

LOOK MA! NO GLOVES!

SAFELY ADDRESSING UNNECESSARY GLOVE USE

November 14th, 8am PT | 11am ET | 12pm AT

Online. Learn more and register at cascadescanada.ca



The Canadian Coalition
for Green Health Care

Coalition canadienne pour
un système de santé écologique

The ‘Gloves are Off’

Nicola Wilson, Helen Dunn and Amy Leonard.



**GOSH Climate and Health
Emergency declaration
Protecting our planet
for our patients**

Why GOSH looked at gloves?

- Closely linked with hand hygiene
- Management of skin issues and contact dermatitis
- Updated of the RCN national guidance 'Tools of the Trade: Guidance for Health Care Staff on Glove Use and the Prevention of Contact Dermatitis'
- Follow on from published guidance from the RCN in 2016 on 'Standards for Infusion Therapy'
- High volume of nitrile glove use – GOSH + beyond!



Proposed change

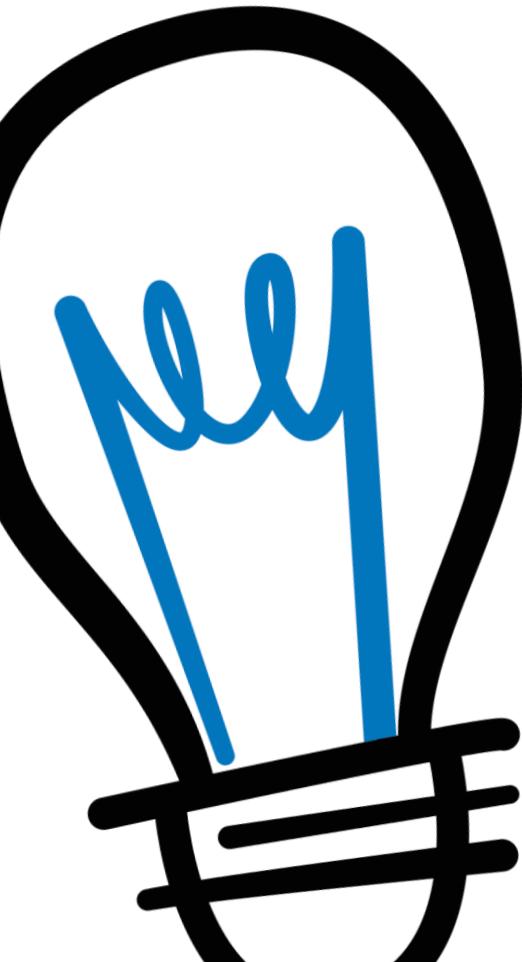
1. All staff to risk assess when they are using gloves and aprons:

Only wear gloves when there is a risk of exposure to blood or bodily fluid or when dealing with chemicals which may be harmful to you (COSHH)

2. Promote not using gloves for IV preparation and administration (but to risk assess this)



Why do we wear gloves?



If you are wearing gloves to protect your patient – they should be sterile as it has been found that nonsterile disposable gloves could be contaminated with a wide range of bacteria, including spore-forming agents.

(Berthelot et al, 2006)

Why do we wear non-sterile gloves?- they should only be worn where direct contact with body fluids, non-intact skin or mucous membranes is anticipated.

(Wilson, Loveday, 2014)

Did you know...?



The use of non-sterile gloves has been associated with a significant potential for cross-contamination and transmission of HAIs. This is because they are often used when they aren't needed, put on too early, taken off too late or not changed at critical points.

(Wilson, Loveday, 2017)

Research shows that patients often feel uncomfortable with inappropriate use of gloves for personal tasks.

(Wilson, Bak et al, 2017)

Which medications should I wear gloves for?

You do not need to wear gloves for solid medication as you should use ANTT



You do need to risk assess and wear gloves for:

- Any medication where you could be in contact with a bodily fluid. E.g., eye drops, nose drops
- Any therapeutically active cream
- Any liquid hormones or cytotoxic medications

Implementation



Gloves off 2018-2020

Gloves ordered between Apr 2017 and Apr 2020:

26.13 million

Total bed days:

