

Clinical Issues

SHARON A. VAN WICKLIN, MSN, RN, CNOR, CRNFA, CPSN, PLNC

2.8 ©

www.aorn.org/CE

Continuing Education Contact Hours

© indicates that continuing education (CE) contact hours are available for this activity. Earn the CE contact hours by reading this article, reviewing the purpose/goal and objectives, and completing the online Learner Evaluation at <http://www.aorn.org/CE>. Each applicant who successfully completes this program can immediately print a certificate of completion.

Event: #14505

Session: #0001

Fee: Members \$22.40, Nonmembers \$44.80

The contact hours for this article expire February 28, 2017. Pricing is subject to change.

Purpose/Goal

To provide the learner with knowledge of AORN's recommended practices related to adhesive tape rolls as a source of infection, hand hygiene before donning unsterile gloves, preparing for a procedure on a patient who is allergic to di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP), and surgical wound classification.

Objectives

1. Discuss practices that could jeopardize safety in the perioperative area.
2. Discuss common areas of concern that relate to perioperative best practices.
3. Describe implementation of evidence-based practice in relation to perioperative nursing care.

Accreditation

AORN is accredited as a provider of continuing nursing education by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's Commission on Accreditation.

Approvals

This program meets criteria for CNOR and CRNFA recertification, as well as other CE requirements.

AORN is provider-approved by the California Board of Registered Nursing, Provider Number CEP 13019. Check with your state board of nursing for acceptance of this activity for relicensure.

Conflict of Interest Disclosures

Sharon A. Van Wicklin, MSN, RN, CNOR, CRNFA, CPSN, PLNC, has no declared affiliation that could be perceived as posing a potential conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

The behavioral objectives for this program were created by Helen Starbuck Pashley, MA, BSN, CNOR, clinical editor, with consultation from Susan Bakewell, MS, RN-BC, director, Perioperative Education. Ms Starbuck Pashley and Ms Bakewell have no declared affiliations that could be perceived as posing potential conflicts of interest in the publication of this article.

Sponsorship or Commercial Support

No sponsorship or commercial support was received for this article.

Disclaimer

AORN recognizes these activities as CE for RNs. This recognition does not imply that AORN or the American Nurses Credentialing Center approves or endorses products mentioned in the activity.

This Month

■ Adhesive tape rolls as a source of infection

Key words: *adhesive tape, adhesive products, surgical tape, infection prevention.*

■ Removing and discarding the outer layer of adhesive tape

Key words: *adhesive tape, surgical tape, infection prevention.*

■ Hand hygiene before donning unsterile gloves

Key words: *hand hygiene, unsterile gloves, infection prevention.*

■ Preparing for a procedure on a patient who is allergic to Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)

Key words: *di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, DEHP, polyvinyl chloride, PVC, allergy, nursing process, nursing care plan.*

■ Surgical wound classification

Key words: *wound classification, documentation, surgical site infection.*

■ Adhesive tape rolls as a source of infection

QUESTION:

I've noticed that some of my colleagues keep rolls of adhesive tape in the pockets of their cover jackets and then use those rolls of tape to secure surgical dressings and other items. Could this be a potential source of surgical site infection?

ANSWER:

Studies have demonstrated surgical adhesive tape to be a potential reservoir for pathogenic microorganisms.^{1,2} There also have been reports in the literature implicating medical adhesive products in fungal infections³⁻⁶ and in a prolonged outbreak of *Staphylococcus aureus* in a neonatal unit.⁷

Adhesive tape is used to secure IVs, artificial airways, surgical drains, surgical wound dressings, and other items that may provide a portal for microbial entry into the body and subsequent development of infection. Both the adhesive and nonadhesive surface of a tape roll may become contaminated when stored in pockets, hung on stethoscopes, or left lying on countertops or other surfaces. A single roll of tape may be handled by multiple individuals and, after contaminated, the tape may contaminate the hands of personnel who contact or handle it or become a source of contamination for the patients on whom the tape is used. The reuse of contaminated tape

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/2640809>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/2640809>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)