

Welcome!

Virtual Infection Prevention Train-the-Trainer Workshops for Skilled Nursing Facility Educators

Register for future workshops and office hours; access workshop resources: https://www.hsag.com/ip-train-the-trainer









Infection Prevention and Control Training for Certified Nursing Assistants Train-the-Trainer Workshop for Skilled Nursing Facility Educators July 2023

Healthcare-Associated Infections Program
Center for Health Care Quality
California Department of Public Health



Housekeeping Reminders



This session is being recorded.



If your name does not show up, please "right click" to rename.



Please stay muted if you are not speaking.



Type questions or comments in the chat or unmute during discussion.



CEU are available for this workshop.



Implicit Bias

- Describes how our unconscious attitudes or judgements can influence our thoughts, decisions, or actions
- Includes involuntary, unintentional perceptions made without awareness
- Occurs as our brains sort information and perceive data to understand our world
- Affects our decisions, contributing to societal disparities
 - Self awareness about implicit bias can promote healthcare diversity and equality
- Learn more about your own implicit bias at <u>Project Implicit</u> (implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/)





Train-the-Trainer Workshops

- Workshops for skilled nursing facility staff responsible for training frontline healthcare personnel
- Trainers (e.g., facility or corporate IP, DSD, DON) need to:
 - Understand infection prevention and control (IPC) concepts as they relate to CNA tasks and responsibilities
 - Assess and reassess staff CNA training needs
 - Be familiar with available CNA training materials and tools
 - Provide regular IPC training to CNA



Objectives

- Navigate the CDPH HAI Program CNA Training Toolkit
- Implement IPC training to CNA using Project Firstline curriculum
- Discuss methods to assess and reassess CNA training needs
- Review processes for sustaining IPC knowledge among CNA



Meet Our Instructors



Sophie Frank
Health Educator, Outreach
and Communications
Coordinator
HAI Program, CDPH



Aurora Avalos, RN, MSN, PHN Nurse Educator HAI Program, CDPH



Shannon Malindzak, RN, BSN, PHN Nurse Educator HAI Program, CDPH



Poll Question #1

As the facility educator, how do you ensure that your CNA staff adhere to IPC practices? Select all that apply.

- A. Provide education and training
- B. Conduct adherence monitoring (e.g., for hand hygiene)
- C. Provide feedback to healthcare personnel
- D. Engage CNA to be part of the solution
- E. All of the above
- F. Other, specify/share in the chat





Poll Question #2 What are your barriers to implementing IPC training in your facility? Select all that apply.

- A. Not sure where to start
- B. Lack of leadership support for CNA IPC training
- C. Not sure what training materials to use
- D. Time constraints or staff availability
- E. Not feeling confident with level of CNA IPC knowledge
- F. Other, specify/share in the chat





California's Project Firstline

- Project Firstline is a CDC-funded initiative that provides infection prevention and control (IPC) education and training to frontline healthcare workers
- We offer competency-based health education and training, and support for facility educators

Goal: Reduce healthcare-associated infections (HAI) in California skilled nursing facilities and keep residents healthy!



Infection Prevention and Control Training for Certified Nursing Assistants in Skilled Nursing Facilities: A Toolkit and Implementation Guide for Skilled Nursing Facilities and Local Public Health Departments

CDPH HAI PROGRAM PROJECT FIRSTLINE

IPC TRAINING TOOLKIT AND IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE





CNA Training Toolkit

- Tips for using IPC training material
- Available in PDF (29 pages) and web formats
- Links to IPC training curricula materials

Contents

Invitation3
Planning and Implementing IPC Training for CNA
How to Use This Toolkit3
Plan Your Curriculum4
Example Training Schedules5
Promote Your Training Sessions and Content5
Training Modules6
Module 1: Standard Precautions6
Module 2: Personal Protective Equipment7
Module 3: Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection9
Module 4: IPC While Providing Skin, Perineal, and Urinary Catheter Care to Residents10
Module 5: IPC While Providing Oral Care and Feeding Residents
Module 6: IPC While Positioning and Transferring Residents
Module 7: IPC While Bathing and Dressing Residents
Module 8: IPC While Providing Nail Care and Shaving Residents
Evaluating Your Training Program
Guidelines and Agreements for Use
Thank you!
Appendix A: Materials in English
Appendix B: Materials in Spanish

Toolkit Contains 8 Modules of Curricula

Module	Topic
1	Standard Precautions
2	Personal Protective Equipment
3	Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection
4	Skin, Perineal, and Urinary Catheter Care
5	Oral Care and Feeding
6	Positioning and Transferring
7	Bathing and Dressing
8	Nail Care and Shaving

Each module includes:

- 1. Curriculum slides
- 2. Pre- and post-training questions with answer key
- 3. Embedded knowledge checks
- 4. FAQ document with references
- 5. Promotional materials

A Note About Today's Workshop: Mini-Modules to Demo Toolkit

- Today we will highlight select slides from each of the eight modules
- All modules include complete curriculum slide set and all appendix items

Goals for this presentation:

- Demonstrate accessing toolkit curricula through the Project Firstline CNA
 Training Toolkit
- Demonstrate how to use toolkit curricula materials to train your staff
- Discuss educational principles useful for training your staff

MODULE 1:STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

EXAMPLE TRAINING TYPE:FORMAL PRESENTATION



DEMO:

FINDING A SLIDE SET IN THE TOOLKIT



ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING A SLIDE SET

Webpage Toolkit

Project Firstline Toolkit



What is the Project Firstline Toolkit and Implementation Guide?

This Toolkit and Implementation Guide was developed to expand our reach and offer trainings more widely to Certified Nursing Assistants (CNA) across California. The Toolkit includes recommendations and tools for SNF and local health departments (LHD) interested in implementing an infection prevention and control (IPC) training program tailored to CNA in their facilities. With ready-made trainings and discussion prompts, facilitators may use any of the included materials to meet specific training needs.

How to Use This Toolkit

Training coordinators at SNF or staff at LHD may use Project Firstline materials for new staff orientations, inservices, on the spot trainings, and more. Materials can be shared in a number of ways not limited to the following:

- · Play the recorded webinars for your staff
- · Use the slides and corresponding scripts to engage staff in a live, interactive presentation
- Extract low maccages from our material to incorporate in your organization's existing trainings and

ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING A SLIDE SET

Module 1: Standard Precautions

This course reviews the six elements of understanding of why these practices

Curriculum Slides

- Slides; English
- Slides; Spanish

Pre- and Post-Training Questions

- · Pre-and post-training questions
- Pre-and post-training questions

Training Modules

Module 1: Standard Precautions

This course reviews the six elements of Standard Precautions and provides participants with an understanding of why these practices are needed to maintain a safe environment of care and reduce HAI.

Curriculum Slides

- · Slides; English
- · Slides; Spanish

Pre- and Post-Training Questions

- · Pre-and post-training questions with answer key; English (PDF)
- Pre-and post-training questions with answer key; Spanish (PDF)

Embedded Knowledge Checks

- · Knowledge checks; English (PDF)
- Knowledge checks; Spanish (PDF)

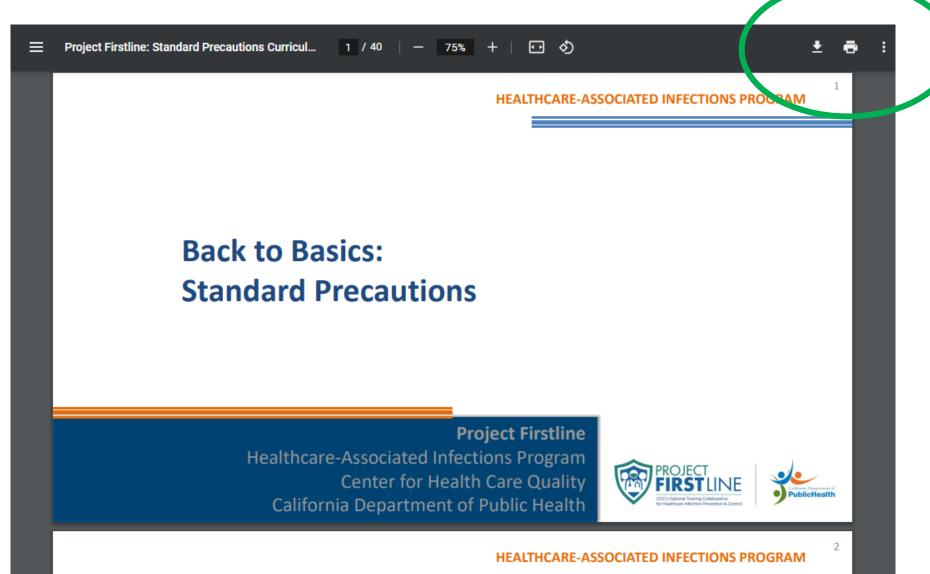
Discussion Prompts

- · FAQ; English (PDF)
- · FAQ; Spanish (PDF)

Promotional Materials

- Promotional materials; English (PDF)
- > Module 2: Personal Protective Equipment
- > Module 3: Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection

ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING A SLIDE SET



What Are Standard Precautions?