289439

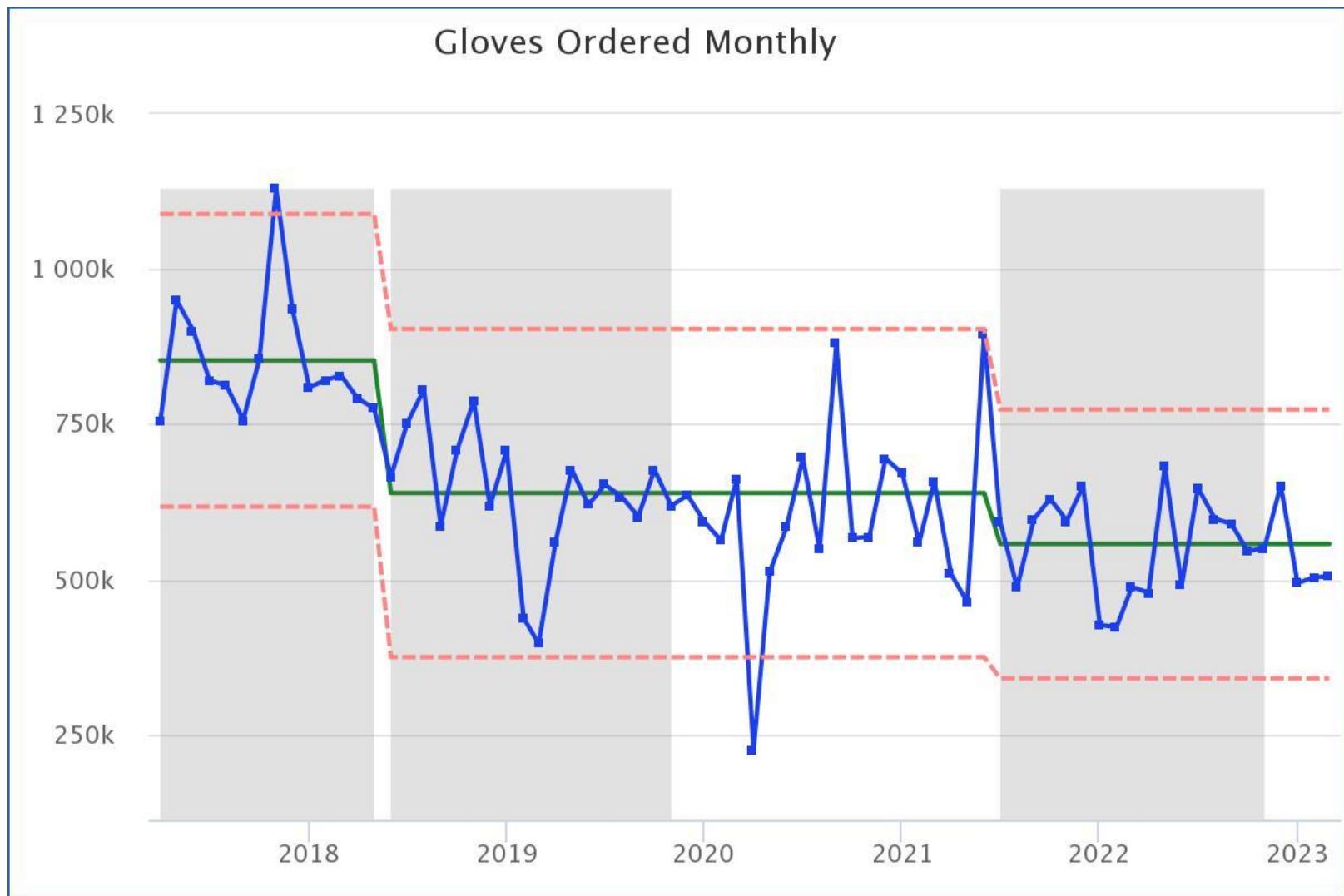
Gloves ordered per bed day:

90.28

Gloves Ordered



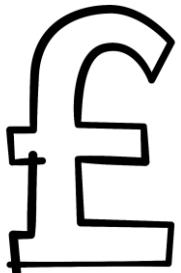
Gloves off- 2018- present



The triple bottom line of improvement



Environment: A reduction of 21 tonnes of gloves + associated waste in one year



Financial: Over £100K in financial savings.



People: Reduced levels of dermatitis in staff due to the overuse of gloves & Improved hand hygiene compliance & parents reporting a decrease in 'the fear factor'.

Implementing this or a similar project?



- What is your why?
- What is your baseline? (infections, procurement, hand hygiene)
- Who are your stakeholders?
- What is the value set of our stakeholders? – listen to them
- Who can help you introduce the project?
- What systems do you already have in place?

