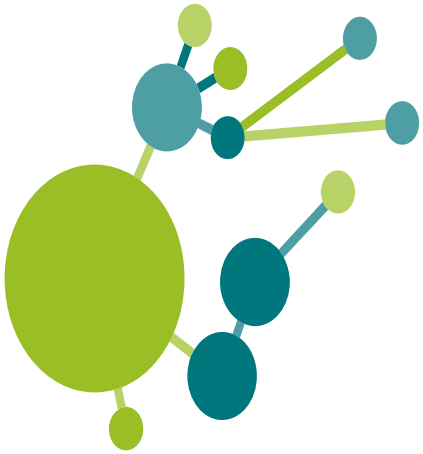

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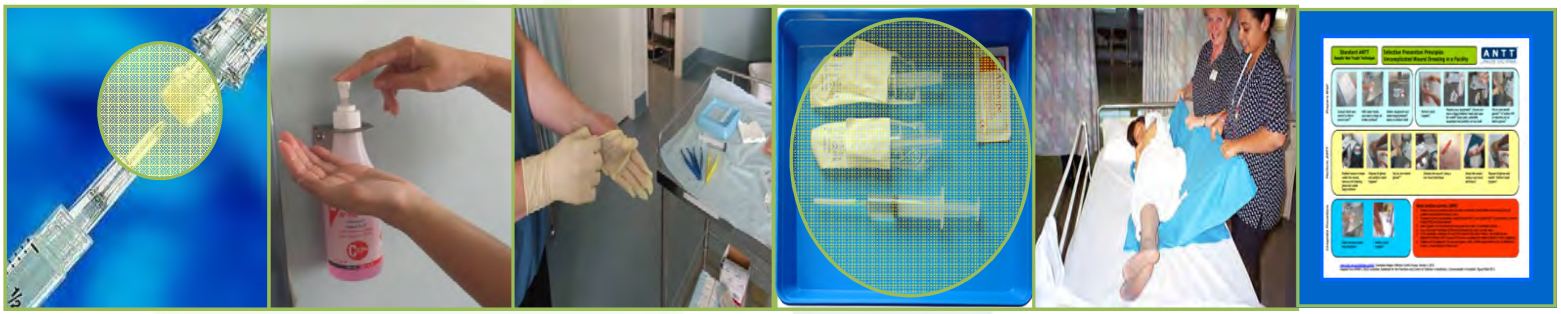
# Aseptic Technique Symposium

**Sue Atkins**
Grampians Region Infection Control Consultant
Service and Workforce Development
Department of Health
Victoria

# Session Two

- Principles versus prescriptive steps
- The importance of understanding terminology
- Aseptic technique principles in practice
- Summary

# Aseptic Technique in Practice



# Standard clinical practice frameworks

Using frameworks based on principles rather than relying on prescriptive steps will:

- ✓ enable healthcare workers to make safe practice choices
- ✓ eliminate ritualistic practices
- ✓ enable healthcare workers to understand the consequences of their actions
- ✓ contribute to a reduction in HAI

# Standard clinical practice frameworks

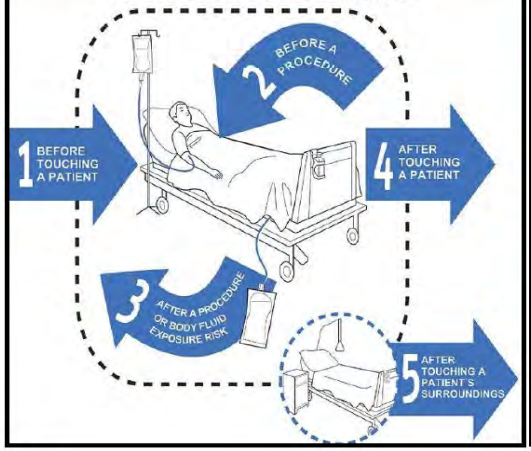
## Infection Prevention and Control - Standard Clinical Practice Frameworks

### Hand Hygiene

**The 5 Moments Framework**

1. Before touching a patient
2. Before a procedure
3. After a procedure or body fluid exposure risk
4. After touching a patient
5. After touching a patients surroundings

