



INSTRUCTIONS FOR WASHING HAND AND USING GLOVES

Doc. No: BG-TAL.10 Publish Date:

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1. PURPOSE

Erciyes University Faculty of Veterinary Medicine is to determine the rules and practices of hand hygiene and glove use to prevent the risk of infection after hand contact with surfaces in all kinds of laboratories, animal hospitals and farm environments that have a risk of infection.

2. RESPONSIBILITY

All faculty staff (academic, administrative and technical staff), students, visitors

3. APPLICATION

Hand washing

- Hands are wetted with warm water.
- Liquid soap or antimicrobial solution is applied to wet hands.
- It is rubbed and foamed so that it spreads over all surfaces of the hands.
- For one minute if chlorhexidine is used, and for two minutes if povidone iodine is used, the hands, especially the palms and between the fingers, are rubbed vigorously to cover the entire surface and between the fingers.
- Hands are rinsed under running water.
- After the washing process is completed, the hands are held downwards to prevent the drained water from flowing towards the elbows.
- Washed hands are dried with disposable paper towels, the tap is turned off using paper towels. The paper towel is thrown into the trash (household waste bin).

Glove Use

- Gloves are worn to prevent cross-contamination (from staff to patients and sterile materials, from patient to staff or from patient to patient by staff).
- Gloves do not completely eliminate the risk of contamination. For this reason, gloves should not be used instead of hand washing. Hands must be washed before wearing gloves and after removing gloves. In cases where the risk of contamination is high, double gloves should be worn.
- Gloves should be changed before touching another area after contact with a contaminated area of the same patient when passing from one patient to another.
- After contact with the patient or contaminated equipment/material with gloves, any other uncontaminated surfaces, doors and handles should not be touched. Two different attempts should never be made with the same glove.
- At the end of the situation that requires wearing gloves, the hands should be washed after the gloves are removed and thrown into the medical waste box.

Situations in which Non-Sterile Gloves are Required

- Contact with blood and compromised skin or mucous membranes, potential presence of highly infectious and dangerous organisms, or in an emergency, intravenous line insertion and removal, blood collection, open aspiration procedures of endotracheal tubes, etc. in procedures that require direct contact with equipment/materials that are visibly contaminated with the patient's blood, body fluids and secretions, or body fluids.

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Quality Management Unit	Dean of the Veterinary Faculty



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- It should be used in procedures that require indirect contact with items that are visibly contaminated with the patient's blood, body fluids and secretions, extracts, or body fluids, such as emptying the container containing vomit, excreta, handling and cleaning instruments, touching wastes, cleaning body fluid spills.

Situations in which Sterile Gloves are Required

- In all attempts to be made on the sterile body area of the patient in any surgical procedure or intervention.
- In cases where the sterility of the materials to be used must be maintained

Surgical Hand Wash

- Hands are wetted with warm water.
- Antimicrobial solution is applied to wet hands. It is washed by rubbing for 2-6 minutes starting from the nail tips, fingers, between the fingers, hand, forearm from the elbow to four fingers up.
- In the first application of the day, the nail bases are brushed for 30 seconds. Disposable sponge brushes impregnated with antiseptic soap are suitable for surgical hand washing.
- 2 minutes is sufficient for intermediate washings.
- In the rinsing process, the water is kept to flow from the hands to the elbows.
- After the washing process is completed, the hands are kept away from the body so that the elbows are flexed and the water flows from the hands to the elbows, and they are dried with a sterile towel or compress.
- Surgical hand washing is repeated before each case.

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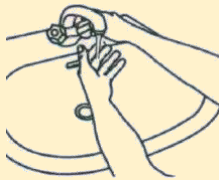
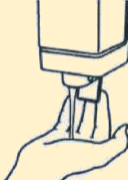








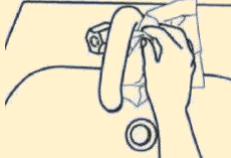



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 <p>1) Wet your hands under running water</p>	 <p>2) Take enough liquid soap on your hand</p>	 <p>3) Rub your hands with the palms facing each other.</p>
 <p>4) Rub the palm of the right hand on the outside of the left hand and the fingers of the right hand between the fingers of the left hand.</p>	 <p>5) Rub with palms facing each other and fingers intertwined.</p>	 <p>6) Rub the back surfaces of the fingers into the palm of the other hand.</p>
 <p>7) Take the thumb of the left hand into the palm of the right hand, grasp the thumb of the left hand with the right thumb and rub it around its axis and vice versa</p>	 <p>8) Rub the fingers of the right hand that you have joined together by rotating the palm of the left hand clockwise and counterclockwise, do the opposite for the left hand</p>	 <p>9) Rinse your hands with water</p>
 <p>10) Dry with disposable paper towels</p>	 <p>11) Use the paper towel to turn off the faucet.</p>	 <p>12) At the end of this process (40-60 seconds), adequate hand hygiene is ensured.</p>

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