References

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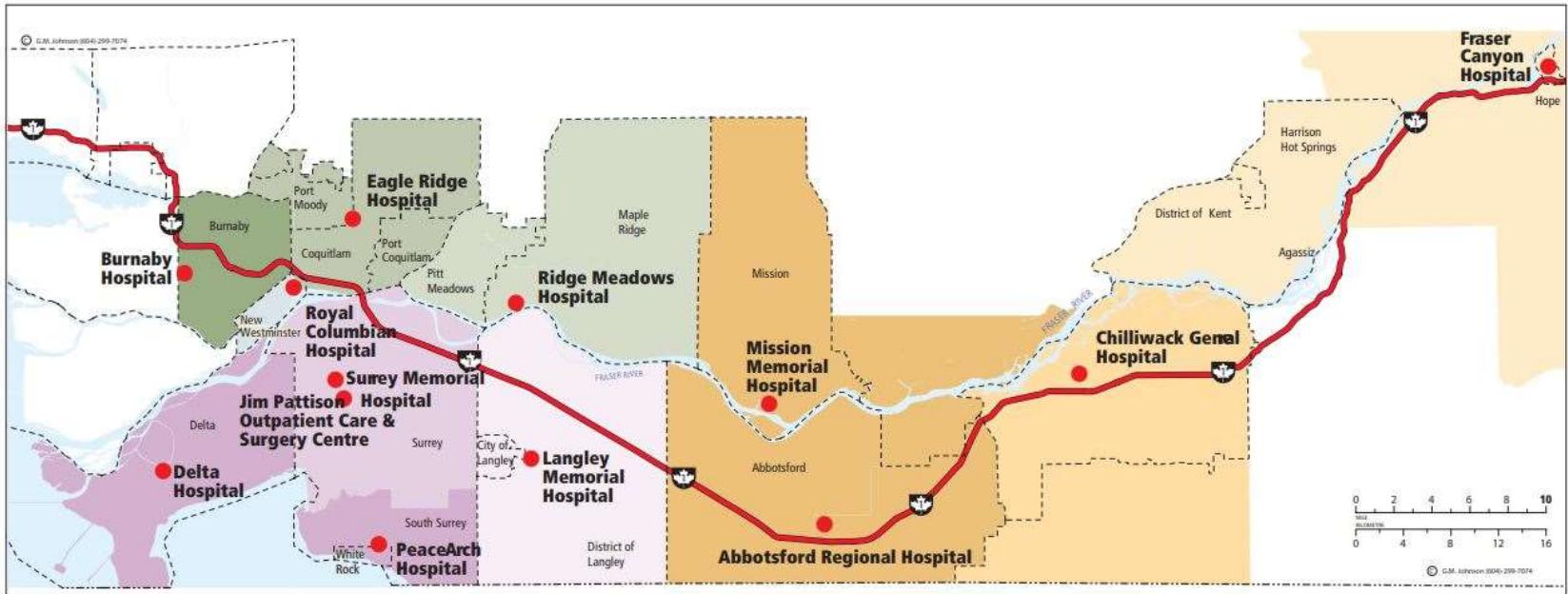
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The Misuse of Gloves in Acute Healthcare Settings

Darryl Quantz – November 2023



Fraser Health Authority (British Columbia, Canada)



Fraser Health is responsible for the delivery of hospital and community-based health services to over 1.9 million people in 20 diverse communities from Burnaby to Fraser Canyon. Fraser Health employs nearly 45,000 staff, medical staff, and volunteers.

Fraser Health provides services on the traditional, ancestral and unceded territories of the Coast Salish and Nlaka'pamux Nations, and six Métis Chartered Communities

Indigenous peoples have been stewards and caretakers of the lands, waters and ice and leaders in ecosystem conservation in what is now known as Canada, since time immemorial.

Team Acknowledgement: Infection Control/Regional Hand Hygiene Audit Team



Raymond Wang, Dorsa Afsharpay, Simran Gahir, Sarah Lai, Anastasia Lee, Jenny Louie, Ryan Piccolo, Jahan Pourtaghi, & Shagun Tiwari

An organizational commitment

Position Fraser Health as a leader in social and environmental responsibility by embedding an Equity, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) and planetary health focus throughout the organization.

Our Strategic Priorities

4. Cultivate a culture and system of social and environmental sustainability

1. Reduce the impact of our services on the planet

2. Create a climate resilient health system

3. Live our anchor mission by reinforcing the connection between planetary health and healthy communities

Partnership

Research

Measurement

Evaluation

Technology

Leadership



Objectives

- To identify approach to observing and collecting data regarding glove misuse in acute care settings
- To mitigate adverse impact of glove-use on the environment and identify HH improvement



What did we do?

- Engaged Infection Control leaders and hand hygiene auditors
- Developed approach to document glove misuse
- Audited HH practices among HCWs in 13 acute care sites (2 months)

Criteria

Glove Use

- In contact with:
 - Bodily fluids (mucous membranes, tissues, blood, or broken skin)
 - Contaminated materials
- When gloves are damaged, soiled following a task, or contain a high concentration of microorganisms
- Using new gloves before changing patient environment
- When instructed by local IPC and likelihood of transmission of pathogens are high

Glove Misuse

- No contact with:
 - Bodily fluids (mucous membranes, non-intact skin, blood)
- **Improper Glove Technique:** Double gloving, washing gloves for re-use, storing gloves in pocket, glove used for ice pack
- Cleaning patient equipment or patient care supplies
- Procedure not involving patient care contact
- Wearing the same gloves for the care of more than one patient

