

**Teaching Tool for ‘Bon IPAC/Bad IPAC’ video
‘Bon IPAC’ (Part Two)**

IPAC = infection prevention and control

- Allow at least 30 minutes to include video run times and discussion
- Play ‘Bad IPAC’ video first
- Have audience write down every IPAC breach identified in first run-through
- Re-play ‘Bad IPAC’ video and have audience verbally indicate where breaches occur (there are 20 breaches)
- Stop video at IPAC breach points and discuss:
 - Why it is a breach
 - What should have occurred
- Play ‘Bon IPAC’ video (video starts at 4:19)
- Stop video at areas of ‘good’ IPAC and confirm why these actions are best-practice
- Stop video at areas of ‘good but not perfect’ IPAC and discuss

Bon IPAC Video			
Time	Good IPAC Practise	IPAC Breach	Teaching Points
4:37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officer puts medical gloves on over hatch gloves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hatch gloves are not fluid resistant and do not protect the wearer from potential blood/body fluid exposures ▪ Medical gloves put over hatch gloves protect wearer from fluid leaking through ▪ Discussion: Hatch gloves need to be worn to protect the hands from abrasions and contusions during searches and altercations. The necessity of wearing both medical gloves and hatch gloves, or only medical gloves or only hatch gloves require parallel risk assessments to be performed by the officer. When might an officer wish to wear only hatch gloves, only medical gloves, or both together?
4:53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paramedics perform hand hygiene with ABHR before putting on medical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential Breach: Hand hygiene performed and gloves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While performing hand hygiene before patient contact is exceptionally important, paramedics/firefighters must also be aware of

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	gloves	put on inside cab.	<p>potential of contaminating gloves through touch before patient's side is reached¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion: Where should paramedics/firefighters use ABHR and put on gloves when patient is outside in the winter? Is it reasonable for ABHR and gloves to always be used right before patient contact? How can gloves be protected from contamination if they are put on before paramedic/firefighter has reached the patient's side? ▪ Resource: '4 moments of hand hygiene' from MOH(LTC) Ontario: 'Just Clean Your Hands' program²
5:11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Firefighters perform hand hygiene with ABHR before putting on medical gloves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential Breach: Hand hygiene performed and gloves put on inside cab. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ While performing hand hygiene before patient contact is exceptionally important, firefighters (and paramedics) must also be aware of potential of contaminating gloves through touch (i.e. outside of fire truck) before patient's side is reached³
5:31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officer with medical gloves deals with bleeding driver 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The officer not wearing hatch or medical gloves is protected from exposure by not approaching the bleeding driver
5:48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Firefighter wearing gloves when engaging in patient care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All workers who may be in contact with blood or body fluid should perform hand hygiene and wear medical gloves before patient contact ▪ Bunker gear is appropriate PPE for firefighters to protect themselves from blood/body fluid splashes and sprays
6:13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paramedic is writing notes on paper, not his gloves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Writing on gloves can cause them to rip or tear and cause them to not be clean enough for patient care. Paper is a better medium for note-

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			taking
6:22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramedic puts on N95 respirator and eye protection before intubating patient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramedics are intubating, which is considered a procedure that puts them at high risk of exposure to communicable disease through aerosolization of droplets⁴, Wearing PPE therefore is an important part of self-protection Discussion: Most paramedic services issue N95 respirators to staff. Why are surgical/procedural masks not issued for paramedic use?
6:27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second Paramedic wearing eye protection during intubation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate PPE choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second paramedic is within 2 metres of a procedure considered high risk of causing exposure to a communicable disease through aerosolization of droplets. Both paramedics therefore should be wearing N95 respirators and protective eyewear Discussion: What about the firefighter in the back of the ambulance during intubation? What is a 'safe distance' for workers who are not wearing PPE? Is ambulance ventilation enough to protect the workers from possible exposure?
6:40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramedic opens sterile package and cuts tube right before intubation attempt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intubation tubes are considered single-use critical devices that must be sterile before use. Pre-opening the packaging for any reason compromises the sterility and renders the device unsafe for patient care^{5,6}
7:01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aseptic procedure maintained for intubation. Laryngoscope not dropped, and tube not adjusted against pant-leg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intubation is a procedure that requires the laryngoscope to maintain high-level disinfection before use
7:21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramedic takes off used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paramedic's first pair of gloves were

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	medical gloves and cleans hands in between patients		contaminated from pathogens from the other patient. By removing his gloves, performing hand hygiene and putting on new gloves, he has ensured he will not transfer pathogens patient-to-patient ⁷
8:01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer removes her contaminated medical gloves and cleans her hands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Her hands were contaminated from glove removal so performing hand hygiene afterwards ensures her safety. Discussion: What should she do with her hatch gloves after the call? (Put aside and laundered if contaminated).
8:19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramedic removes his used PPE and cleans his hands before entering cab of his vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used PPE must be removed at end of patient care just before leaving patient environment, disposed of in the garbage and then hand hygiene performed in order for the emergency service worker to be safe from accidental self-contamination⁸
8:48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firefighters clean multi-use patient-care equipment before putting it away 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any multi-use patient-care equipment must be cleaned and disinfected before re-use, even if it doesn't 'look' dirty. Otherwise, equipment can become a vehicle for transferring pathogens from one patient to another⁹
8:53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firefighters remove medical gloves and clean their hands before entering vehicle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used PPE must be removed at end of patient care just before leaving patient environment, disposed of in the garbage and then hand hygiene performed in order for the emergency service worker to be safe from accidental self-contamination¹⁰
9:13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officer cleans his hands before eating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand hygiene should always be performed before preparing, handling (including eating) or serving food¹¹

^{1,3,4} Provincial Infectious Diseases Advisory Committee (PIDAC). (2010). Routine Practices and Additional Precautions in All Health Care Settings. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. May. Available at: <http://www.oahpp.ca/resources/pidac-knowledge/best-practice-manuals/routine-practices-and-additional-precautions.html>

² Just Clean Your Hands. (2008). Your Four Moments for Hand Hygiene. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. Available at: <http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/ms/handhygiene/moments.aspx>

⁵ PIDAC. (2010). Best Practices for Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilization in All Health Care Settings. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. February. Available at: [://www.oahpp.ca/resources/documents/pidac/2010-02%20BP%20Cleaning%20Disinfection%20Sterilization.pdf](http://www.oahpp.ca/resources/documents/pidac/2010-02%20BP%20Cleaning%20Disinfection%20Sterilization.pdf)

⁶ Emergency Health Services Branch. (2007). Infection Prevention and Control: Best Practice Manual for Land Ambulance Paramedics. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. March. Available at: http://www.ambulance-transition.com/pdf_documents/infection_prevention_&_control_best_practices_manual.pdf

⁷ PIDAC (2010) Routine Practices. *Op Cit*.

^{8,9} PIDAC. (2010). Best Practices for Cleaning, Disinfection and Sterilization in All Health Care Settings. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. February. Available at: [://www.oahpp.ca/resources/documents/pidac/2010-02%20BP%20Cleaning%20Disinfection%20Sterilization.pdf](http://www.oahpp.ca/resources/documents/pidac/2010-02%20BP%20Cleaning%20Disinfection%20Sterilization.pdf)

^{10,11} PIDAC (2008). Best Practices for Hand Hygiene in All Health Care Settings. Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care. May. Available at: <http://www.oahpp.ca/resources/pidac-knowledge/best-practice-manuals/hand-hygiene.html>