

SUPERIOR HEALTH Quality Alliance

Nursing Home COVID-19 Leadership Roundtable and Office Hours: Lower Infections - Laundry and Food Services

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Empowering patients, families and caregivers to achieve health care quality improvement

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Objectives

- Evaluate infection control gaps in practices in the laundry and food services.
- Review regulatory requirements.
- Explore how to easily implement evidence-based practices.



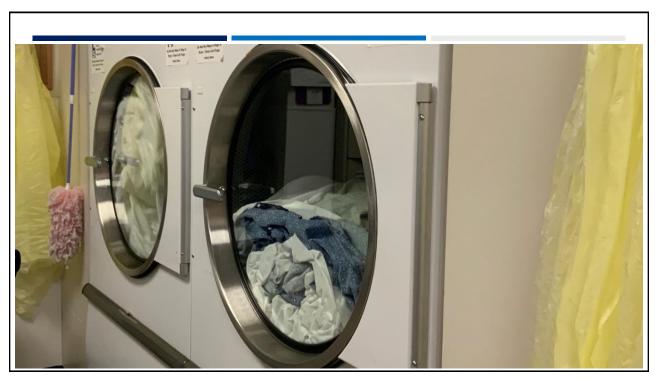




LOWER INFECTIONS LAUNDRY AND FOOD SERVICES

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FOOD SERVICES

- Ensure there is a clear separation between the clean and dirty areas and dirty food carts are not stored in the clean area.
- Per <u>CMS regulations</u>, the facility is required to store, prepare, distribute, and serves food under sanitary conditions to prevent foodborne illness.
- Per <u>CMS guidance</u>, ensure equipment in the kitchen, such as refrigerators, food carts, tray line equipment, freezers, dishwashers, ovens, stoves, and ranges etc. is maintained in safe operating condition and according to manufacturers' specifications.

Dishwashers





- Dishwashing machines use either heat or chemical sanitization methods.
 Manufacturer's instructions must always be followed.
- High Temperature Dishwasher (heat sanitization):
 - Wash 150-165 degrees.
 - Final Rinse 180 degrees or 165 degrees for a stationary rack, single temperature machine.
- Low Temperature Dishwasher (**chemical sanitization**):
 - Wash I20 degrees F; and
 - Final Rinse 50 ppm (parts per million) hypochlorite (chlorine) on dish surface in final rinse.
 - The chemical solution must be maintained at the correct concentration, based on periodic testing, at least once per shift per shift, and for the effective contact time according to manufacturer's guidelines.

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Dishwashers





- Consider checking and recording dishwasher temperatures at each meal service.
- Post logs in areas where they are visible, and staff have easy access to logs
 - i.e., post on the dishwasher or wall close to dishwasher
 - Try to avoid keeping current logs in binders
- Maintain washer and dispenser per manufacturer guidelines. For example, monthly.

Manual Washing and Sanitizing





- A 3-step process is used to manually wash, rinse, and sanitize dishware correctly.
 - Step I thorough washing using hot water and detergent after food particles have been scraped off.
 - Step 2 is rinsing with hot water to remove all soap residues.
 - Step 3 sanitizing with either hot water or a chemical solution maintained at the correct concentration, based on periodic testing, at least when initially filled and as needed, such as with extended use, and for the effective contact time according to the manufacturer's guideline.
- Facilities must have appropriate and adequate testing equipment, such as test strips and thermometers, to ensure adequate washing and sufficient concentration of sanitizing solution is present to effectively clean and sanitize dishware and kitchen equipment.

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FOOD STORAGE





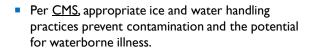


DRY GOODS



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- Contaminated ice is responsible for: Ice Machines
 - Enterobacter
 - Pseudomonas
 - Cryptosporidium
 - Legionella



 Keeping the ice machine clean and sanitary will help prevent contamination of the ice.



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https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/downloads/R48SOMA.pdf

Ice Machines

- Do not handle ice directly by hand, and wash hands before obtaining ice.
- Use a smooth-surface ice scoop to dispense ice.
- Keep the ice scoop on a chain short enough the scoop cannot touch the floor, or keep the scoop on a clean, hard surface when not in use.
- Do not store the ice scoop in the ice bin.
- Ensure the ice scooper is washed daily.





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https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/downloads/R48SOMA.pdf

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Ice Machines

- Contamination risks associated with ice and water handling practices:
 - Staff who use poor hygiene, fail to wash hands adequately, or handle ice with their bare hands are not following appropriate infection control practices when dispensing water and ice.
 - Unclean equipment, including the internal components of ice machines that are not drained, cleaned, and sanitized as needed and according to manufacturer's specifications.





 $\underline{https://www.cms.gov/Regulations-and-Guidance/Guidance/Transmittals/downloads/R48SOMA.pdf}$

Cleaning Ice Machines

- Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning.
- Use an EPA-registered disinfectant suitable for use on ice machines, dispensers, or storage chests in accordance with label instructions.
 - If instructions and EPA-registered disinfectants suitable for use on ice machines are not available, use a general cleaning/disinfecting regimen.
 - Flush and clean the ice machines and dispensers if they have not been disconnected before anticipated lengthy water disruptions.
- Conduct microbiologic sampling of ice, ice chests, and ice-making machines and dispensers were indicated during an epidemiologic investigation.
- Consider keeping a log of the ice machine's cleaning schedule.

 $https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/guidelines/environmental/recommendations.html \#anchor_1557145914$



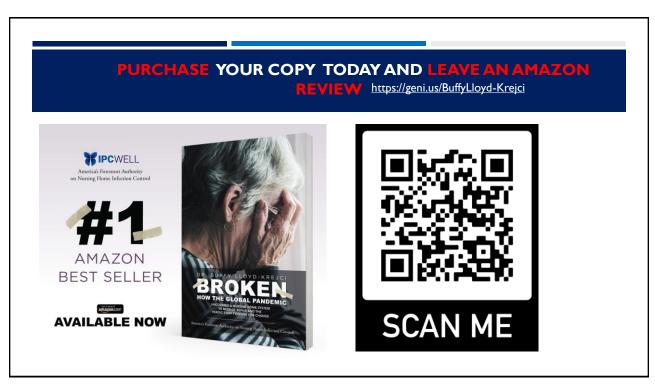
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Continue the Conversation in

Superior Health Connect



Connect is a shared learning environment for Superior Health participants to come together to foster and promote an all-teach-all-learn climate that provides the framework to improve and sustain mutual health care quality improvement initiatives locally, regionally, and nationally.

https://bit.ly/3BhfHc1





Upcoming Sessions

August 24: Immunization Series Part 1 | *The Importance of Vaccines Including Tools You Can Use*

August 31: Immunization Series Part 2 | Vaccine Conversations

September 7: Immunization Series Part 3 | *Creating a Culture of Immunization*

September 14: Dr. Buffy, Session 5 | *Top 5 areas of opportunity for Infection Prevention*





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