

The Quarterly BUG

Infection Prevention Newsletter

UCLA Health System, Quarter 4 2012



BUZZ 'O METER



CALLING A HALT if there's a break in technique during central line insertion.



STANDING IDLY BY when the sterile field has been contaminated.



KEEPING IT COVERED UP!
Cap the line when not in use.
Ensure dressings are clean, dry and intact.



GRINNING AND "BARING" IT.
Not capping the line.
Not dressing the site.



USING ELBOW GREASE when scrubbing the catheter hub.
Scrub vigorously for 15 seconds prior to accessing.



GOING EASY ON IT.
Not scrubbing the catheter hub for 15 seconds, or not even scrubbing at all.

Look for these products in your supply area to help you prevent bloodstream infections related to poor central line care.



Max barrier kits containing sterile barriers (other than gloves). Maximal sterile barriers shall be used with each and every central line insertion.



Durable alcohol pads to scrub the hub.



Dressing change kits. Why piece things together when you can one-stop shop using a custom kit?

FLU READINESS IN AMBULATORY CARE

Have tissues, alcohol based hand sanitizers, and surgical masks available at each reception area and nurse's station.

When a patient presents with flu-like symptoms (cough, and/or sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, fever, chills, headaches and/or body aches), offer a mask.

After checking in, room the patient immediately, if possible.

If it is not possible to room the patient right away, direct the patient to a designated area in the waiting room away from other patients.

Wipe work area with Clorox wipes, including the pen/pencil the patient used.



Micro Lab Corner



A new Influenza A / Influenza B / RSV Multiplex PCR is now the test of choice for diagnosis of influenza-like illness.

The new test (test code 7255) replaces:

- o Direct influenza antigen test (test code 19016)
- o Direct RSV antigen test (test code 601)
- o H1N1 PCR (test code 7228)

Nasopharyngeal swabs are the preferred specimen for this test.

No more NP washes for flu testing!



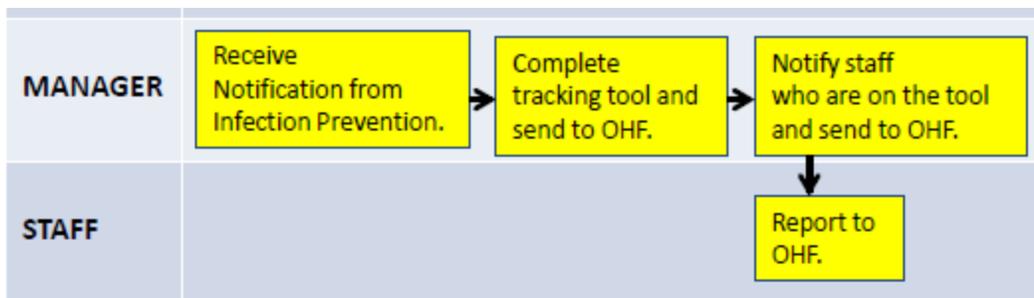
STAFF EXPOSURES TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Infection Prevention and Occupational Health have begun a process improvement initiative to better serve you in the event of a possible patient to staff exposure.

For patient care area managers:

When staff are exposed to diseases such as TB, meningitis, varicella zoster or measles, what is your responsibility?

See policy [HSIC004](#). Call Infection Prevention with questions.



HAPPY HOLIDAYS!



**Thanks
5EOB!**