**The 5 Moments of Hand Hygiene**




### Standard Precautions

**Infection Prevention Framework**

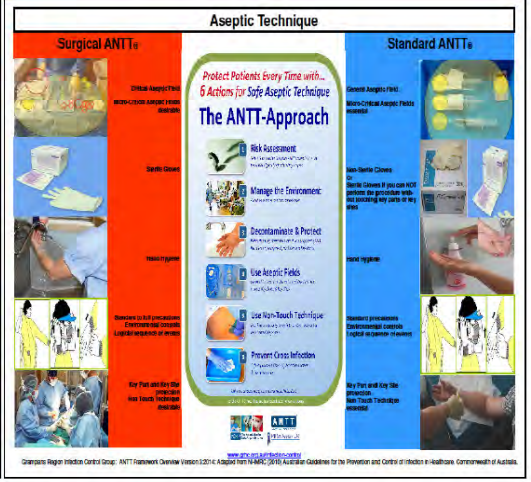
It is essential that standard precautions are applied at all times regardless of a patients, client or residents actual or perceived infection status

- Hand hygiene
- PPE
- ANTT®
- Safe use and disposal of sharps
- Environmental cleaning
- Reprocessing of reusable equipment and instru-ments
- Respiratory hygiene
- Waste management
- Appropriate handling of linen

### Aseptic Technique

**Aseptic Non Touch Technique (ANTT®) Framework**

1. Key part and key Site identification and protection
1. Hand hygiene
2. Glove use and no touch technique
3. Aseptic fields—Surgical/Standard ANTT®
4. Environmental controls
5. Logical sequencing of events




www.grhc.org.au/infection-control
Grampians Region Infection Control Group: Infection Prevention and Control Standard Clinical Frameworks Version 3:2014
Adapted from NHMRC (2010) Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare. Commonwealth of Australia.

# Terminology

Accurate terminology is required in order to promote clarity of practice. An understanding of aseptic technique begins with recalling the definitions of three important terms:

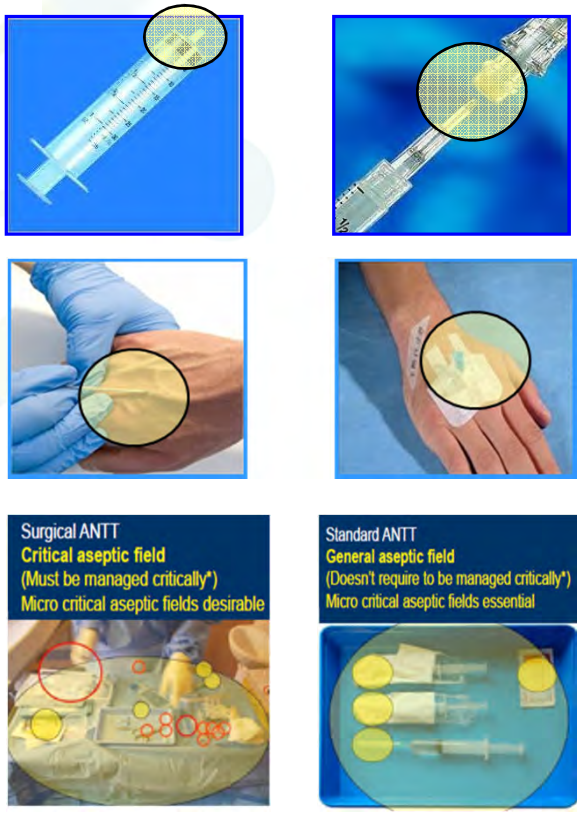
- Sterile — free from microorganisms
- Asepsis — freedom from infection or infectious (pathogenic) material
- Clean — free from dirt, marks or stains

Understanding these terms will guide safe practice choices

## Core Infection Prevention Components of Aseptic Technique using the ANTT® Framework

In ANTT®, asepsis is promoted and/or ensured by the use of six core infection prevention and control components:

1. Key-Part and Key-Site identification and protection
2. Hand hygiene
3. Glove use and a non touch technique
4. Aseptic Fields to ensure or promote asepsis
5. Environmental controls
6. Sequencing of procedure events