Methods: Criteria

Sterile Gloves

--> Surgical procedure, gloves indicated

Examination Gloves

--> Potential blood, bodily fluid or contaminated environment exposure

Gloves Not indicated

-->No potential for bodily fluid exposure

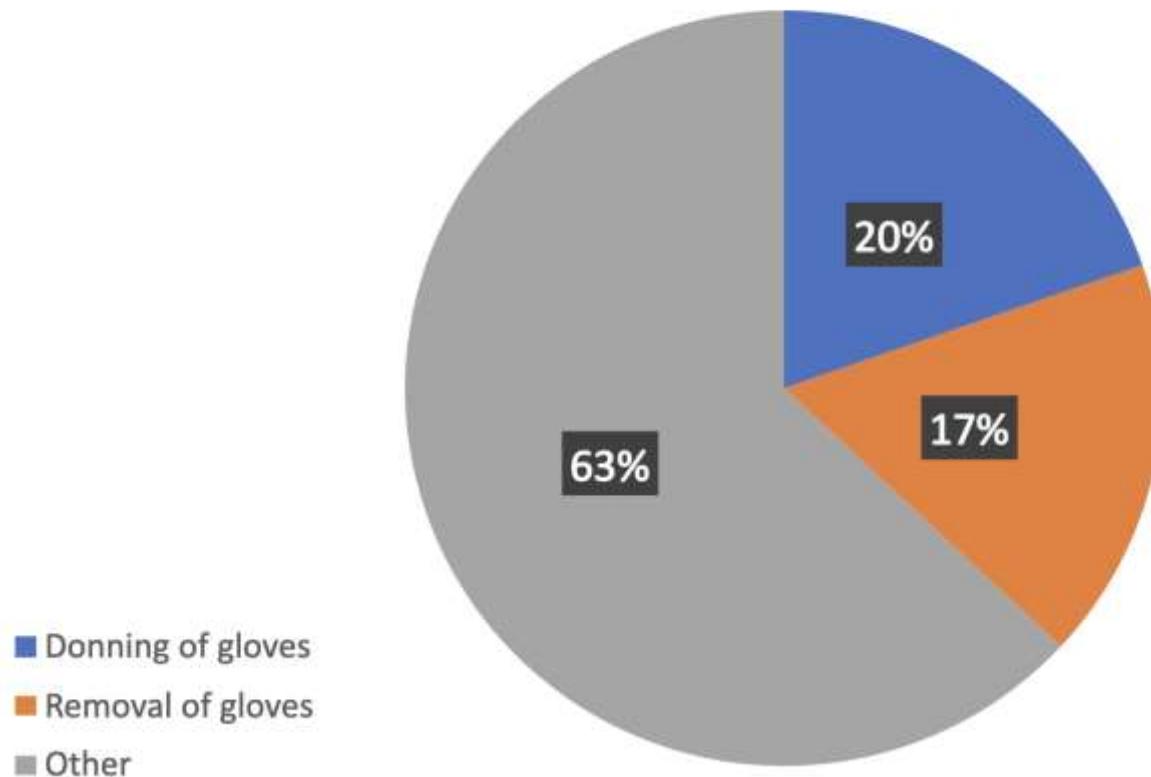
Figure 2

The WHO Glove Pyramid was used as a reference to establish what is considered glove misuse.

The highest reason for misses



FP 5&6 Total Percentage (%) of Hand Hygiene Misses



Total misses of hand hygiene for fiscal period (FP) 5 and 6

Results: 6 Categories of Glove Misuse



Cleaning Items



Improper Glove Technique*



Transporting and/or Assisting Rehab Patients



Non-Aseptic Procedure
(i.e. Taking BP, touching IV)



Grabbing and/or Touching Object(s)



Miscellaneous
(i.e. Police Officer, Visitor, Security)

