

# **Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) for Marburg Virus Disease (MVD): Facilitating Hand Hygiene**

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**Healthcare Settings with Limited to Intermediate Resources**

# Learning Objectives

After this presentation, participants will be able to

- Explain why facilitating hand hygiene in healthcare facilities is important in the context of MVD.
- Give at least three considerations for facilitating proper hand hygiene with soap and water.

# Definition: Hand Hygiene



**Hand hygiene** is the general term used for cleaning hands, whether using soap and water, alcohol-based hand rub, or surgical hand scrub

**Handwash** = soap + water

**Handrub** = alcohol-based hand rub

# Definition: Hand Hygiene Station

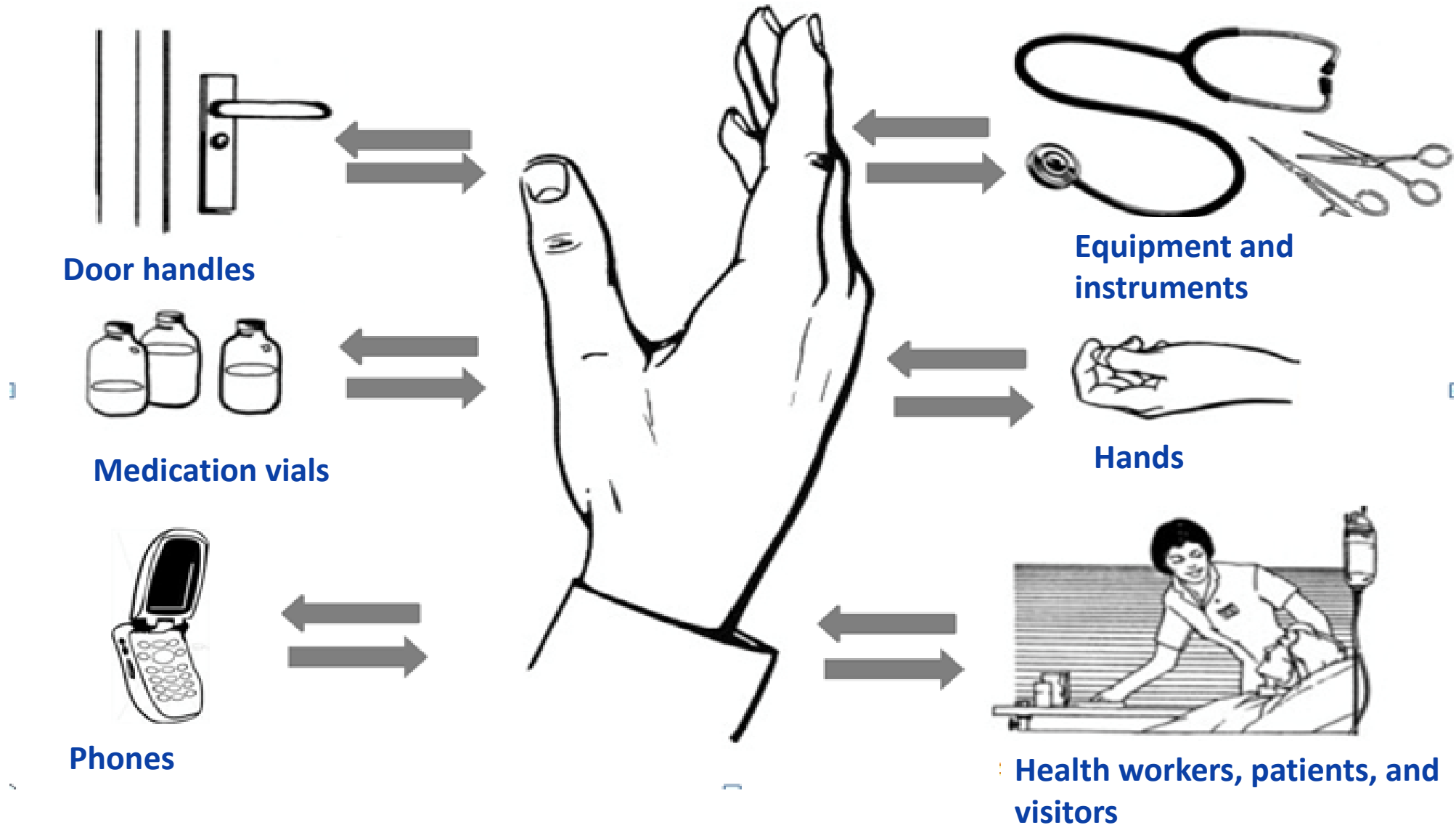


**Hand hygiene stations** are areas designed for people to access products such as alcohol-based rub or soap and water to clean their hands.

# Hand Hygiene at Your Facility

- Alcohol-based hand rub, soap and water, and/or chlorine?
- Approximately how many hand hygiene stations available?
- Location of hand hygiene stations?

