

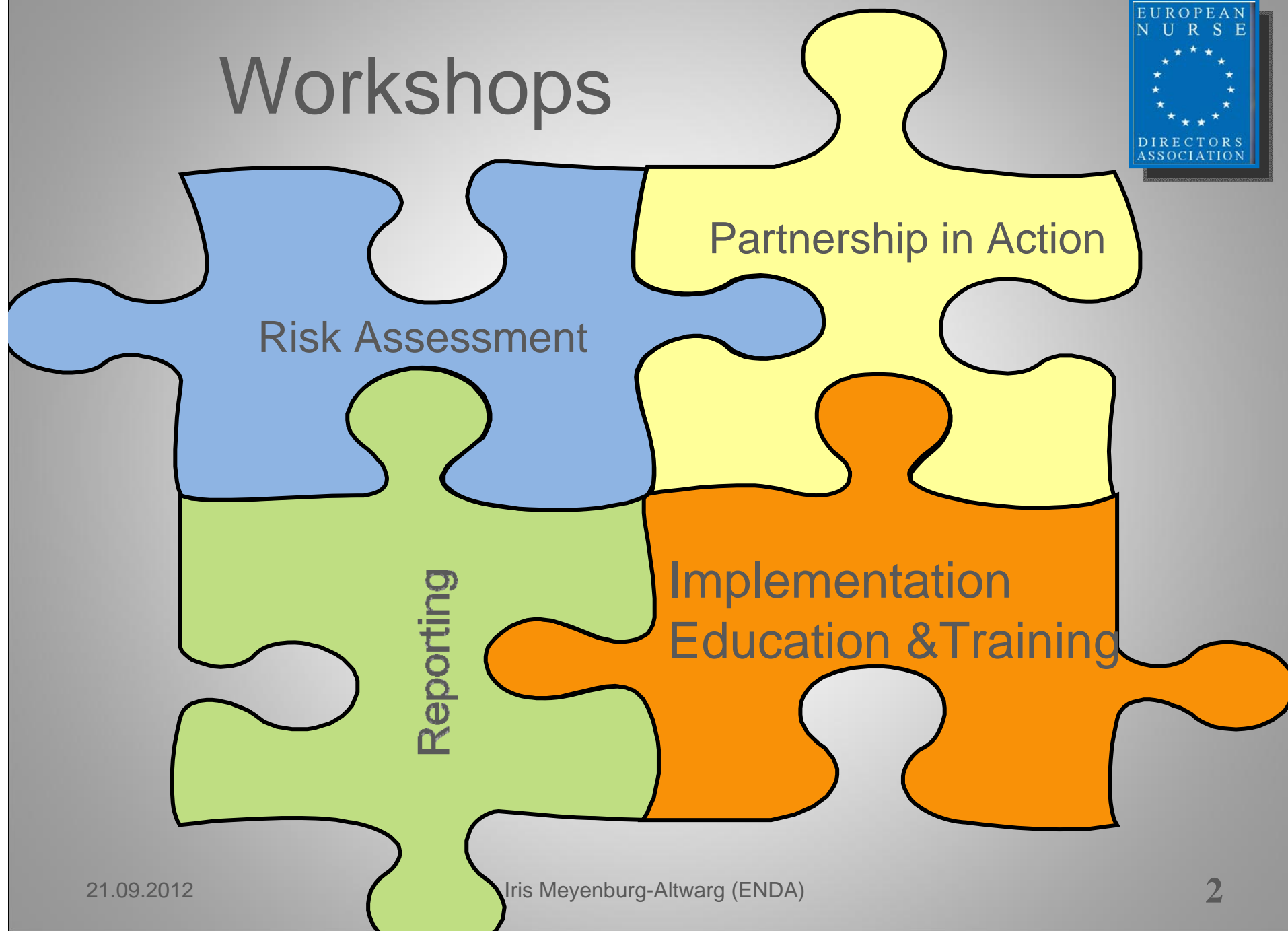


Workshop: Implementation – Education - Training

3rd European Biosafety Summit 1st June 2012

Directive 2010/32/EU

Workshops



Content

- Education - Teaching and Instruction
- Intention and Outcome of the Instruction
- Training
- Examples of Training Proposals
 - Basic, Continuing & Further Education
 - Cross-Professional Measures
- Classification Scheme for Knowledge Transfer
- Commentary on the Examples
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Education -Teaching & Instruction



Education

The teaching and training relating to regulations, procedures and also the management of wounds as a result of sharp/pointed Instruments ensues from:



- Implementation of the directive
- Recruitment of new employees, incl. staff indirectly involved (e.g. kitchen staff, cleaners etc..)
- Subsequent follow-ups at regular intervals

Intention of the Instruction

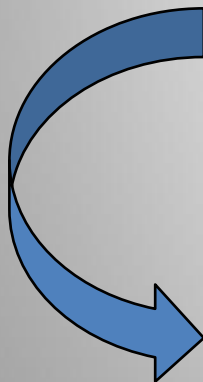


Prevention of injury caused by environmental and/or behavioural factors

Change in
the
framework
parameters



Change
in individual
health-related
behaviour

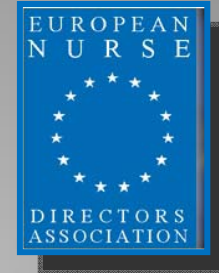


Place of work
Safe equipment
Safe work process
Information



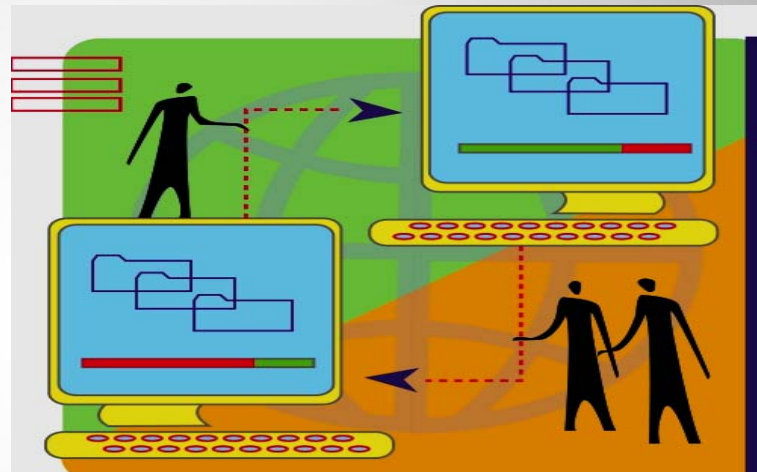
Staff
Vaccination
(Personal Protective Equipment) PPE
(Post Exposure Prophylaxis) PEP

Outcome of the Instruction



Knowledge about:-

- Standing regulations of the enterprise
- Who
- When
- What
- Where
- How



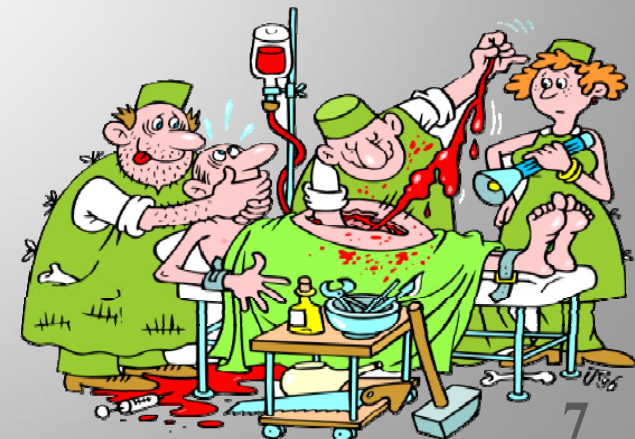
(Including evaluation parameters and compliance control)

Provision of Information about specific standardised support programmes

Training

Under this heading, we understand practice relevant exercises and training measures for the staff in relation to a safer mode of behaviour and the correct utilisation of safety technologies including necessary changes in processes and procedures

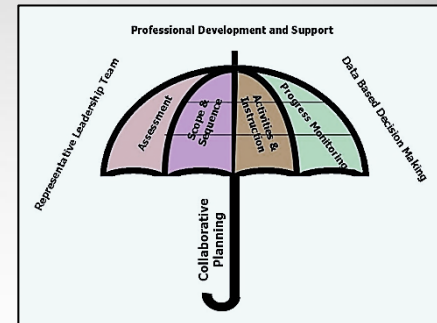
Ultimately, the continuous review and updating of safety technologies is the best guarantee for the success of effective safety management



