

Review of DRAFT IP&C practice standard for Dental Council / Te Kaunihera Tiaki Niho

Reviewed by IPC team (RH/IM/HW)

Page	Wording	Comment
14	substitution of the hazard with a safer alternative e.g. replacing latex gloves with non-latex gloves	Better example needed. A substitution for Hierarchy of risk would indicate a change of chemicals.
14	isolation of the hazard from people e.g., use sharps container at the point of use	Better example needed. EG: Appropriate waste disposal
18	When washing your hands, use sinks dedicated for hand washing purposes that are fitted with non-touch tapware, or employ a non-touch technique.	Change sink to hand-wash basin
19	cloth towel (cotton or linen) that is used only once and then laundered before re-use; and stored away from aerosols.	For hand hygiene should always use a paper towel, not cloth towel
20	Remove gloves, masks and protective eyewear before moving from a contaminated zone to a clean zone in your practice setting	Insert hand hygiene and change order for doffing: Gloves / eyes / mask
20	Change your mask between patients and when damp or visibly contaminated during treatment. Remove by touching the strings and loops only, and discard immediately after use	Change your mask between patients and / or when damp Add hand hygiene when changing mask
21	Clean protective eyewear between patients	Clean reusable protective eyewear between patients Add: with an approved cleaning and disinfection wipe
21	Launder reusable outer protective clothing domestically as a separate load at the hottest temperature the fabric can tolerate, or in a commercial laundry that provides services for healthcare settings.	Add: As per Laundry standards AS/NZS 4146:2000
25	Anticipating treatment needs before commencing treatment, so materials can be pre-dispensed from clean storage areas and all necessary instruments	Disagree with this section: <i>If unused, unopened critical items that have been protected from possible contamination in the clinical zone, may be returned to the clean storage area after a procedure.</i>

	are readily available within the primary clinical zone (critical items must remain protected from contamination and packaged until point of use). If unused, unopened critical items that have been protected from possible contamination in the clinical zone, may be returned to the clean storage area after a procedure.	Cannot be returned to clean area as packaging may be contaminated as has been in the primary clinical zone
26	Clean clinical contact surfaces with a suitable clinical detergent - use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and dry surfaces with a low-lint cloth or disposable paper towel.	Clean clinical contact surfaces with approved cleaning and disinfection wipe - use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, and dry surfaces with a low-lint cloth or disposable paper towel. Leave surface to air dry.
27	Clean housekeeping surfaces of the patient treatment areas and instrument reprocessing area at the end of each session with a suitable clinical detergent, or when visibly contaminated	Clean housekeeping surfaces of the patient treatment areas and instrument reprocessing area at the end of each session with approved cleaning and disinfection wipe or suitable clinical detergent, or when visibly contaminated
27	Maintain the remaining housekeeping surfaces in the practice environment in a clean condition and clean them at least weekly, giving special attention to high touch surfaces. Household cleaning procedures are sufficient for these areas.	At least DAILY
30	Determine if reusable items and/or equipment used in the repair or modification of a dental appliance is semicritical or non-critical, and process accordingly (see standard 12).	Should this include Critical?
30	Repeated use of the finishing/polishing material is acceptable where the material is only used in a newly fabricated or disinfected dental appliance.	Is it ok to reuse finishing/polishing material – is it only accessed once per patient? Is it standard practice to decant some polish for each patient?
33	Periodic testing of water is recommended to assess conductivity and hardness and is particularly important when using washer-disinfectors. Testing should be carried out as recommended by the manufacturer	As per AS 5369 water testing should be carried out more frequently than periodic.

35	<p>A cleaning process in a washer disinfector should be used because an automated process is easier to replicate than an ultrasonic or manual cleaning process. It also supports validated and touchless reprocessing.</p> <p>☑ The use of an ultrasonic (if permitted) is preferable and safer than handwashing alone. The instrument manufacturer's instructions need to be referred to before using an ultrasonic cleaner.</p> <p>☑ Manual cleaning is least desirable but can be used when the manufacturer's validated instructions require it or when use of an ultrasonic is not appropriate.</p> <p>☑ Use appropriate PPE e.g. instrument grade utility gloves, a mask, fluid resistant protective clothing and eye protection during cleaning of contaminated items.</p> <p>☑ Remove debris on instruments at point of use by wiping or use an enzymatic instrument pre-cleaning foam.</p>	<p>Section 14 should be rearranged so that visible decontaminate is remove before cleaning and disinfecting / sterilisation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Remove debris on instruments at point of use by wiping or use an enzymatic instrument pre-cleaning foam. 2) Manual cleaning is least desirable but can be used when the manufacturer's validated instructions require it or when use of an ultrasonic is not appropriate. <p>Use appropriate PPE e.g. instrument grade utility gloves, a mask, fluid resistant protective clothing and eye protection during cleaning of contaminated items. Add hand hygiene.</p>
36	Use a clinical grade microfibre cloth or a drying cabinet for drying items. Do not leave items to air dry.	<p>What does this relate to? All section 14 or just ultrasonic cleaners?</p>
37	• \B type cycles -	• B type cycles -
43	Clean with a damp cloth.	<p>Damp with what? WATER / CLEANING PRODUCT / DISINFECTANT</p>
43	Clean internal and external daily, including the loading basket. Leave empty and dry at end of day.	Clean with what?
43	Check labels of cleaning agents daily to confirm correct agent in use	Need to clarify – check cleaning agents within washer / disinfectant?
49	Penetrating injuries to the skin (for example, an exposure prone procedure accident or a contaminated sharps injury, commonly caused by	No close brackets

	needles, sharp instruments and scalpel blades.	
50	... human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) are the main concern; collectively termed term Blood Borne Virus (BBV).	collectively termed term Blood Borne Virus
Appendices		Clarity around cleaning products and BBFE that will be rectified once answers above answered.
55	Appendix A	Monitoring and maintenance section – Add traceability
56	Appendix B	Clean with a damp cloth - approved cleaning and disinfection wipe
58		Water disinfection section - Check labels of cleaning agents daily to confirm correct agent in use in washer disinfectant
68	Appendix J	Complete the relevant ACC forms. BBFE policy should be followed and BBFE form completed. ACC is only completed if required.