# Why Hand Hygiene?



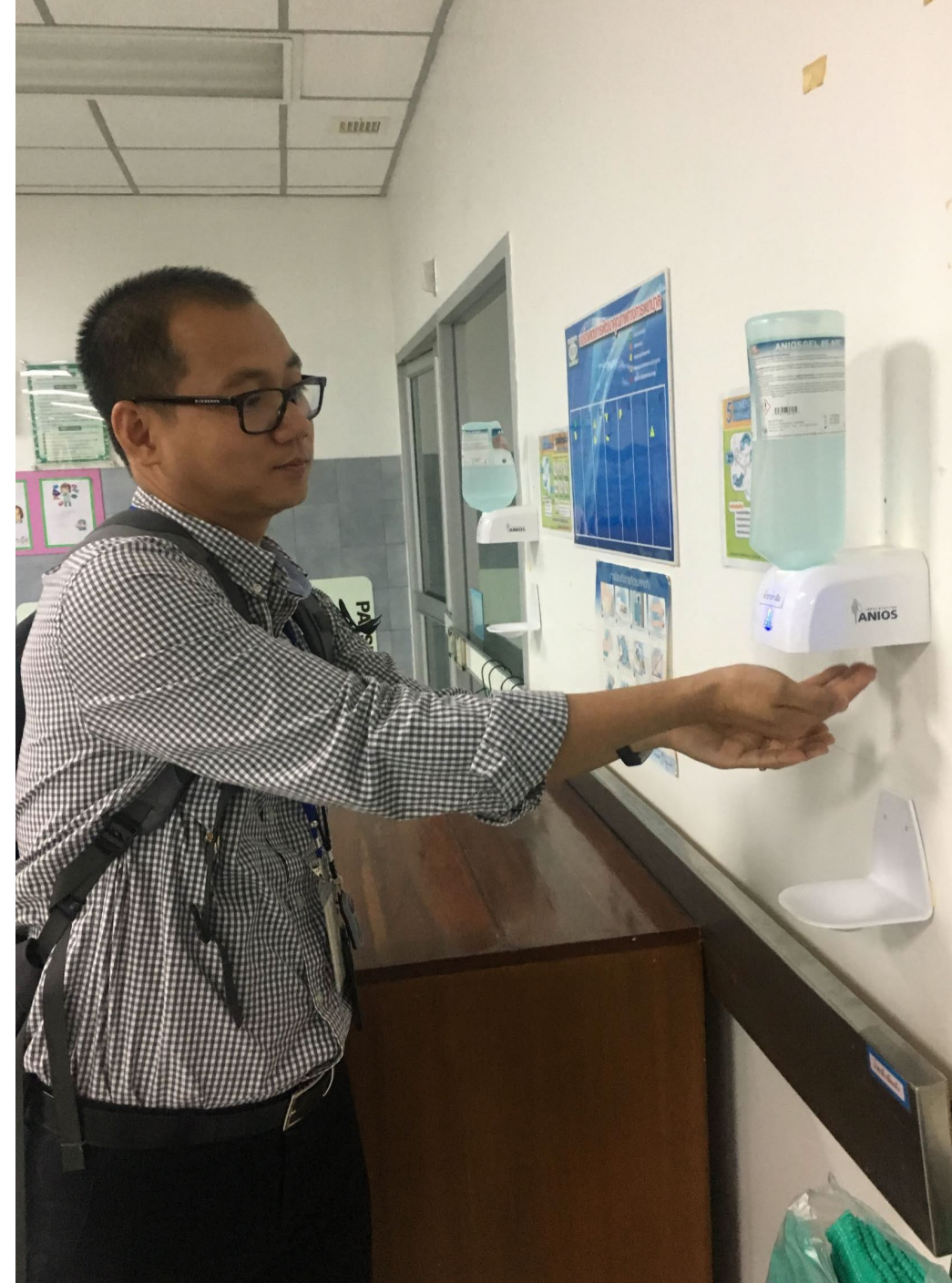
# Hand Hygiene Options

- Alcohol-based hand rub
- Soap and water
- Chlorine (not recommended)



# Use of Alcohol-Based Hand Rub

- World Health Organization's preferred method for hand hygiene
- Keeping dispensers filled correctly should be a formal task supported by the facility





# Use of Soap and Water for Hand Hygiene



If using a bucket with soapy water, another bucket of non-soapy water is needed to rinse hands



If using bars of soap, store bars so water can't pool underneath them

# Use of Chlorine for Hand Hygiene

- **NOT** recommended routinely<sup>1</sup>
- **Interim option** for when no other hand hygiene products are available
  - 500 ppm sodium hypochlorite (0.05%)
- Considerations:
  - Starting product/concentration
  - Dilution (correct math)
  - Daily preparation
  - Storage (shield from light)



<http://cdcmuseum.org/exhibits/show/ebola/public-health/ipc/handwashing>

# Soap/Water and Chlorine Considerations

- Turning tap off without contaminating hands
- Single-use towels preferred for drying; shared towels can become contaminated
- Keeping buckets filled correctly should be a formal task supported by the facility



# Location of Hand Hygiene Stations

- Entrances
- Screening areas
- Areas to put on PPE
- Areas to remove PPE
- Isolation areas
- Other patient care areas



Stations should be placed at entrances and patient care areas to encourage frequent use

# Reflection

Based on what we discussed today...

- What are some things that your facility does well to facilitate hand hygiene?
- What are two things your facility could do differently to better facilitate hand hygiene?

# Key Takeaways

- Keeping hands clean is important to help keep you, your co-workers & patients, and your community safe during an MVD outbreak.
- **Alcohol-based hand rub is preferred** for hand hygiene. Chlorine is not recommended.
- Hand hygiene stations should be available in many areas to encourage frequent use.

# Thank you!

For more information, contact CDC  
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)  
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

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