If there is one positive outcome of the global pandemic, it is the widespread awareness and practice of cleaning and disinfecting of environmental surfaces. Now with the highly contagious COVID-19 Delta variant on the rise and other common viruses, including influenza and the common cold, expected to spike in the coming months, rigorous cleaning and disinfection in public, business, and healthcare settings remains as critical as ever.

Understanding Disinfection Guidance to Stay Ahead.

Understanding the sources of infectious disease transmission is important for remaining vigilant against contamination and spread. The environment for remaining vigilant against contamination and spread. The environment

The CDC offers specific guidelines for environmental cleaning procedures in healthcare facilities. Environmental cleaning procedures for individual patient care areas should be based on the risk of disease transmission, levels of contamination, and the risk of pathogens, like SARS-CoV-2 and its variant strains.

Enhancing Your Hospital Cleaning Program.

Physical Barriers

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recommends the following best practices to prevent the spread of pathogens:

+ Ensure availability of PPE, such as face masks and protective gowns.
+ Maintain physical barriers or shields at fixed work locations in non-patient care areas where employees are not separated from other people by at least 6 feet. This will help prevent droplet spread of respiratory droplets.
+ Use UVC light disinfection systems, which emit UVC light from portable automated units to kill bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens.
+ Use touch-free technology to improve cleaning effectiveness by reducing the risk of pathogens, regardless of patient status.

Digital Handheld Devices

It is not surprising to meet healthcare professionals that cell phones are always on their hands. In fact, 92% of respondents reported frequently touching their cell phones (without gloves) during their shifts. However, just 41% said they routinely clean their phones. This highlights an area for improvement in hand hygiene and reinforces the importance of making cleaning and disinfecting a priority, thus preventing the spread of pathogens.

UVC Technology Units

More and more healthcare facilities have been purchasing UVC light disinfection systems, which emit UVC light from portable automated units to kill bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens in environmental and non-patient care surfaces. These immersed local area decontamination technologies have accelerated during the COVID-19 pandemic. These “touch-free” device placements allow the healthcare facility to clean a patient’s room, and they no longer need to clean the unit, the germs are safely spread to other surfaces, or the UVC-activated surface. As a result, UVC-activated devices are quick and effective in reducing environmental contamination.

Hand Hygiene

According to the CDC, hand hygiene is one of the simplest and most effective practices to prevent the spread of pathogens. In fact, 73% of respondents reported frequently touching their cell phones (without gloves) during their shifts. However, just 41% said they routinely clean their phones. This highlights an area for improvement in hand hygiene and reinforces the importance of making cleaning and disinfecting a priority, thus preventing the spread of pathogens.

Key Points

• Keep cell phones clean and disinfected regularly.
• Use touch-free devices to improve cleaning effectiveness by reducing the risk of pathogens, regardless of patient status.
• Use UVC disinfection systems to kill bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens in environmental and non-patient care surfaces.
• Use PPE, such as face masks and protective gowns, to prevent the spread of respiratory droplets.
• Use hand hygiene regularly to prevent the spread of pathogens.

Best Practices for Cleaning and Disinfecting Public Spaces.

Handy Wipes® Sanitizing Wipes are a convenient and portable way to sanitize and kill germs on touch surfaces. They are an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation. Patients, residents, family members, and other visitors add an extra variable to the infection prevention equation.