FECAVA Key Recommendations for Hygiene and Infection Control in Veterinary Practice

PREVENT INFECTION
Effective implementation of hygienic measures is essential to prevent and contain the transmission of nosocomial infections to animals and humans both within veterinary settings and in the community.

CLEAN AND DISINFECT HANDS
Proper hand hygiene is key in the control of nosocomial infections in practice.

- Using water and pH friendly, non-medicated soap:
  - At the start and end of the working day.
  - Before and after eating or smoking.
  - When visibly soiled.
  - After handling animal fluids and excretions.
- Before as well as invasive procedures in combination with disinfection.

WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
Use dedicated hospital clothing and do not handle animals in private clothes. To ensure that hands and forearms can be kept clean short-sleeved lab coats or scrubs should be worn at all times when handling patients. Protective clothing should not be worn outside the working environment or dedicated areas.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
- Masks, hair caps, sterile gowns and gloves should be used for surgical and invasive procedures.
- Plastic aprons, gloves and masks are required when handling:
  - Patients with known or suspected contagious disease.
  - Potentially contaminated fluids and secretions.
  - Change the additional protective clothing:
    - Between patients.
    - When moving between wards, isolation and intensive care units.

CLEAN AND DISINFECT PREMISES
Use approved cleaning products and disinfectants for veterinary premises and follow label instructions. Use gloves. For equipment, follow the recommendations from the manufacturers.

SURFACES AND EQUIPMENT
- Clean and disinfect before and after each patient and when visibly soiled or contaminated.
- Clean and disinfect door handles, keyboards, light switches, phones, anaesthetic monitors on a daily / regular basis.

COMMON AREAS (ENTRANCES, RECEPTION, WAITING ROOMS AND CORRIDORS)
- Clean and disinfect daily and when visibly soiled or contaminated.

WARDS, ISOLATION AND INTENSIVE CARE UNITS
- Clean and disinfect before and after each patient and when visibly soiled or contaminated. Consider fumigation disinfection on a regular basis.

TRAIN ALL STAFF / TRIAGE STAFF
Train and encourage all staff to understand and comply with good hygiene practices. Correct hygiene is not difficult if everyone is aware of its importance.

- Develop written hygiene protocols (display prominently) and appoint a member of staff with responsibility for promoting and enforcing hygiene practices.
- Establish thorough in-house training of staff and encourage attendance at continuing education courses on hygiene.
- Establish an in-house cleaning and disinfection routine with rotation of areas to keep whole hospital clean.

TRIAGE STAFF
- Provide separate kennels for infectious and elective patients.
- Be particularly attentive to dermatology cases.
- Distinguish infections are a major risk factor for surgical site infections. Treat animals affected with skin diseases or that have distant wounds before performing elective surgeries.

USE GLOVES
- When handling diseased or carrier animals with known or suspected contagious disease, including parasitic infestations.
- When handling animals with known or suspected antimicrobial resistant infections.
- When handling wounds.
- When contact with blood, body fluids, secretions and mucus membranes is possible.
- During surgery or when asepsis is required (double gloving during draping). Use sterile gloves.

CHANGE GLOVES:
- Between patients.
- When visibly soiled or contaminated.
- Change gloves when moving from dirty to clean procedures on the same patient.
- Change gloves before touching equipment, door handles and keyboards.

SURGICAL PREPARATION
- Dedicated surgical area scrubs, caps and masks must be worn by all personnel in theatre.
- The operating room must only be used for surgical procedures.
- Clip (don’t shave) surgical sites just before surgery in a separate area.
- Vacuum loose hair. Clean and disinfect clippers between each patient.
- Skin preparation after clipping using antibacterial soap with water, followed by alcohol & chlorhexidine. Use gloves.
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LAUNDER CLOTHING AND BEDDING
- Scrubs and lab coats - daily and when visibly soiled or contaminated.
- Bedding and animal blankets - between each patient and when visibly soiled or contaminated.
- Laundry should be done on the premises or by a professional company.
- Remove any gross visible soiling contamination prior to washing (use gloves).
- Wash at 60°C and dry at high temperature to eliminate infectious organisms.
- Maintain clear separation between dirty and clean areas in laundry room to avoid cross-contamination.
- Store clean laundry in dedicated areas.

EDUCATE PET OWNERS
Use printed documentation (leaflets, posters) & face to face communication.

- To ensure good hygiene practices during clinical visits and following contact with their animal in their homes.
- To support veterinary efforts in improving hygiene and responsible use of antimicrobials with good adherence to prescribed therapies.
- To convey better understanding of the public health implications of zoonotic and antimicrobial resistant infections in pets.