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Sterilisation

2016

Acknowledgment

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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

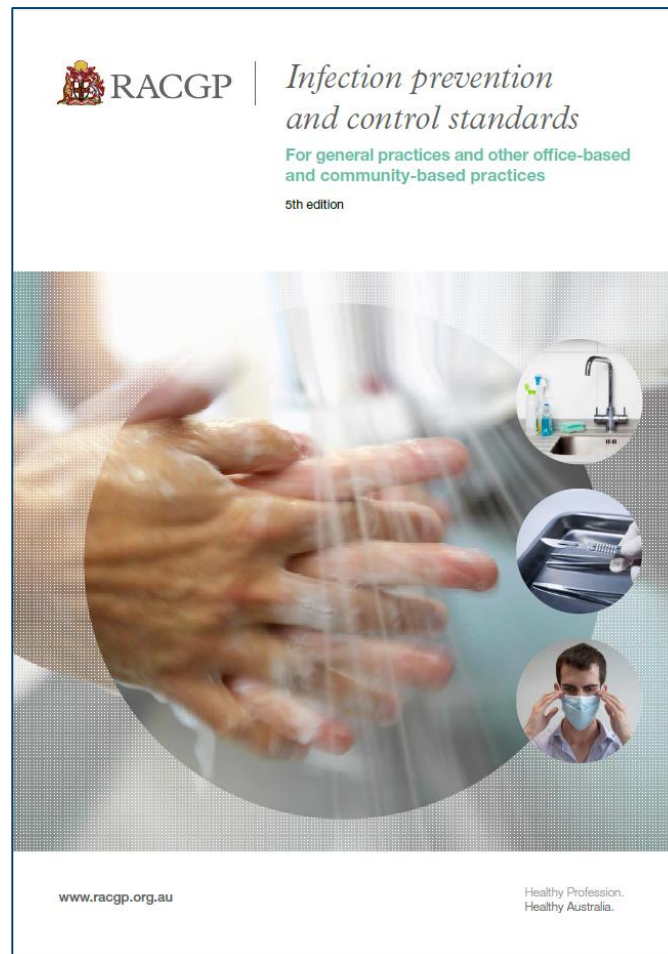


Content

- 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

Consequences of any injury or harm		
Significant harm	Moderate e.g. first aid	Major e.g. extensive
High	Extreme	Extreme
Moderate	High	Extreme
Low	High	Extreme
Low	Moderate	High
Low	Moderate	High

Red = immediate action

Undertake risk assessment- Spaulding classification

Permanent Birth Control (Sterilization)			
	<p>Female Sterilization Female sterilization, or having the fallopian tubes cut or blocked, is the most common permanent birth control method. It is a simple surgical procedure that can be done in a doctor's office or hospital. The procedure involves making a small incision in the lower abdomen and either cutting or blocking the fallopian tubes. This prevents eggs from traveling from the ovaries to the uterus, thus preventing pregnancy.</p> <p>For oral Methods: There are no oral methods for permanent birth control.</p> <p>Non-surgical Methods: There are no non-surgical methods for permanent birth control.</p>	<p>Male Sterilization Male sterilization, or vasectomy, is a simple surgical procedure that can be done in a doctor's office or hospital. The procedure involves making a small incision in the scrotum and either cutting or blocking the vas deferens. This prevents sperm from traveling from the testicles to the urethra, thus preventing pregnancy.</p> <p>For oral Methods: There are no oral methods for permanent birth control.</p> <p>Non-surgical Methods: There are no non-surgical methods for permanent birth control.</p>	<p>Reversibility Both female and male sterilization are considered permanent birth control methods. However, there are some cases where reversal is possible, but it is a complex and expensive procedure.</p>
<p>Cost Female sterilization is typically covered by insurance, but there may be out-of-pocket costs. Male sterilization is also typically covered by insurance, but there may be out-of-pocket costs.</p>	<p>Effectiveness Both female and male sterilization are highly effective, with a failure rate of less than 1%.</p>	<p>Side Effects Both female and male sterilization are safe procedures with minimal side effects. However, there are some risks associated with surgery, such as infection and bleeding.</p>	<p>Availability Both female and male sterilization are available at most fertility clinics and hospitals.</p>
<p>Procedure Female sterilization is a surgical procedure that can be done in a doctor's office or hospital. Male sterilization is also a surgical procedure that can be done in a doctor's office or hospital.</p>	<p>Recovery Both female and male sterilization have a quick recovery time, with most people returning to normal activities within a few days.</p>	<p>Contraindications There are no contraindications for female or male sterilization.</p>	<p>Conclusion Both female and male sterilization are effective, safe, and permanent birth control methods. They are suitable for people who are certain they do not want to have more children.</p>