# Promoting or ensuring asepsis!

Surgical ANTT
**Critical aseptic field**
(Must be managed critically*)
Micro critical aseptic fields desirable

Standard ANTT
**General aseptic field**
(Doesn't require to be managed critically*)
Micro critical aseptic fields essential

Micro critical aseptic fields

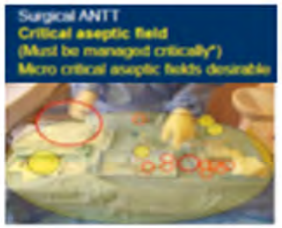
# Surgical or Standard ANTT®

## Surgical ANTT®

Surgical ANTT® is demanded when procedures are technically complex, involve extended periods of time (usually longer than 20 minutes), large open Key-Sites or large or numerous Key-Parts.

To counter these risks, a Main Critical Aseptic Field and sterile gloves are required and often full protective precautions. Surgical ANTT® should still utilise Critical-Micro Aseptic Fields and non touch technique where practical to do so.

Examples:
Surgical procedures
Large complex wound dressings
CVC insertion




## Standard ANTT®

Clinical procedures managed with Standard ANTT® will usually be technically simple, short in duration (approximately less than 20 minutes), and involve relatively few and small Key-Sites and Key-Parts.

Standard ANTT® requires a Main General Aseptic Field and typically non-sterile gloves (sterile gloves should be used if it is necessary to touch key parts and key sites directly). The use of Critical Micro-Aseptic Fields and a non touch technique is essential to protect Key-Parts and Key-Sites.

Examples:
Change of supra pubic catheter
Uncomplicated wound dressings
IV insertion
Taking blood/ blood cultures
Antibiotic preparation

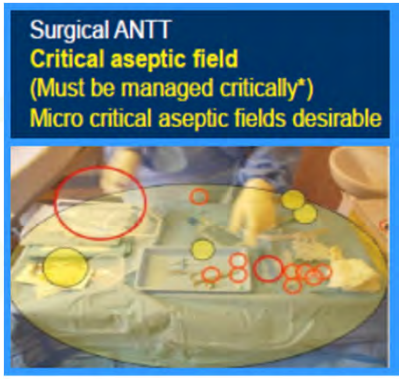
# Risk Assessment

Consider the practice variables:

- The 6 core IP components

  - the complexity of the procedure
  - how invasive the procedure is
  - the duration of the procedure
  - number and size of key parts and key sites

- Your competency or confidence




# Aseptic Technique

## Surgical ANTT®

Critical Aseptic Field

Micro-Critical Aseptic Fields desirable

Sterile Gloves

Hand Hygiene

Standard to full precautions
Environmental controls
Logicial sequence of events

Key Part and Key Site protection
Non Touch Technique desirable

## Protect Patients Every Time with... 6 Actions for Safe Aseptic Technique

# The ANTT-Approach

**1 Risk Assessment**

*Select Standard or Surgical-ANTT according to the technical difficulty of achieving asepsis*

**2 Manage the Environment**

*Avoid or remove contamination risks*

**3 Decontaminate & Protect**

*Hand cleaning, personal protective equipment (PPE). Disinfecting equipment, surfaces and Key-Parts*

**4 Use Aseptic Fields**

*General, Critical and Micro Critical Aseptic Fields protect Key-Parts & Key-Sites*

**5 Use Non-Touch Technique**

*Key-Parts must only come into contact with other Key-Parts & Key-Sites*

**6 Prevent Cross Infection**

*Safe equipment disposal, decontamination & hand cleaning*

*ANTT is a unique type of aseptic technique (NICE 2012)*

For the ANTT Clinical Practice Framework see - www.antt.org

ASAP The Association for Safe Aseptic Practice

ANTT Aseptic Non Touch Technique

MRSA Action UK

## Standard ANTT®

General Aseptic Field

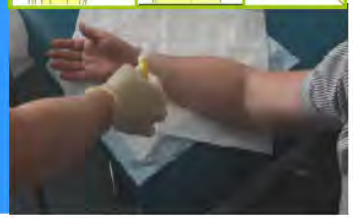
Micro-Critical Aseptic Fields essential

Non-Sterile Gloves
Or
Sterile Gloves if you can NOT perform the procedure without touching key parts or key sites


