

JUVENILE COURT HEALTH SERVICES - INFECTION CONTROL

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Subject: CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT		Original Issue Date: 2/8/19	Policy # IC-06
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Departments Consulted:	Approved By: (Signature on File) Medical Director (Signature on File) Infection Control Manager	Approved by: (Signature on File) Health Services Administrator	

PURPOSE

To prevent the contamination of the medical environment with multi-drug resistant organisms and other potentially infectious pathogens and minimize the incidence of healthcare-associated infections.

POLICY

Environmental Services and Juvenile Court Health Services (JCHS) staff will maintain a clean and safe environment for patients, staff and visitors. These employees are responsible for thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the medical environment and equipment surfaces on a regular basis with JCHS-approved EPA-registered disinfectants in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

PROCEDURE

Environmental services (EVS) personnel will maintain the cleanliness of the medical areas in the Juvenile Halls and Camps. EVS will ensure that the housekeeping closet is maintained, cleaned and locked after the removal of any cleaning supplies and/or equipment.

EVS personnel shall complete the following tasks before beginning to clean:

1. Ensure all cleaning supplies are stocked, secured, and locked in designated areas.
2. Gather the necessary cleaning supplies, equipment, and personal protective equipment (PPE) at the beginning of each shift.
3. Check with Charge Nurse for any immediate needs and to ask if there are any patients in transmission-based precautions. Look for signage posted outside rooms for patients in transmission-based precautions.
4. Walk through the medical area checking for spills, debris, and unsafe items/situations to clean or remove immediately.
5. Ensure that the waste containers are easily accessible when in use. Otherwise, they are to stay close to the wall as not to block corridors. Any container greater than 32 gallons must have a fitted cover.
6. Always don the appropriate PPE before cleaning. PPE includes but is not limited to face shields, gloves, gowns, masks and/or N95 respirators.

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Cleaning any medical area, including the lab and restrooms, must always begin with the highest point to the lowest point in the room. Attention must be given to the most-soiled areas first then moving to the least-soiled areas.

EVS personnel shall complete the following actions on a schedule discussed with JCHS staff with the plan to be once a day in medical areas of the juvenile halls including Challenger and once a week in medical areas at the residential treatment camps.

Hand Hygiene

All staff working in the medical areas must perform hand hygiene before and after contact with patients and/or their environment. Hand hygiene is a critical component in the prevention of healthcare-associated infections. Hand hygiene is a general term to describe handwashing with soap and water or the use of alcohol-based hand rub. The use of gloves is not a replacement for hand hygiene.

Regular Waste, Biohazardous Waste and Sharps Waste Removal

All waste removal is defined as safely containing, removing, and transporting waste to the appropriate staging area/disposing area. All waste is to be pulled from the medical area before cleaning. Don appropriate PPE including outer gown, gloves, and other items deemed appropriate.

1. Wipe inside and outside of waste container with JCHS-approved solution. Allow to dry.
2. Place one clean, fresh, appropriately-sized liner in the clean waste container.

High Dust in Patient Rooms, Rest Room and Laboratory

High-Dusting is defined as dusting items located above shoulder height with JCHS-approved cleaning tools, cloths, and techniques. When patients or employees are not present, begin at the doorway and work in a standard circular direction around the room / area.

1. Don appropriate PPE including safety goggles or glasses, gloves, and other items deemed appropriate.
2. Dust ceilings, vents, high ledges, upper walls, corners, curtain rails, televisions, and other hard-to-reach areas.
3. Change cloth as needed when over-saturated with dust and/or dirt.

Damp Wiping

Damp wiping is defined as cleaning a frequently-touched surface using JCHS-approved cleaning cloth, solution, PPE, and techniques. Damp wiping shall be performed daily in all medical areas of JCHS. Begin at the doorway and proceed in a clockwise circular direction around the room / area, wiping down hand reachable windowsills, blinds, lamps, ledges, and window frames, with the JCHS-approved cleaning solution and cleaning cloth.

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1. Don appropriate PPE including gloves, and other items deemed appropriate.
2. Damp wipe all furniture and fixtures in the patient units, offices and public areas.
3. Damp wipe all frames, boards, and pictures and dry thoroughly.
4. Damp wipe and spot clean walls and doors.
5. Using JCHS-approved glass cleaner, clean and polish all glass and mirrors.