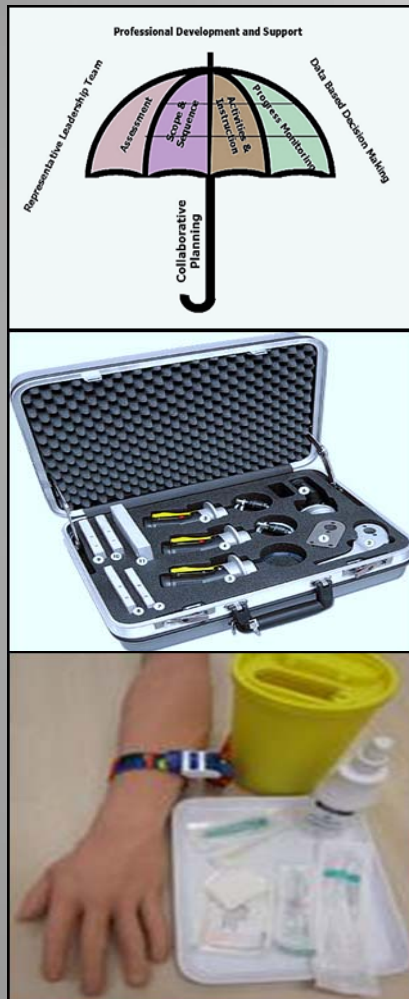
Beispiele von Trainingsangeboten

Aus- Fort und Weiterbildung

- Bestandteil des Curriculums
- Pflichtfortbildungen (Kataloge)
- Poster
- Aktionsveranstaltungen
- Musterkoffer für Übungen
- Standards für Produkte und Handling
- Angebot als POL
- Besichtigung der Unterstützungsbereiche vor Ort, um Arbeitsvorgänge zu sehen und Gefährdungspotential zu erkennen



Examples of Training Proposals (1)



Basic, Continuous & Further Education

- Elements of the Curriculum
- Compulsory further training (catalogue)
- Posters
- Special events to engender commitment
- Sample case used for practice
- Standards for chosen safety products and their handling
- Available offer under **Problem Oriented Learning**
- Visits to support departments in order to experience their work procedures and to build awareness of potential dangers and risks

Examples of Training Proposals (2)








Cross-Professional Measures

- “Safety culture” instead of “Blame culture”
- A component of the induction day for new staff members
 - Info-stand (market place) with various fields - Pharmacy, Hygiene, Nursing, Laundry, Kitchen
 - “Common Trunk” educational event to include education, teaching and further education / training
 - Cooperation on information events for the staff, jointly with insurance companies and manufacturers of products and their installation
- Transparency of measures – effect – compliance
- Discipline, motivation, leadership behaviour



Classification Scheme for Knowledge Transfer (1)



§	Legal Framework	Extracts from Directive 2010/32/EU
	Facts	PLAN
	Danger / Risks	
	Aims	
	Handling in practice	DO
	Training advice	
	Evaluation	CHECK
	Notes/Links/Hints	

- Simple, understandable and clearly indicated with symbols
- Useful across the professions and sector/dept. related
- Modular construction
- Simple and specific to update and extend
- Classified in accordance with PDCA

Beispiel: Erläuterungen zu Feldern


§	Begründungs- -zusammenhang	Warum ist es wichtig die folgenden Inhalte umzusetzen? ↪ entsprechende Auszüge aus der Richtlinie 2012/32EU
	Fachwissen	↪ Evidenzbasierte Fachinhalte (Medizin, Arbeitssicherheit, Hygiene, Recht, Pädagogik, Psychologie...)
	Gefahren / Risiken	↪ Was passiert wenn es nicht oder nicht richtig ausgeführt wird?
	Ziele	↪ Was soll mit der Einführung/Umsetzung... erreicht werden?
	Praktische Anwendung	↪ Durchführung in der Praxis (Handlungsempfehlungen)
	Schulungshinweise	↪ Didaktik, Methodik der theoretischen Wissensvermittlung
	Evaluation	↪ Festlegen von Evaluationskriterien und Indikatoren
	Tipps/Links/Hinweise	↪ Weiterführende Literatur/Studien, mögliche Experten, bewährte Praxistipps

Classification Scheme for Knowledge Transfer (2) – Commentary to Fields






§	Legal Framework	Why is it important to implement the following items? ↪ pursuant to items from Directive 2010/32/EU
	Facts	↪ Evidence based subject matter (medicine, work safety hygiene, law, pedagogy, psychology ...)
	Danger/Risks	↪ What happens when something is not (or not correctly) carried out?
	Aims	↪ What should be achieved during the introduction / implementation
	Handling in practice	↪ Implementation in practice (Recommendations)
	Training advice	↪ Didactic and methodology of communicating theoretical knowledge
	Evaluation	↪ Establishing criteria and indicators for evaluation purposes
	Notes/Links/Hints	↪ Follow up literature / Studies, recommend experts, proven practical tips



