Debate

Affirmative

No disclosures or conflicts to declare.





We would like to acknowledge this land that we meet on today is the traditional lands of the Kaurna people and that we respect their spiritual relationship with their country.

We also acknowledge the Kaurna people as the custodians of the greater Adelaide region and that their cultural and heritage beliefs are still as important to the living Kaurna people today.



Transmission-based Precautions

Do we stay with standard contact droplet airborne or do we move to standard contact respiratory?



Posters

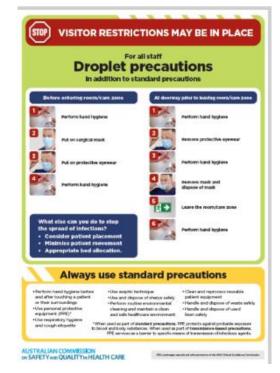
Standard



Contact



Droplet



Airborne





Posters- Combined

Contact & Droplet



Contact & Airborne





QUESTION?







Series of National Guidelines (SoNGs) for Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Version updates

2020	2021	2022	2023
44	14	9	0

Moral injury refers to the psychological, social and spiritual impact of events involving betrayal or transgression of one's own deeply held moral beliefs and values occurring in high stakes situations



COVID-19 CDNA National Guidelines for Public Health Units – Appendix D: Full revision history, accessed on 07 November 2023



The National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards

1 July 2023 short notice assessments have commenced





Infection Prevention and Control Systems

Item

Action

Standard and transmission-based precautions

Standard precautions include hand hygiene, use of personal protective equipment (masks, gloves, gowns, protective eyewear) to prevent blood or body fluid exposure, routine environmental cleaning aligned to risk, safe use and disposal of sharps, reprocessing of reusable equipment and devices, respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette (including physical distancing), aseptic technique, linen and waste management.

Transmission-based precautions include droplet, contact and airborne precautions, or a combination of these precautions based on the route of transmission of infection.

3.06 The health service organisation has processes to apply standard and transmission-based precautions that are consistent with the current edition of the Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare¹⁷, jurisdictional requirements, and relevant jurisdictional laws and policies, including work health and safety laws

3.07 The health service organisation has:

- Collaborative and consultative processes for the assessment and communication of infection risks to patients and the workforce
- Infection prevention and control systems, in conjunction with the hierarchy of controls, in place to reduce transmission of infections so far as is reasonably practicable
- Processes for the use, training, testing and fitting of personal protective equipment by the workforce
- d. Processes to monitor and respond to changes in scientific and technical knowledge about infections, relevant national or jurisdictional guidance, policy and legislation
- e. Processes to audit compliance with standard and transmissionbased precautions
- Processes to assess competence of the workforce in appropriate use of standard and transmission-based precautions
- g. Processes to improve compliance with standard and transmission-based precautions



Infection Prevention and Control Systems

Item

Standard and transmission-based precautions

Standard precautions include hand hygiene, use of personal protective equipment (masks, gloves, gowns, protective eyewear) to prevent blood or body fluid exposure, routine environmental cleaning aligned to risk, safe use and disposal of sharps, reprocessing of reusable equipment and devices, respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette (including physical distancing), aseptic technique, linen and waste management. Transmission-based precautions include droplet, contact and airborne

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the route of transmission of

Action

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 - d. Processes to monitor and respond to changes in scientific and technical knowledge about infections, relevant national or jurisdictional guidance, policy and legislation
 - Processes to audit compliance with standard and transmissionbased precautions
 - Processes to assess competence of the workforce in appropriate use of standard and transmission-based precautions
 - g. Processes to improve compliance with standard and transmission-based precautions

Item

Standard and transmission-based precautions

Action

- 3.08 Members of the workforce apply standard precautions and transmission-based precautions whenever required, and consider:
 - Patients' risks, which are evaluated at referral, on admission or on presentation for care, and re-evaluated during care
 - Whether a patient has a communicable disease, or an existing or a pre-existing colonisation or infection with organisms of local or national significance
 - Accommodation needs and patient placement to prevent and manage infection risks
 - d. The risks to the wellbeing of patients in isolation
 - Environmental control measures to reduce risk, including but not limited to heating, ventilation and water systems; work flow design; facility design; surface finishes
 - Precautions required when a patient is moved within the facility or between external services
 - The need for additional environmental cleaning or disinfection processes and resources
 - h. The type of procedure being performed
 - i. Equipment required for routine care
- 3.09 The health service organisation has processes to:
 - Review data on and respond to infections in the community that may impact patients and the workforce
 - Communicate details of a patient's infectious status during an episode of care, and at transitions of care
 - Provide relevant information to a patient, their family and carers about their infectious status, infection risks and the nature and duration of precautions to minimise the spread of infection

Safety and Quality

infection.



Environmental footprint

- Waste streams
- Product selection
- Product development
- Use of solar/wind energy systems





Thank you!