Hand Hygiene

Standard precautions
Environmental controls
Logical sequence of events

Key Part and Key Site protection
Non Touch Technique essential



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# Aseptic Technique

## Antibiotic Preparation

## Emptying an IDC


**Standard Aseptic Technique**

**General Aseptic Field**

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

**Standard Aseptic Technique**

**General Aseptic Field**

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

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# Aseptic Technique

## Blood Collection

Non Sterile Gloves

**Standard Aseptic Technique**

General Aseptic Field

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

## IV Medication

**Standard Aseptic Technique**

General Aseptic Field

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

Non Sterile Gloves

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# Aseptic Technique

## Cannulation

## IDC Insertion


**Standard Aseptic Technique**

General Aseptic Field

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

**Surgical Aseptic Technique**

Critical Aseptic Field

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

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# Aseptic Technique

## Wound Care—Facility



**Surgical Aseptic Technique**

**Critical Aseptic Field**

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

## Wound Care—Home

**Standard Aseptic Technique**

**General Aseptic Field**

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

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# Aseptic Technique

## Blood Glucose Test

Non Sterile Gloves

**Standard Aseptic Technique**

General Aseptic Field

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

## Staple Removal

**Standard Aseptic Technique**

General Aseptic Field

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

Non Sterile Gloves

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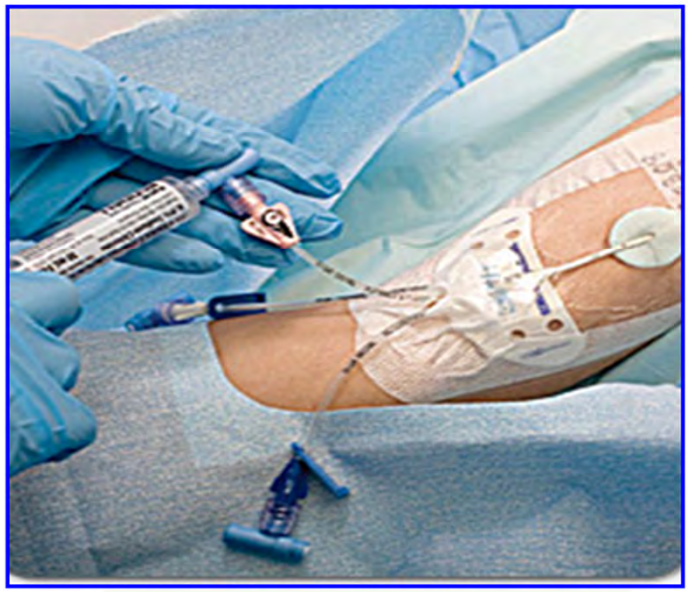
# Aseptic Technique

## PICC Insertion



Sterile Gloves

**Surgical Aseptic Technique**

**Critical Aseptic Field**

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

## PICC Dressing

**Standard Aseptic Technique**

**General Aseptic Field**

**Micro-Critical Aseptic Field**

**Non Touch Technique**

Sterile Gloves

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# The wrong way! and The Right Way!

**Anaesthetic Videos**

**These videos were kindly made and supplied to ANTT by Dr Toby Everett – Anaesthetist**

**Please note: These videos use HUMOUR to convey some serious points about practice. The poor practice examples shown are INTENDED to demonstrate poor practice.**

