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# Sterilisation

2016

# Acknowledgment

**This webinar has been developed by Eastern Melbourne PHN on behalf of the Victorian PHN Alliance, which is the collective platform for the six PHNs in Victoria.**

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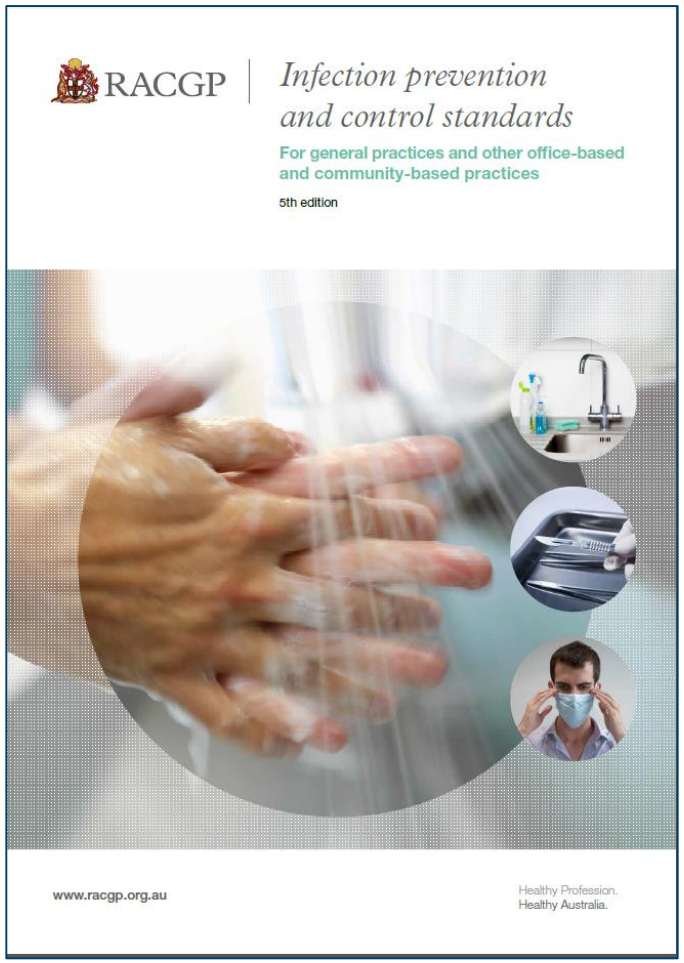
# Objectives

- Define the principles of sterilisation and be able to describe the sterilisation process undertaken in the practice
- Differentiate between standard and transmission based precautions and their application in the sterilisation process
- Recognise the importance of validation and calibration of sterilisation procedures and process to ensure effectiveness of the sterilisation process

# Content

- Risk assessment
- Processing reusable medical devices and equipment
- Staff training
- Equipment processing area
- Reprocessing equipment (sterilisation process)
- What monitoring and maintenance is required?
- What is involved in the calibration and validation process

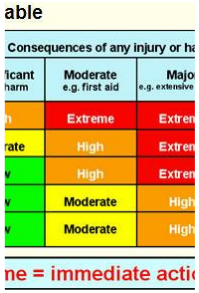
# RACGP Infection prevention and control standards 5th edition



