

WE ARE FIRSTLINE

Healthcare Workers United In Infection Prevention.

PROJECT
FIRSTLINE

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INFECTION PREVENTION WORKS



To learn more, visit ProjectFirstlineMS.org

What is **Project Firstline**?

INFECTION CONTROL SAVES LIVES, AND FRONTLINE HEALTHCARE WORKERS PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE.

- CDC's National Training Collaborative for Healthcare Infection Control
- Infection control education for all frontline healthcare workers
- A collaborative of more than 75 healthcare, academic, and public health partners

Challenges we need to overcome

DISPARITIES IN INFECTION CONTROL EXPERTISE IN THE CURRENT HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE

STRUCTURAL GAPS IN INFECTION CONTROL TRAINING AND EDUCATION

LACK OF UNDERSTANDING IN EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES FOR HEALTHCARE WORKERS

FRAMING OF INFECTION CONTROL AS A COMBINATION OF RULES, POLICIES, AND procedures



The goal of Project Firstline is to provide a foundational understanding of the basics of infection control, so that **all** frontline healthcare workers, **regardless** of their role or background, can improve their understanding of the **“why”** behind infection control recommendations, in addition to “what” and “how.”



Access Our Free Infection Prevention Control Training and Resources.

Scan for training and resources.



Nominate a healthcare hero today!

projectfirstlinems.org

Project Firstline Mississippi

An innovative outreach program designed to promote foundational knowledge on infection prevention and control for all types of frontline healthcare workers.

projectfirstlinems.org

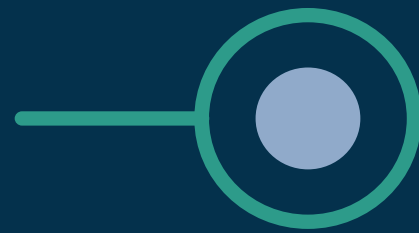
Our website features comprehensive training toolkits, resources on infection control, a blog, and the “Hall of Heroes,” integral to the “Project Firstline Heroes” recognition program launched last year.



Additionally, we maintain an active social media presence, sharing infection control news and education on our [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#) pages.

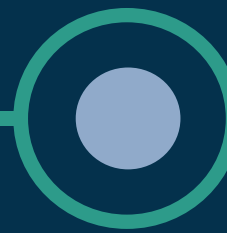
Project Firstline Resources

EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS



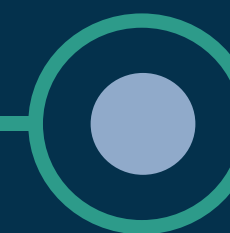
MICRO-LEARNS
TRAINING TOOLKITS
VIDEOS

PRINT RESOURCES



FACT SHEETS
INFOGRAPHICS
JOB AIDS
POSTERS

INTERACTIVE RESOURCES



INFOGRAPHICS
ACTIVITIES

Micro-Learns

What Should You Do If You See Blood?

Use Gloves If You're Going to Touch Blood

After completing your task, remove gloves right away and clean your hands.

Use the Right PPE If Splashes and Sprays Are Likely

The PPE you use should protect your skin, eyes, nose, and mouth.

Clean Your Hands

Always clean hands after tasks involving blood – gloves are not a substitute for hand hygiene.

Look for Sharps

Handle needles and sharp items carefully and safely dispose of them in a sharps container.

Always Act As If Blood Is Infectious

Germs Can Live In Blood: <http://bit.ly/2GUqFKo>
CDC One and Only Campaign: <http://bit.ly/2QAS2w6>

Learn More

www.cdc.gov/ProjectFirstLine

What to do if you see a patient with a draining wound

Assume the liquid from a draining wound is infectious, even if the drainage is clear.

Don't touch a draining wound or the liquid from it without clean hands and the right PPE.

If you have to touch the wound or liquid, always wear gloves. Always clean your hands as soon as you take your gloves off.

If there's a risk of your clothes touching the wound or liquid, you might need a gown.

If there's a chance you could be splashed, you might need a mask and eye protection.

LEARN MORE

Germs Live on the Skin Infographic: <https://bit.ly/2GCG7hy>
PPE: Gloves and Gowns Session Plan: <https://bit.ly/46Gknz>
Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Session Plan: <https://bit.ly/2K0BTVF>

www.cdc.gov/ProjectFirstLine

One patient with cough and congestion can release germs into the air and infect multiple people quickly.

You can help stop the spread of germs.

Ask the patient to wear a mask.

If you are near the patient, wear a respirator or mask.

