

## Key preventive measures to Keeping infections from spreading in a hospital

According to a study published in the journal Infection, Disease & Health, an estimated average of 165,000 hospital-acquired infections occur in Australia each year.

It's incumbent upon all health care professionals to work proactively toward the goal of reducing this threat. Best practices are founded upon three cleaning pillars: (1) equipment, (2) technique and (3) solvents:

### › Equipment



Fully washable microfiber cloths and buckets containing a cleansing solution are best for **maximum disinfection.**

#### Disposable microfiber cleaning cloths

may be required for higher risk areas such as operating theatres, shared use rooms, where the risk of transmission is greater.



### › Technique



All staff must be trained on each type of **cleaning agent** and how they're used.

Infrequently touched surfaces should be addressed first, with **high-touch surfaces** (e.g. patient bedding, light switches, control knobs) last and **the most thorough.**



### › Solvents



**Use disinfectants in combination** with a neutral detergent, not as a stand-alone agent.

Strict adherence to these best practice guidelines can help reduce the risk of HAIs, whether from patient to patient or to all-important staff and personnel. For more information on health care cleaning solutions, please visit our website.