# What do we mean by sterilisation?

# Risk assessment and processing of reusable instruments and equipment

Must have a designated person responsible for sterilisation

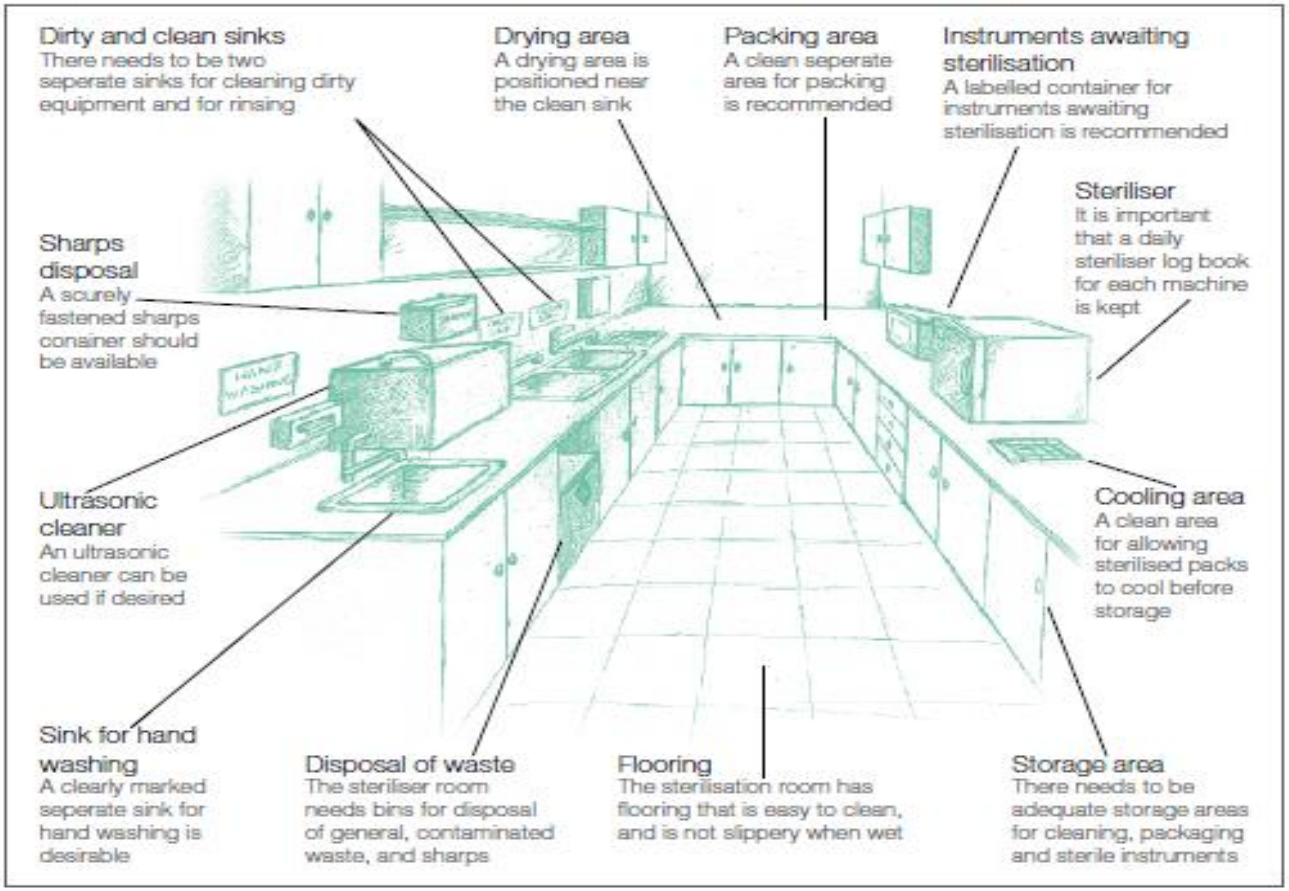



Undertake risk assessment- Spaulding classification

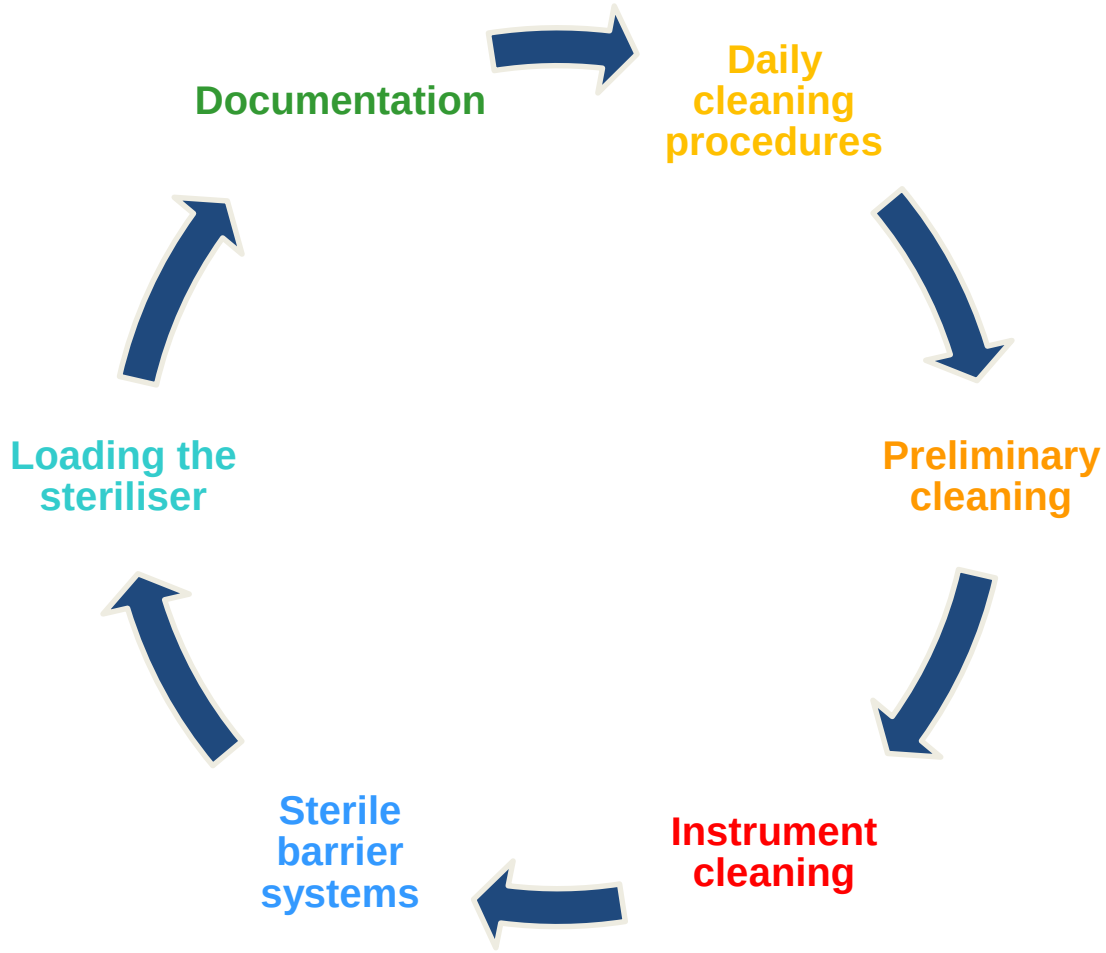

Be able to describe every aspect of instrument and equipment reprocessing

# Staff training

# Treatment room



# Reprocessing equipment



# Daily cleaning procedures

- Dirty instrument container

- Spray bottles

- Correct dilution


# Preliminary cleaning

Removing gross soil can be achieved by one or in combination of the following:

- Wipe off gross soil at the point of use
- Rinse all used instruments under gently running warm water in ‘dirty’ sink/container
- Immersing items in the labelled ‘dirty instruments container’

# Instrument cleaning

- Preparation for manual cleaning
- Use of standard precautions
- Washing and rinsing instruments
- Visually inspect

# Cleaning

- Disposing of water
- Brush care
- Cleaning the area

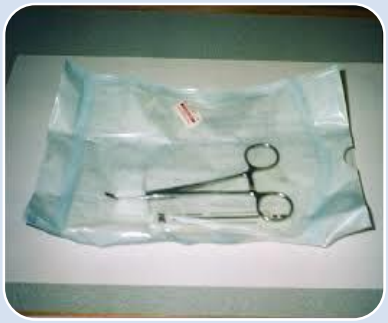
# Sterile barrier systems (packaging)


Clean Area


Class 1 indicator

Correct packaging

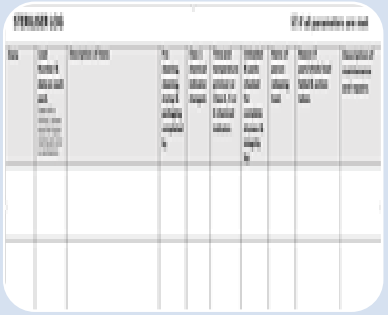
# Sterile barrier systems



Photographs of packs

Sealing packs


Hand hygiene



Recording details

# Loading the steriliser

# Unloading the steriliser

**All sterilisers should produce automatically recorded evidence that the cycle parameters have been met for every cycle.**

- ✓ Check bags for moisture and integrity
- ✓ Check chemical indicators
- ✓ Check for print out for pass/fail

# Documenting the cycle

**Record:**

- Cycle date
- Load number
- Load contents
- Identity of person who prepared the load
- Results of cycle monitoring
- Class 1 chemical indicator change
- Results of other indicators used
- Condition of packaging
- Signature of person releasing or rejecting the load