Check to make sure air vents are not blocked.

Place the patient in a separate room.

Clean your hands.

Clean and disinfect surfaces and shared devices.

If the patient also has a respiratory infection, additional steps are needed to prevent the spread of germs.

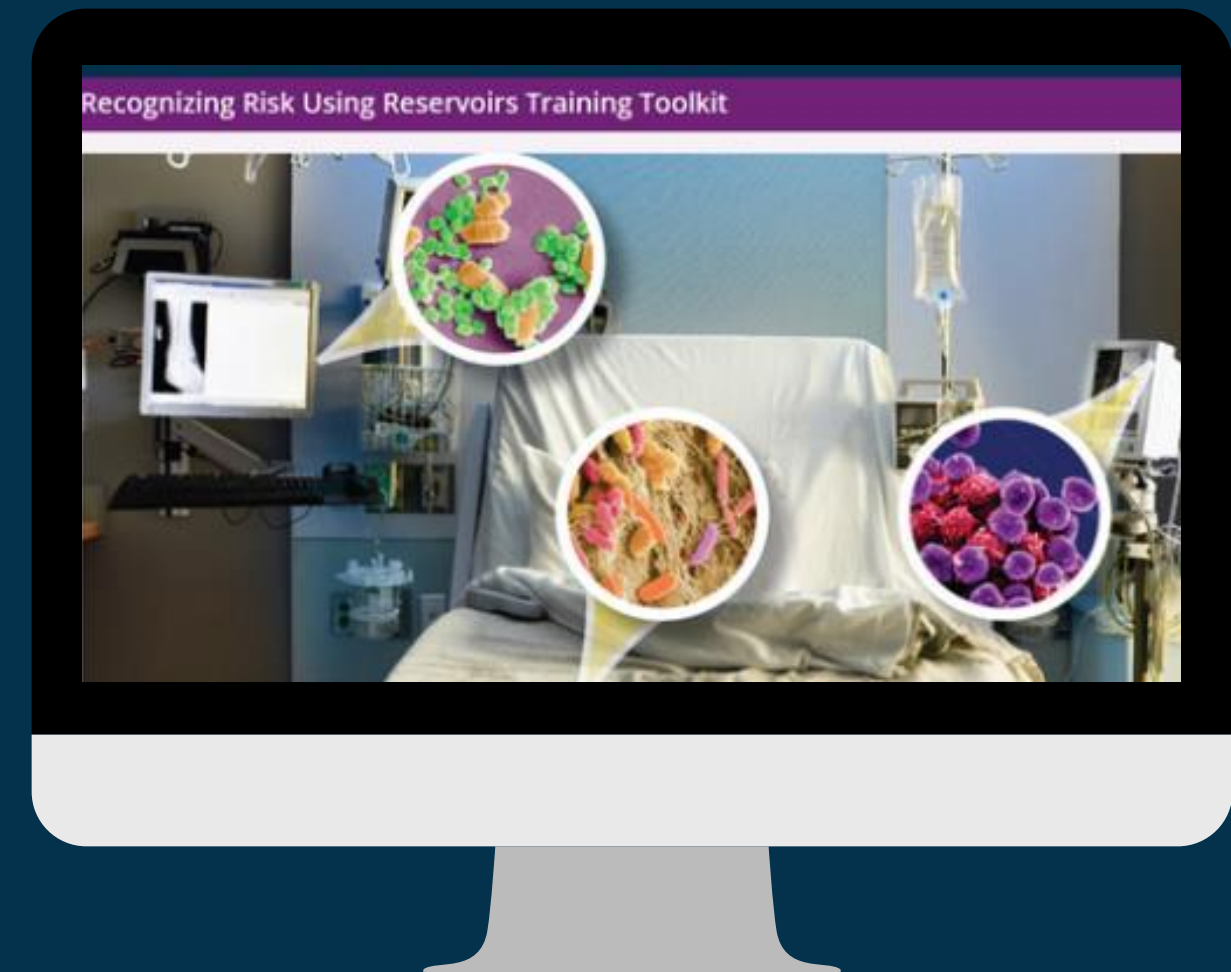
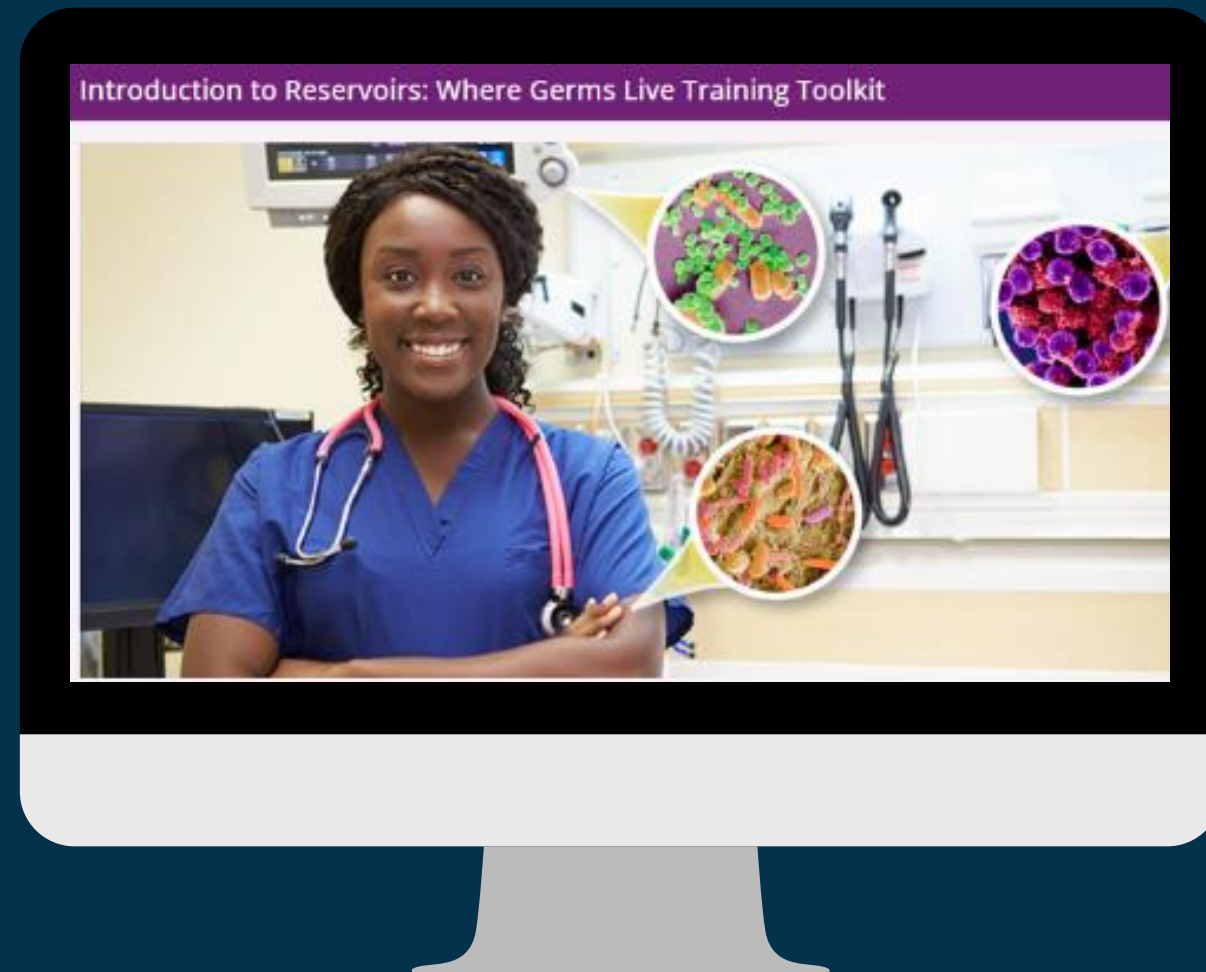
LEARN MORE

