protecting yourself and others



Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick!

Cover your Cough



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze



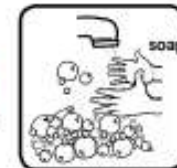
or cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands

Put your used tissue in the waste basket.



You may be asked to put on a surgical mask to protect others.

Clean
your
Hands
after coughing or sneezing.



Wash with soap and water

or clean with alcohol-based hand sanitizer.



Patient Safety Precautions

- Precautions may be needed for some patients with special medical conditions.
- These patient rooms will be identified by Precaution Signs.
- Precaution Signs are posted on the room door or next to the door.
- A cart sits by the door with required supplies: gloves, masks, gowns, etc.
- A special Isolation sign is required when a patient has a contagious condition.

Precaution Signs you may see

The image displays four overlapping signs for infection control precautions, each with a red octagonal 'STOP' sign in the top left corner. The signs are arranged from top-left to bottom-right, with each subsequent sign partially overlapping the one above it.

- CONTACT PRECAUTIONS** (Green background):
 - (for infection control, in addition to Standard Precautions)
 - Private Room (door icon)
 - Gloves (glove icon)
 - Gown (gown icon)
 - Handwashing (handwashing icon)
 - Transport (wheelchair icon)
 - VISITORS:** Must be instructed by patient's nurse before entering the room.
- DROPLET PRECAUTIONS** (Blue background):
 - (For infection control, in addition to Standard Precautions)
 - Private Room (door icon)
 - Masks (mask icon)
 - Handwashing (handwashing icon)
 - Transport (wheelchair icon)
 - VISITORS:** Must be instructed by patient's nurse before entering the room.
- AIRBORNE PRECAUTIONS** (Purple background):
 - (For infection control, in addition to Standard Precautions)
 - Private Room (door icon)
 - Immunity (head icon)
 - Transport (wheelchair icon)
 - VISITORS:** Must be instructed by patient's nurse before entering the room.
- SPECIAL RESPIRATORY PRECAUTIONS** (White background):
 - (For infection control, in addition to Standard Precautions)
 - Private Room: Room doors must remain closed. Negative pressure ventilation required. HEPA filtered or dedicated exhaust required.
 - Respiratory Protection: Personal respirator (HEPA, N95, etc.) or PAPR required upon entering room. Fit testing for personal respirator required. Visitors wear surgical mask.
 - Transport: Limit patient transport. Notify receiving department about precautions. Place surgical mask on patient during transport.
 - See Infection Control Policies for further information.
 - VISITORS:** Must be instructed by patient's nurse before entering the room.

Precaution Signs Awareness

- Volunteers do not enter rooms with Precaution Signs without checking in with staff first for permission and instructions on how to don the PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) needed.
- If a Precaution Sign indicates the need for an N95 mask or face shield, the volunteer CAN NOT enter the room.

PPE

- PPE is **P**ersonal **P**rotective **E**quipment.
- Since 2020 volunteers are required to wear a face mask upon entry into the hospital and while they are inside the hospital.
- Volunteers may also be required to wear additional PPE, such as eye protection, during their volunteer work.
- Volunteer staff will keep you informed as to the requirements of PPE while volunteering.

Don't Volunteer Sick!



- Be respectful of our vulnerable patients
- Prevent exposures to colleagues
- Staying at home and resting will help with your recovery.
- Let Volunteer staff know if illness is communicable (contagious) as you may need to contact Employee Health for instructions before you can return to volunteering.

Influenza Vaccine



- Volunteers are required to get the influenza vaccine each year when it becomes available (typically in the fall)
- There are no exemptions provided for volunteers.

COVID-19 Vaccine

- Volunteers are required to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19.
- There are no exemptions provided for volunteers.
- PPE is required to worn by volunteers depending on their job.



Volunteer Injury On the Job

If you are injured while volunteering at Gillette's:

- Seek medical care immediately if necessary
- Contact Volunteer Services staff for followup instructions

Safety Training

Overhead Paging and Emergency Codes

Toy, Patient and General Safety Information



Overhead Paging

While volunteering in the hospital, you may hear emergency codes broadcast on the overhead paging system.

These codes alert staff to an emergency.

The following slides explain Emergency Codes you may hear in the hospital.

Emergency Code: Fire Alarm



- Announced on overhead page along with chimes and flashing lights in hallways
- Location of fire is announced, pay attention to location!
- Fire doors will close on floor involved and 1 floor above and below
- If in the area, follow staff to evacuation route.

Fire Safety

If you see a fire, remember “**R-A-C-E**”

R=Rescue anyone from immediate danger

A=Alert by pulling nearest fire alarm or by calling **651-254-3969** (from Gillette phone, dial 3969)

C=Confine the fire by closing doors and prevent people from accessing area

E=Extinguish the fire if safe to do so, or **Evacuate** area



Fire Extinguishers

➤ Fire extinguishers are located

- in every hallway
- by exit doors
- at the end of corridors



➤ Please locate the fire extinguisher closest to your work location when you start your volunteer job.