Clean Bathroom Fixtures

Cleaning bathroom fixtures is defined as cleaning items inside a bathroom using JCHS-approved solution, cloths, tools, and techniques. This is completed after any high dusting is performed.

1. Don appropriate PPE including safety goggles or glasses, gloves, and other items deemed appropriate.
2. Use JCHS-approved solution to clean all metal and porcelain surfaces of the sink.
3. Begin by cleaning the sink before proceeding to the toilet.
4. Clean under the outer rim of the sink, removing any soap build-up.
5. Rinse all surfaces with running warm water.
6. Dry and polish all surfaces with a dry-cleaning cloth.
7. Dust any exposed pipes under the sink.
8. Wash wall area around the sink with hospital-approved solution. Rinse and dry with a dry-cleaning cloth.
9. Flush the toilet before cleaning.
10. Coat inside of the bowl with JCHS-approved solution.
11. Clean the outside of the commode with JCHS-approved solution, including seat, hinges, pipes, and base.
12. Scrub inside of the toilet with a long-handled brush, including under the rim.
13. Flush commode to rinse bowl. Restock paper products and soap.

Dust Mopping

Dust mopping is defined as using dry, approved tools, cloths, and techniques, minimizing the suspension dispersion of the material. Begin the procedure at the furthest point from the entrance and safely work backwards. Mop around the bed, behind bedside tables, move the furniture, if necessary or possible, behind door(s), and ensuring corners and edges are free from debris and dust.

1. Don appropriate PPE including safety goggles or glasses, gloves, and other items deemed appropriate.
2. Must dust mop the room floor and the bathroom by using JCHS-approved dusting tool and cloth.

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Damp Mopping

Damp mopping is defined as cleaning the floor using JCHS-approved tools, cloths, solution, and techniques. Begin the procedure at the furthest point from the entrance and safely work backwards. Mop around the bed, behind bedside tables, move the furniture, if necessary or possible, behind door(s), and touching all corners and edges.

1. Don appropriate PPE including safety goggles or glasses, gloves, and other items deemed appropriate.
2. Properly place wet floor signage.
3. Must prepare and use a clean damp microfiber, flat mop.
4. Must damp mop the medical areas and bathroom floors with the JCHS-approved solution located in the mop bucket.
5. When finished, ensure that the “wet floor” sign(s) are properly placed in the room at the door to minimize safety hazard.
6. Damp mops are replaced every room or sooner as needed. Soiled mops are not to be reused in another area nor re-dipped in solution and must be placed in soiled containment after use. Damp mopping is performed immediately after the removal of any bodily fluid, secretions or excretions (e.g., blood, urine, etc.) Heavily soiled rooms may also require more frequent damp mopping.

Terminal Cleaning

Terminal Cleaning is defined as the thorough, extensive cleaning and disinfection of a patient room/area after the patient is discharged/transferred out from that room. This process includes utilizing JCHS-approved hypochlorite-based products in either liquid or wipe form. EVS will be notified by nursing staff of the areas which require terminal cleaning.

On occasions when sewage, blood products or laboratory waste leak or spill has occurred, terminal cleaning must be performed in the affected area(s). For large spills containing blood or other body substances, EVS must first remove visible organic matter with absorbent material (e.g., disposable paper towels, wet vacuums) and then clean and decontaminate the area. Soiled disposable materials must be discarded in the biohazardous waste container. EVS must remove most organic matter from a large spill before final disinfection of the surface.

Inspection

Inspection is defined as the process to ensure that the area is free of debris and dust, environmental surfaces have been disinfected, waste containers are emptied, consumable products are replenished, and all EVS equipment or supplies have been removed.

- Visually inspect the area.
- Immediately correct any missed critical details.

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- Note any visibly stained or soiled window treatments.

AUTHORITY

Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration. 29 CFR 1910.1030

REFERENCE

Guide to infection prevention for outpatient settings: Minimum expectations for safe care, CDC. 2015

SHEA/IDSA Practice Recommendation: Strategies to Prevent Healthcare-Associated Infections through Hand Hygiene. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol, Ellingson K et al. 2014; 35 (8): 937-960

Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities: Recommendations of CDC and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC). 2003

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