

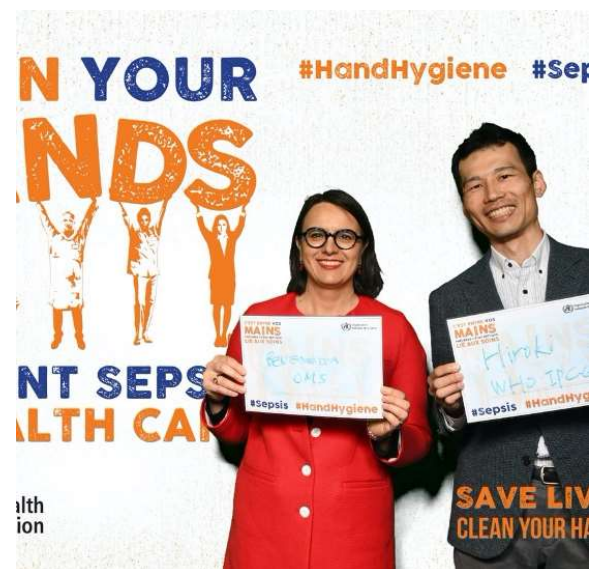
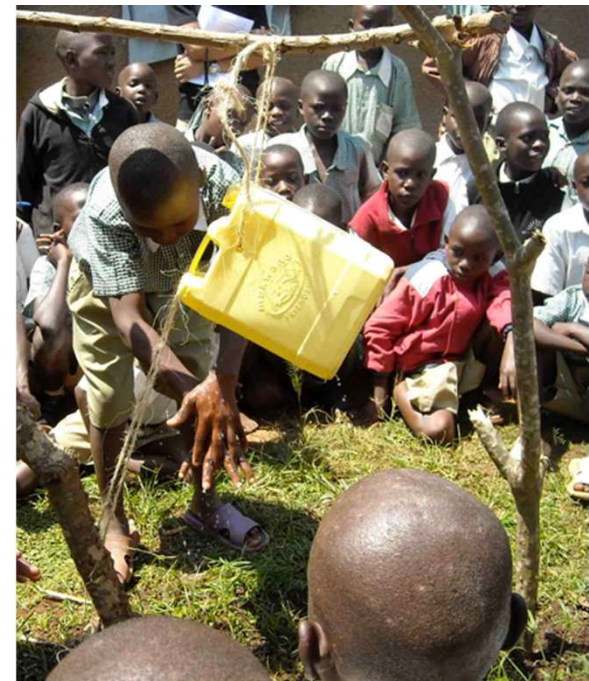
仲間の「世界手指衛生の日
キャンペーン」
国内から！海外から！
カナダ編

斎藤 浩輝

トロント大学集中治療部

自己紹介

- 医師 (感染症、集中治療)
- JICA海外協力隊 (ウガンダ派遣)
- WHO Infection Prevention and Control Global Unit
 - 2018年 WHHDポスター翻訳
- PhD with Prof. Didier Pittet
 - 2020年 日本でTrain-the-Trainers in Hand Hygiene
 - 2023年 TTT in Uganda (その他Malaysia)
- 2024年- トロント大学集中治療部



DAYS OF SIGNIFICANCE



[VIEW CALENDAR](#)

COMING UP

May 4-10: [Emergency Preparedness Week](#)

May 4-10: [Palliative Care Week](#)

May 5-11: [Mental Health Week](#)

May 5-9: [National Perfusion Week](#)

May 5: [Red Dress Day](#)

May 5: [World Hand Hygiene Day](#)

May 8: [International Thalassemia Day](#)

Public Health Ontario

Santé publique Ontario

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World Hand Hygiene Day 2025

ANNOUNCEMENTS

5 May 2025



TeamUHN Central

[Home](#) [Calendar](#)

Immersive reader

World Hand Hygiene Day

World Hand Hygiene Day

1

**BEFORE INITIAL
PATIENT / PATIENT
ENVIRONMENT
CONTACT**

2

**BEFORE ASEPTIC
PROCEDURE**

3

**AFTER
BODY FLUID
EXPOSURE RISK**

4

**AFTER
PATIENT / PATIENT
ENVIRONMENT
CONTACT**



その他:

- 見た目に手が汚れている時
- 手袋や個人防護具(PPE)着脱前後
- 非清潔部位から清潔部位へケアを移す時
- より汚染の強い部位から汚染の低い部位へケアを移す時
- 食品関連を扱う前後
- 隔離部屋を出入りする前後
- トイレ使用後
- 咳やくしゃみの後、鼻をかんだ後

- **“Glove use is not a replacement for hand hygiene.”**

手袋は手指衛生の代わりにはなりません！



The screenshot shows a calendar event on the TeamUHN Central website. The header includes the logo and navigation links: Home, Calendar, TeamUHN In Action, Announcements, Book Nook, Resources, and a 'Not following' status. The event title is 'Glove Use for Infection Prevention and Control E-Learning Course', scheduled for Friday, May 9, 2025, all day. The time zone is specified as (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US and Canada). An 'Add to my calendar' button is visible at the bottom.

- 水と石けんでの手洗いは指定されたシンクで行い、患者のシンクでは行わないこと (コンタミを防ぐため)

Infection Prevention & Control
Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA)

A PCRA is the first step in routine practices. For each patient encounter, TeamJHN must perform an individual risk assessment to ensure appropriate barriers are used to prevent exposure to blood, body fluids, non-intact skin, or mucous membranes. PCRA should be performed even if the patient has been placed on Additional Precautions as more personal protective equipment (PPE) may be required.

When do you perform a Point of Care Risk Assessment?

Before every interaction with the patient or the patient environment.

Always Consider:

- THE PATIENT
 - What are the patient's symptoms (e.g. sneezing/coughing)? Has symptom screening occurred?
- THE TASK
 - What type of task am I carrying out (e.g. direct face-to-face care, contact with body fluids etc.)?
- THE ENVIRONMENT
 - Where am I performing my task? Are surfaces in the environment contaminated?



Remember to perform hand hygiene when donning and doffing PPE

Ask yourself these questions as the answers will help you determine if PPE is required:

Will my hands be exposed to blood, body fluids, mucous membranes or contaminated items?

WEAR GLOVES



Will my eyes or face be exposed to spray/splash of blood or body fluids, or to droplets from sneezing or coughing?

WEAR A PROCEDURE MASK AND EYE/FACE PROTECTION



Will my clothes or skin be exposed to blood or body fluids?

WEAR A GOWN



Am I performing an aerosol-generating medical procedure (AGMP) on a patient?

WEAR A FIT-TESTED N95 RESPIRATOR AS PER IPAC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF AGMP GUIDANCE DOCUMENT*



Is the patient on Additional Precautions?

WEAR PPE AS REQUIRED



“Infection Prevention and Control (IPAC)” 「感染管理」 「感染制御」

ポイント・オブ・ケア

1) 患者、2) 医療従事者、3) 手を触れるケアの3つの要素が一緒に生じる場所

• 患者・タスク・環境

- 患者がどのような症状があるか
- 自分がこれからどのようなタスクを行おうとしているのか
- どこでタスクが行われているか、環境表面は汚染されているか

まとめ

- 手指衛生は万国共通
- 国・施設に応じた独自の取り組みも
- “Adapt to Adopt”
- 検証する姿勢
- キャンペーンのための
キャンペーンではない

