NEVADA STATE BOARD of DENTAL EXAMINERS

Infection Control Committee

Teleconference Meeting

Tuesday November 23, 2021

6:00 p.m.

PUBLIC BOOK

45	Injections are prepared using aseptic technique in a clean area free from contamination or contact with blood, body fluids, or contaminated equipment	1		
46	Needles and syringes are used for only one patient	1		
47	Anesthetic cartridges are cleaned, and heat sterilized before use on another patient	1		
48	The rubber septum on a medication vial is disinfected with alcohol before piercing	2		
49	Mediation containers (single and multidose vials, ampules, and bags) are entered with a new needles and new syringe, even when obtaining additional doses for the same patient	1		
50	Single-dose vials, ampules, and bags or bottles of intravenous solutions are used for only one patient	1		
51	Leftover contents of single-dose vials, ampules, and bas of intravenous solutions are not combined for later use	1		
52	Single-dose vials for parenteral medications are used when possible	2		
53	When using multidose medication vials: • Multidose vials are dedicated to individual patients whenever possible • Multidose vials to be used for more than one patient are kept in a centralized medication area and do not enter the immediate patient treatment area (e.g., dental operatory) to prevent inadvertent contamination of the vial • If a multidose vial enters the immediate patient treatment area it should be dedicated for single-patient use and discarded immediately after use • Multidose vials are dates when first opened and discarded within 28 days unless the manufacturer specifies a shorter or longer date for that opened vial. Note: this is different from the expiration date printed on the vial	1		
54	Fluid infusion and administration sets (i.e., IV bags, tubings, and connections) are used for one patient only and disposed of appropriately	1		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices				
55	Written policies and procedures are available to ensure reusable patient care instruments and devices are cleaned and reprocessed appropriately before use on another patient	2		
56	Policies, procedures, and manufacturer reprocessing instructions for reusable instruments and dental devices are available, ideally in or near the reprocessing area	2		
57	There is a policy that single-use devices are discarded after one use, and not used for more than one patient	1		
58	Dental personnel responsible for reprocessing reusable dental instruments and devices are appropriately trained	2		

	• Upon hire • At least annually • Whenever new equipment or processes are introduced			
59	Training and equipment are available to ensure that dental personnel wear appropriate PPE (e.g., examination or heavy-duty utility gloves, protective clothing, masks, eye protection) to prevent exposure to infectious agents or chemicals Note: The exact type of PPE depends on infectious or chemical agent and anticipated type of exposure	2		
60	Routine maintenance for sterilization equipment is: • Performed according to manufacturer instructions • Documented by written maintenance records	2		
61	Written policies and procedures are in place outlining dental setting response (e.g., recall of device, risk assessment) in the event of a reprocessing error/failure	2		
62	Reusable critical and semicritical dental items and devices are cleaned and heat-sterilized according to manufacturer instructions between patient use Note: if the manufacturer does not provide reprocessing instructions, the item or device may not be suitable for multi-patient use	1		
63	The instrument processing area has a workflow pattern designed to ensure that devices and instruments clearly flow from high contamination areas to clean/sterile areas (i.e., there is a clear separation of contaminated and clean workspaces)	2		
64	Items are thoroughly cleaned according to manufacturer instructions and visually inspected for residual contamination before sterilization	2		
65	Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-cleared automated cleaning equipment (e.g., ultrasonic cleaner, instrument washer, washer-disinfector) is used to remove debris to improve cleaning effectiveness and decrease worker exposure to blood	1		
66	Work-practice controls that minimize contact with sharp instruments (e.g., long-handled brush) are used and appropriate PPE is worn (e.g., puncture- and chemical-resistant utility gloves) if manual cleaning is necessary	2		
67	After cleaning and drying, instruments are appropriately wrapped/packaged for sterilization	2		
68	The sterilizer is loaded following manufacturer instructions (not overloading)	2		
69	A chemical indicator is used inside each package. If the chemical indicator is not visible from the outside, an exterior chemical indicator is also used on the package. Note: the chemical indicators may be integrated into the package design.	2		