Point of Care Risk Assessment (PCRA) Health PE

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What is a PCRA?

A Healthcare worker's assessment of infection transmission risk:

- during a specific interaction
- with a specific patient
- in a specific environment
- under available conditions





Why is it important?

When performed correctly, a PCRA

- → Allows healthcare providers to select appropriate actions
- → Allows for proper selection of PPE
- → Reduces the likelihood of exposing yourself and/or others to infectious agents



• Who Needs to Perform a PCRA?

EVERYONE!!!

- → Clinical & Non-Clinical staff
- → In any healthcare setting (LTC, acute care, community, outpatient)
- Anyone interacting with the patient or the patient's environment



When to Perform a PCRA

Before any point-of-care

- → Before interacting with a patient
- → Before interacting with a patient's environment





Questions To Ask Yourself



What are the patient's symptoms?

4

What is the patient's level of understanding and cooperation?

What is the degree of contact?

5

What is the degree of difficulty of the procedure being performed and the experience level of the care provider?

3

What is the degree of contamination?

6

What is my risk of exposure to blood, body fluids, excretions, secretions, non-intact skin and mucous membranes?



When to Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Gloves

If your hands will be exposed to body fluids, secretions, tissue, or contaminated surfaces.

Gowns

If your skin or clothes could come in-contact with contaminated surfaces or with body fluids; including through splashes or sprays such as sneezing and coughing.

Masks & Eyewear

If your face could be exposed to a splash or spray of body fluids. For example, exposure to sneezing or coughing.



N95 Respirator

Used when patients/ clients are suspected or confirmed with airborne illnesses. For example, tuberculosis.



How to Don & Doff PPE

- → Disposable Over The Head Gown With Goggles and Mask
- → Reusable Gown With Face Shield and Mask
- → Disposable Gown With Visor and Mask





When to Ask for Assistance



If you require equipment/supplies outside of the isolation room

If you are struggling to tie your own gown

3

If your disposable gown is not tearing down the middle of your back If you require assistance in the isolation room (can help reduce your risk of contamination)



A staff member from environmental services is entering a patient's room to do cleaning. The patient had a swab done for whooping cough (pertussis), which came back positive. They are currently on contact droplet precautions.



Case Study #1

In what order should the worker don their PPE prior to entering the room? *The sequence may vary when universal masking is in place.

- a) Eye protection, gown, gloves, mask
- b) Mask, eye protection, gown, gloves
- c) Gown, Mask, eye protection, gloves
- d) Eye protection, mask, gloves, gown

Ans: C) Gown, mask, eye protection, gloves

What are two things to consider in your Point of Care Risk Assessment of this patient and their environment?

→ Degree of contact

→ The equipment needed beforehand

→ Risk of exposure to body fluids → Level of difficulty of procedure/task

→ How experienced healthcare worker is

A homecare nurse is preparing for a visit to a client's home. When they call the client to complete the COVID screening questionnaire before the visit; the nurse is informed that the patient tested positive for COVID this morning and is symptomatic.

Case Study #2

Where can you don your PPE? *The sequence may vary when universal masking is in place.

- a) At the Homecare office
- b) In your car
- c) Inside client's home (i.e., sunroom, garage)
- d) Outside client's home (i.e., driveway)

Ans: D) Outside client's home (i.e., driveway)

What equipment should you prepare for your visit?

→ Gown

- → Eye protection (ex: face shield)
- → Hand sanitizer
- → Mask (doubled) → Gloves

→ Disinfectant wipes



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