Germs Can Live in the Respiratory System Infographic: <https://bit.ly/2MDeDMS>
Infection Control Actions to Stop the Spread of Respiratory Viruses: <https://bit.ly/2D1U0NM>
Ventilation in Healthcare Settings: <https://bit.ly/2GQYVWj>

www.cdc.gov/ProjectFirstLine

- Short, adaptable in-person trainings that can be incorporated into team meetings or huddles.
- Series of guided discussions that connect infection control concepts to immediate, practical value, so healthcare workers can recognize infection risks and take action to stop the spread of germs.

Training Toolkits



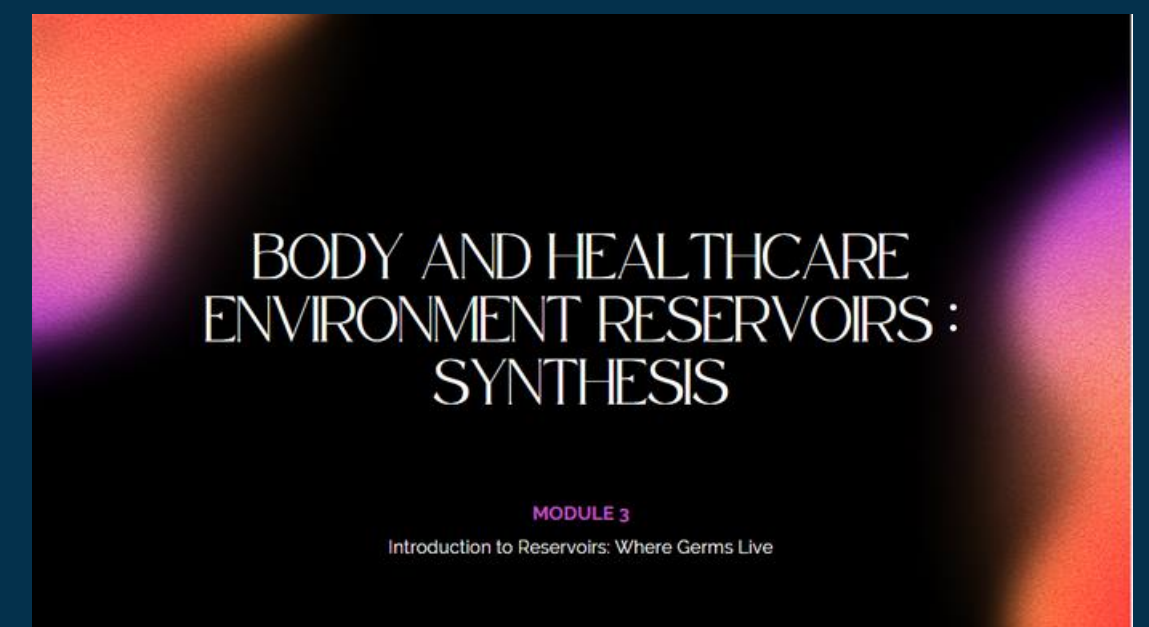
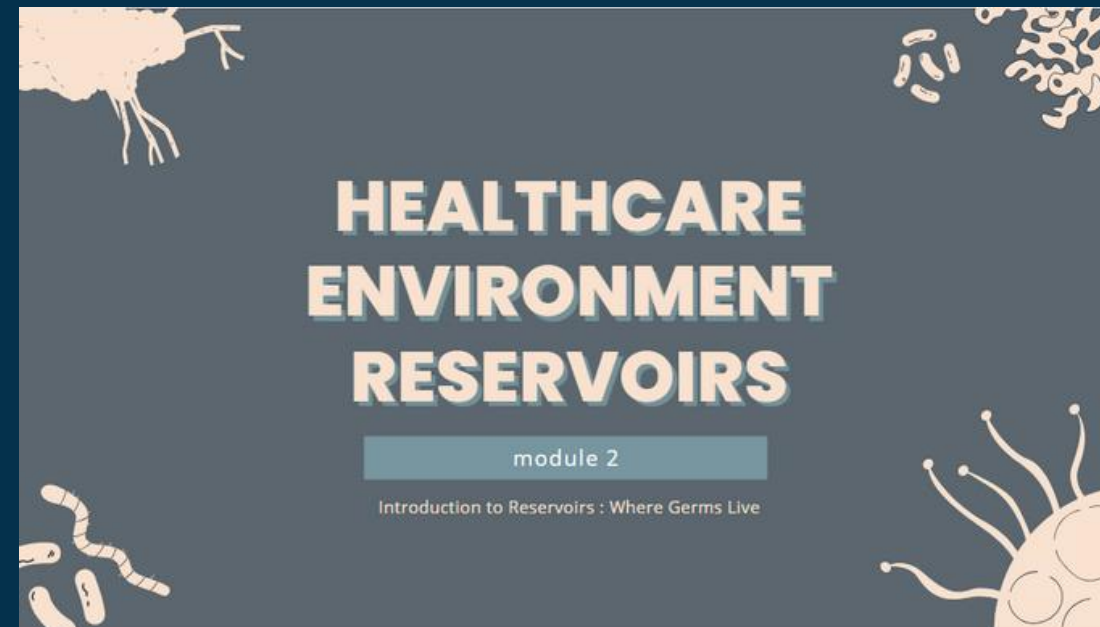
- Facilitator and participant resources
 - Facilitator Toolkit Guide
 - Session Feedback Form
 - Facilitator Self-Assessment Form
- Each training toolkit has 3 sessions: session plan, slide set, & participant booklet



HEALTH AND
Risk
Recognition in ACTION



Project Firstline Mississippi Training Modules: Online Learning Platform











Do you know a healthcare worker in your community who inspires you to keep others safe from infection?