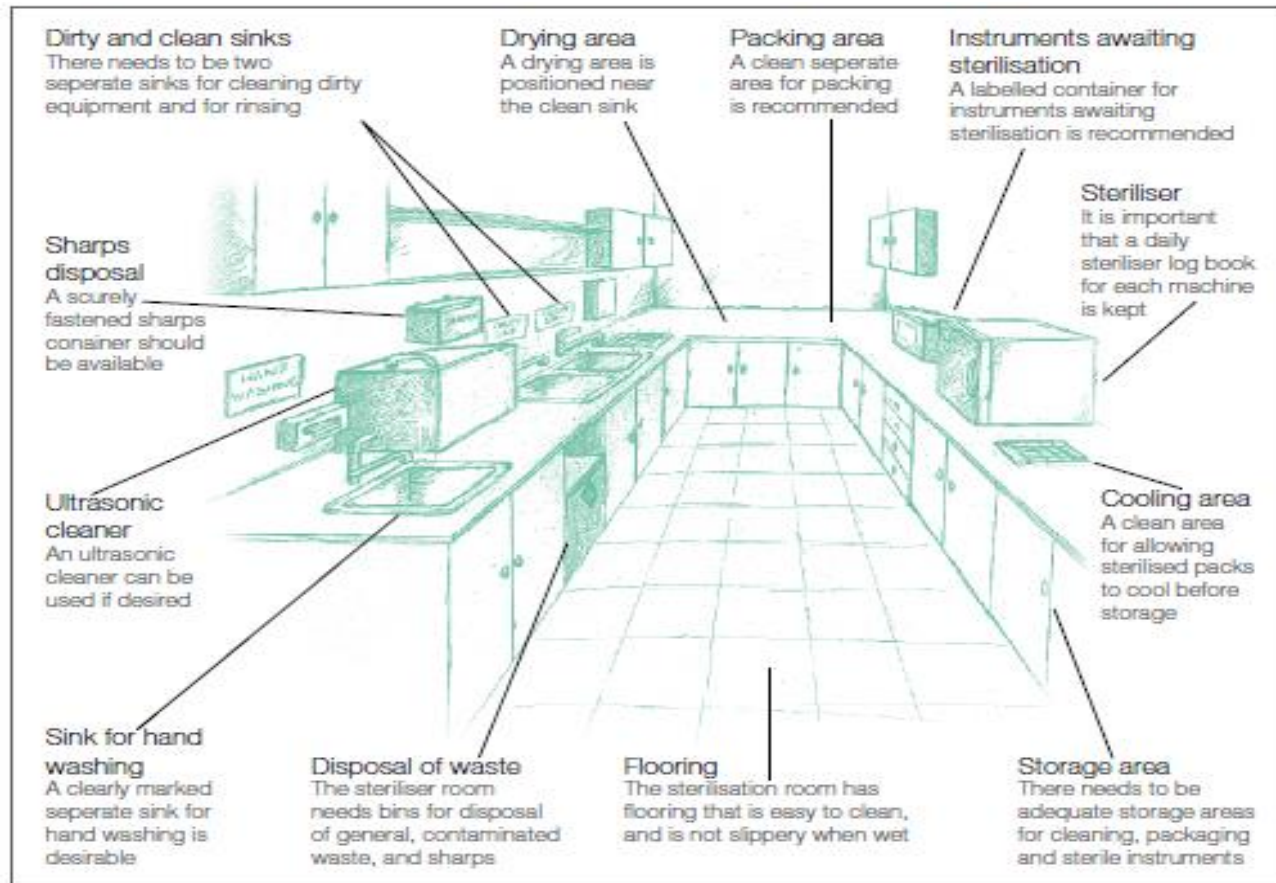
Be able to describe every aspect of instrument and equipment reprocessing



