



# Level 2 The Prevention and Control of Infection in Health and Care Settings (Level 2) PPT

Ed7. June 2025

Date of update:  
June 2025

The following updates have been made to the 7<sup>th</sup> edition of this training presentation.

Slide No	Update comments
63	<p><b>The tutor notes have been updated as follows:</b></p> <p>Option to make this interactive if facilities allow. Ask for volunteers to demonstrate the process.</p> <p>By following hand hygiene guidelines, you are not only protecting yourself, but you are also protecting the individual, your colleagues and your family.</p> <p>To wash hands effectively, you must have the correct facilities and resources including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• warm running water</li><li>• liquid soap dispensers</li><li>• disposable paper towels or air hand dryer</li><li>• foot operated bins</li><li>• clear handwashing signage</li></ul>
84	<p><b>New slide, group activity and tutor notes</b></p> <div> <b>Responsibilities of employers and employees</b></div> <div><p>Personal protective equipment (PPE) plays a vital role in preventing the spread of infection in health and care settings</p><p>To make sure PPE is used effectively and safely, both employers and employees have specific responsibilities</p><p>In this activity, you'll explore what those responsibilities are and why they matter.</p></div> <div><p>83</p></div> <p><b>Tutor notes</b> <b>Group exercise: Responsibilities of employers and employees.</b> Split the class into 2 groups.</p> <p><b>Group 1:</b> Discuss the key responsibilities of employees when using PPE during their work.</p> <p><b>Group 2:</b> Discuss the key responsibilities of employers in providing and supporting the use of PPE.</p> <p>After discussion (around five minutes), each group will feed back their points to the rest of the class.</p> <p>Encourage examples from learners' own settings or policies.</p> <p>Go through the responsibilities on the following slides.</p>

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## New slide and tutor notes

### The three levels of decontamination

The three levels of decontamination are:

- cleaning
- disinfection
- sterilisation

The level needed depends on:

- the type of item
- how and where it will be used
- the level of contamination present.

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#### Tutor notes

Introduce the three levels of decontamination.

Not all equipment or surfaces carry the same risk, therefore require different types of decontamination.

Understanding the difference helps ensure safe and appropriate cleaning in every situation.

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## New slide and class question activity



### What is cleaning and when is it used?

Cleaning:

- removes visible dirt and some microorganisms
- uses detergent, water and physical action
- must be done first

Equipment used on intact skin can be washed in warm soapy water, dried and stored clean. For example:

- used mobility aids like walking frames
- hoists.

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#### Tutor notes

Class question: What is cleaning and when is it used?

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## New slide and class question

**What is disinfection and when is it used?****Disinfection:**

- reduces microorganisms to a safe level
- uses chemicals or heat
- only works on clean surfaces

Disinfection is only effective after cleaning and is suitable for items that have contact with mucous membranes. For example:

- reusable commodes
- bedpans
- nebuliser mouth pieces.

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**Tutor notes****Class question: What is disinfection and when is it used?**

Note: explain nebulisers if learners are unfamiliar with them - a nebuliser is a medical device that turns liquid medication into a fine mist so it can be inhaled directly into the lungs.

The mouthpiece or mask touches the mouth and nose, so it must be disinfected after use.

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## New slide and class question

**What is sterilisation and when is it used?****Sterilisation:**

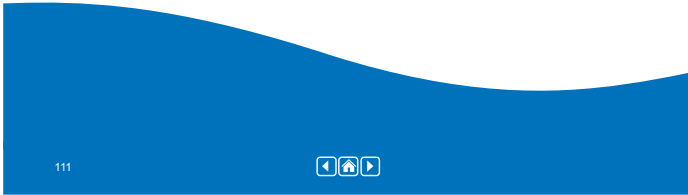


- destroys all microorganisms and spores
- for instruments entering sterile areas
- Uses steam, dry heat or chemical sterilants

If a device is to be used in a normally sterile area, then it too must be sterile. For example:

- surgical instruments
- catheterisation equipment.

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**Tutor notes****Class question: What is sterilisation and when is it used?**

111	<p><b>Slide and tutor notes have been updated</b></p> <p><b>Cleaning of furnishings and other surfaces</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">All furnishings and surfaces must be in good condition and easy to clean</div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Warm soapy water is sufficient unless there is a blood/body fluid spillage</div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; border-radius: 10px; padding: 5px;">Any damaged equipment must be reported and repaired/replaced.</div>  <p><b>Tutor notes</b> Furnishings and other surfaces include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carpets</li> <li>• soft furnishings</li> <li>• hard surfaces</li> <li>• tables and dining surfaces</li> <li>• general-use/common surfaces</li> </ul> <p>Damaged furnishing and mattresses will allow an increase in bacterial growth and increase the risk of infection.</p>
137	<p><b>Slide and tutor notes have been updated</b></p> <p> <b>What general good practices should you follow when handling waste safely?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dispose of waste as close to the point of use as possible</li> <li>• Separate different types of waste</li> <li>• Only use waste bags or containers provided</li> <li>• Never overfill bags/containers</li> <li>• Handle waste containers with care to avoid contamination</li> <li>• Report leaks or spillages immediately</li> <li>• Wash hands after handling waste</li> <li>• Keep internal and external waste containers clean.</li> </ul>  <p><b>Tutor notes</b> <b>Class question: What good practices should you follow when handling waste safely?</b> Emphasise that waste container cleaning is part of a cleaning schedule that has a full risk assessment.</p>

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