2014 Associate Safety Competency Module For Hospital-based Clinical Students

Healthcare that is Safe
Environment of Care (EOC) Competency

**Directions:**

1. Review the presentation.
2. Take the competency exam.

This module is intended for associates who work in a **clinical, hospital-based** setting.
Objectives

At the end of this module, you will:

• be able to verbalize measures which provide a safe environment for you, our patients, and visitors.

• be able to identify workplace hazards and how to protect yourself and others.

• be able to locate resources related to providing a safe environment of care.
Topics

- Security Management
- Emergency Management (codes)
- General Safety
- Illness or Injury
- Standard Precautions
- Contact, Droplet and Airborne Precautions
- Fire Prevention and Response
- Bio hazards, Electrical, Radiation
- Engineering Controls
Security - Badges

SETON associates, volunteers, physicians, students and all those providing a service at SETON are required to wear a photo identification badge

- Wear your student I.D. face out and above the waist;
- Don’t obscure the picture on your I.D.;
- Question people not having an I.D. or behaving suspiciously;
- Don’t hesitate to call Seton Security if something doesn’t feel right.
Emergency Codes

Emergency codes are used to activate special response teams and to notify staff of an emergency.

Acute Care Facilities and Hospitals have Communication Specialists available 24/7.

*Emergencies can be reported by dialing “66666” on any Seton phone.*

Locate the Emergency Code chart on the unit.
**NOTE: To Call any of these codes, Dial 66666 on any Seton phone**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE NAME</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CODE ADAM</td>
<td>MISSING MALE CHILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE AMBER</td>
<td>MISSING FEMALE CHILD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE BLACK</td>
<td>UTILITY FAILURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE BLUE</td>
<td>CARDIOPULMONARY ARREST</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE DOWN</td>
<td>PERSON NEEDING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE ON CAMPUS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE GRAY</td>
<td>ABUSIVE/ASSAULTIVE PERSON (NO WEAPON INVOLVED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE ICE</td>
<td>FREEZING WEATHER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE KEY-SECURITY</td>
<td>COMPLETE FACILITY LOCKDOWN ACCESS STRICTLY CONTROLLED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE ORANGE</td>
<td>HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE PINK</td>
<td>INFANT ABDUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE RED</td>
<td>FIRE ALARM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE SILVER</td>
<td>ABUSIVE/ASSAULTIVE PERSON (WITH WEAPON)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE STORK</td>
<td>PRECIPITOUS DELIVERY WITHIN THE FACILITY OR NEAR ENTRANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE TRIAGE</td>
<td>INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL DISASTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE TWIST</td>
<td>TORNADO ALERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE YELLOW</td>
<td>BOMB THREAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE ZERO</td>
<td>EVACUATION OF FACILITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE PURPLE</td>
<td>PATIENT ELOPEMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Unit 11”x17” Disaster Code Wall Chart
Workplace Violence

If you are ever confronted with a verbally or physically abusive person in a Seton hospital, call the hospital operator using the emergency number 666666 and have them call a “Code Gray”!!
Keep yourself safe by:

Watching for signs that may indicate impending violence!

- Verbally expressed anger;
- Body language such as threatening gestures;
- Signs of drug and/or alcohol use;
- Presence of a weapon.

When attending a patient whose behavior is questionable in any way:

- Keep your eye on the patient at all times;
- Do not allow the patient to get between you and the exit;
- Call Security if there is any question regarding your safety.
Seton code name for a possible infant abduction is Code Pink

Possible/Actual Infant Abduction

- If you are in a corridor or department that is physically near an exterior exit, stop all non-essential work and immediately go to the exit;
- Stop any individual attempting to leave the hospital and inform them that “there is an infant security emergency in effect” and ask for permission to look in anything that might conceal an infant including coats, boxes, bags, etc.;
- Allow persons to leave only after they have been cleared;
- Do not attempt to physically detain anyone;
General Safety Management
Wet Floor Signs

When Environmental Services performs floor maintenance, they put out ‘wet floor’ signs to warn you of the slip/fall hazard.

A ‘wet floor’ sign means ‘DO NOT ENTER’. It does not mean ‘Proceed With Caution’.

