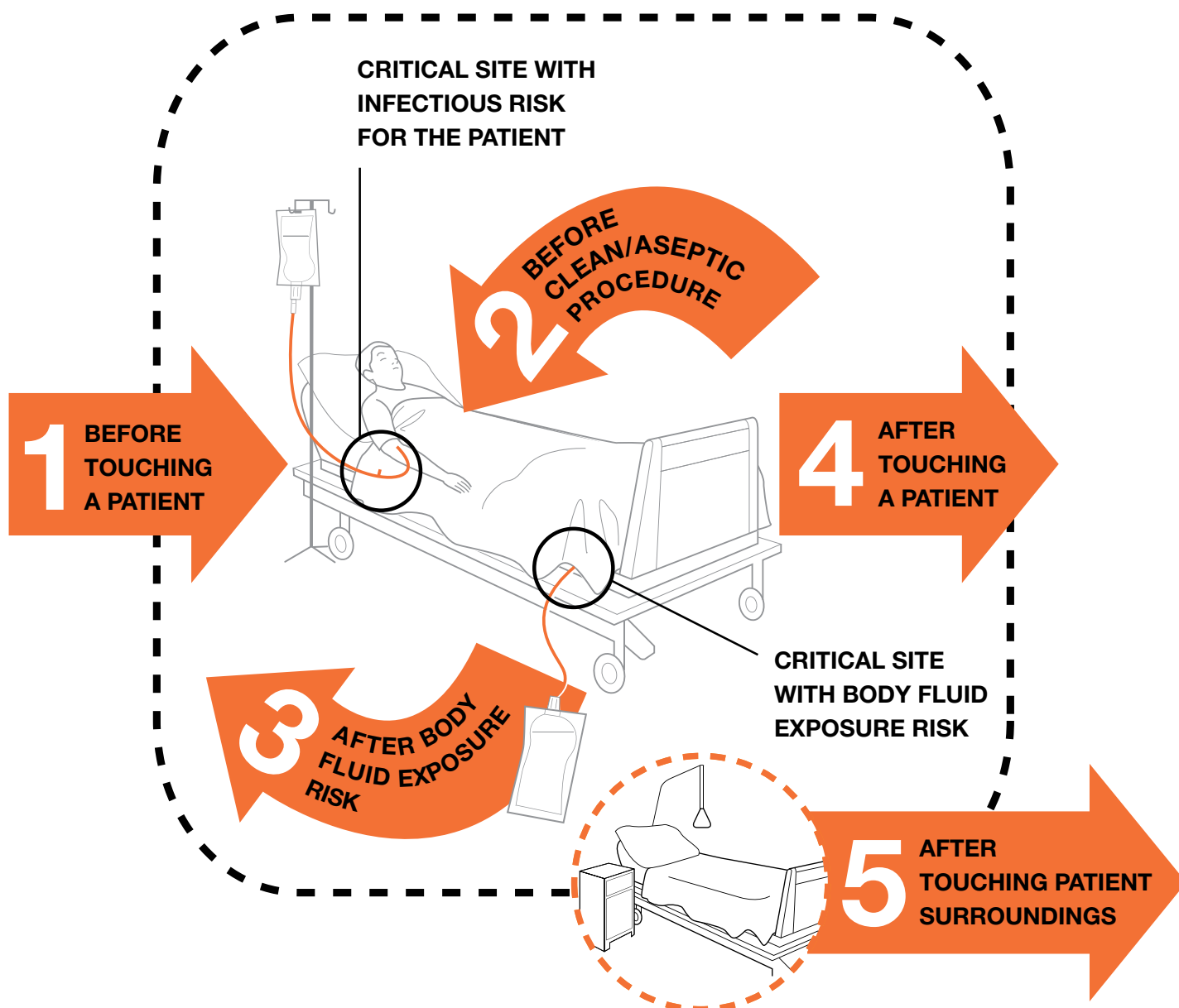


WHEN?