Data Summary: Misuse Categories

Percentage of Glove Misuse Categories in AC Units

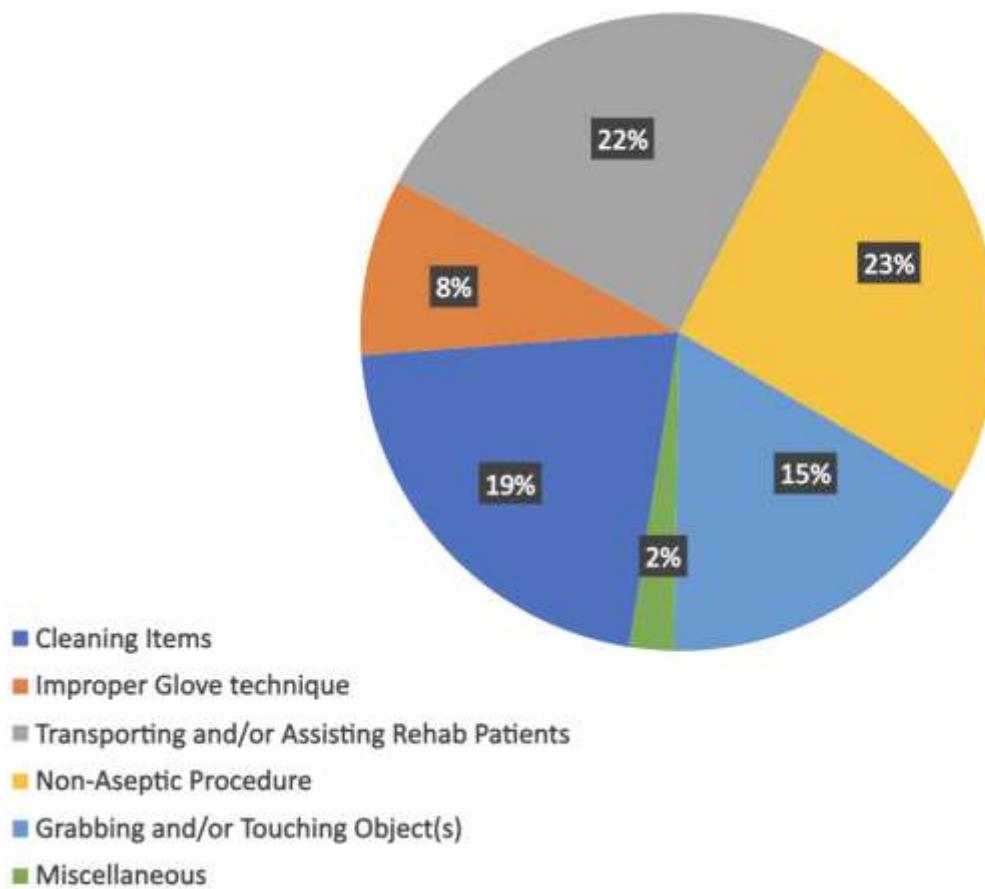


Figure 3

Pie chart shows the number of glove misuse auditing occurrences (N= 25 occurrences) by 6 categorized glove misuse groups



Next Steps

- Update our official guides to reflect planetary health concerns and note glove misuse criteria
- Compile and familiarize health and safety protocols for different healthcare occupations and settings
- Pilot interventions on fast paced units and units with less BFL exposure
- Establish approach to measure reductions in glove usage (appropriate glove usage)

Thank You



fraserhealth

Better health.
Best in health care.

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Les gants, pas tout le temps!

Campagne québécoise pour une utilisation appropriée

Présenté par Sandy Perreault, md frcpc

En collaboration avec:



Soutenue par:



Canadian Association of
Nurses for the Environment

Association canadienne des infirmières
et infirmiers pour l'environnement

Conflits d'intérêt



Implication bénévole
membre de l'AQME
(Association québécoise des médecins
pour l'environnement)

Présidente de l'Éco-CMDP du CISSS
de la Montérégie-Centre
Mandat = amélioration des soins en tenant
compte des impacts environnementaux



Canada's COP26 Health Programme Commitment - What's Next?

