

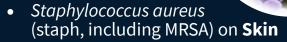
WHERE IS THE RISK?

Know where germs live to stop spread and protect patients



- Emergency Medical Service (EMS)
 providers can come into contact with
 hazards and contaminants while at work.
- Blood, equipment, and wet/dry surfaces are common places for germs to hide.
- If proper hand hygiene is not practiced, before, during and after patient care, these germs can infect you and your patient.

Germs That EMS Providers Face at Work



- Hepatitis B, C, & HIV in **Blood**
- C. difficule on Equipment & Devices

EMS Tasks Involving Harmful Germs

Staphylococcus

aureus

- Lifting and Transporting Patients
- Putting in an IV
- Wound Packing and Controlling Bleeding

Infection Control Actions to Reduce Risk

- With soap and water, lather and scrub all surfaces of the hand, including under wrists & up wrists for at least 20 seconds.
- If water and soap is unavailable, use alcohol-based hand sanitizer as an alternative.