Use all the time, in all settings

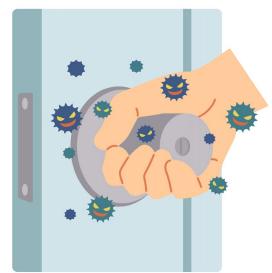
- 1. Hand hygiene
- 2. Environmental cleaning and disinfection
- 3. Injection and sharps safety
- 4. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) based on activities being performed
- 5. Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette
- 6. Reprocessing of reusable medical devices





CNAs Touch Many Surfaces











Perform Hand Hygiene for at Least 20 Seconds

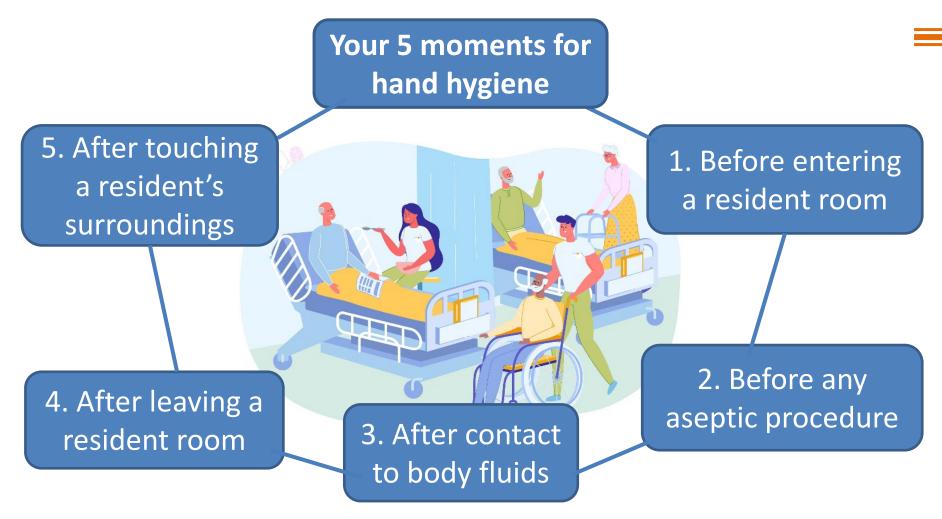
- In one 12-hour shift, CNA touch about 912 surfaces
- When you move from resident room to another, you can spread germs if you do not perform proper hand hygiene
- The less time you wash, the less germs you will remove and the higher the chance of infections spreading







Every Moment Matters!



World Hand Hygiene Day, World Health Organization

(www.who.int/campaigns/world-hand-hygiene-day)

PPE and Hand Hygiene

DOs

- Perform hand hygiene before donning PPE
- ✓ Perform hand hygiene after doffing PPE
- Perform hand hygiene after every removal of gloves

DON'Ts

- X Do not wash or reuse gloves
- X Do not double glove or double gown



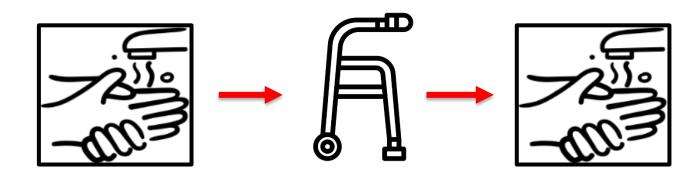
Hand Hygiene and Reusable Devices

Using Devices

- 1. Perform hand hygiene
- 2. Use device
- 3. Perform hand hygiene

Cleaning and Disinfecting Devices

- 1. Perform hand hygiene
- 2. Clean device
- 3. Disinfect device
- 4. Perform hand hygiene







Knowledge Check

When is hand hygiene needed?

(Select all that apply)

- A. Before entering a room
- B. Before any aseptic procedure
- C. After contact with bodily fluids
- D. After leaving a resident room
- E. After touching a residents' surroundings





Knowledge Check

When is hand hygiene needed?

(Select all that apply)

- A. Before entering a room
- B. Before any aseptic procedure
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Teacher Tips

- Provide training in various settings (e.g., classroom, onboarding)
- Reference presentation visuals
- Use Project Firstline CNA recorded trainings
- Use training activities
- Provide case scenario discussions





Examples of Case Scenarios

- **Example:** You just changed a resident's dirty linen, and they request an extra pillow. What should you do before getting the pillow from the linen closet?
- **Discuss or create poll question:** Remove gloves, perform hand hygiene, put on a clean pair of gloves
- Create your own!

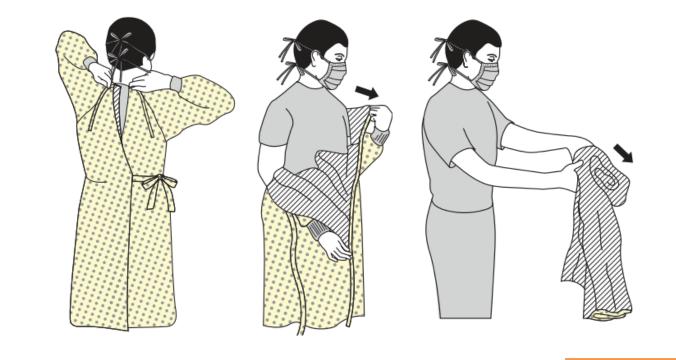




MODULE 2:

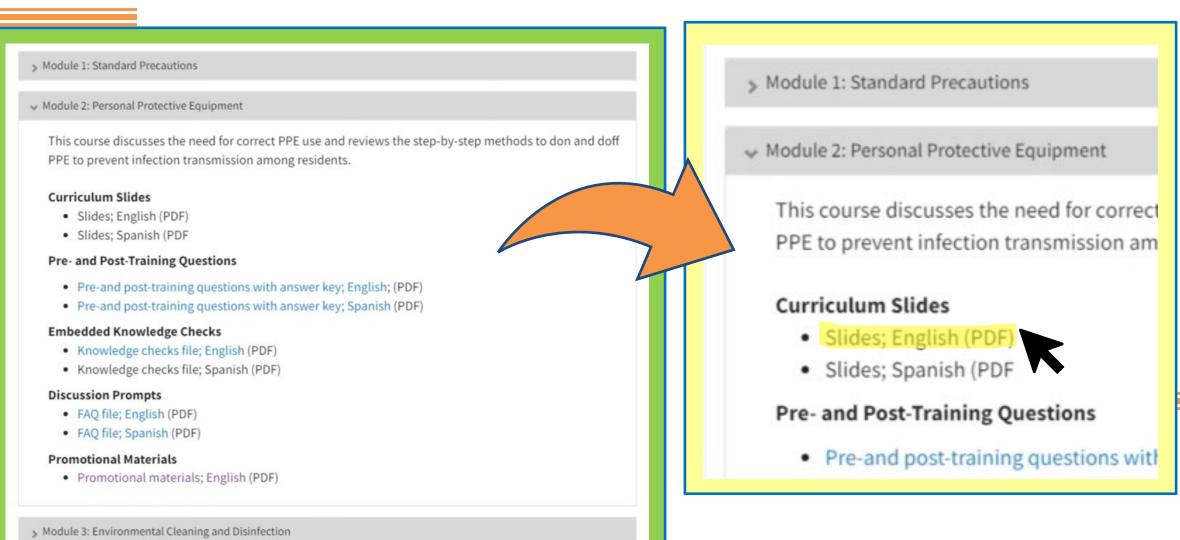
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