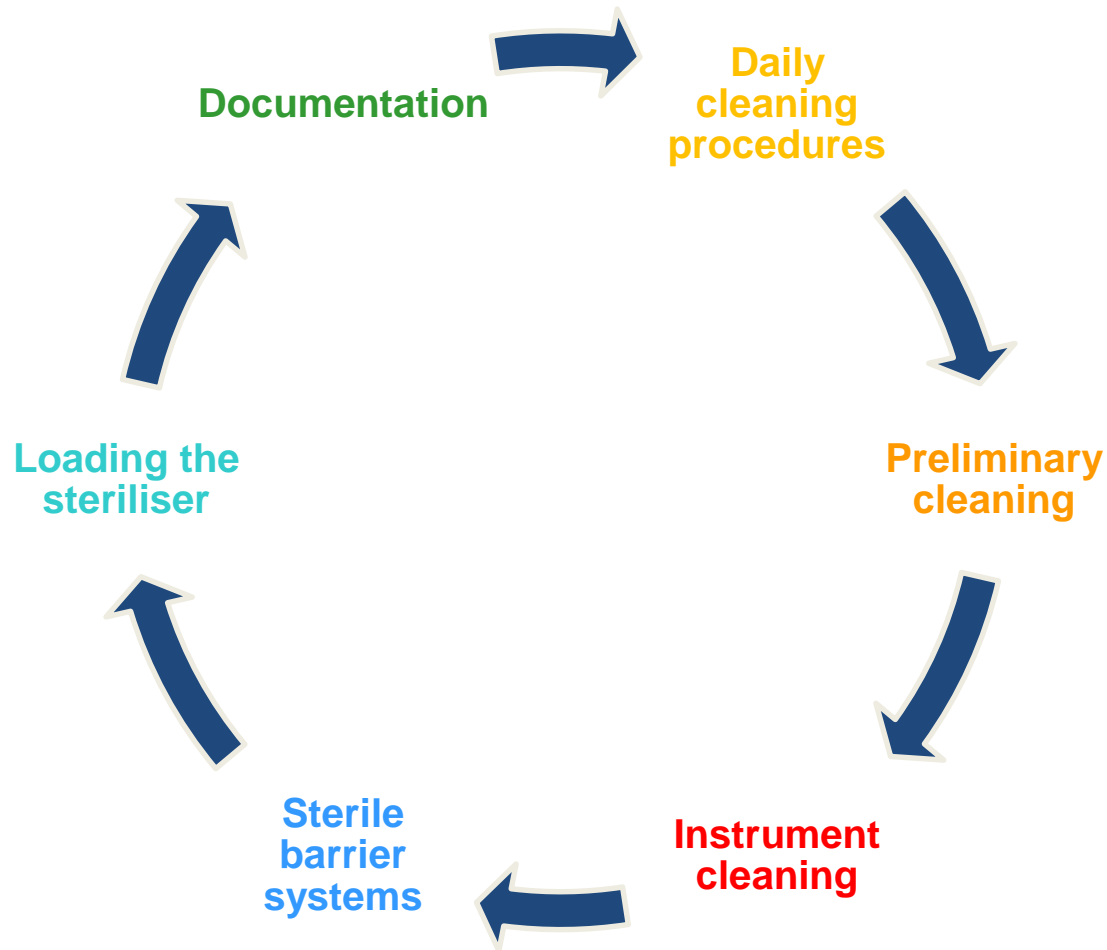
Staff training



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



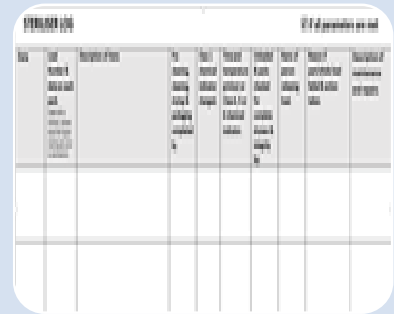
Photographs of
packs



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. <small>(Label with a nontoxic, solvent based felt tipped marking pen prior to sterilisation)</small>	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.



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