Here's your chance to nominate them as a *Project Firstline Hero!*

[NOMINATE A HERO TODAY](#)

Project FIRSTLINE MISSISSIPPI
 Home - About - Training Courses - Educational Resources - Nominate a Hero - Blog

Hall of Heroes

 Sonya Barber RN, BSN, MBA, WACP-CMS Director Accreditation, Safety & Education Singing River Health System	 Daralyn Boudreaux MSN, RN, CIC, CPHQ Director Quality & Infection Prevention Singing River Health System	 Melinda Grub MPH, BSN, CIC, CHES Infection Preventionist USMC
 Madelynn Finnie	 WHITNEY DAVIS BSN, RN	 CYNTHIA AYCOCK MT, ASCP

Print Materials: Infographics



GERMS LIVE IN "THE GUT."

WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread and protect patients

Germs That Live in the Gut

- E. coli



- The gut is filled with bacteria and some yeasts, which are part of a healthy immune system.
- Most gut germs don't cause problems in healthy people, but they can cause infection when they spread.
- Germs in stool can spread onto hands and skin when wiping or changing a diaper.



GERMS CAN LIVE IN BLOOD.

WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread

Germs That Can Live in Blood

- HIV
- Hepat
- Hepat
- Bacter

Health Blood

- Puttin
- Giving
- Surger
- Chang

Infect

- Hand
- Use of (glove
- Safe li
- Clean
- Textile



GERMS LIVE ON THE SKIN.

WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread

Germs That Live on Skin

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GERMS CAN LIVE ON DRY SURFACES.

WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread and protect patients

Germs That Live on Dry Surfaces

- Clostridioides difficile (C. diff)
- Norovirus
- Candida (including C. auris)
- Rotavirus

Healthcare Tasks Involving Dry Surfaces

- Anything involving touch
- Using devices
- Patient transport

Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Cleaning and disinfection
- Device sterilization
- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (gloves and gowns)

- Germs found on the body, in the air, and in stool can often be found on dry surfaces, and some can live for a long time.
- Dry surfaces include "high-touch" surfaces like bed rails, door handles, and light switches. They also include countertops, bed curtains, floors, and things that might not be touched as often.
- Hands can pick up germs from dry surfaces and move them to other surfaces and people.
- Germs from dry surfaces can also get onto devices that are used on or in patients.



GERMS CAN LIVE IN THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread and protect patients

Bacteria and Viruses Can Live in the:

- Mouth
- Throat
- Airway
- Lungs

Healthcare Tasks Involving the Respiratory System

- Aerosol-generating procedures (AGPs), such as intubation and extubation
- Activities with close interaction within an enclosed space, such as talking or examining a patient's throat

Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Screening and triage
- Use of personal protective equipment
- Source control
- Maintaining good ventilation
- Hand hygiene
- Cleaning and disinfection of shared equipment

- When an infected person talks, breathes, sneezes, or coughs, they produce respiratory droplets that could spread germs.
- Germs are more likely to spread in places with poor ventilation or lots of people.
- When people touch their faces, respiratory germs on their hands can end up in their eyes, nose, or mouth and cause an infection.



GERMS LIVE IN WATER AND ON WET SURFACES.

WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread and protect patients

Germs That Live in Water

- Acinetobacter
- Serratia
- Pseudomonas
- Legionella

Healthcare Tasks Involving Water

- Toileting
- Cleaning
- Handwashing

Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- Cleaning and disinfection
- Device sterilization
- Hand hygiene
- Use of personal protective equipment (gloves, gowns, eye protection)

- Tap water is safe to drink, but it is not sterile. It always has some germs in it.
- Most of the time, the germs in tap water aren't a problem for healthy people, but they can cause illness in patients with very weak immune systems.
- Germs in water can spread to surfaces and people and cause harm.
- If medical instruments and equipment (e.g., devices and central lines) get wet, bacteria can grow. When those devices are used, that bacteria can then get into a patient's body or blood and cause infection.

Print Materials: Job Aids

FIGHT ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE WITH INFECTION CONTROL

Antimicrobial resistance happens when germs like bacteria and fungi develop the ability to defeat the drugs designed to kill them. That means the germs are not killed and continue to grow and spread.