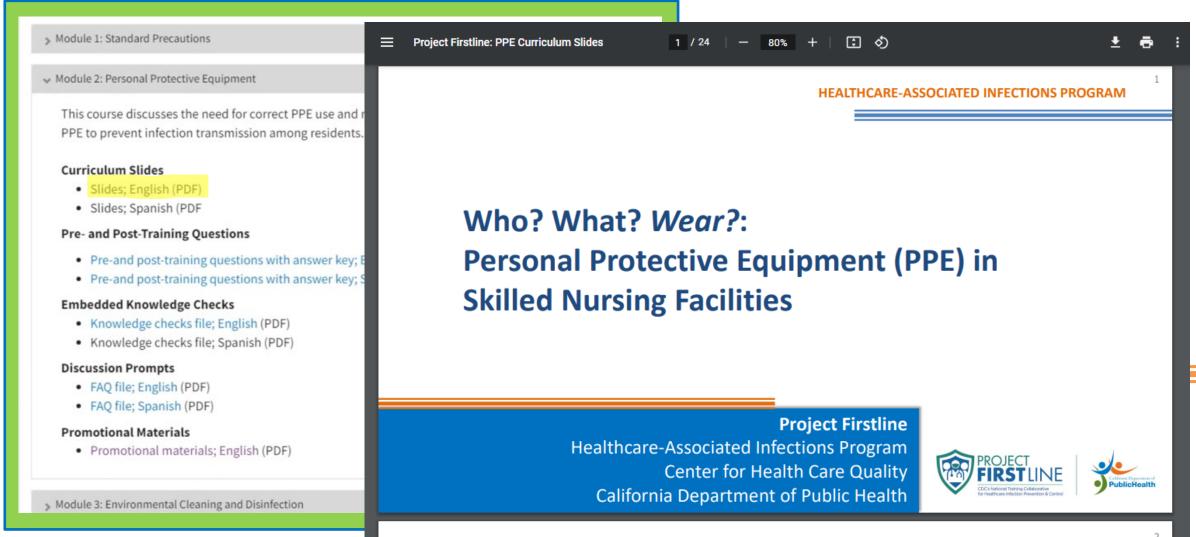
EXAMPLE TRAINING TYPE: HUDDLE

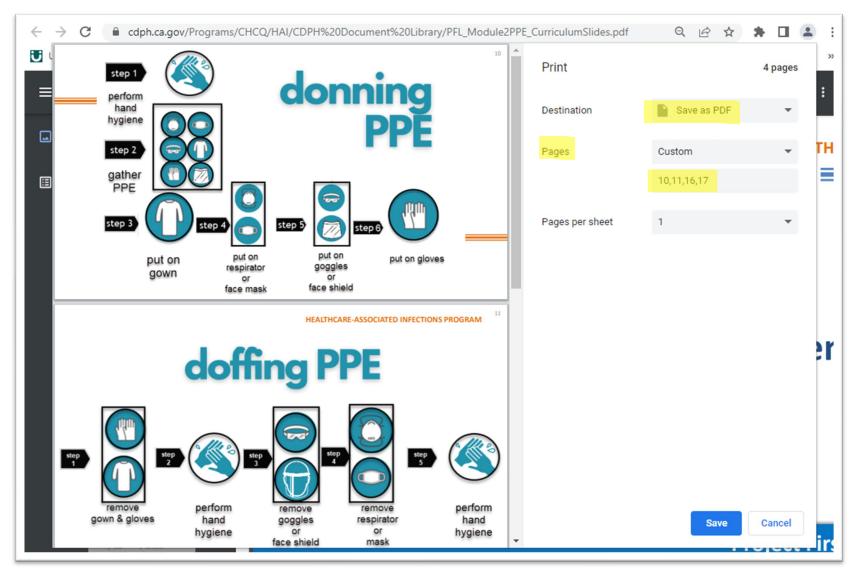


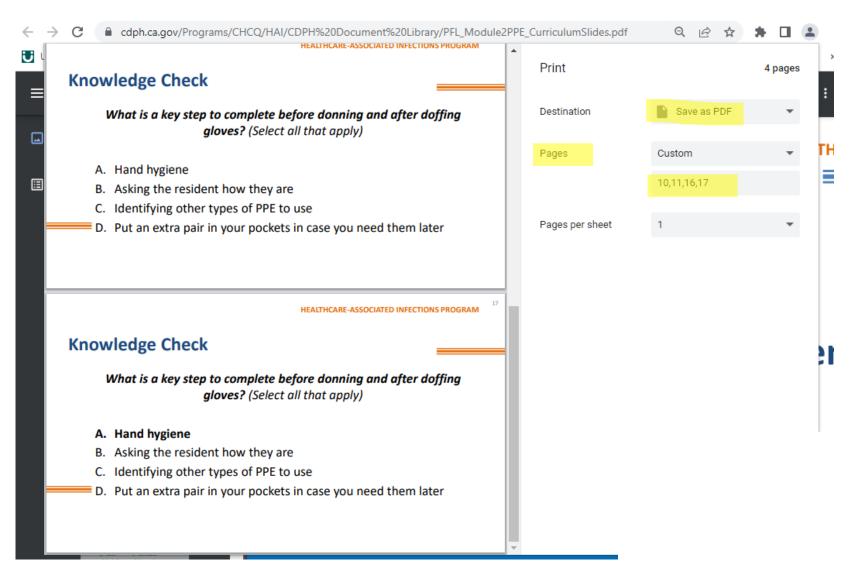
DEMO:

ACCESSING AND PRINTING SLIDES FROM A SLIDE SET









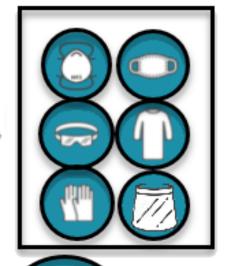
step 1

perform hand hygiene

step 2

gather PPE

step 3

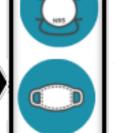




put on gown



donning





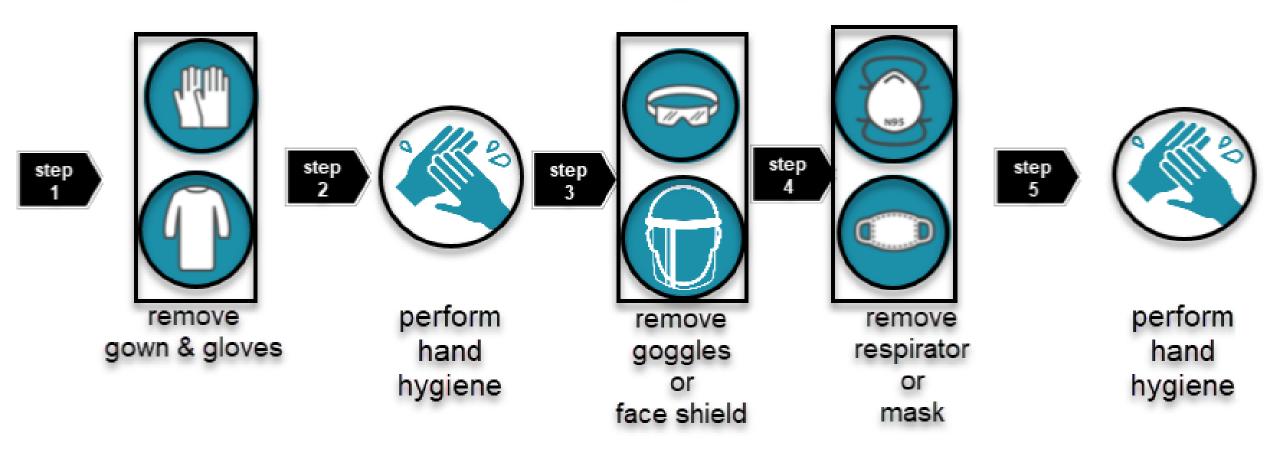
step 5

put on goggles or face shield



put on gloves

doffing PPE



Knowledge Check

What is the key step to complete before donning and doffing gloves? (Select all that apply)

- A. Hand hygiene
- B. Asking the resident how they are
- C. Identifying other types of PPE to use
- D. Put an extra pair in your pockets in case you need them later





Knowledge Check

What is the key step to complete before donning and doffing gloves? (Select all that apply)

- A. Hand hygiene
- B. Asking the resident how they are
- C. Identifying other types of PPE to use
- D. Put an extra pair in your pockets in case you need them later





MODULE 3:

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

EXAMPLE TRAINING TYPE:

JUST-IN-TIME TRAINING



ACCESSING SLIDES FROM THE TOOLKIT PDF



Case Scenario

You observe your staff opening the bathroom door to empty a resident's bed pan. After they empty the bed pan, they close the bathroom door and turn down the lights of the room with the same gloved hand. This occurs after EVS staff has already cleaned the room.

- Find key messages to share with staff during just-in-time trainings on various slides throughout the curriculum
- Can have printed slides available as a quick reference tool

ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: USING PDF TOOLKIT TO SELECT AND PRINT MATERIALS

PDF Toolkit

Contents

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PDF Toolkit

Module 3: Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection

This course discusses the role of environmental cleaning and disinfection in preventing the spread of germs in skilled nursing facilities. Participants will also review how to read product labels and strategies for effective cleaning and disinfection.

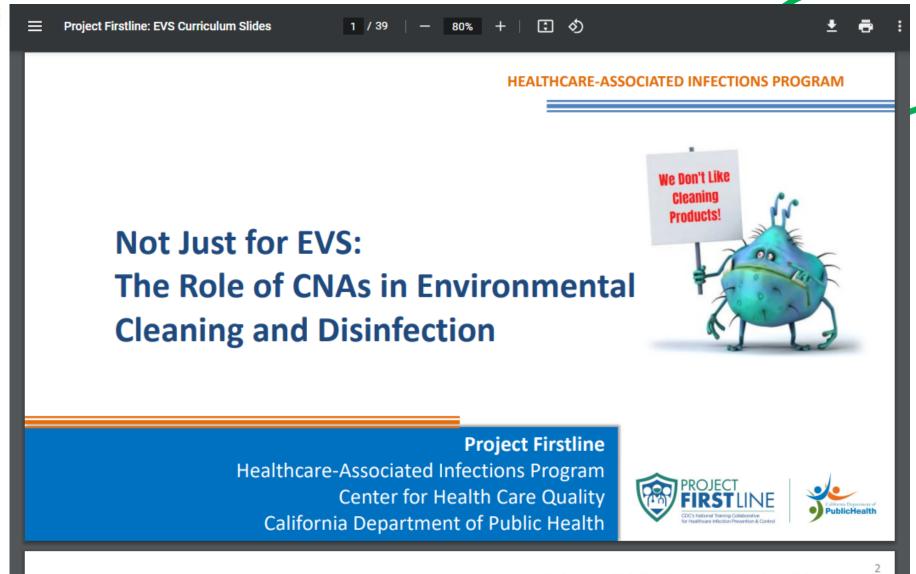
Curriculum Slides

Use the curriculum slides to provide training to CNAs. Curriculum slides are available with presenter notes. Recorded presentations are also available on the Project Firstline webpage (www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ProjectFirstline Resources.aspx).

