



Simulation: Hand hygiene prior to touching glove box

Time: 5 minutes

Max number of people per station: 10 Number of facilitators per station: 1 or more

Supplies Needed:

- Box of gloves
- Washable non-toxic paint or fluorescent powder
- Black light (if using fluorescent powder)
- Paintbrush (if using paint)
- Wet wipes

Steps to Perform Simulation

- 1. Facilitator shows opened box of gloves.
- 2. Facilitator discusses importance of hand hygiene prior to donning gloves.
- 3. Facilitator places paint or fluorescent powder on hands of one participant, then instructs participant to retrieve gloves from the box.
- 4. Facilitator instructs the remaining participants to retrieve and don gloves from "contaminated" box of gloves.
- 5. Once gloves are donned, facilitator points out contamination on gloves and on glove box. Use black light to identify contamination if fluorescent powder was used.

Debriefing Script*:

Facilitator: Thank you for participating in this debriefing session about the importance of contamination of glove box when hand hygiene is not performed. Let's discuss the key points and address any questions or concerns you may have.

Question 1: What is the primary purpose of performing hand hygiene prior to donning gloves?

Answer: The primary purpose of cleaning hands prior to donning gloves is to remove germs from the hands.

Question 2: How does performing hand hygiene reduce the spread of germs?

Answer: Hand hygiene decreases the amount of germs on your hands, reducing the risk of transfer of germs to your patients and his/her environment.

Question 3: Why is it important to clean your hands prior to touching the glove box?

Answer: If hands are not cleaned prior to touching the glove box, the glove box itself becomes contaminated. Anyone touching the glove box can become contaminated, even if he/she cleaned hands appropriately.

Facilitator: Thank you for your participation. Understanding the importance of cleaning hand prior to touching the glove box. If you have any further questions or need clarification on any topic, please feel free to ask.

*Disclaimer: Please follow this debriefing script. The skill of debriefing is a process that takes time and experience to learn. Please do not use these debriefing tools outside of this situation without appropriate knowledge and experience.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2021, January 8). Retrieved from Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings: https://www.cdc.gov/handhygiene/providers/index.html

Mangram, A., Horan, T., Pearson, M., Silver, L., & Jarvis, W. (1999). Guideline for prevention of surgical site infection. Infection Control & Hospital Epidemiology, 20(4), 247-280. doi:10.1086/501620

Voss, A., & Widmer, A. (1997, March 18). No time for handwashing!? Handwashing versus alcoholic rub: can we afford 100% compliance? Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol, 205-08. Retrieved from https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9090551/

Developed by the Kentucky Infection Prevention Training Center (KyIP, 2023). Used with permission.