**8.00 – Safety and Sanitation Techniques**

**Methods of Sanitation**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – physically removing all visible signs of dirt and organic matter such as feces, blood, hair, etc.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – destroying most microorganisms on nonliving things by physical or chemical means
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – destroying ALL microorganisms and viruses on an object, using chemicals and/or heat under pressure

**Physical Cleaning**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Dusting, mopping, or cleaning up urine or feces within a cage
3. Removing dirt, debris, and organisms from all surfaces of the veterinary facility
4. Disinfecting areas to prevent disease spread

**Sterilization**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Typically used in the exam rooms, treatment area, and surgical suite to ensure tables and instruments are free of disease
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Soaking items in a disinfectant chemical until they are used
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – holds a chemical that acts as a sterilizing agent
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Incinerating an object or exposing it to flame
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – used to burn the remains of items that have the potential to spread disease
   3. Requires items to be burned to ashes in order to prevent spread of disease
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. A sealed chamber in which objects are exposed to heat and steam under pressure
   2. Extremely hot temperatures to kill all living organisms
6. Radiation and Ultrasound
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – using ultraviolet or gamma rays
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – passing high frequency sound waves through a solution to create a vibration that scrubs an object to remove debris
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Removing particles from the air, using a physical barrier
   2. Pressurizing room to prevent organisms from entering the facility

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Where contagious patients are kept away from all healthy patients
2. Separate housing groups
3. Items \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ removed from the location

**Aseptic Techniques**

1. Practice keeping a sterile environment and keeping the environment disease and contaminate free
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ techniques – washing hands frequently, wearing gloves when handling animals, and cleaning all surfaces with disinfectants
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – when a human causes the spread of disease and the contamination of an animal
   1. Unsterile surgical practices
   2. Contamination of a healthy animal due to unsafe sterile practices
   3. Allowing contagious animals to be in contact with healthy animals

**Housekeeping and General Cleaning**

1. Practice good hygiene and odor control
2. It is important that the veterinary assistant be familiar with the facilities cleaning and disinfecting methods and with chemicals available
3. “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” attitude
4. Cleaning must be done properly

**Hand Hygiene**

1. Most common method of spreading disease is through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Antibacterial soap and use of hand sanitizer
3. Signs throughout the facility to remind all staff members to wash their hands

**Exam Room Sanitation**

1. Safety and disease control
2. Cleaned after every patient that is seen in the room and at the end of the day
3. Begin cleaning at a starting point
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Always clean, using an up and down motion or side to side
6. Trash should be cleaned up on a regular basis
7. Cold tray chemicals should be changed on a regular basis
8. Floor should be swept and cleared

**Veterinary Sanitation Chemicals and Cleaners**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – solutions that destroy microorganisms or inhibit their growth on living tissues and are effective disinfecting agents
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – refers to what the agent will kill such as viruses, bacteria, or fungus
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – refers to the types the agents may use to clean
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – refers to how long the disinfectant should sit before being cleaned from the surface
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – refers to uses that should be avoided when using the disinfectant
   5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – refers to the hazardous effects that use of the agent may have to humans or animals

**Laundering Materials**

1. Important part of sanitation and disease control plan
2. Sort by
3. Most items may require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. High temperatures should be used

**Surgical Asepsis**

1. Prevention of any organisms from entering the patient via surgical incision, inhalation, or IV anesthesia
2. All items in use must be sterile
3. Ventilation of surgical suite must be separate from normal hospital ventilation
4. Only surgical procedures should be performed

**Surgical Suite Maintenance**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sanitation
   1. Spot clean daily
   2. Mopped once per week
   3. Change ventilation filters weekly
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sanitation
   1. Spot cleaned after each procedure
   2. Mopped daily
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sanitation
   1. Disinfected daily
   2. Spot clean between each surgery
   3. Used items in medical waste container should be disposed of each day
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sanitation
   1. Mopped daily and between surgeries as needed
   2. Dual mop method
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Cleaned and disinfected, following manufacturer’s recommendation
   2. Permanent fixtures cleaned daily
   3. Clean table after each use
   4. Surgical ties washed weekly unless soiled

**Surgical Preparation**

1. Make patient urinate
2. Clip surgical area
3. Prep skin with a surgical scrub
4. Place patient on table
5. Apply monitors

**Surgical Pack Preparation**

1. Non-sterile items
   1. Hair cover or cap
   2. Surgical mask
   3. Booties or shoe covers
2. Sterile items
   1. Scrub pack containing bristle brush
   2. Sterile linen hand towel
   3. Surgical scrub
   4. Surgery glove pack with correct-sized gloves
   5. Sterile gown pack

**Surgery Pack**

1. Sterilized separately
   1. Instrument packs
   2. ½ surgical drape
   3. ¼ surgical drape
   4. Towel packs
   5. Individual instrument envelopes
   6. Bowel packs
2. Pack supplies include
   1. Gauze sponges
   2. Laparotomy towel
   3. Suture material
   4. Surgical blade
3. Scrub Pack
   1. Hard bristle brush
   2. Sterile hand towel
   3. Surgical scrub
   4. Surgery gloves

**Sterilization Techniques**

1. Autoclave
2. Surgical Instruments