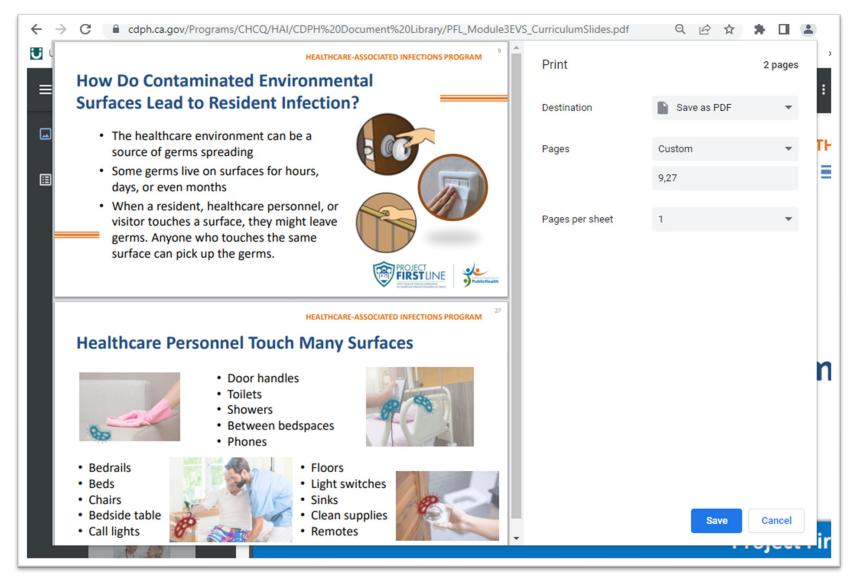
Click link to go to slides in English Click link to go to slides in Spanish



ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: USING PDF TOOLKIT TO SELECT AND PRINT MATERIALS



ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: USING PDF TOOLKIT TO SELECT AND PRINT MATERIALS



How Do Contaminated Environmental Surfaces Lead to Resident Infection?

- The healthcare environment can be a source of germs spreading
- Some germs live on surfaces for hours, days, or even months
- When a resident, healthcare personnel, or visitor touches a surface, they might leave germs. Anyone who touches the same surface can pick up the germs.







Healthcare Personnel Touch Many Surfaces



- Door handles
- Toilets
- Showers
- Between bedspaces
- Phones



- Bedrails
- Beds
- Chairs
- Bedside table
- Call lights



- Floors
- Light switches
- Sinks
- Clean supplies
- Remotes





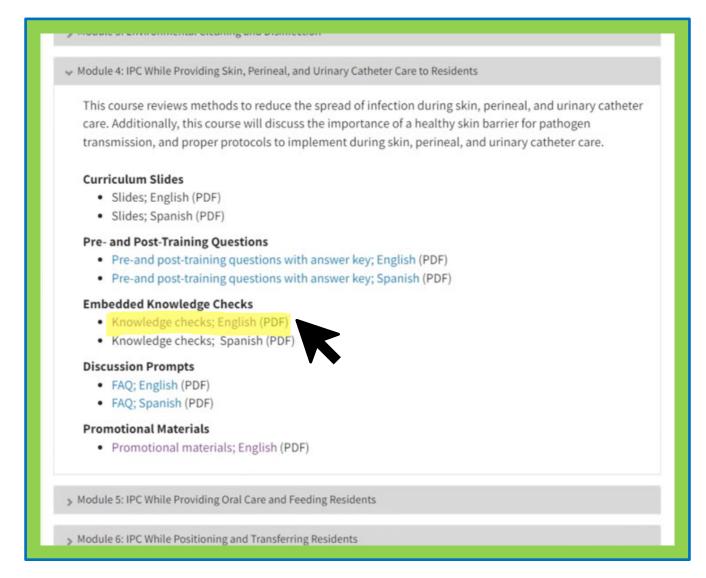
MODULE 4:

SKIN, PERINEAL, AND URINARY CATHETER CARE

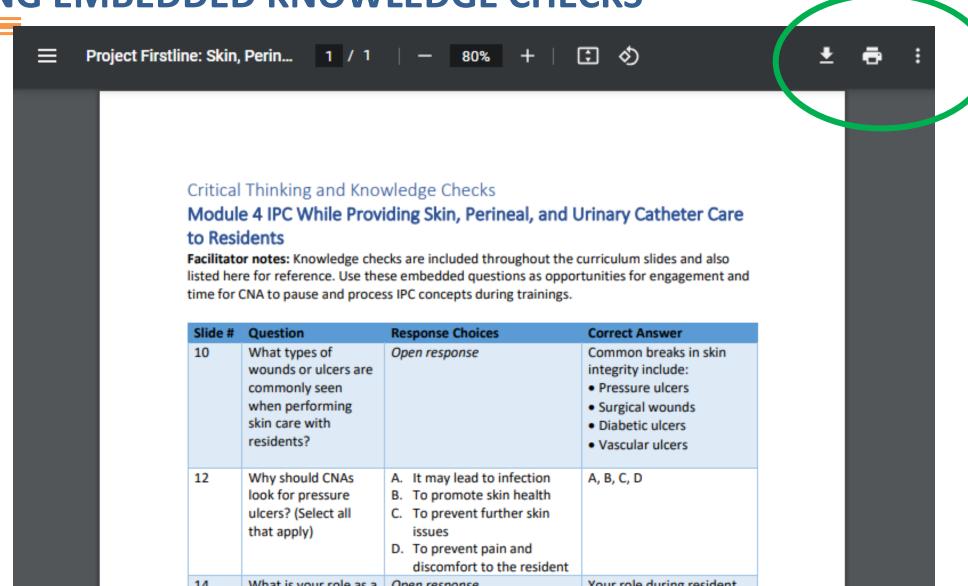
DEMO TOOL:

EMBEDDED KNOWLEDGE CHECKS

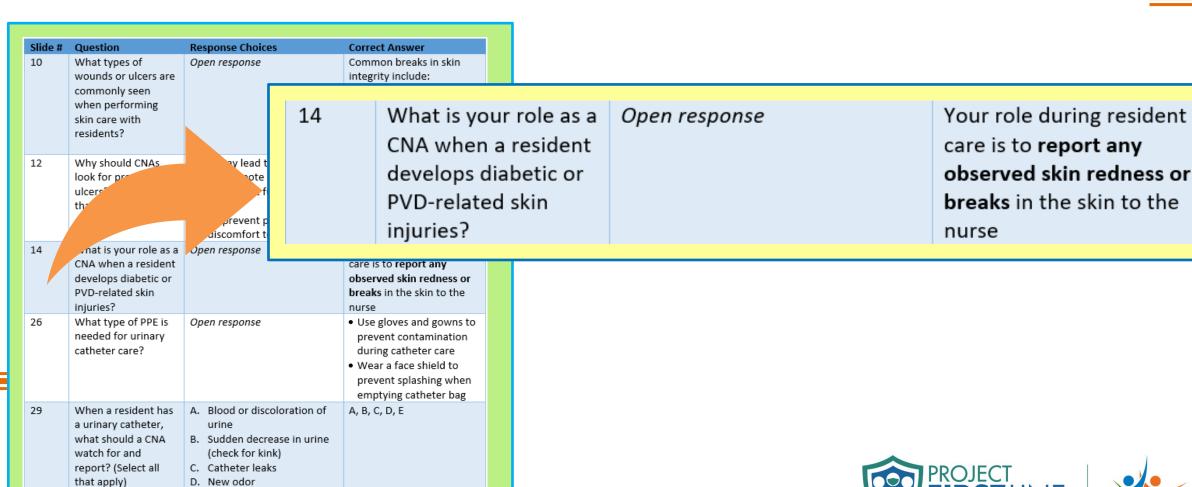
ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING EMBEDDED KNOWLEDGE CHECKS



ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING EMBEDDED KNOWLEDGE CHECKS



Module 4 Embedded Knowledge Check Sample



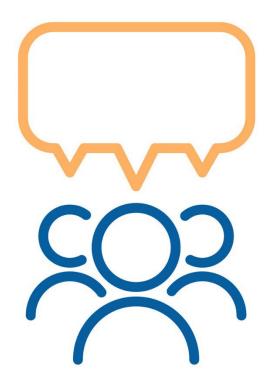
 Resident reports pressure, burning, or pain





Ideas for Using Knowledge Checks in Person

- Provide knowledge checks in various formats (e.g., handouts, verbally)
- Individual or group discussion
- Reinforcement activities







Ideas for Knowledge Checks Online

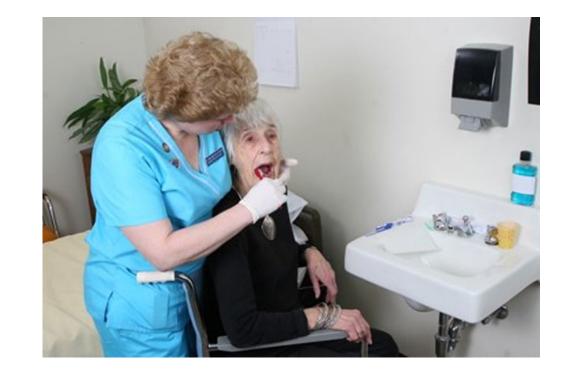
- Use knowledge checks as poll questions
- Virtual discussion
 opportunity (e.g., chat,
 break out groups, screen
 annotation)







