



Community Infection Prevention and Control Policy for Domiciliary Care staff

Safe management of linen

DC 13

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Organisation:
Signed:
Job Title:
Date Adopted:
Review Date:

If your organisation would like to exclude or include any additional points to this Policy, please include below. Please note, the Community IPC Team cannot endorse or be held responsible for any addendums.

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SAFE MANAGEMENT OF LINEN

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1. Introduction

This Policy is one of the 'Standard infection control precautions' (SICPs) referred to by NHS England and NHS Improvement.

Used laundry, e.g. linen (sheets, bedding, towels), service users clothing and staff uniforms or workwear, can become soiled with blood, faeces, other body fluids and micro-organisms, such as bacteria and viruses. Therefore, when handling used laundry, it is essential that care is taken to prevent the spread of infection.

All used laundry should be washed appropriately ensuring the correct temperature is achieved to destroy micro-organisms. Micro-organisms that remain after washing are usually destroyed by tumble drying and ironing.

Always use standard infection control precautions and transmission based precautions (SICPs and TBPs), refer to the 'SICPs and TBPs Policy for Domiciliary Care staff'.

When caring for service users in relation to COVID-19 or any other new emerging infections, staff should refer to national infection prevention and control guidance.

2. Handling of used linen and clothing

All used linen should be handled with care and attention paid to the potential spread of infection. Service users and staff must not be put at risk during the handling, disposal and transportation of dirty linen.

- Staff should ensure cuts and grazes are covered with a waterproof plaster when handling all linen.
- Disposable apron and gloves should be worn when handling used, soiled or infected linen and clothing.
- Linen should be removed from a service user's bed with care and placed in the laundry basket, not placed on the floor.
- Care should be taken to prevent unnecessary shaking of linen as this will increase the number of micro-organisms in the air.
- After handling used, soiled or infected linen and removing gloves, hands must be washed thoroughly with liquid soap and warm running water, and dried using paper towels. If none are available, the use of kitchen roll or a

clean linen towel for use by the carer only and laundered daily is acceptable.

3. Laundering service user's linen and clothing

- To prevent contamination of hands, the sink and surrounding environment, staff should not rinse soiled linen and clothing by hand. Soiled items should be washed on a pre-wash cycle.
- Used linen and clothing should be laundered on the highest temperature possible for the item or as recommended by the manufacturer.
- Tumble drying and/or ironing linen will further reduce micro-organisms.
- If the washing machine and drier are in the kitchen, do not sort laundry and prepare food at the same time.

4. Handling of clean linen

- A disposable apron should be worn when making a bed. Gloves are not required for making beds with clean linen, but should be worn when making beds with used linen.
- Hands must be clean when handling clean linen.
- There is no need to wear disposable gloves or apron when unloading dishwashers, washing machines, tumble dryers or when ironing.

5. Uniforms and workwear

- Uniforms and workwear worn by staff when carrying out their duties should be clean and fit for purpose.
- Uniforms and workwear should specifically support good hand hygiene.
- Always use personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent contamination of uniforms and workwear.
- Wear a clean uniform or workwear daily, and if they become visibly soiled, change as soon as possible.
- Uniforms and workwear should be laundered separately from other clothing on a hot wash cycle (60°C) or at the highest temperature that the fabric will tolerate.
- Garments should be dried thoroughly. Tumble drying or ironing will further reduce the small number of micro-organisms that may be present after washing.
- Long hair should be tied back when at work.

- Footwear must be well maintained, visibly clean, non-slip and support and cover the entire foot to avoid contamination with blood or body fluids or potential injury from sharps.
- Cover uniforms completely when travelling to and from work, collecting children, food shopping or undertaking other activities in public.

6. Infection Prevention and Control resources, education and training

The Community Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Team have produced a wide range of innovative educational and IPC resources designed to assist Domiciliary Care in achieving compliance with *The Health and Social Care Act* 2008: Code of Practice on the prevention and control of infections and related guidance and CQC registration requirements.

These resources are either free to download from the website or available at a minimal cost covering administration and printing:

- IPC Policy documents for Domiciliary Care staff
- 'Preventing Infection Workbook: Guidance for Domiciliary Care staff'
- IPC audit tools, posters, leaflets and factsheets
- 'IPC Bulletin for Domiciliary Care staff'

In addition, we hold educational study events in North Yorkshire and York and can arrange bespoke training packages. Prices vary depending on your requirements and location.

Further information on these high quality evidence-based resources is available at <u>www.infectionpreventioncontrol.co.uk</u>.

7. References

Department of Health (2015) The Health and Social Care Act 2008: Code of Practice on the prevention and control of infections and related guidance

Department of Health (2013) Choice Framework for local Policy and Procedures (CFPP) 01-04 Decontamination of linen for health and social care: Management and provision

Department of Health (2013) Choice Framework for local Policy and Procedures (CFPP) 01-04 Decontamination of linen for health and social care: Social care

NHS England and NHS Improvement (March 2019) Standard infection control precautions: national hand hygiene and personal protective equipment policy