



<input type="checkbox"/> ADMINISTRATE POLICY & PROCEDURE (APP)		<input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUTIONAL POLICY & PROCEDURE (IPP)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INTERDEPARTMENTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERNAL
TITLE		POLICY NUMBER/V#	
Cleaning of Patient Care Equipment and Medical Devices		MMC – IPC – 09 (01)	
INITIATED DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	REVISED DATE	
02/08/2025	01/09/2025	01/08/2028	
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N/A		05	
APPLIES TO		RESPONSIBILITY	
ALL STAFF		Health Care Providers	

1. PURPOSE

Proper cleaning, disinfection and sterilization of patient care equipment are vital in preventing the transmission of organisms related to reusable patient care equipment. The purpose of this policy is:

- 1.1 To provide clean and disinfected supplies for patient care.
- 1.2 To reduce rates of health-care–associated infections through appropriate use of both disinfection and sterilization.
- 1.3 To define the responsibility for cleaning and disinfecting patient care equipment

2. DEFINITION

2.1 Critical items: Critical medical devices or patient care equipment that penetrate into human tissue or vascular system or through which blood flows. Examples of critical items are surgical instruments, cardiac catheters, implants, and the blood compartment of a hemodialyzer... etc. Critical items should be sterilized before each use.

2.2 Semi critical items: devices that come in contact with mucous membranes or skin that is not intact. Respiratory therapy and anesthesia equipment, endoscopes are included in this category. Semi critical items minimally require high-level disinfection using wet pasteurization or chemical disinfectants.



2.3 Non-critical items: Items which either not ordinarily touch the patient or that comes in contact with intact skin, but not mucous membranes. Examples are crutches, headboards, blood pressure cuffs...etc. Non- critical items may only need decontamination or low-level disinfection.

2.4 Disinfection/decontamination: is a process that eliminates all pathogenic microorganisms on inanimate objects with the exception of bacterial spores.

2.5 Cleaning is the removal of visible soil (e.g., organic and inorganic material) from objects and surfaces and normally is accomplished manually or mechanically using water with detergents or enzymatic products.

2.6 Decontamination removes pathogenic microorganisms from objects so they are safe to handle, use, or discard.

2.7 Sterilization describes a process that destroys or eliminates all forms of microbial life (including bacterial spores) and is carried out in health-care facilities by physical or chemical methods.

2.8 PPE: Personal Protective Equipment.

3. RESPONSIBILITY

Health Care Providers

4. POLICY

- 4.1 All items shall be cleaned prior to disinfection or sterilization.
- 4.2 Non-critical items shall be disinfected as per this policy.
- 4.3 Critical and semi critical items shall be disinfected in the CSSD in order to easily control quality and prevent exposure to blood and body fluids.
- 4.4 All equipment used in patient care shall be kept clean and in proper working condition.
- 4.5 All medical equipment used for patient care shall be cleaned and disinfected before use on another patient.
- 4.6 Only approved disinfectant shall be used to disinfect medical equipment.
- 4.7 Pulmonary Care Services shall decontaminate all respiratory care re-usable devices in out-patient clinics on a daily basis.



5. PROCEDURE

5.1 Proper PPE will be worn when cleaning the equipment when needed.

5.2 Nursing will follow the Decontamination procedure for medical equipment

Decontamination procedure for equipments	
Item	Standard Procedure
1. Laryngoscopes blades	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be disinfected after each patient. Send it to CSSD (for high level disinfectant).
2. Ambu bag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be disinfected after each patient. Send it to CSSD (for high level disinfectant).
3. Baby weighing scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fresh liner should be used for each baby. Clean tray as necessary with alcohol spray and then wipe.
4. Bed frame and bed table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be cleaned with disinfectant between patients and as required.
5. The wooden cabinet that contains the suction and oxygen outlets, in patient room.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be cleaned with disinfectant between patients and as required. This area must be always clean, and you must not store anything in it rather than the suction liner and the oxygen therapy.
6. Mattresses and pillows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The covers of the mattresses and pillows must be washable. Should be cleaned with disinfectant between patients and when there is blood, body fluids, secretion and excretion. Should not be used if cover is damaged. Mattress covers must be replaced before mattress in re-used.
7. Bedpans and urinals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be flushed with water, washed with soap and water and disinfected with the spray in the patient room. It must be ensured that the item is dry before re-use. Always wear gloves when handling bed pans and urinals. Must discard when patient is discharged.
8. Commodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash the commode basins with soap and water in the dirty utility. Seat and arms should be cleaned with Hospispray Always wear gloves when handling commodes.
9. Wheel chairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be cleaned between patients with Disinfectants. Wheel chairs must not be stored in dirty utility rooms.
10. Sphygmomanometer cuffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be sprayed between each patient with disinfectant and reuse it when it is dry. After use in isolation, should be sent in soluble ? bags to laundry. When patient under isolation, BP machine should be kept in his room.



11. Stethoscopes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be cleaned between patients. Should be wiped with 70% alcohol wipe. When patient under isolation, Stethoscopes should be kept in his room
12. Suction bottles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposal liners. Must be sealed when 75% full and placed in yellow plastic bag. Re-usable; should be washed and then disinfected with Hospispray, and must be changed daily and in between each patient. To be stored dry when not in use. Always wear gloves when handling suction bottles. In Emergency suction lines must be changed between patients if used.
13. Intravenous monitoring pumps (and feed pumps)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be cleaned between patients and whenever visibly soiled, using the wipes. Please follow the manufacturer recommendation
14. Incubators, crebs, Warmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be cleaned once per shift and when needed, using the wipes. Phenolic disinfectants must not be used in the disinfection.
15. Toys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toys used in the hospital must be washable. It must be washed between patients and when needed. If the patient was under isolation, the toys must be sprayed with disinfectant.
16. Praying Rugs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be changed between patients. Give it to the patient, to take it home. If patient under isolation, discard the Rugs after discharge in a yellow bag.
17. Refrigerators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refrigerators must be labeled. Refrigerators must be cleaned once per week. Temperature log must be done for everyday For refrigerators in patient rooms it must be cleaned after discharge.
18. Patient's file	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The file must not go inside the patient room. It must be wiped with disinfectant once per day. Never touch the file when your hands are not clean
19. IV. Trays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be sprayed with disinfectants once per day Must always be clean. Must not be placed on the bed of the patient. Must not be taken inside isolation rooms.
20. Flower vase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the water in the vase every 48 hr; discard water in the dirty utility room. The vase must be washed with soap and water and rinsed well. Hydrogen peroxide or chlorhexidine may be added to the water to prevent microbial growth. Always wear gloves when handling plants and flowers.
21. Instrument trolleys.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These trolleys must stay clean at all times. Must be sprayed after each use.
22. Curtains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be changed when they are visibly soiled and on a quarterly basis. When they got splashed with blood, body fluids, Send it to laundry in water soluble bag. When a patient under isolation is discharged the curtains must be sent to the laundry with a yellow biohazard bag.



6. EQUIPMENT

Autoclave

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Guideline for Disinfection and Sterilization in Healthcare Facilities, 2008.

7.2 GCC Infection prevention and control manual 3rd edition, 2018

8. APPROVALS:

APPROVALS & REVIEWS:			
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