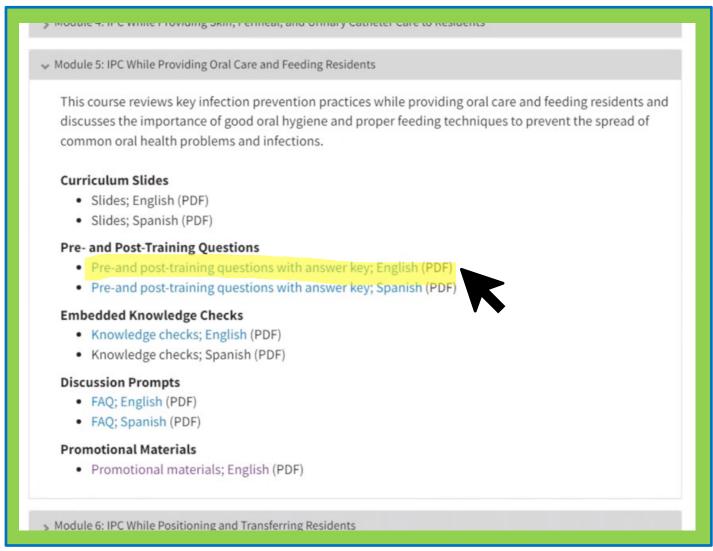
MODULE 5:ORAL CARE AND FEEDING



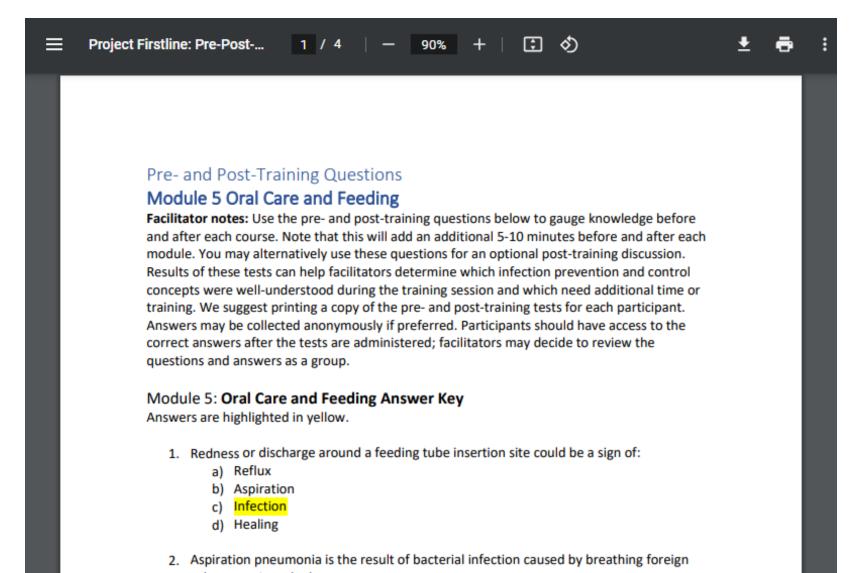
DEMO TOOL:

PRE- AND POST-TRAINING QUESTIONS

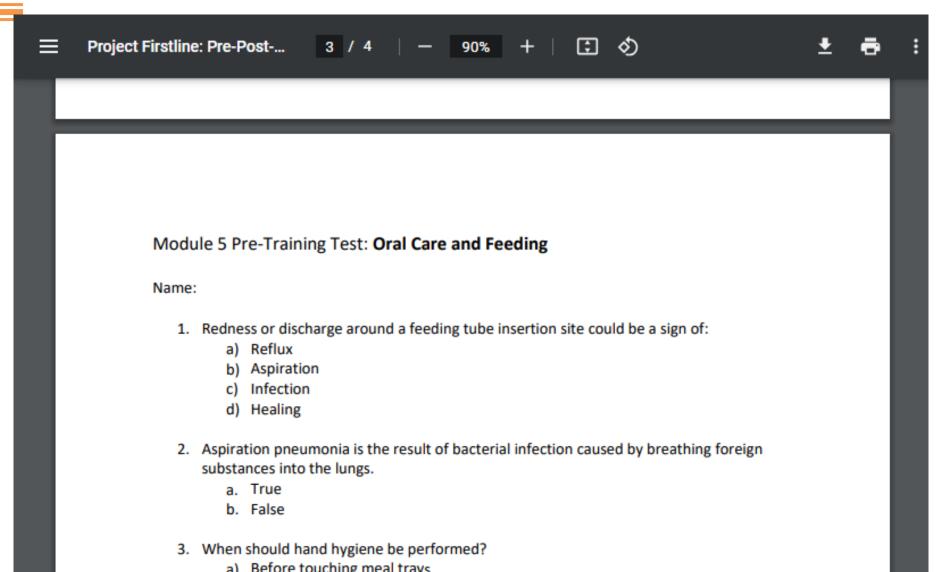
ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING PRE- AND POST-TRAINING QUESTIONS



ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING PRE- AND POST-TRAINING QUESTIONS



ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING PRE- AND POST-TRAINING QUESTIONS



Pre-Training Questions

Module 5 Pre-Training Test: Oral Care and Feeding

Name:

- 1. Redness or discharge around a feeding tube insertion site do be a sign of:
 - a) Reflux
 - b) Aspiration
 - c) Infection d) Healing
- Aspiration pneumonia is the result of bacterial infection caused by breathing foreign substances into the lungs.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 3. When should hand hygiene be performed?
 - a) Before touching meal trays
 - b) After discarding gloves
 - c) Between caring for two residents in a room
 - d) All the above
- During oral feeding, all the steps should be followed to prevent aspiration events except;
 - a) Keep head elevated to at least 45 degrees
 - b) Monitor swallowing difficulties
 - c) Give solid foods only
 - d) Allow plenty of time for eating
- The effectiveness of tooth brushing mainly comes from the toothpaste, which removes buildup and plaque.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- If two residents are residing in a same room, which infection prevention practices should a CNA follow immediately after feeding the first resident and before feeding the second resident? (Select all that apply)
 - a) Elevate the bed to 45 degrees
 - b) Perform hand hygiene
 - c) Give the first resident a bath
 - d) Put on a new pair of gloves

Name:

- 1. Redness or discharge around a feeding tube insertion site could be a sign of:
 - a) Reflux
 - b) Aspiration
 - c) Infection
 - d) Healing
- 2. Aspiration pneumonia is the result of bacterial infection caused by breathing foreign substances into the lungs.
 - a. True
 - b. False

1

Post-Training Questions – Incorrect Reponses Questions 3 and 4 from post-training test answered incorrectly by staff

- Use the pre/post-test answer key
- Provide rationale
- Emphasize relevant slide content

- 3. When should hand hygiene be performed?
 - a) Before touching meal trays
 - b) After discarding gloves
 - c) Between caring for two residents in a room
 - d) All the above
- 4. During oral feeding, all the steps should be followed to prevent aspiration events except:
 - a) Keep head elevated to at least 45 degrees
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Infection Prevention Practices while Feeding

- Check and maintain the temperature of the food
- Perform hand hygiene before feeding
- Wear gloves, if necessary
- After feeding, clean the area where tray was kept
- Remove the towel, food tray, and utensils
- Discard gloves and perform hand hygiene
- Chart the intake





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Preventing Aspiration Events

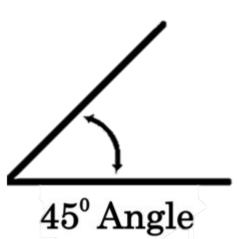
Before and after oral feeding:

- Keep bed elevated to at least 45°
 - Always follow facility policy

During oral feeding:

- Allow plenty of time to chew foods completely
- Alternate giving solid and liquid foods
- Monitor for swallowing difficulties







Pre/Post Training Questions Answer Key

HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS PROGRAM

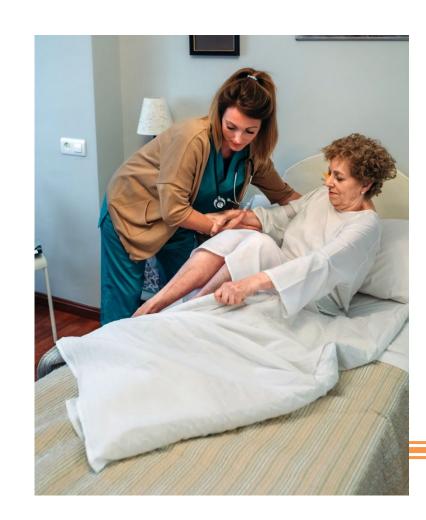
Module 5: Oral Care and Feeding

Answer Key

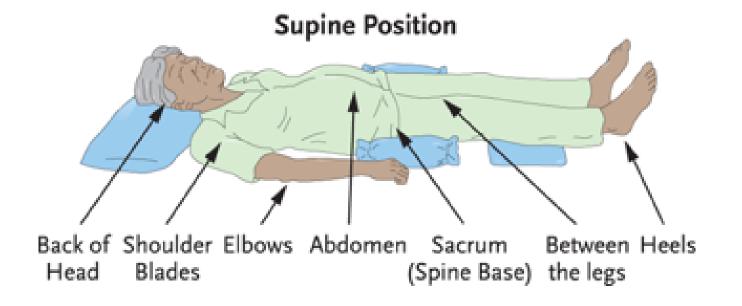
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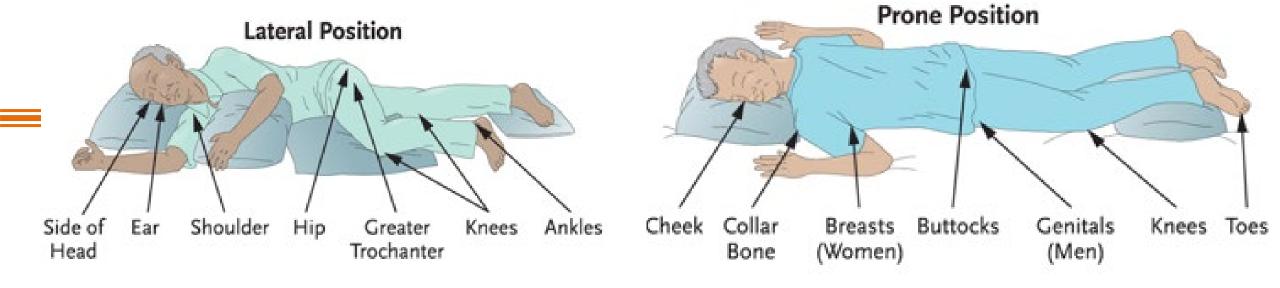
MODULE 6: POSITIONING AND TRANSFERRING OF RESIDENTS

