



Indiana State
Department of Health

INFECTION PREVENTION NEWSLETTER

**ISDH Infection Prevention
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In Today's Issue:

- International Infection Prevention Week
- CDC New Infection Prevention Tools for Dialysis



**International
Infection Prevention
Week October 18-24, 2015**

The third week of October is designated "International Infection Prevention Week". Infection prevention awareness is key to improving healthcare safety.

The 2015 theme is "Promoting engagement between patients, visitors, and healthcare professionals around infection prevention". More information is available from [Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology \(APIC\)](#).

Checklist: Hemodialysis injectable medication preparation

- Ensure medication preparation area is clean¹
- Inspect medication vial and discard if sterility is questionable²
- Perform hand hygiene
- Prepare medication aseptically
- Disinfect rubber septum of vial with alcohol
- Withdraw medication using a new needle and new syringe³
- Discard single-dose vials and store multi-dose vials appropriately⁴

¹Prepare injectable medications in a designated clean workspace that is free of obvious contamination sources (e.g., blood, body fluids, contaminated equipment, tap water). This workspace should be clearly separated from the patient treatment area, and ideally in a separate room.

²Examine appearance of vial contents for signs of possible contamination (e.g., turbidity, particulate matter). Vials should be discarded if sterility is questionable, the expiration date has been exceeded, or the beyond-use date has been exceeded. If a multi-dose vial will not be immediately discarded after use, the vial should be labeled upon opening to indicate the beyond-use date.

³Medications should be prepared as close as possible to the time of administration. If not immediately administered by the person who prepared the medication, they should be labeled appropriately.

⁴If not discarded, opened multi-dose vials should be stored in a designated clean area in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.



Making dialysis safer for patients
& CDC Dialysis Collaborative



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for Emerging and
Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

CDC Adds New Infection Prevention Tools to Promote Dialysis

Patients who undergo [hemodialysis](#) have an increased risk of getting a healthcare-associated infection (HAI). To prevent HAIs, hemodialysis healthcare workers should understand and follow the basics of infection control as a routine part of their practice.

CDC has released new infection prevention tools on injectable medication preparation and administration intended specifically for hemodialysis centers (see [audit tool](#) and [checklist](#)). These new tools expand the set of existing audit tools and checklists to help outpatient hemodialysis healthcare workers adhere to CDC-recommended practices. CDC also recently added tools on dialysis station routine disinfection.

Available [prevention tools](#) include:

- Hemodialysis Injection Safety: Medication Preparation and Administration Audit Tool/Checklist
- Hemodialysis Station Routine Disinfection Audit Tool, Checklist, and Notes for Clinical Managers
- Hemodialysis Hand Hygiene Audit Tool
- Hemodialysis Catheter Connection, Disconnection, and Exit Site Care Audit Tool and Checklists
- Arteriovenous Fistula & Graft Cannulation and Decannulation Audit Tool/Checklists

For more information on Dialysis Safety, visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/dialysis/index.html>.

For more information on Injection Safety, visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/injectionsafety/>