As a frontline healthcare worker, you play an important role in fighting antimicrobial resistance.

When you practice infection control, you stop resistant germs from:

- Entering the body and causing infections through procedures and medical devices
- Spreading to people from surfaces like beds or the hands of healthcare workers
- Moving with patients when they are transferred between facilities
- Spreading into the community, making them harder to control

Infection control fights resistance by:

- Preventing new healthcare-associated infections
- Stopping the spread of resistant germs
- Reducing the need for antibiotics or antifungals

Infection control also protects you from getting sick and decreases the risk of spreading germs to patients.

Check out Project Firstline resources to learn more about how you can protect your patients, yourself, and your community from antimicrobial resistance.

www.cdc.gov/ProjectFirstline

WE HAVE THE POWER TO STOP RESISTANT INFECTIONS. TOGETHER

CDC PROJECT FIRSTLINE

How to Read a Disinfectant Label

Read the entire label. The label is the law!

Note: Below is an example of information that can be found on a disinfectant label.

Active Ingredients: What are the main disinfecting chemicals?

EPA Registration Number: U.S. laws require that all disinfectants be registered with EPA.

Directions for Use (Instructions for Use): Where should the disinfectant be used? What germs does the disinfectant kill? What types of surfaces can the disinfectant be used on? How do I properly use the disinfectant?

Contact Time: How long does the surface have to stay wet with the disinfectant to kill germs?

Signal Words (Caution, Warning, Danger): How risky is this disinfectant if it is swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin?

Precautionary Statements: How do I use this disinfectant safely? Do I need PPE?

First Aid: What should I do if I get the disinfectant in my eyes or mouth, on my skin, or if I breathe it in?

Storage & Disposal: How should the disinfectant be stored? How should I dispose of expired disinfectant? What should I do with the container?

Label Text:

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
 40% (2.0% CHLOROX) 10.0% (1.0% CHLOROX) 10.0% (1.0% CHLOROX)
 OTHER INGREDIENTS 80.0% (8.0% CHLOROX) 90.0% (9.0% CHLOROX) 90.0% (9.0% CHLOROX)

CAUTION

Directions for Use:
 It is a solution of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
 Hazard to humans and domestic animals. Wear gloves and eye protection.

CAUTION: IRRITANT TO EYES.
 IRRITATION: Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, flush thoroughly with water and water after handling. Avoid contact with food.

FIRST AID: IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.

HAZARD CONTROL: Call a Poison Control Center (1-800-368-5848) or doctor for treatment advice.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store this product in a cool, dry area away from direct sunlight and heat. When not in use keep under cap of 90 closed to prevent moisture loss. Non-flammable container. Do not reuse or refill the container.

VENTILATION IN HEALTHCARE SETTINGS

In healthcare settings, ventilation is important because it helps remove things from the air that we don't want to breathe in - like small virus particles. Good ventilation improves air quality and reduces the risk of germs spreading.

WHAT TO KNOW

- Understand what an air change is and why recommended air changes per hour are important in healthcare.**
 - An air change means the air in a room is replaced with new air.
 - Air changes are usually measured by the hour - air changes per hour (ACH).
 - In healthcare facilities, nearly every type of room has a recommended number of ACHs to help reduce the risk of germs spreading among patients and staff.
- Respect wait times to allow the air in rooms to clear.**
 - The infection prevention or clinical leaders in your area, like your nurse manager, will use the ACH to figure out how long a room should sit empty after a patient with a possible or confirmed respiratory infection has left.
 - It is okay to enter a room before the air is completely cleared, including while the patient is still there, if you use the recommended personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Ask before making changes to the ventilation in a room.**
 - Rooms are often connected in healthcare facilities.
 - Making a change to the ventilation in one room - like opening a window or doing work to adjust temperature - can change the ventilation in other places, too.
 - That's why it's important to talk to the person or team at your facility that is responsible for maintaining air filtration and ventilation if you have concerns about the ventilation in a room.
- Make sure vents are not blocked.**
 - A blocked vent could prevent the ventilation system from functioning like it is supposed to.

CDC U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention PROJECT FIRSTLINE cdc.gov/ProjectFirstline

Print Materials: Posters





Interactive Resources

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

Healthcare workers need to be extra aware of where germs are found and how they can be spread to surfaces and people. We can help stop infections when we recognize the risk for germs to spread!

In this outpatient room, select four problems that need to be fixed to reduce the spread of germs.

MSDH HAI/AR Team



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Thank You

Please take our packets with educational print materials back to your county health departments!