DEMO TOOL: FAQ



Positions





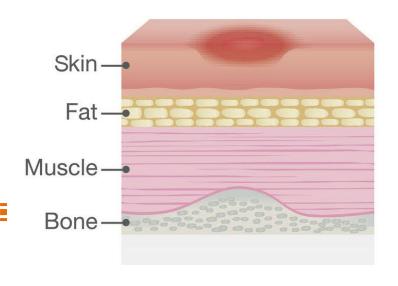
Stages of Pressure Injuries

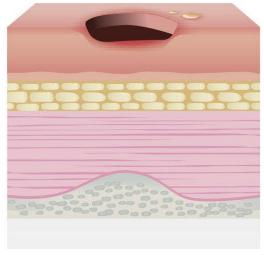
Stage 1

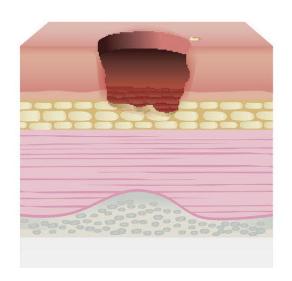
Stage 2

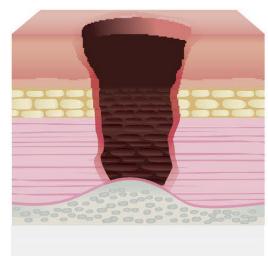
Stage 3

Stage 4













Transferring from Bed to Wheelchair

- Perform hand hygiene before and after transfer
- Use appropriate PPE
- Considerations:
 - How long will the resident be in chair?
 - Check tubes for any obstruction or kinking
 - Be aware of need to reposition (e.g., perform chair "push-ups")







ACCESS THE TOOLKIT:

FAQ

→ Module 6: IPC While Positioning and Transferring Residents

This course reviews key infection prevention and control practices during positioning and transfer of residents, ways to prevent infection from pressure injuries, and strategies to avoid skin deterioration and infection by avoiding friction and shearing.

Curriculum Slides

- · Slides; English (PDF)
- · Slides; Spanish (PDF)

Pre- and Post-Training Questions

- Pre-and post-training questions with answer key; English (PDF)
- Pre-and post-training questions with answer key; Spanish (PDF)

Embedded Knowledge Checks

- · Knowledge checks; English (PDF)
- · Knowledge checks; Spanish (PDF)

Discussion Prompts

- FAQ; English (PDF)
- FAQ; Spanish (PDF)

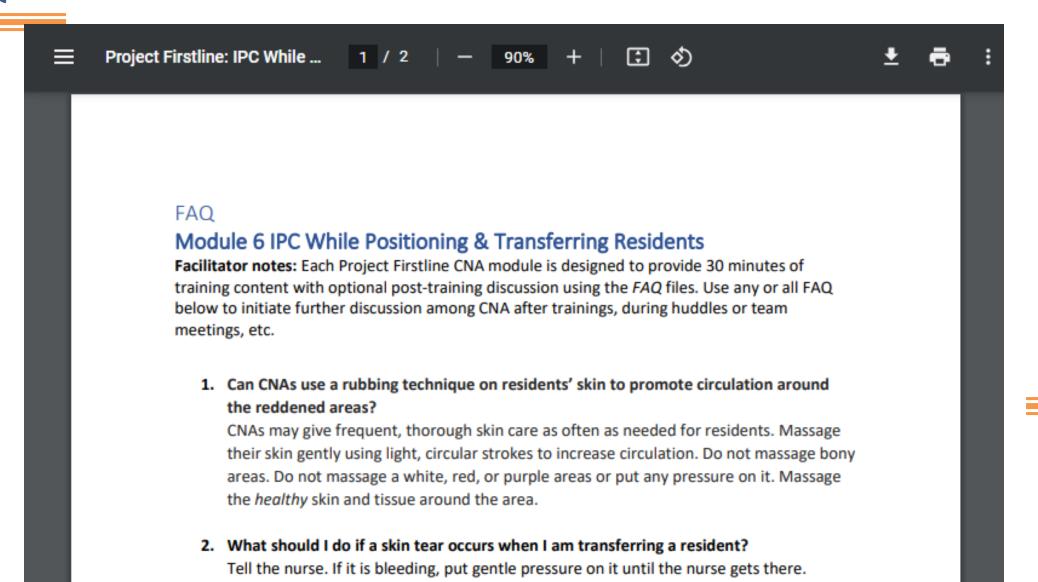


Promotional Materials

Promotional materials; English (PDF)

» Module 7: IPC While Bathing and Dressing Residents

ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FAQ



Module 6 FAQ - Q&A

Module 6 FAQ: IPC While Positioning & Transferring Residents

 Can CNAs use a rubbing technique on residents' skin to promote circulation around the reddened areas?

CNAs may give frequent, thorough skin care as often as needed for residents. Massage their skin gently using light, circular strokes to increase circulation. Do not massage bo areas. Do not massage a white, red, or purple areas or put any pressure on it. Mass the healthy skin and tissue around the area.

- What should I do if a skin tear occurs when I am transferring a resident?Tell the nurse. If it is bleeding, put gentle pressure on it until the nurse gets
- 3. How do I move a resident who is on Transmission-Based Precautions?

 Try to limit their transport outside of their room. When you absolutely must move a resident on Transmission-Based Precautions out of their room to another part of your facility, remember to cover any infected areas of the resident's body to contain fluid or discharge, and to prevent the infected areas from being exposed to the surrounding air. The resident must wear a mask while being moved to another part of the facility if they are coughing, sneezing, or on droplet or airborne precautions.
- 4. What can I do as a CNA when residents must leave their room to go to another department?

Provide good hand-off communication to other staff about the type of isolation precautions. This may include verbal, written, or electronic notifications. As a CNA, you should understand and follow these instructions.

References

- About Project Firstline | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/projectfirstline/about.html
- Infection Control Basics | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/basics/index.html
- Pressure Ulcers Among Nursing Home Residents | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db14.htm

 Preventing the Most Common HAI | California Department of Public Health (CDPH) www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/SNF_PreventingCommonHAI.aspx

Module 6 FAQ: IPC While Positioning & Transferring Residents

1. Can CNAs use a rubbing technique on residents' skin to promote circulation around the reddened areas?

CNAs may give frequent, thorough skin care as often as needed for residents. Massage their skin gently using light, circular strokes to increase circulation. Do not massage bony areas. Do not massage a white, red, or purple areas or put any pressure on it. Massage the *healthy* skin and tissue around the area.

- 2. What should I do if a skin tear occurs when I am transferring a resident?

 Tell the nurse. If it is bleeding, put gentle pressure on it until the nurse gets there.
- 3. How do I move a resident who is on Transmission-Based Precautions?

 Try to limit their transport outside of their room. When you absolutely must move a resident on Transmission-Based Precautions out of their room to another part of your facility, remember to cover any infected areas of the resident's body to contain fluid or discharge, and to prevent the infected areas from being exposed to the surrounding air. The resident must wear a mask while being moved to another part of the facility if they are coughing, sneezing, or on droplet or airborne precautions.
- 4. What can I do as a CNA when residents must leave their room to go to another department?

Provide good hand-off communication to other staff about the type of isolation precautions. This may include verbal, written, or electronic notifications. As a CNA, you should understand and follow these instructions.

Module 6 FAQ - References

Module 6 FAQ: IPC While Positioning & Transferring Residents

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- Infection Control Basics | Centers for Disease Control and Pre-ention (CDC)
 www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/basics/index.html
- Pressure Ulcers Among Nursing Home Residents | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db14.htm

 Preventing the Most Common HAI | California Department of Public Health (CDPH) www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/SNF_PreventingCommonHAI.aspx

References

- About Project Firstline | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/projectfirstline/about.html
- Infection Control Basics | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/basics/index.html
- <u>Pressure Ulcers Among Nursing Home Residents | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</u>
 www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/databriefs/db14.htm
- <u>Preventing the Most Common HAI | California Department of Public Health (CDPH)</u>
 www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/SNF_PreventingCommonHAI.aspx

MODULE 7:BATHING AND DRESSING

DEMO:

ACCESS SPANISH TOOLKIT MATERIALS



ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING CURRICULA SLIDES IN SPANISH

PDF Toolkit

Appendix B: Materials in Spanish

Click the link for each appendix item to access the digital

Module 1: Standard Precautions

Appendix 1.1 – Slides

Appendix 1.2 – Embedded Knowledge Checks

Appendix 1.3 – Pre- and Post-Training Questions with An

Appendix 1.4 - FAQ

Module 2: Personal Protective Equipment

Appendix 2.1 – Slides

Appendix 2.2 – Embedded Knowledge Checks

Annual divided in the second part Table in a Constitution of the A

Webpage Toolkit

> Module 6: IPC While Positioning and Transferring Residents

w Module 7: IPC While Bathing and Dressing Residents

This course reviews key infection prevention practices during bathing and dressing to help prevent the spread of infections among residents, including identifying appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to use while bathing and dressing residents.