# Documentation


| RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SEVERITY / PROBABILITY | Catastrophic (1) | Critical (2) | Marginal (3) | Negligible (4) |
| Frequent (A) | High | High | Serious | Medium |
| Probable (B) | High | High | Serious | Medium |
| Occasional (C) | High | Serious | Medium | Low |
| Remote (D) | Serious | Medium | Medium | Low |
| Improbable (E) | Medium | Medium | Medium | Low |
| Eliminated (F) | Eliminated | | | |

# Sterilisation log

**STERILISER LOG**

☑ if all parameters are met

| Date | Load Number & date on each pack. (Label with a nontoxic, solvent based felt tipped marking pen prior to sterilisation) | Description of items | Pre-cleaning, cleaning, drying & packaging completed by. | Class 1 chemical indicator changed. | Time and temperature printout or Class 4, 5 or 6 chemical indicator. | Unloaded & packs checked for complete dryness & integrity by: | Name of person releasing load. | Reason if part/whole load failed & action taken. | Description of maintenance and repairs. |
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# Steriliser maintenance

- Ensures sterility of the equipment processed
- Assists in the longevity of the steriliser
- Should be carried out according to manufacturers instructions
- Annual Calibration and Validation

# Validating the sterilisation process

Validation involves:

- Reviewing policies and procedures
- Performing all the procedures
- Checking the efficacy of the results
- Recording the results process

- Must be performed at installation and then annually

# Single-use items

- Must not be reprocessed
- Single patient use equipment may be reprocessed for use on the same patient
- Have enough single-use items available

# Summary

- Risk assessment and the formulation of policies and procedures
- Staff training and competency
- Sterilisation process
- Calibration and validation of the steriliser

# Thank you for watching