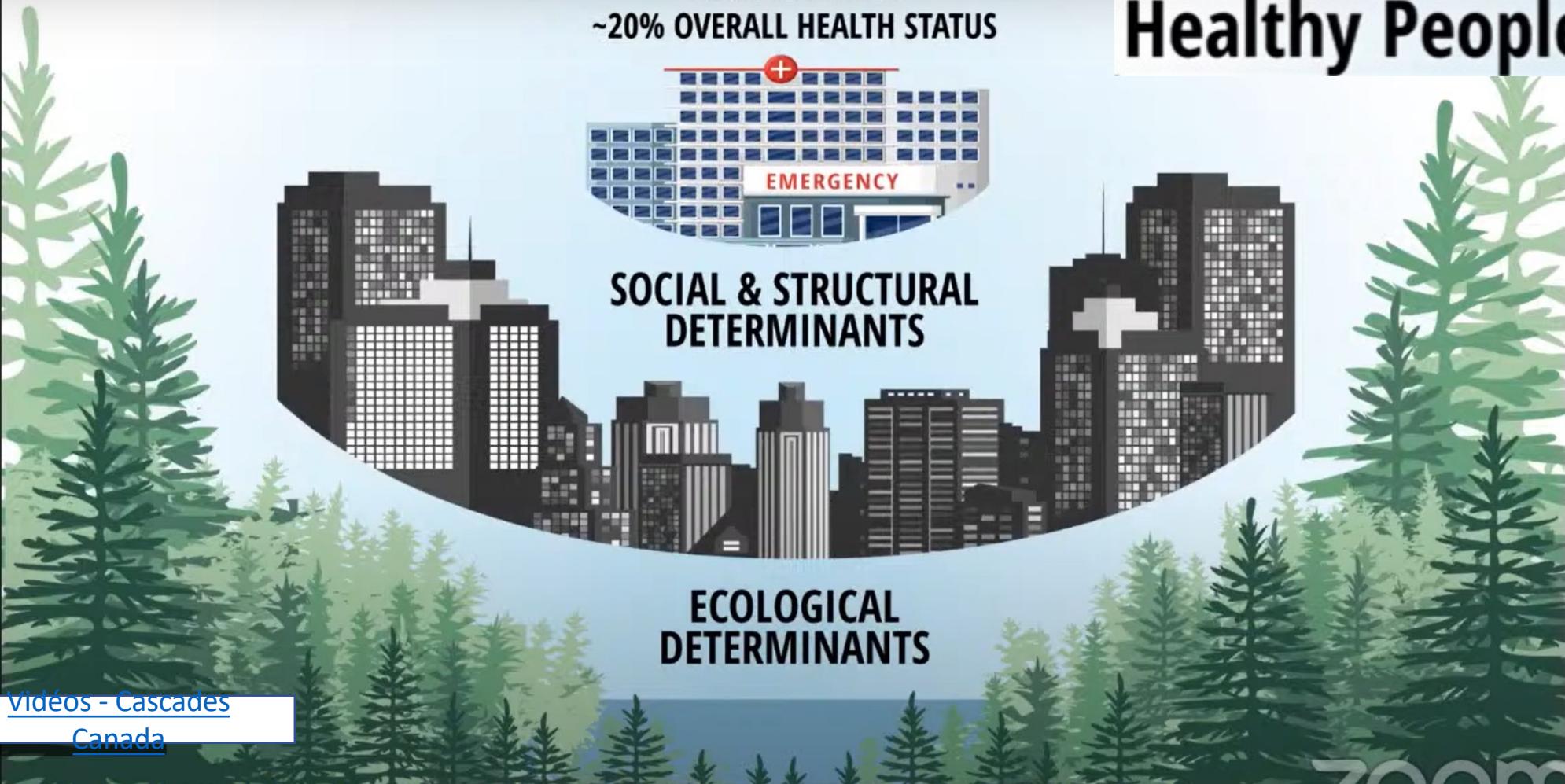
HEALTHCARE

~20% OVERALL HEALTH STATUS



SOCIAL & STRUCTURAL
DETERMINANTS

ECOLOGICAL
DETERMINANTS



[Vidéos - Cascades](#)
[Canada](#)

Healthy Planet, Healthy People

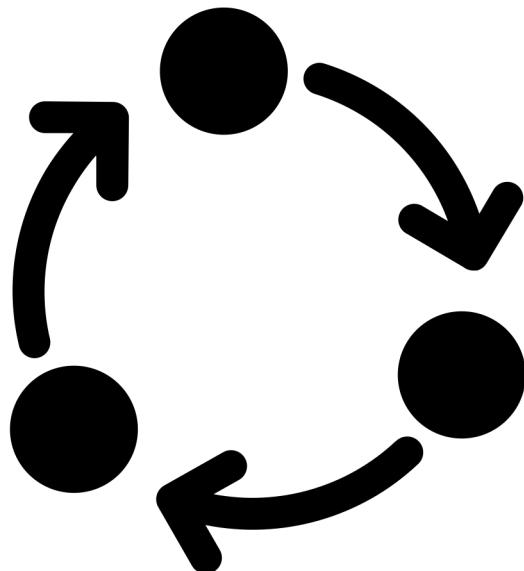
zoom



Ce qui augmente les pressions sur le système de santé



Le système de santé contribue significativement aux émissions de GES



Les changements climatiques détériorent la santé de la population



Groupe de travail multidisciplinaire

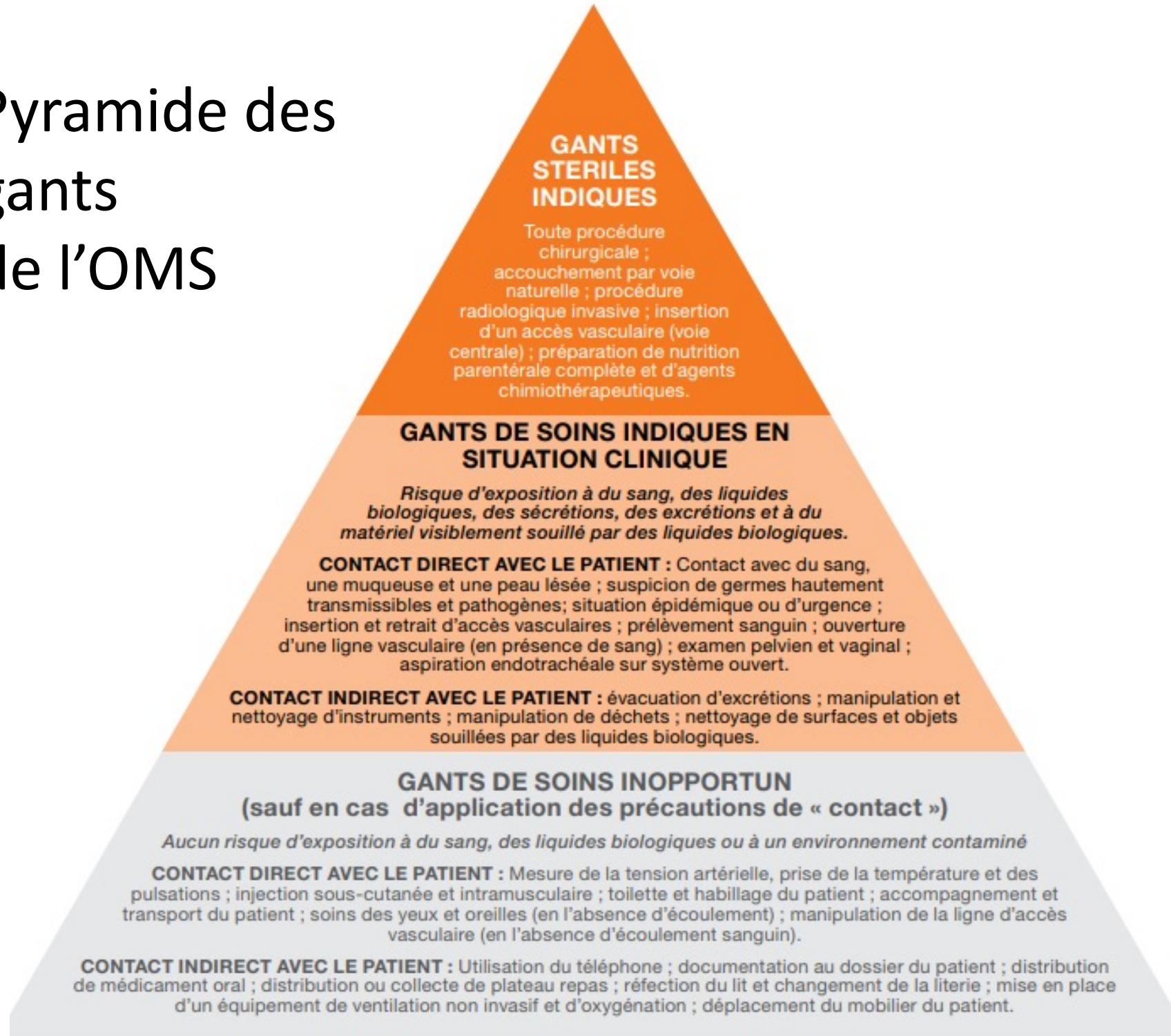
- Médecins spécialistes en santé publique
 - Urgentologues / Médecins d'urgence
 - Médecins de famille
 - Médecins microbiologistes
 - Psychiatre
 - Pneumologue
 - Anesthésiologue
 - Pharmacienne
-
- Coordonnatrice régionale de Cascades Canada
 - Directrice et coordonnatrice principale du Réseau d'action pour la santé durable du Québec
 - Directrice de Santé Synergie Environnementale
 - Coordonnatrice de l'Association québécoise des médecins pour l'environnement
 - Contact au sein de la CSN (Confédération des Syndicats nationaux)
 - Coordonnatrice au secteur de l'action sociopolitique de l'APTS (Alliance du personnel professionnel et technique de la santé et des services sociaux)
 - Conseillère sociopolitique de la FIQ (Fédération Interprofessionnelle de la santé du Québec)