Curriculum Slides

- Slides; English (PDF)
- Slides; Spanish (PDF)

Pre- and Post-Training Quest

- · Pre-and post-training questions with answer key; English (PDF)
- · Pre-and post-training questions with answer key; Spanish (PDF)

Embedded Knowledge Checks

- Knowledge checks; English (PDF)
- · Knowledge checks; Spanish (PDF)

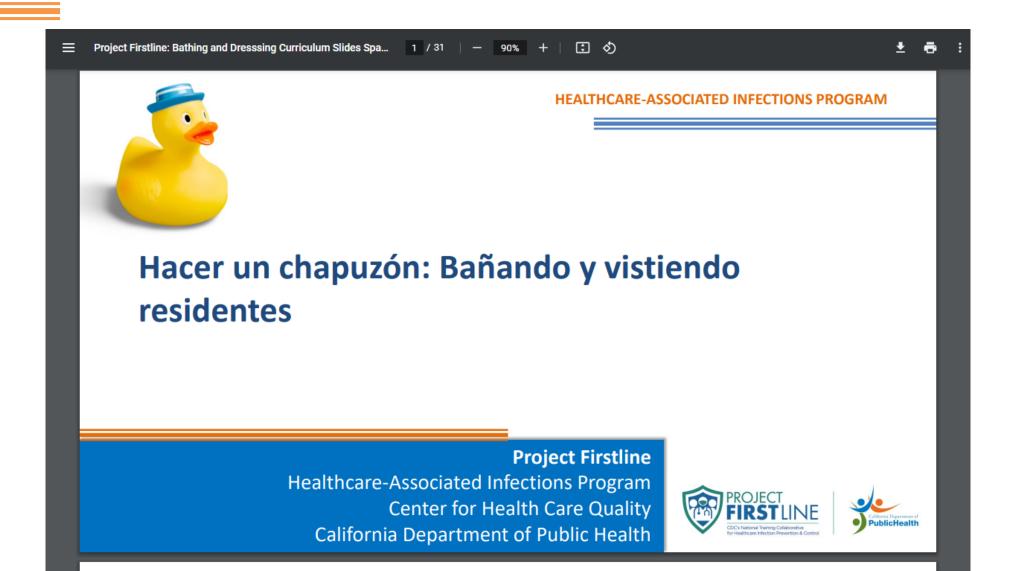
Discussion Prompts

- FAQ; English (PDF)
- · FAQ; Spanish (PDF)

Promotional Materials

· Promotional materials; English (PDF)

ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING CURRICULA SLIDES IN SPANISH



Bathing and Hygiene

- Hygiene practices keep bodies clean and healthy
 - Bathing is the cleaning of the body for the purposes of relaxation, cleanliness, and healing.
 - Prevents:
 - Yeast or bacterial infections
 - Urinary tract infections (UTI)
 - Device-associated infections
- Grooming
 - Examples: fingernail care, foot care, hair care



Baño e Higiene

- Las prácticas de higiene mantienen los cuerpos limpios y saludables
 - El baño es la limpieza del cuerpo con fines de relajación, limpieza y curación.
 - Previene:
 - Infecciones por hongos o bacterias
 - Infecciones del tracto urinario (UTI)
 - Infecciones asociadas al dispositivo
- Aseo
 - Ejemplos: cuidado de uñas, cuidado de pies, cuidado del cabello



Pre/Post Training Questions and Answer Key in Spanish

Módulo 7 Evaluación Previa: Bañarse y vestir a los residentes

Nombre:

- 1. Las buenas prácticas de lavado corporal pueden mantener la piel sana y prevenir la propagación de infecciones.
 - a) Verdadero
 - b) Falso
- La limpieza es el acto de eliminar la suciedad, la suciedad y otros materiales como la sangre o los fluidos corporales y normalmente se realiza mediante: (Seleccione todo lo que corresponda)
 - a) Jabón
 - b) Detergente
 - c) Agua
 - d) Crema de afeitar
- 3. Está a punto de darle un baño a un residente y deberá usar el equipo de ascensor/transferencia para mover al residente. Al recuperar el equipo de elevación/transferencia, no está seguro si se limpió después del último uso. ¿Qué debes hacer?
 - a) Averigüe quién usó el equipo por última vez y pregunte si lo limpiaron.
 - b) Limpie y desinfecte el equipo usted mismo, siguiendo las instrucciones del fabricante y de su instalación.
 - c) Simplemente use el equipo; no dañará a nadie ya que solo se usa para levantar al residente.
 - d) Decida no usar el equipo y en su lugar dé al residente un baño de cama.
- Cambiar la ropa de los residentes diariamente ayudará a prevenir la propagación de enfermedades.
 - a) Verdadero
 - b) Falso

Módulo 7: Bañarse y vestir a los residentes

Answer Key

- Las buenas prácticas de lavado corporal pueden mantener la piel sana y prevenir la propagación de infecciones.
 - a) Verdadero
 - b) Falso
- La limpieza es el acto de eliminar la suciedad, la suciedad y otros materiales como la sangre o los fluidos corporales y normalmente se realiza mediante: (Seleccione todo lo que corresponda)
 - a) Jabón
 - b) Detergente
 - c) Agua
 - d) Crema de afeitar
- 3. Está a punto de darle un baño a un residente y deberá usar el equipo de ascensor/transferencia para mover al residente. Al recuperar el equipo de elevación/transferencia, no está seguro si se limpió después del último uso. ¿Qué debes hacer?
 - a) Averigüe quién usó el equipo por última vez y pregunte si lo limpiaron.
 - Limpie y desinfecte el equipo usted mismo, siguiendo las instrucciones del fabricante y de su instalación.
 - c) Simplemente use el equipo; no dañará a nadie ya que solo se usa para levantar al residente.
 - d) Decida no usar el equipo y en su lugar dé al residente un baño de cama.
- Cambiar la ropa de los residentes diariamente ayudará a prevenir la propagación de enfermedades.
 - a) Verdadero
 - b) Falso

MODULE 8: NAIL CARE AND SHAVING

DEMO:PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS



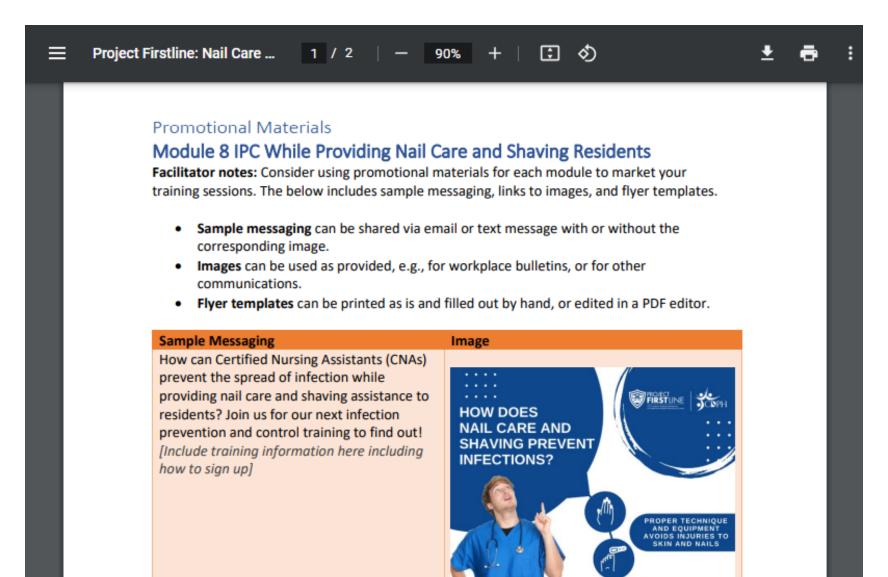




ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS

> Module 6: IPC While Positioning and Transferring Residents > Module 7: IPC While Bathing and Dressing Residents → Module 8: IPC While Providing Nail Care and Shaving Residents This course reviews key infection prevention and control practices during nail care and shaving to help prevent the spread of germs and discusses injuries that may occur during personal care. **Curriculum Slides** · Slides; English (PDF) · Slides; Spanish (PDF) **Pre- and Post-Training Questions** · Pre-and post-training questions with answer key; English (PDF) · Pre-and post-training questions with answer key; Spanish (PDF) **Embedded Knowledge Checks** · Knowledge checks; English (PDF) · Knowledge checks; Spanish (PDF) **Discussion Prompts** · FAQ; English (PDF) · FAQ; Spanish (PDF) **Promotional Materials** Promotional materials; English (PDF)

ACCESS THE TOOLKIT: FINDING PROMOTIONAL MATERIALS



Promotional Materials

Promotional Materials

Module 8 IPC While Providing Nail Care and Shaving Residents

Facilitator notes: Consider using promotional materials for each module to market your training sessions. The below includes sample messaging, links to images, and flyer templates.

