

## PROJECT PRAKASH

### KEY LEARNING POINTS

**Training:** Hepatitis Induction Program

**Topic:** Disinfection and Sterilization in context of Viral Hepatitis

**Faculty:** Ms. Cicily Babu, Senior Nurse Manager, ILBS

**Period:** 2018 – 2020

**Attendees:** In-service Nurses

- ✚ **Disinfection:** A process that kills or destroys many or all disease producing microorganisms on the inanimate objects.
- ✚ **Sterilization:** The complete elimination/destruction of all forms of microbial life by physical or chemical procedures.

#### Different levels of disinfection

High level	Intermediate level	Low level
Kills vegetative microorganism & inactive viruses, but not necessarily high no. of bacterial spores. e.g.: Glutaraldehyde, peracetic acid, chorine	Kills vegetative microorganism including bacteria, fungi and inactive most of viruses e.g.: betadine, Lysol	Kills most vegetative bacteria except mycobacterium tuberculosis. e.g.: 70% ethyl alcohol

#### Spaulding's classification of medical equipment's

Critical	Semi critical	Non-critical
Objects which enters normally sterile tissue or the vascular system. requires <b>High level disinfection.</b> E.g.: surgical instruments, implants, ultrasound probes.	Objects that touches mucus membranes or skin. requires <b>Intermediate level of disinfection.</b> E.g.: endoscopes, tonometer's etc	objects that touch only intact skin. requires <b>Low level of disinfection</b> Eg: bed pans, ECG leads, wheel chairs etc

✚ **Effectiveness of Sterilization process depends on**

- Section and use of Sterilization method
- Monitoring the Sterilization process
- Post Sterilization handling and storage

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