Checklist



Placement of hand disinfectant dispensers in the hospital ward / REQUIRED

| Date | Department/Ward/Fur | nctional area | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| Location | Why? Attribution of 5 moments | Examples | Avai Yes | lable No | | | |
| Patient room | | | | | | | |
| Next to the door | Before patient contact After patient contact | ▷ direct body contact; measurement of vital functions; patient care ▷ direct body contact | | | | | |
| Point of care, one dispenser per patient bed (ICU) OR Point of care, one dispenser per two beds (normal ward) | Before patient contact Before aseptic task After body fluid exposure risk After patient contact After contact with patient surroundings | direct body contact, measurement of vital functions; patient care connection/disconnection of invasive devices; when moving from a colonised/contaminabody site to a clean body site during patient care removal of a dressing; removal of gloves direct body contact contact with surfaces and medical devices in the immediate surroundings of the patient | | | | | |
| Treatment/functio | nal room | | | | | | |
| Next to the door | Before patient contact After patient contact | direct body contact, measurement of vital functions; physical examination direct body contact | | | | | |
| Right next to treatment zones | Before patient contact Before aseptic task After body fluid exposure risk After patient contact | direct body contact; measurement of vital functions; physical examination placing a peripheral venous catheter taking of a blood sample; removal of a dressing direct body contact; measurement of blood glucose or blood pressure | | | | | |
| Staff changing roo | ms | | | | | | |
| Next to the door | 3. After body fluid exposure risk | ⊳ changing of work clothing | | | | | |
| Rinse and disposal room | | | | | | | |
| Right next to workspaces | 3. After body fluid exposure risk | > reprocessing of bed pans | | | | | |
| Ward or dressing t | rolley | | | | | | |
| Point of care, on the trolley | Before patient contact Before aseptic task After body fluid exposure risk After patient contact After contact with patient surroundings | ▷ direct body contact ▷ tracheotomy care ▷ removal of a dressing ▷ direct body contact; pulmonary auscultation ▷ contact with blood pressure kits | | | | | |
| Laboratory/Medical preparation | | | | | | | |
| Right next to workspaces | Before aseptic task After body fluid exposure risk | preparation of medicationsfor swab tests, independent of whether gloves are worn or not | | | | | |

Checklist

Placement of hand disinfectant dispensers in the hospital ward / OPTIONAL

Date ______ Department/Ward/Functional area _____

| Location | Why? Attribution of 5 moments | Examples | Available | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-----------|----|
| | | | Yes | No |
| Other locations | | | | |
| Entrance halls | | ⊳ prevent possible contamination from outside | | |
| Staff room | 4. After patient contact | | | |
| Reception counter | | ⊳ prevent possible contamination from outside | | |
| Patient toilet | 3. After body fluid exposure risk | □ using toilet or shower | | |
| Visitor room | Before patient contact After patient contact | ▷ protection of immunosuppressed relatives▷ protection of visitors | | |
| Visitor toilets | 3. After body fluid exposure risk | □ using toilet | | |
| Service or cleaning trolley | Before patient contact After body fluid exposure risk After patient contact After contact with patient surroundings | ▷ direct body contact ▷ cleaning surfaces contaminated with secretion, faeces, etc. ▷ direct body contact ▷ contact with patient surroundings during catering | | |
| Staff toilets | 3. After body fluid exposure risk | □ using toilet or shower | | |

Disinfectant dispenser: placement is crucial

A study identified two particularly decisive factors for dispenser placement: installation near the door of patient rooms and good visibility of the disinfectant dispenser. Standardisation of the dispenser position also correlated with compliance [1].



Another study found that daily disinfectant consumption increased significantly after dispensers were placed in conspicuous positions and close to patients [2].

The availability and easy accessibility of disinfectant is a prerequisite for indication-appropriate hand disinfection. Sensible dispenser placement has a positive effect on hand hygiene compliance.

References:

- 1 Cure L, Van Enk R. V. (2015) Am J Infect Control 43(9):917-21.
- 2 Thomas BW et al. (2009) J Am Osteop Ass 109 (5): 263-267.

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