Formé de
professionnels
de différentes
régions du
Québec

- Bas St-Laurent
 - Capitale Nationale
 - Mauricie et Centre du Québec
 - Estrie
 - Ouest de l'île de Montréal
 - Centre-Ouest de l'île de Montréal
 - Nord de l'île de Montréal
 - Outaouais
 - Abitibi
 - Côte-Nord
 - Gaspésie
 - Îles-de-la-Madeleine
 - Chaudières-Appalaches
 - Laurentides
 - Lanaudières
 - Laval
 - Montérégie
 - Saguenay
- 

Pyramide des gants de l'OMS



— POUR UNE UTILISATION ÉCORESPONSABLE —

LES GANTS



< SE GANTER AVEC SOIN >

LES GANTS DOIVENT ÊTRE PORTÉS SEULEMENT DANS CERTAINES SITUATIONS SPÉCIFIQUES

- > Pour une procédure stérile
- > En cas d'exposition potentielle directe aux fluides biologiques (sang, vomissements, pus, matières fécales, etc.), aux muqueuses, à la peau non intacte ou à des objets visiblement souillés
- > Lorsqu'exigé dans la manipulation de certains produits toxiques ou contaminés
- > Si des précautions additionnelles de contact sont nécessaires ou à la demande du service de Prévention et Contrôle des Infections (PCI)

LES GANTS NE SONT PAS NÉCESSAIRES LORSQU'IL N'Y A AUCUN RISQUE D'EXPOSITION AU SANG OU AUX FLUIDES CORPORELS NI À UN ENVIRONNEMENT CONTAMINÉ

- > Prise de la tension artérielle et de la température
- > Injections sous-cutanées et intra-musculaires
- > Soins de base du patient, administration d'un médicament, bain, habillage, transport, etc.
- > Exposition aux larmes, au lait maternel et à la sueur
- > Utilisation et manipulation de matériel électronique, électrocardiogramme et oxygène
- > Distribution de plateaux alimentaires
- > Manipulation de la literie



IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTAUX

564 boîtes de 100 gants
émettent environ 2 tonnes
d'équivalent CO₂, soit
l'équivalent d'un vol
aller-retour transatlantique.



RIEN NE REMPLACE LE LAVAGE DES MAINS

Le lavage fréquent des mains est la mesure la plus sécuritaire. L'hygiène des mains est déjà obligatoire après le retrait des gants. Porter inutilement des gants peut procurer un faux sentiment de sécurité, et constitue un risque pour les patients et pour le personnel, tout en augmentant le risque de transmission des infections.



cascadescanada.ca/fr/gants

Une campagne de



CASCADES

Créez votre propre message de sensibilisation.
Obtenez vos gants jetables et écologiques.