YOUR 5 MOMENTS FOR HAND HYGIENE*



*NOTE: Hand hygiene must be performed in all indications described regardless of whether gloves are used or not.

1 Before touching a patient

WHY? To protect the patient against colonization and, in some cases, against exogenous infection, by harmful germs carried on your hands

WHEN? Clean your hands before touching a patient when approaching him/her*

Situations when Moment 1 applies:

- a) Before shaking hands, before stroking a child's forehead
- b) Before assisting a patient in personal care activities: to move, to take a bath, to eat, to get dressed, etc
- c) Before delivering care and other non-invasive treatment: applying oxygen mask, giving a massage
- c) Before performing a physical non-invasive examination: taking pulse, blood pressure, chest auscultation, recording ECG

2 Before clean / aseptic procedure

WHY? To protect the patient against infection with harmful germs, including his/her own germs, entering his/her body

WHEN? Clean your hands immediately before accessing a critical site with infectious risk for the patient (e.g. a mucous membrane, non-intact skin, an invasive medical device)*

Situations when Moment 2 applies:

- a) Before brushing the patient's teeth, instilling eye drops, performing a digital vaginal or rectal examination, examining mouth, nose, ear with or without an instrument, inserting a suppository / pessary, suctioning mucous
- b) Before dressing a wound with or without instrument, applying ointment on vesicle, making a percutaneous injection / puncture
- c) Before inserting an invasive medical device (nasal cannula, nasogastric tube, endotracheal tube, urinary probe, percutaneous catheter, drainage), disrupting / opening any circuit of an invasive medical device (for food, medication, draining, suctioning, monitoring purposes)
- d) Before preparing food, medications, pharmaceutical products, sterile material

3 After body fluid exposure risk

WHY? To protect you from colonization or infection with patient's harmful germs and to protect the health-care environment from germ spread

WHEN? Clean your hands as soon as the task involving an exposure risk to body fluids has ended (and after glove removal)*

Situations when Moment 3 applies:

- a) When the contact with a mucous membrane and with non-intact skin ends
- b) After a percutaneous injection or puncture; after inserting an invasive medical device (vascular access, catheter, tube, drain, etc); after disrupting and opening an invasive circuit
- c) After removing an invasive medical device
- d) After removing any form of material offering protection (napkin, dressing, gauze, sanitary towel, etc)
- e) After handling a sample containing organic matter, after clearing excreta and any other body fluid, after cleaning any contaminated surface and soiled material (soiled bed linen, dentures, instruments, urinal, bedpan, lavatories, etc)

4 After touching a patient

WHY? To protect you from colonization with patient germs and to protect the health-care environment from germ spread

WHEN? Clean your hands when leaving the patient's side, after having touched the patient *

Situations when Moment 4 applies, if they correspond to the last contact with the patient before leaving him / her:

- a) After shaking hands, stroking a child's forehead
- b) After you have assisted the patient in personal care activities: to move, to bath, to eat, to dress, etc
- c) After delivering care and other non-invasive treatment: changing bed linen as the patient is in, applying oxygen mask, giving a massage
- d) After performing a physical non-invasive examination: taking pulse, blood pressure, chest auscultation, recording ECG

5 After touching patient surroundings

WHY? To protect you from colonization with patient germs that may be present on surfaces / objects in patient surroundings and to protect the health-care environment against germ spread

WHEN? Clean your hands after touching any object or furniture when leaving the patient surroundings, without having touched the patient*

This Moment 5 applies in the following situations if they correspond to the last contact with the patient surroundings, without having touched the patient:

- a) After an activity involving physical contact with the patients immediate environment: changing bed linen with the patient out of the bed, holding a bed rail, clearing a bedside table
- b) After a care activity: adjusting perfusion speed, clearing a monitoring alarm
- c) After other contacts with surfaces or inanimate objects (note – ideally try to avoid these unnecessary activities): leaning against a bed, leaning against a night table / bedside table

***NOTE:** Hand hygiene must be performed in all indications described regardless of whether gloves are used or not.