Wet floor signs are supposed to be removed by EVS as soon as the floor is dry (typically 5 – 8 minutes after mopping). If they are not removed promptly, don’t hesitate to contact EVS and notify them of the situation.
Use ‘Pop Up’ Signs To Prevent Slips and Falls

In most hospitals, wall-mounted ‘Pop Up’ wet floor signs are located near elevators, cafeterias, restrooms, and other typical spill locations. When you see a spill on the floor, simply remove the nearest pop up wet floor sign and place it over the spill to warn others. Then call Environmental Services and notify them of the spill. Your prompt action could prevent a serious injury to patients, visitors or staff.
Other Things You Can Do To Prevent Slips, Trips and Falls

• Always use handrails when using stairs;

• Avoid distracted walking. Pay attention to your surroundings and don’t text while walking;

• Be particularly careful when crossing parking lots and outside areas, which can have potential trip hazards;

• Don’t stand on chairs...use a ladder or step stool;

• Use ‘umbrella bags’ located at hospital entrances to keep from dripping on floors;

• Correct curled or rippled mats when possible.
Standard Precautions

• Procedures for protecting healthcare workers from blood and body fluids

• Remember:

  *The #1 activity to prevent the spread of infection is hand hygiene*
Times When You Must Still Use Soap & Water

1. Whenever hands are visibly soiled;
2. Before and after eating;
3. After using the restroom;
4. When providing care to patients with Clostridium difficile (C-diff).
Bloodborne pathogens are microorganisms that are carried in blood and can cause diseases such as, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C or the Human Immunodeficiency Virus.

HBV and HIV can be transmitted through contact with infected human blood and other body fluids such as:

- Semen
- Vaginal secretions
- Cerebrospinal fluid
- Synovial fluid
- Pleural fluid
- Peritoneal fluid
- Amniotic fluid
- Any body fluid that is visibly contaminated with blood.
Infected blood can enter your system through:

- Sharps injuries
- Open sores
- Cuts
- Abrasions
- Acne
- Any sort of damaged or broken skin including sunburn and blisters

And through mucus membranes of the:

- Eyes
- Nose
- Mouth
If You Are Exposed....

1. Perform first aid:
   - wash site with soap & water;
   - flush mucus membranes/eyes with water for 15 minutes.

2. Notify your preceptor, instructor and report to the closest Seton emergency room for evaluation/treatment. *(prophylaxis treatment is should begin within 2 hours of exposure)*
Work Practice Controls

- Reduce the likelihood of exposure by altering how a task is performed.
- Examples:
  - Hand hygiene after removing gloves and as soon as possible after exposure;
  - Do not bend, break or re-cap sharps;
  - No food or drink in clinical or hazardous work areas.
Injuries or Illness

If you suffer a injury or illness during the clinical rotation, immediately notify your preceptor and instructor.

* All bloodborne pathogen exposures should be go directly to the nearest Seton Emergency Department to begin prophylaxis within 2-hours of the injury.
Healthcare leads all other industries;
More than
  * coal mining,
    * steel work, and even
      * construction
in back injuries

Consult with your instructor or preceptor prior to moving a patient or using lift equipment
Some of the patient handling equipment in use at Seton
MRI and Imaging Safety
Preventing Injuries In The MRI

Injuries or death can occur from objects such as scissors, IV poles or tanks that fly towards the center of the magnetic field. Small items such as pens, clipboards, keys and phones can cause injury. Even emergency equipment, such as crash carts and defibrillators, may be restricted.

Some patients or employees may have implanted metallic items such as pacemakers or aneurysm clips that can be attracted or affected by the MRI magnetic field.

All items and individuals must be checked to ensure MRI compatibility prior to entering the room.

For the safety of all, **ALWAYS** wait to have your supplies and equipment checked and yourself screened by qualified Imaging staff prior to entering the MRI.

**Remember:**

The magnet is **ALWAYS ON**, even when the department is closed and no staff are present!
What is a Radiation Hazard?

- Paper
- Wood
- Lead

Alpha
Beta
Gamma
X-ray
Neutron

RADIATION
cautions radioactive materials
Medical Equipment and Engineering Controls
Most fires in the workplace start from misuse or failure of electrical equipment
**Three checks** that you perform before using a piece of medical equipment to help ensure it is safe:

*Consult with your instructor or preceptor prior to equipment use:*

#1. Check the cord for any obvious problems like frayed electrical cords or missing components

#2 Check for both Biomed Stickers

#3 Check audible/visual alarms - If the equipment has visual or audible alarms, make sure they are functioning properly
All Medical Equipment Should Have Two Stickers

For equipment that does not have a regular preventative maintenance check

CEID Bar Code \textit{and} Gray “Approved for Use” Sticker

For critical medical equipment with regular preventative maintenance checks

CEID Bar Code \textit{and} Color-Coded Sticker (color changes each year)
Engineering Controls

Engineering Controls reduce employee exposure by either removing the hazard or isolating the worker. Examples:

- Sharps disposal containers;
- Self-sheathing needles;
- Safer medical devices;
- Needleless systems;
- “Safe Pass Zone” in Surgery.
Report sharps boxes when 3/4 full
Never leave compressed gas cylinders unsecured!
Hazardous Materials
Biohazard Warning Indicators

• Warning indicators are required on:
  – Containers of regulated medical waste (RMW) and RMW storage rooms;
  – Refrigerators and freezers containing blood and other potentially infectious materials;
  – Other containers used to store or transport blood or other potentially infectious materials;

• Red or orange colored bags or containers may be in lieu of actual biohazard signs or labels.
Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are now simply called Safety Data Sheets (SDS). SDS provide useful information on the hazards associated with a product and tell you how to protect yourself.

