

11th World Summit on Dentistry and Oral Health18th International Conference on Otorhinolaryngology: ENT Surgery

November 16, 2022 | Webinar

Standard principles of infection prevention and control in general practice**Ibrahim Nayif Alotaibi**

Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Infection prevention and control standard principles are primarily focused on minimizing the risk of site infections, these procedures and actions will additionally protect staff working in the perioperative environment. In addition to infection prevention being fundamental to patient safety. The much-repeated mantra that infection prevention and control (IPC) is “everyone’s business” is frequently understood to include not only staff of all roles and grades, but also patients and their relatives, all of whom are seen as stakeholders with a part to play in achieving IPC goals. The principles of infection prevention and control and standard and transmission-based precautions are constant across the health sector. However, the translation of hospital policies and procedures to general practices is often not appropriate due to differing risks, equipment and staff factors. The Infection prevention and control standards for general practices are intended as a guide to assist health professionals and other staff implementing infection prevention and control procedures.

The context: ensuring that an infection-free environment is increasingly seen as requiring the contribution of staff, patients and visitors.

The Aim: aiming to ensure the personal safety against the risk of contamination and knowing the standard principles of Infection prevention and control.

Methods: in this area we can use qualitative semi-structured

interviews with frontline health-care professionals to maintain the basic aim of this issue.

In fact, the standard principles of infection prevention and control include Hand Hygiene, use of personal protective equipment, and safe use and disposal of sharps. Firstly, in hand hygiene hands should be decontaminated in accordance with the (5) moments, in addition to washing hands with liquid soap and water is the most effective method for removing transient organisms. Secondly, using of personal protective equipment, to protect staff from the risk of exposure to blood and other body fluids, reducing the transmission of infection from staff to patients and vice versa. Thirdly, according to safe use and disposal of sharps, in this matter sharps must be single use only, never leave a used needle or blade unattended, sharps or needles must never be disposed of into black domestic or orange clinical waste bags. To conclude, our work highlights that Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) has particular features and standards in healthcare sector at the point of care.

Biography

Ibrahim Alotaibi has graduated from Armed Forces Medical Services (nursing), and currently working at Prince Sultan Military Medical City (PSMMC).

alotaibibraheem@gmail.com

Received Date: October 14, 2022; **Accepted Date:** October 18, 2022; **Published Date:** November 30, 2022