

Infection Prevention and Control Care Checklist – Whooping Cough (Pertussis)

This Care checklist should be used with patients who are suspected of or are known to have Whooping cough, while the patient is considered infectious and then signed off at end of the isolation period / discharge. Each criteria should be ticked ✓ if in place or X if not, the checklist should be then initialled after completion, daily.

Patient Name:
CHI:

Date Isolation Commenced.....

		Date:					
Patient Placement/ Assessment of Risk		Daily check (✓/x)					
Patient Placement /Assessment of risk	Patient isolated in a single room with <i>en suite</i> facilities / own commode. If a single room is not available, an IPCT risk assessment is completed daily. Isolation required from the onset of symptoms until 48 hours of appropriate antibiotic treatment has been completed or for 21 days from onset of symptoms if they have not received appropriate antibiotic treatment						
	The yellow IPC isolation sign must be placed on the door to the patient’s room.						
	The door should remain closed and if the door cannot be closed, then an IPCT risk assessment should be completed and reviewed daily.						
Standard Infection Control & Transmission Based Precautions	Hand Hygiene (HH)						
	All staff must use correct 6 step technique for hand hygiene at 5 key moments						
	HH facilities are offered to patient after using the toilet and prior to mealtimes etc. (clinical wash hand basin/ wipes where applicable)						
	Personal Protective Clothing (PPE)						
	Disposable gloves, yellow apron and FRSM. Staff should risk assess the need for eye/face protection. HH must be carried out following removal of PPE. Staff should risk assess the need for eye protection i.e. goggles/visor where they feel there is a risk of body fluid splashing onto the face or staff are within 1 metre of the patient						
	Staff are wearing fit tested FFP3 masks and eye protection during Aerosol Generating Procedures (AGPs). (See Table 1 below for list of AGPs)						
	Visitors participating in patient care should be offered appropriate PPE.						
	Safe Management of Care Equipment						
	Single-use items are used where possible or equipment is dedicated to patient while in isolation.						
	There are no non-essential items in room e.g. Excessive patient belongings						
	Twice daily decontamination of the patient equipment by HCW is in place using 1,000 ppm solution of chlorine based detergent before rinsing off and drying. Manufacturer’s guidance should be followed for contact time.						
	Safe Management of Care Environment						
	Twice daily clean of isolation room is completed by Domestic services, using a solution of 1,000 ppm chlorine based detergent with before rinsing off and drying. Manufacturer’s guidance should be followed for contact time. A terminal clean should be arranged on day of discharge/ end of isolation.						
	Linens and Clinical/Healthcare waste						
All laundry is placed in a water soluble bag, then into a clear plastic bag (place water soluble bag in the brown plastic bag used in mental health areas), tied then into a red laundry hamper bag.							
Clean linen must not be stored in the isolation room.							
All waste generated in the room should be disposed of as clinical waste/ healthcare waste.							
Information for patients/carers	Information for patients and their carers						
	The patient has been given information on their infection/ isolation and provided with a patient information leaflet (PIL) if available						
	If taking clothing home, carers have been issued with a Washing Clothes at Home patient information leaflet (PIL). (NB. Personal laundry is placed into a domestic water soluble bag, then into a patient clothing bag before being given to carer to take home) NB it should be recorded in the nursing notes that both advice and the information leaflet has been issued.						
HCW Daily Initial :							

Date Isolation ceased/ Terminal Clean Requested: Signature: Date:

Table 1

List of AGPs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intubation, extubation and related procedures e.g. Manual Ventilation Tracheostomy/tracheotomy procedures Bronchoscopy Surgery and post mortem procedures in which high speed devices are used to open respiratory tract Dental procedures Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) e.g. Bi-level positive airway pressure ventilation (BIPAP), continuous positive airway pressure ventilation (CPAP) Hi-frequency oscillatory ventilation Induction of sputum High flow oxygen

Appendix 1: Infection Prevention and Control Risk Assessment
 (for patients with known or suspected infection that cannot be isolated)

Addressograph Label:
 Patient Name and DOB/CHI:



Daily Assessment / Review Required

	COMMENTS	DATE						
Daily Assessment Performed by <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Initials</i></p>								
Known or suspected Infection e.g. unexplained loose stools, MRSA, Group A Strep, <i>C. difficile</i> , Influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Please state</i></p>								
Infection Control Risk , e.g. unable to isolate, unable to close door of isolation room. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Please state</i></p>								
Reason unable to isolate / close door to isolation room , e.g. falls risk, observation required, clinical condition. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Please state</i></p>								
Additional Precautions put in place to reduce risk of transmission, e.g. nursed next to a clinical wash hand basin, at end of ward, trolley containing appropriate PPE at end of bed, next to low risk patient, clinical waste bin placed next to bed space. <i>Please state</i>								
Infection Prevention and Control have been informed of patient's admission and are aware of inability to adhere to IPC Policy? <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Yes / No</i></p>								
Summary Detail of Resolution								

Daily risk assessments are no longer required

Signed _____
Date _____