

14th November – Reading Part B

Vocabulary

Match the words 1-6 to the definitions A-F

1. Imperative **F**
2. To retain **B**
3. Chaperone **D**
4. Contamination **A**
5. To decline **C**
6. Core **E**

- A. The presence of something harmful or dirty in a place where it shouldn't be.
- B. To keep or hold onto something.
- C. To politely say no or refuse something that is offered to you.
- D. A person who watches over or accompanies someone to make sure they are safe or follow the rules.
- E. The most important or essential part of something.
- F. Something that is very important or necessary.

Instructions for today's lesson:

1. We will answer three Reading Part B questions in exam conditions
2. For each question, you will have 3 minutes to read and choose the correct answer: A, B or C
3. Once you have seen all three texts and answered the questions, you will go to a breakout room and have 3 minutes to discuss your answer for each question – please discuss why you chose A, B or C and use elimination if possible
4. We will come back to the main room and use the poll before we discuss the answers for each question
5. We will use the same process to check all three questions

1 The purpose of this guideline on Aseptic Non-Touch Technique is to

- (A) introduce a revised classification of items used in invasive procedures.
- (B) outline the steps involved in performing a particular type of invasive procedure.
- (C) give details of a means of reducing patient risk during invasive procedures.

Aseptic Non-Touch Technique (ANTT)

Protecting key parts

Maintaining asepsis during invasive procedures is a core component of ANTT. Where key parts of equipment become contaminated with pathogenic microorganisms and asepsis is not maintained, there is an increased risk infections to vulnerable patients. Therefore, it is imperative to identify the key parts required for any invasive procedure, in order that they can be protected. Not touching key parts, either directly or indirectly, is critical to achieving asepsis. To identify key parts in any invasive procedure, consider which part(s) of equipment will have direct contact with a susceptible body site or sterile fluids. For example, in intravenous therapy (IV), key parts are those which come into direct contact with the intravenous medication/fluid, such as needles, syringe tips, or catheters that will be used to administer the IV. In wound care, consider all the dressing pack equipment as key parts.

2 The hospital policy on chaperones makes the point that

- (A) medical staff **must record** why they were unwilling to treat a patient without one.
- (B) a **patient's views** on having one can only be **ignored** in certain circumstances.
- (C) there is a **degree of flexibility** in appointing a suitable person to be one.

Hospital chaperone policy

If any personal care is to be given by a member of the opposite sex, the individual must be offered the option of a chaperone. **The chaperone must be acceptable to the person receiving care.** Wherever possible, a chaperone should be a healthcare professional, but in cases where such a person is unavailable, and if the examination/ procedure cannot be safely postponed, then the patient must be offered the opportunity to invite a relative, carer or friend to be present. If this is not possible, then a non-clinical member of staff from the healthcare team may be asked to undertake the function. **If the patient declines the offer of a chaperone during a procedure, this should be respected.** **If the healthcare professional does not want to proceed with care when the patient has refused a chaperone, the reasons must be explained to the patient.**

- 3 The regulations on cleaning medical devices remind the reader that
- (A) cleaning should where possible be performed by the relevant specialist departments.
 - (B) it may sometimes be necessary to prove that correct procedures have taken place.
 - (C) a new system for recording the use of such equipment has been implemented.

Cleaning and decontamination of medical devices

Guidance on the prevention of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) or variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) means that special consideration must be given to the use and decontamination of any devices which are likely to become contaminated with high risk matter.

The Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Team and Sterile Services can provide support, but departments likely to encounter tissue or medical devices which may become contaminated with CJD/vCJD proteins must have a written procedure for dealing with such devices.

Wherever it is necessary to quarantine instruments or other reusable medical devices prior to cleaning, it is essential to discuss this with the relevant reprocessing area and also the Surgical Instrument Manager (or their appointed deputy), who will act as the Responsible Person and ensure that all relevant steps are followed and that any relevant documentation is retained for any future inspection.

Answers:

- 1. C**
- 2. C**
- 3. B**