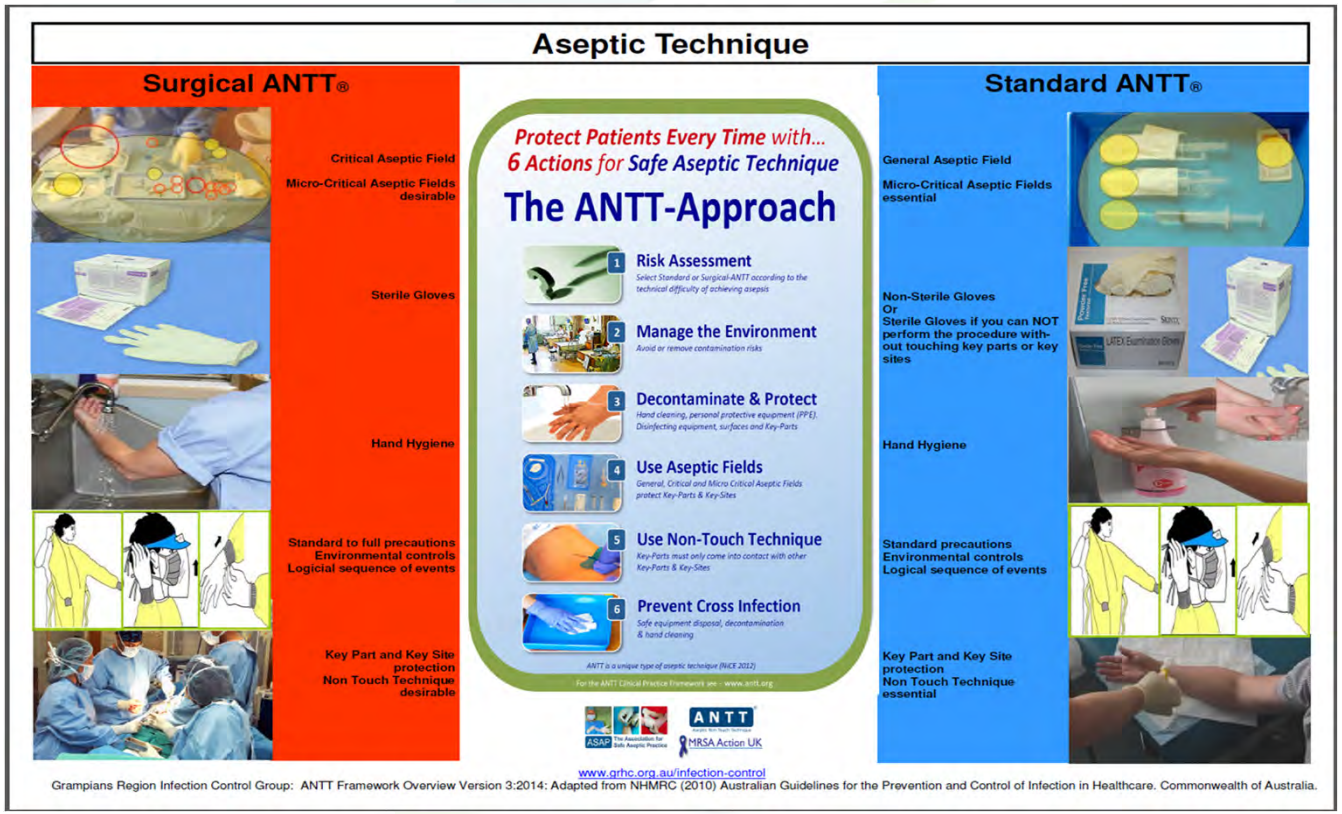
**The video clips demonstrate that performing safe aseptic technique with suitable equipment does not take significantly longer to perform than poor aseptic technique with poor equipment.**

# Aseptic Technique

## Wrong Way!


## Right Way!

# Summary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# References / Acknowledgments

This presentation has largely been based on the national infection control guidelines listed below to ensure the content reflects healthcare in Australia. These guidelines can be accessed from the below web link.

NHMRC. (2010). Australian guidelines for the prevention and control of infection in healthcare. Commonwealth of Australia. Sections B1.7 and B5.4.

www.nhmrc.gov.au/node/30290/

This presentation has also been based on the resources provided by the Association for Safe Aseptic Practice (ASAP) UK to maintain the integrity of the ANTT® framework founded by ASAP. These resources can be accessed from the below web link.

Aseptic Non Touch technique (ANTT®) A Practice Framework for Clinical Practice V2.8 2012. The Association for Safe Aseptic Practice (ASAP)

www.antt.org.uk

# Questions or Access to Resources

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