



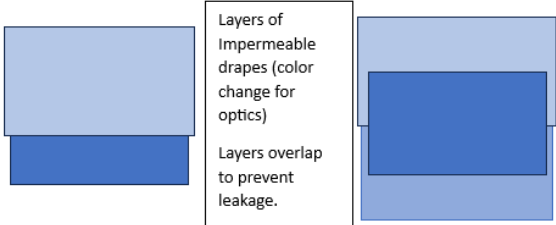
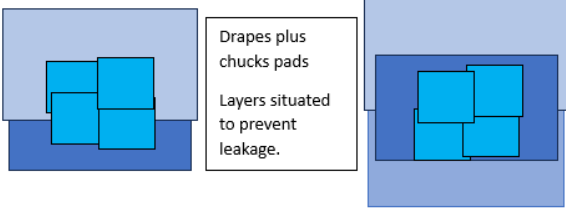
Standard Work Activity Sheet	Author: Ryan Thatcher MSN Revision Date: 4/16/2024
Purpose: Patient Containment - Transport	Value Stream: Special Pathogen Unit (SPU) The Corewell Health Special Pathogen Unit is located on 9C at Butterworth.

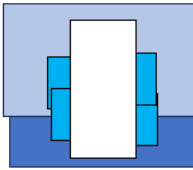
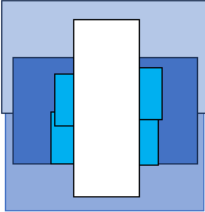

Introduction: The purpose of this standard work is to outline ways of containing a patient infected with a special pathogen for transport. Transport in this document includes movement to the Special Pathogen Unit (SPU), movement from the SPU to testing (strongly discouraged), and transfer of the patient out of the hospital. If a patient needs to leave the hospital postmortem, please follow the Postmortem & Handling of Remains Standard Work.

The goal of this standard work is to outline the preferred method for containment wraps used in the care of patients infected with a special pathogen. The wrap types outlined below are for bed/cot/stretchers and wheelchair. Containment wraps are meant to prevent bacterial or viral shed from contaminating the environment.

Effective wrapping does not alter the level of personal protective equipment needed by the team member. Team members should be using Ultimate Precautions Level 1 or Level 2 PPE for all patients suspected of or infected with a special pathogen.

Seq. No	Task Description:	Key Point / Image / Measure (what good looks like)	Complete
1.	Determine Mode of Transportation The mode of transport determines the number of supplies needed. The two main modes of transport are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bed/Cot/Stretcher 2. Wheelchair 	Considerations: Patient mobility and acuity should be considered. If patient is fully ambulatory and dry, a wheelchair is appropriate. If patient is feeling nauseated, is wet, or is acutely ill, transport by stretcher is ideal.	
2.	Gather Supplies Impermeable surgical drapes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drapes should be fluid impermeable to Level 4 standards over the entire surface Absorbent layer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chucks pads • Flat sheet Patient needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mask with or without attached eye shield • Medium biohazard garbage bag for emesis • Consider using a patient mover under the containment wrap to easily move patient. 		

Seq. No	Task Description:	Key Point / Image / Measure (what good looks like)	Complete
3.	<p>Prepare Transport Device to Receive Patient</p> <p>The mode of transport should be chosen based on the condition of a patient. It is not advised to allow the patient to walk within the hospital, as the potential increases for the patient to touch walls, doors, or other items.</p> <p>Patients at lower risk of producing infectious material can be transported in a wheelchair.</p> <p>Patients acutely ill or that have the probability of producing infectious material during transport should be transported via cot, stretcher, or bed.</p>		
4.	<p>Drape Configuration</p> <p>Drapes are overlapped to decrease the likelihood of overflow and seepage of contaminated body fluids. It is important that a patient is covered completely with only their face outside of the wrap.</p> <p>The potential for incontinence of the patient must be considered. Place drapes so any fluid excreted from the patient's body remains contained.</p>	 <p>Layers of Impermeable drapes (color change for optics)</p> <p>Layers overlap to prevent leakage.</p>	
5.	<p>Impermeable Absorption Layer</p> <p>This configuration is appropriate for a dry patient.</p> <p>Disposable chucks pads layered over the drapes make an excellent absorbent layer. Configure two or more chucks pads to ensure coverage of patient's buttock, lower back, and thigh region.</p>	 <p>Drapes plus chucks pads</p> <p>Layers situated to prevent leakage.</p>	

Seq. No	Task Description:	Key Point / Image / Measure (what good looks like)	Complete
6.	<p>Impermeable Absorption Layer with Extra Absorption</p> <p>This configuration is appropriate for a wet patient.</p> <p>Disposable chucks pads layered over the drapes create the initial layer of impermeable absorption. Configure two or more chucks pads to ensure coverage of patient's buttock, lower back, and thigh region.</p> <p>A folded flat sheet should then be layered over the chucks pads, increasing the absorbent layer while maintaining impermeability in the most likely soiled area. Configuration should cover the patient's head, back, and legs.</p>	 <p>Drapes plus chucks pads plus sheet. Used for extremely wet patient.</p> <p>Layers situated to prevent leakage and maximum absorption.</p>  	
7.	<p>Contain the Patient</p> <p>Wrap patient to contain fluids. Wrap should funnel fluids into the containment wrap. This requires the wrap under the shoulders to be secured first so that if the patient produces fluids from the mouth or nose, the fluids run down the inside of the wrap and stay inside the wrap. The goal is to ensure fluid pools inside the lower wrap.</p> <p>The medium biohazard bag should be placed on the patient's chest to act as a large emesis bag. Several techniques can be utilized to ensure that it is secured in place.</p> <p>Place the facemask on the patient to decrease the spread of germs and contain any unexpected eruptions of fluids.</p>	