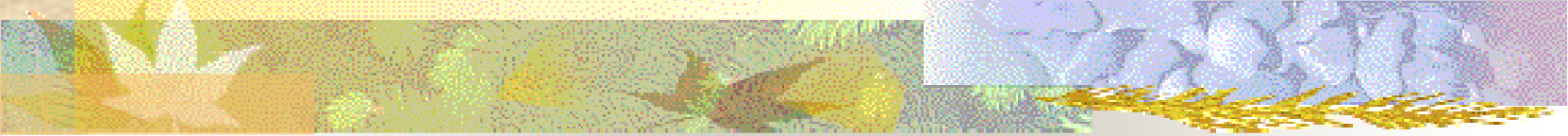




Infection Prevention and Control guidelines

- *ELCT Quality Assurance*
- Antiseptics, Disinfectants and Detergents



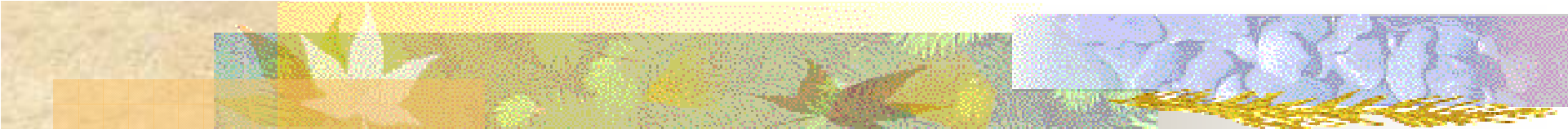
■ **Antiseptics** – chemicals applied to the skin or other living tissue to inhibit or prevent the growth of microbes thereby to reduce the total bacterial count.

- alcohols 60 – 90 %, isopropyl, ethanol, methylated spirit
- 3% iodine aqueous or tincture (alcohol based)
- 7,5 – 10 % iodophors (1 % free iodine) – Povidone Iodine, Betadine – less effective against mucobacteria, wide used in Tz
- chlorhexidine gluconate 2 – 4 % e.g Hibitane, Hibiscrub
- 0,5 – 3,75 % chloroxylenol – Dettol
- chlorhexidine gluconate – cetrimide, Savlon at least 2 %



■ Alcohol – glycerine handrub

- 60 – 70 % alcohol (ethanol, isopropyl, ethyl, methylated spirit) - 100 ml
- glycerine pure - 2 ml
- between patients, patient rooms, between procedures, after handling risk patients
- 70 % alcohol decontaminates hands effectively, *S aureus*, *klebsiella spp*, *pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- *klebsiella* and *clostridium diff.* remain in the hands up to 150 minutes after touching the patient
(BMJ,2001)
- wash your hands if they are visibly soiled, dirty
- handwashing and alcohol rubbing for the relatives also



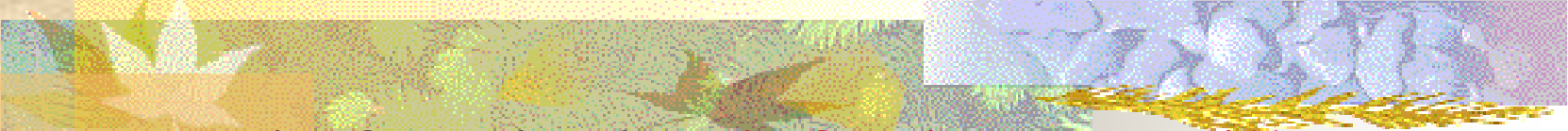
■ **Disinfectants:** chemicals used to inhibit or prevent the growth of microbes on inanimate objects such as instruments, environmental surfaces

- alcohols 60 – 90 %, hospital devices, instr.tables
- chlorine and chlorine releasing compounds 0,5 % solutions, high level disinfectant (HLD), 24 hrs
- glutaraldehyde 2 % - Cidex, neutral or alkaline, for HLD items soaked for 20 minutes, sterilization 10 hrs
- formaldehyde 8 % solution, irritant and potential carcinogenic
- perasic acid, oxidizing water (HLD)



■ Detergents

- soap + water = cleaning solution
- disinfectant + soap + water = disinfectant cleaning solution for high-risk areas: ICU, operation theatre, laboratory, labour room
- 0,5 % chlorine solution
- 1-2 % phenol
- 5 % carbolic acid – Lysol, Cresol
- precaution when using chlorine + cleaning solutions containing an acid e.g. phosphoric acid, ammonia, ammonium chloride = release chlorine gas and other by-products, toxic fumes

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- In Tanzania functioning **infection surveillance systems** lack laboratory backup to identify the cause of nosocomial infections and treatment options.
 - the key hospital staff to form **an infection control committee (team)**: representatives from surgery, central services, housekeeping, laboratory, purchasing, administration, maternity wards, pharmacy, microbiology
 - the committee coordinated by **the infection control officer dr, infection control nurse (1/250 beds) and IC assistant nurse**