Example - Sharps Containers

§	Legal Framework	<p>Clause 6: Elimination, prevention and protection</p> <p>“place effective disposal procedures and clearly marked and technically safe containers for the handling of disposable sharps and injection equipment as close as possible to the assessed areas where sharps are being used or to be found, ...“</p> <p>(Directive 2010/32/EU)</p> <p>Clause 8: Training</p> <p>preventive measures including standard precautions, safe systems of work, the correct use and disposal procedures, the importance of immunisation, according to the procedures at the workplace...”</p> <p>(Directive 2010/32/EU)</p>
	Facts	<p>Approximately a third of all registered occupational infections in the health service happen with the disposal of sharp/pointed instruments. An important protection from injuries with the disposal of contaminated sharp instruments such as scalpels, cannulas and other iv devices is the correct selection of disposal containers. Additionally, it is important that the sharps container is taken with to the place of the activity and that the person, who works with the instrument, disposes of it directly after use. The use of the container should be possible with one hand. No one should recap instruments into their sleeves, because injuries are thus pre-programmed.</p>

Example - Sharps Containers

	Danger / Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needle-stick injuries and cuts • high infection risk • possibly limited functionality of hand/fingers depending upon the kind of injury • possibly downtime of sick staff member
	Aims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no injuries with contaminated articles such as cannulas or other iv devices, scalpels or lancets • no transmission of infections from the patient to the employee
	Handling in Practice	<p>Handling in practice: What must be considered when disposing of sharp instruments:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •no recapping or placing in kidney dishes or on trays •A butterfly, which is packed rolled up, often rolls itself again on disposal. Therefore, either use a butterfly packed non rolled or use sharps containers with a large opening •To optimise the use of the containers, place varied containers in suitable sizes and in sufficient quantity in all places •Adaption of the “disposal concept” set by the institution/enterprise •Introduction of suitable containers => must be safe, unbreakable, marked for maximum capacity and must also enclose the waste securely •They must be taken with, i.e. in patient rooms where the employee intends to use the sharp instrument •Sharps containers must be safely transportable. (e.g. placed in a fixed position on a tray or other carrying object)

Example - Sharps Containers

	<p>Handling in Practice</p> <p><i>Continued</i></p>	<p>Sharp Containers must fulfil the following characteristics:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They must be lockable one-way containers. • They must be unbreakable and stay closed e.g. under pressure and/or with impact • They must be penetration-proof. • They must not be sensitive to humidity. • Their size and opening must match the content to be disposed (e.g. some iv devices need a larger opening) • They do not open when separating the parts of iv devices on disposal. • They must be clearly recognised as waste containers by colour, form and label • They must be provided with user instructions, where possible on the container itself
	<p>Training advice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compulsory special training for each employee who uses sharp instruments • Training measures should be carried out together with “needle stick injuries awareness program” • Training should always involve practical exercises

Sharps Containers - Example

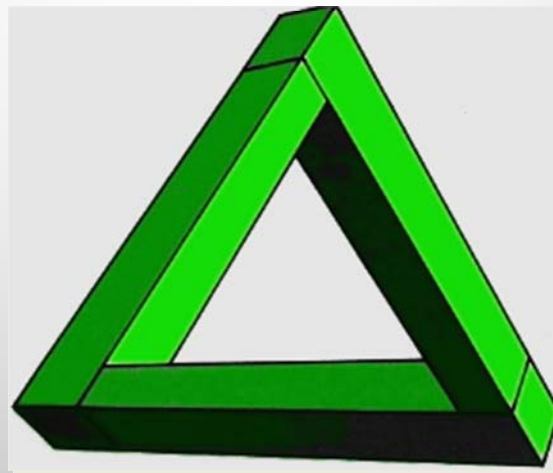
	Evaluation	<p>Evaluation 6 weeks after introduction of sharps containers evaluation of user acceptance and use through the multipliers and relevant expert</p> <p>Indicators Measuring the number of sharps containers used Recording the number of reported needle-stick injuries</p>
	Notes/Links/Hints	<p><u>Directive 2010/32/ EU</u></p>

Résumé

- Safety (training) is a matter of culture and the attitude of each individual – It is not a culture of blame
- N.B. Awareness - Avoidance
- It needs to be introduced with a programme containing a substantial practical element together with controls for sustainability and compliance

The Triangle

Suitable Safety Products



Suitable processes &
framework conditions

Informed Staff

Thank you for your attention