Canada

DE HOME
Association québécoise
des médecins
pour l'environnement



SÉ
SYNTHÈSE
SANTE
DURABLEMENT



RASDQ
REFEU ET TERRE POUR LA
TERRITORY DURABLE DU QUÉBEC

soutenu par



Choisis
avec son
Québec

— FOR AN ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE USE —

GLOVES



GLOVES SHOULD ONLY BE USED IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

- > Sterile procedure
- > Potential direct exposure to biological fluids (blood, vomit pus, feces, etc.), mucous membranes, non-intact skin or visibly soiled objects
- > When handling toxic or contaminated products
- > If additional contact precautions are required, or at the request Infection Prevention And Control Services (IPAC)

GLOVES ARE NOT NECESSARY WHEN THERE IS NO RISK OF EXPOSURE TO BLOOD, BODY FLUIDS OR A CONTAMINATED ENVIRONMENT

- > Blood pressure and temperature measurement
- > Subcutaneous and intramuscular injections
- > Basic patient care, medication administration, bathing, dressing, transport, etc.
- > Exposure to tears, breast milk and sweat
- > Use and handling of electronic material, electrocardiogram and oxygen
- > Food tray distribution
- > Bedding handling



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

564 boxes of 100 gloves emit around 2 TONS of CO₂ equivalent, comparable to a round-trip transatlantic flight.

NOTHING REPLACES HANDWASHING



Frequent handwashing is the safest measure. Hand hygiene is already mandatory after gloves removal. Wearing gloves unnecessarily can give a false sense of security while increasing the risk of transmission of infections, becoming a risk to patients and staff alike.



A campaign by



Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles
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Canada



supported by



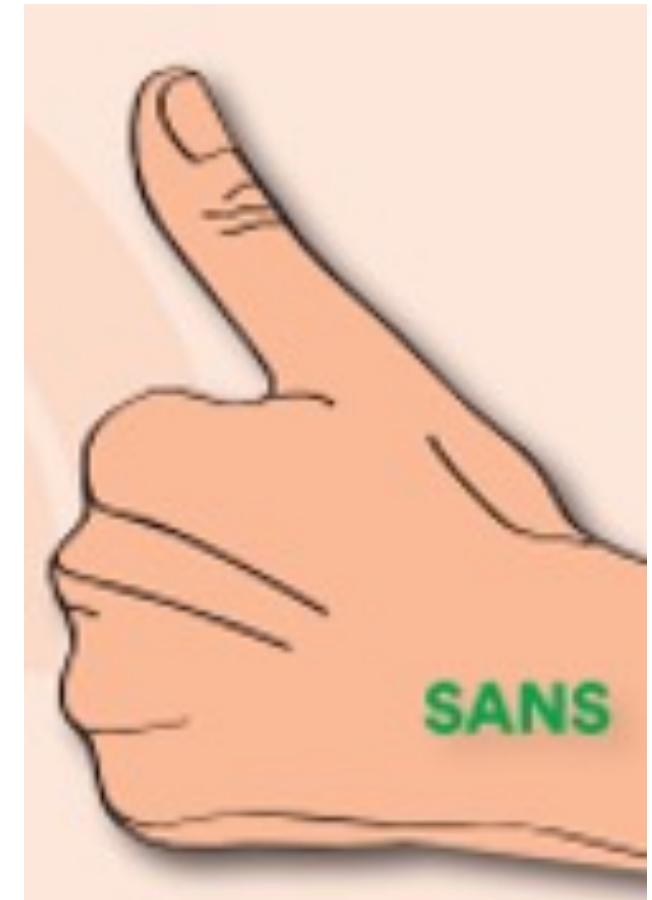
GANTS : Indications



- **Exposition aux liquides biologiques**
*À noter que l'exposition à des larmes, du lait maternel ou de la sueur ne nécessite pas de porter des gants
- **Peau non intacte / muqueuse**
- **Manipulation de produits toxiques**
- **Présence de pathogènes hautement infectieux et dangereux**

GANTS : non indiqués

- Prise de signes vitaux
 - Injection sous-cutanée ou intramusculaire
 - Distribution de médicaments et cabarets
 - Mettre de l'oxygène
 - Habiller un patient
-
- *...excepté en isolement «contact»...
 - (C. difficile, Bactéries multi-résistantes)





Organisation
mondiale de la Santé

Risques liés à la surutilisation des gants:

Gaspillage de ressources sans pour autant contribuer à réduire le risque de transmission croisée.

Risque de non-observance lors des opportunités à l'hygiène des mains.

L'usage des gants à des moments inopportuns peut être à l'origine de la transmission de germes.

https://infirmerieressources.files.wordpress.com/2020/04/slcyh_usage_des_gants_fr.pdf

Image: freepik.com

Règles PCI du Qc \neq Recommandations OMS



Application non nuancée des règles PCI
 ↪ Surutilisation des gants
 ↪ Nuisance pour la santé humaine

Diffusion de la campagne

Certains CISSS et CIUSSS ont accepté d'emblée de diffuser la campagne via leurs communications

Possibilité d'imprimer l'affiche et de la diffuser dans vos lieux de pratiques respectifs

Objectif de sensibilisation du personnel soignant

Questions?



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