

Safe Injection Practices and Assisted Monitoring of Blood Glucose



WHAT ARE SAFE INJECTION PRACTICES?

Safe injection practices are part of standard precautions, a group of infection prevention practices that apply to all patients regardless of suspected or confirmed infection status in any setting where healthcare is delivered.

According to the CDC, in the US, more than 150,000 patients have been impacted by unsafe medical injections since 2001.

SAFE INJECTION PRINCIPLES

- Use a new sterile syringe and needle for each patient
 - Even if needle is changed or you are injecting through an intervening length of IV tubing
- Use aseptic technique when preparing and administering injections
- Always use a new sterile needle and new sterile syringe to enter a vial, bottle or IV bag
- Never use medications packaged as single-dose or single-use for more than one patient
- Ensure appropriate sharps disposal immediately after an injection
- Immediately report potential breaches to safe injection practices per facility protocol

ASSISTED MONITORING OF BLOOD GLUCOSE

From 2008-2019, a total 66 healthcare-associated outbreaks of viral hepatitis were reported in the US; 94% occurred in non-hospital settings and 15 were associated with assisted blood glucose monitoring.

- Fingerstick devices should never be used for more than one person
- If possible, dedicate blood glucose meters to a single patient/resident
 - If shared, clean and disinfect the device after every use per manufacturer's instructions
- Insulin pens are for single person use only, not to be shared
 - An individual can reuse an insulin pen (single person use), however they are never to be used for more than one person

HELPFUL RESOURCES AND MATERIALS

1. CDC ONE-AND-ONLY CAMPAIGN



2. CDC INJECTION SAFETY