- Sample messaging can be shared via email or text message with or without the corresponding image.
- Images can be used as provided, e.g., for workplace bulletins, or for other communications.
- Flyer templates can be printed as is and filled out by hand, or edited in a PDF editor.

Sample Messaging

How can Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs) prevent the spread of infection while providing nail care and shaving assistance to residents? Join us for our next infection prevention and control training to find out! [Include training information here including how to sign up]

Image



- Use promotional material to help advertise your training
- Sample messaging can be shared via email or text, with or without image
- Images can be used for digital communications or printed out and posted
 - Can also be used to reinforce trainings



Infection Prevention and Control Training

How can Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs) prevent the spread of infection while providing nail care and shaving assistance to residents? Join us for our next infection prevention and control training to find out!



Questions? Please Contact:

ADDRESSING IPC TRAINING BARRIERS





Call-back: Barriers to Providing IPC Training to CNA

- Not sure where to start
- Lack of leadership support
- Not sure what training materials to use
- Time constraints or staff availability
- Not feeling confident with level of CNA IPC knowledge
- Other, specify/share in the chat





Not Sure Where to Start

- This workshop!
- Enlist other leaders this is a team effort!
- Start small (e.g., one module at a time)
- Know your audience (e.g., their current level of understanding, learning language preference)





Lack of Leadership Support for Training

- Identify leadership's barriers (e.g., financial)
- Give them an opportunity to be part of the training (e.g., invite them to be trainer, designate a IPC Champion)





Not Sure What Training Materials to Use

- Consider the trainings shared today – Use the CNA Toolkit!
- Use recordings and slides from previous trainings on Project Firstline webpage:

https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Program s/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/ProjectFirstline Resources.aspx



Time Constraints or Staff Availability

- Provide the training over time (e.g., review 1 topic each month)
- Use select slides
- Train during daily huddle
- Train as part of new hire/annual orientation
- Train anywhere (e.g., nursing station, classroom)





Not Feeling Confident with Level of CNA IPC Knowledge

- Review Toolkit and Implementation Guide
- Review the CNA modules and corresponding references (e.g., CDC, CDPH HAI IP courses)
- Work with your corporate IP
- Attend IPC for CNA Train-the-Trainer Office Hours –
 Friday, July 28, 2023, 11-12PM
 - Register for Office Hours here:
 https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZEuc-qupzkoGtG71ilH7H8et-NBAkDrJAZG#/registration

SUSTAINING IPC KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE





Use Adherence Monitoring Tools to Measure Adherence to IPC Practices

- Performance is scored as percent adherence
- Identify gaps in processes or training

Monitoring Adherence to Health Care Practices that Prevent Infection

Healthcare facilities have infection control and prevention policies in place and are highly encouraged to develop a plan to regularly monitor staff adherence to evidence-based infection prevention practices. The following tools developed by the California Department of Public Health Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI) Program may be used to measure healthcare worker adherence to care practices critical in preventing infections. Local public health may also use these tools to assist with healthcare facility infection prevention consultations. Select tool(s) based on type of infection control assessment to be conducted.

Suggestions for tool use:

- Make use of "secret shoppers." Monitoring by a designated staff member, such as the infection preventionist, may result in inflated adherence
 percentages.
- Calculate an 'adherence percentage' after each monitoring session. Share performance data with staff and leadership to gain support for infection
 prevention interventions.
- Conduct adherence monitoring and provide feedback to frontline staff on a regular basis to assess improvement over time, increase compliance, and prevent HAI.

In in in

Blood Glucose Monitoring

Incorrect use of or failing to properly disinfect blood glucose meters places patients at risk for bloodborne pathogen infections. Use this tool to observe blood glucose monitoring practices and identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. Monitoring may be performed in any type of patient care location where blood glucose is monitored.

Blood Glucose Meter Adherence Monitoring Tool (PDF)
 Use this tool to observe blood glucose monitoring practices and identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. Monitoring may be performed in any type of patient care location where blood glucose is monitored.

Additional resources:

- CDC Infection Prevention during Blood Glucose Monitoring and Insulin Administration
- CDC Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) regarding Assisted Blood Glucose Monitoring and Insulin Administration



Central Line Adherence Monitoring

A central line associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) may occur due to breaches in technique during line insertion or lapses in infection prevention practices when accessing and maintaining the line.

Central Line Insertion Practices Adherence Monitoring Tool (PDF)
 Use this tool to observe the central line insertion process.

Adherence Monitoring Tools

(https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/MonitoringAdherenceToHCPracticesThatPreventInfection.aspx)



Healthcare-Associated Infections Program Adherence Monitoring Hand Hygiene

Assessment completed by:
Date:
Unit:

Regular monitoring with feedback of results to staff can improve hand hygiene adherence. Use this tool to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. Monitoring may be performed in any type of patient care location.

Instructions: Observe at least 10 hand hygiene (HH) opportunities per unit. Observe a staff member and record his/her discipline. Check the type of hand hygiene opportunity you are observing. Indicate if HH was performed. Record the total number of successful HH opportunities and calculate adherence.

HH							Was HH performed for	
Opportunity	Discipline	What type of HH opportunity was observed? (select/ ☑ 1 per line)					opportunity observed? ✓ or Ø	
Example	N	□ before care/entering room* □ before task □ after body fluids □ after care* ☑ upon leaving room *Remember: Hand hygiene should be performed before and after glove use					•	
HH1.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
HH2.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
ннз.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
нн4.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
HH5.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
нн6.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
нн7.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
нн8.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
ннэ.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
HH10.		☐ before care/entering room	☐ before task	☐ after body fluids	☐ after care	☐ upon leaving room		
Disciplines: P = Ph		P = Physician		VOL = Volunteer			Opportunities:	
CNA = Nurse Assistant		RT = Respiratory Therapist		W = Social Worker			 = Opportunity Successful 	
D = Dietary		S = Student		OTH = Other, Specify		Ø = Opportunity Missed		
N =Nurse VIS = Visitor		VIS = Visitor		U = Unknown				
For HH1-HH10:								
Total # HH Successful ("# 🗸 "): Total # HH Opport			Adherence:% (Total # HH Successful ÷ Total HH Opportunities Observed x 100)					

Evaluating Your Training Program

PDF Toolkit

Evaluating Your Training Program

Consider evaluating your training program to gauge progress, assess if trainings are successful, and to make plans for future trainings. Although evaluation occurs at the end of a training program, we encourage you to develop an evaluation plan early on to help guide training implementation. There are several ways to evaluate your training program:

- □ Pre-/post-training questions: Use the pre-/post-training questions to evaluate staff knowledge before and after each training session. Results of these tests can help facilitators determine which IPC concepts were well-understood during the training session and which need additional time or training. We suggest printing a copy of the pre- and post-training questions for each participant. Answers may be collected anonymously if preferred. Participants should have access to the correct answers after the tests are administered; facilitators may decide to review the questions and answers as a group.
- □ Adherence monitoring and feedback: Regular monitoring with feedback of results to staff can improve adherence to IPC practices. Consider partnering with your infection prevention team to conduct regular adherence monitoring of select IPC practices (e.g., hand hygiene, Contact Precautions) both before and after IPC trainings are offered. Access adherence monitoring tools on the HAI Program website: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHCQ/HAI/Pages/MonitoringAdherenceToHCPracticesThatPreventInfection.aspx.
- Process measures: Track CNA/staff attendance at each training session to identify your reach. You may also record the number of trainings offered for each topic.
- Outcome measures (e.g., infection rate, pressure ulcers, readmissions): Measuring, e.g., infection rates over time can help evaluate the success of your training program. You may partner with your infection prevention team and other SNF staff who are responsible for collecting this information. This evaluation type may be especially useful for SNF experiencing uncontrolled transmission of certain pathogens and have implemented an IPC training program to help re-educate staff on core IPC practices.

Sustaining IPC Practices and Providing Ongoing Training

- Provide ongoing training (e.g., use slidesets)
- Review and recognize when your staff need training or retraining in IPC concepts (e.g., review adherence monitoring for gaps)
- Incorporate IPC practices in your facility culture
- Encourage CNA to involve residents and families when providing care
- Continually celebrate (any size) success





Poll Question #3

After today's workshop, do you feel comfortable navigating the Toolkit to implement IPC training for your CNAs? Select all that apply.

- A. Yes, I am ready to train my CNAs!
- B. Yes, but I need more time to review the Toolkit
- C. Yes, but I need more time to review CNA IPC concepts
- D. No, this is not for me
- E. Other; share details in the chat





QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION





Next Steps

- ☐ Fill out the workshop evaluation (window will open upon exiting webinar)
- ☐ Review Toolkit and Implementation Guide, and IPC Modules
- ☐ Join us for IPC for CNA Office Hours
 - Friday, July 28, 2023, 11:00 a.m.- 12:00pm noon
 - Register at: https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZEuc-qupzkoGtG71ilH7H8et-NBAkDrJAZG#/registration
- ☐ Attend the final train-the-trainer workshop:
 - IPC Training for EVS Staff: August 21-25, 2023
- ☐ Access registration links, recordings, curricula, and toolkits:

https://www.hsag.com/ip-train-the-trainer

Questions?

Project Inbox nursinghomes@hsag.com