Most SDS at Seton are available through the Seton Intranet. Exceptions include the Laboratory and Plant Operations; which keep their own in hard copy form.

REMEMBER!
A list of all hazardous materials used in your work area can be found behind the Hazardous Materials tab in your department’s EOC Binder. *Ask the staff to identify the Binder and to demonstrate the online resources.*
Hazard Communication

The “Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Of Classification And Labeling Of Chemicals” is now in effect.

GHS is being adopted world-wide so that all nations and their respective safety organizations will use the same system to:

- Label chemical hazards;
- Define hazardous materials
- Make Safety Data Sheets consistent;
- Make international shipment of hazardous materials safer.
GHS Labels Contain

- Symbols (hazard pictograms) with red border
  Examples:

- Signal Words ("Danger" or "Warning")
- Hazard Statements ("Toxic if swallowed", etc.)
- Other Information (Precautions, identification, supplier, etc.)
There Are Nine (9) Possible Symbols Depicted On Chemical Labels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flame over circle</th>
<th>Flame</th>
<th>Exploding bomb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Oxidizers</td>
<td>• Flammables, Pyrophorics, Self-Heating, Emissions Flammable Gas, Self Reactives, Organic Peroxides</td>
<td>• Explosives, Self Reactives, Organic Peroxides</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skull and crossbones</th>
<th>Corrosion</th>
<th>Gas cylinder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Acute toxicity (severe)</td>
<td>• Corrosives</td>
<td>• Gases under pressure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Hazard</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Exclamation mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Carcinogen, Mutagenicity, Reproductive Toxicity, Respiratory Sensitizer, Target Organ Toxicity, Aspiration Toxicity</td>
<td>• Aquatic Toxicity</td>
<td>• Irritant, Skin Sensitizer, Acute Toxicity (harmful), Narcotic effects, Respiratory Tract Irritation, Hazardous to Ozone Layer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Hazards Are Subdivided By Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Category 1</th>
<th>Category 2</th>
<th>Category 3</th>
<th>Category 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Symbol" /></td>
<td>No symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Word</td>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Statement</td>
<td>Extremely flammable liquid and vapor</td>
<td>Highly flammable liquid and vapor</td>
<td>Flammable liquid and vapor</td>
<td>Combustible liquid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Important!

In the GHS system, the **LOWER** the Category number, the **GREATER** The Hazard. This is opposite of the HMIG and NFPA systems where the higher the number the higher the hazard.
Secondary containers of hazardous materials must be labeled with the name of the product / chemical and its associated hazards.

Hazardous material secondary container labels must include:

1. Product Name;
2. Manufacturer;
3. Signal Word;
4. Pictogram;
5. Hazard Statements;
6. Precautionary Statements.
Fire Response and Prevention
Remember To ‘RACEE’ During A Fire

- **R** escue patients and staff in immediate danger if safe to do so.
- **A** lert Pull fire alarm and dial the Seton operator (66666) and call a “Code Red”, give fire location.
- **C** ontain Close all doors/windows in the hospital.
- **E** xtinguish small fires if you are trained and willing to use a fire extinguisher.
- **E** vacuate patients and staff as appropriate if a fire is out of control.
Remember the PASS Acronym When Using A Fire Extinguisher

P - Pull the pin
A - Aim at the base of the fire
S - Squeeze the handle
S - Sweep from side to side
Preventing Fires in the Workplace

All electrical appliances must conform to Seton’s “Safe Electrical Practices – Management” Policy

Some important things to remember:

- Only oil-filled ‘radiator type’ space heaters are allowed;
- No space heaters of any kind may be used in patient care areas;
- All furniture and furnishings must be in accordance with Seton’s “Fire Safe Furnishings & Equipment - Acquisition” policy, available on the Seton Intranet;
- Toaster ovens, hot plates, electric skillets and electric blankets are not allowed for use in any Seton facility (exceptions made for Dietary);
- Major appliances and medical equipment must always be plugged directly into the wall.
- Holiday decorations must be in conformance with Seton’s “Holiday Decorations Policy – Management”
REMEMBER...

Hallways and fire exits must always remain clear to support emergency evacuation

We don’t need all this junk in the hallway but a picture on this wall sure would be nice.
Post-Exposure Follow-Up

- The unit leadership will file an Incident Report in DOERS within 24 hours of the event;
- Risk counseling and post-exposure protective treatment will be offered;
- Occupational Health will provide a written opinion of findings to school/student within 15 days of the evaluation.
REMEMBER

Dial

6 6 6 6 6 6

For all emergencies !!
Who is the person ultimately responsible for your safety?
Congratulations!
You’ve finished the review portion of this competency. Now it’s time to test your knowledge by taking a short exam.

Exam is located at: http://goo.gl/aVlaK