Emergency Code: Code Blue



- **Used when a patient, family or visitor experiences respiratory or cardiac arrest**
- **Volunteers will typically proceed with normal duties**
- **Move out of the way of responding staff**

To report a Code Blue

- From Gillette Phone: call **1111**
- From non-Gillette Phone: call **254-3343**

- State Pediatric or Adult Code Blue
- Provide specific location:
 - Gillette 200 or 205
 - Floor and Room Number

- Operator will confirm and activate overhead page

Emergency Code: Mass Casualty

- Major disaster in the community
- Large number of casualties coming to hospital. Emergency room and surgery will be busy
- Volunteer staff will provide instructions to volunteers on site-this may include sending volunteers home

An orange rectangular sign with a black border and the word "EMERGENCY" written in bold, black, uppercase letters.

EMERGENCY

Emergency Code: Utility Failure



- Water, electrical and other utilities are not functioning
- Follow instructions from staff

Emergency Code: Missing Child or Adult



- Can be patient or visitor
- Report any suspicious activity to Security at 254-3969 (Gillette phone: 3969)
- Follow instructions from staff

Emergency Code: Tornado or Severe Weather Warning



- Move away from windows to areas of safety as directed by hospital personnel
- Follow staff for direction to safe area

Emergency Code: Building or Bomb Threat

- Report suspicious packages to Security at 254-3969 (Gillette phone: 3969)
- Follow instructions from staff



Emergency Code: Active Security Threat/Active Shooter

- Someone is being harmed or risk of harm inside building
- In your immediate area



- Farther away: Go to room that can be locked or blocked, secure your space and don't move around building until you hear an all-clear on overhead

Emergency Code:

Facility Lockdown/ED Lockdown

Facility Lockdown: Possible threat outside building

- All exterior doors locked to prevent threat entering building
- Continue normal operations unless directed otherwise and remain alert
- If just arriving on campus, remain alert and wait for “all clear” to enter building unless directed otherwise

ED Lockdown: Possible threat outside Emergency Department

- ED entrances locked to prevent threat entering ED
- Continue normal operations but avoid Regions ED, South Section, and Regions Main Lobby

Rapid Response Team

- Rapid Response Team (RRT) is team of staff who bring critical care expertise to wherever it's needed

There are a wide variety of reasons that the Gillette Rapid Response Team may be activated.

Request the Gillette RRT if you have any concerns about the health of your patient, visitors, or fellow employees.

- Sudden cardiac changes
- Slips and falls
- Sudden change in pain level
- Change in ability to speak
- Sudden vision changes
- Any acute medical need
- Seizures
- Changes in breathing effort or rate
- Change in level of consciousness

Many other possible reasons, including General Concerns

- To activate, call 254-3343 (from Gillette phone: 1111), state you are requesting RRT, give specific location and operator will get assistance (no overhead page).

Important Emergency Numbers

Gillette phone

Non-Gillette phone

Security (Stat).....3969.....651-254-3969

Stat means Emergency

Security.....3979.....651-254-3979

Code Blue/RRT....1111.....651-254-3343

You will find these numbers on the back of your ID badge

Toy Safety



Volunteers often play with our patients.

Toy safety tips to follow:

- Clean all toys before sharing them with another child. Ask a staff person if wipes are not available.
- Stuffed toys are used only by one child to take home after discharge and are never shared.
- Broken toys that should be removed from playrooms or toys that are inappropriate for small children (toys with small parts that could be swallowed) should be brought to staff and not given to patients
- Latex balloons are NOT allowed due to latex allergies. Take any latex balloons to staff for disposal. Mylar balloons are allowed in the hospital.

Patient Safety

- Never offer candy or gum to patients.
- Ask staff for permission to give a child food. The child may be having surgery that day and cannot eat until after surgery.
- Never “transfer” or lift a patient. Only trained staff do this.
- Always report to staff when taking a child out of the nursing unit.
- Do not take patients off the 4th floor or to Regions hospital areas (such as the cafeteria, chapel, or gift shop). If the patient or parent requests this, tell them it is not our policy for volunteers to do this.

Patient Safety

- You may transport a patient via wheelchair or prone cart after staff have trained you to do so. Do not transport until you have completed training.
- If a patient indicates a need to use the bathroom, let nursing staff know. Volunteers do not assist patients in bathrooms.
- Do not leave a crib side down after playing with a patient. Put the crib side up and make sure it is securely up by pushing/leaning on it a little.
- If you see something in a patient's room that is disturbing, let patient staff know.

General Safety

- You will be assigned a parking ramp when you start volunteering. Be sure to lock your car and keep valuables out of sight.
- There are lockers in the Volunteer office for your use.
- You will get your volunteer photo ID when you start volunteering—be sure to wear it at all times when volunteering at Gillette's.
- If you see items blocking hallways or walkways, or water/ice/snow on hallway floors, please let staff know.