

14th June – Reading Part B

Text 4 – Vocab:

- Segregated
- As per
- Split

4. What can staff **find out** from this policy statement?

No mention of where to take waste

(A) **where to transport** different kinds of hospital waste

(B) **who is responsible** for the **disposal** of infectious waste

(C) how to **identify** the various categories of **waste receptacle**

Colours help identify the waste bags and bins

Mentions who should check trolley for cleanliness, but not who should dispose of waste

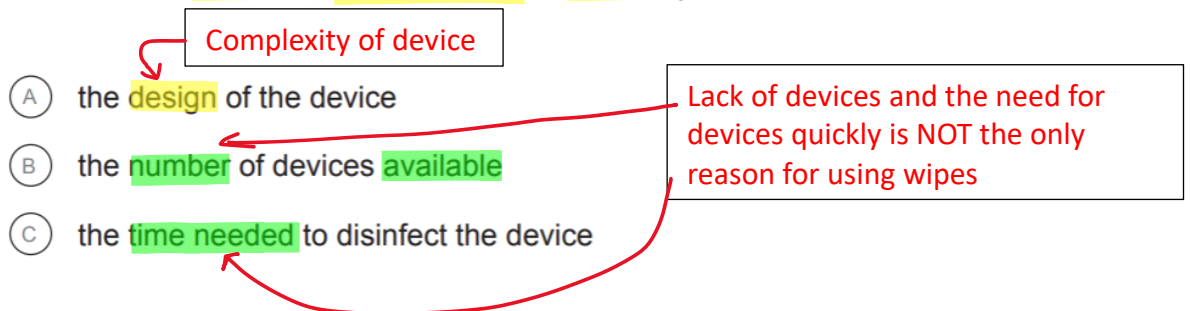
Waste management policy

- The **transportation of waste** is a process that should **begin at the site of generation** where infectious (**orange bag**), offensive (**yellow/black tiger stripe bag**) and domestic (**black bag**) waste must be properly collected and segregated in specific bags and containers.
- The **housekeeping staff/site manager/porter are to ensure that trolleys are checked for cleanliness** after every use, cleaned if required and that all equipment has the periodic deep clean as per National Standards of Cleanliness.
- **Waste bags** must never be transported in the same trolley at the same time as sharps boxes, pharmacy **waste containers (blue lidded bin)** or **placenta containers (red bin)**, as the hard containers are likely to split the plastic bags.
- All waste streams when being transported must be segregated at all times to ensure no contamination. A separate trolley/collection is required for each waste stream.

Text 5 – Vocab:

- Immersion
- Impregnated
- Rapid turnaround

5. What should determine whether or not to use a wipe to disinfect an ICMD?

- Complexity of device
- (A) the design of the device
- (B) the number of devices available
- (C) the time needed to disinfect the device
- Lack of devices and the need for devices quickly is NOT the only reason for using wipes
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Guidelines for the disinfection of ICMDs (intracavity medical devices)

It is important that the disinfectant is in contact with all surfaces of the ICMD and that it remains liquid for the recommended contact time. This is more easily achievable with an automated washer-disinfector or by partial immersion in disinfectant. Disinfectant-impregnated wipes are widely used, but the assurance that all surfaces are in contact with liquid disinfectant for the required time is not easy to achieve as a high-quality assurance standardized process. Therefore, best practice is the use of an automated system or partial immersion, with manual disinfection of any parts that cannot be thus treated. If this is not practical due to the complexity of the device, then wipes may be used. The lack of sufficient devices and requirement for a rapid turnaround should not be seen as the sole reasons for the acceptability of disinfectant wipes.

Text 6 – Vocab:

- Amendments
- Prolongation
- Instigation

6. What does this extract from the new guidelines mention?

No procedures mentioned for providing enteral feeding

The text is about the 'indications' for enteral feeding and lists the rationale for using it

- (A) criteria for determining whether enteral feeding is appropriate
- (B) procedures for administering enteral feeding to malnourished patients
- (C) problems which may occur when enteral feeding continues over an extended period

No mention of problems resulting from enteral feeding

MEMO

To: All Staff

Please see below for the latest amendments to the hospital's **Indications for Enteral Feeding Guidelines**:

- Decisions on route, content, and management of nutritional support are **best made by multidisciplinary nutrition teams**.
- Healthcare professionals **should aim to provide adequate nutrition** to every patient unless **prolongation of life is not in the patient's best interest**.
- Results of admission nutritional screening are recorded in the notes of all patients with serious illness or those needing major surgery.
- **Artificial nutrition support is needed when oral intake is absent or likely to be absent for a period of 5–7 days**.
- **Earlier instigation may be needed in malnourished patients**. Support may also be needed in patients **with inadequate oral intake over longer periods**.

Answers:

- 4** C how to identify the various categories of waste receptacle
- 5** A the design of the device
- 6** A criteria for determining whether enteral feeding is appropriate