Infection Control Challenges

Real Risks for Patients and Staff

- When are antibiotics appropriate…and when aren’t they?
- A co-worker is pregnant…which infectious diseases could pose an exposure risk?
- How can compromised patients be kept safe when multi-drug resistant microorganisms are so prevalent?
- What you need to know about the new flu vaccines.
- Learn innovative skills to personally reduce the impact of healthcare associated infections.

A summary of current recommendations from the CDC, SHEA, IDSA, APIC and the Joint Commission

Health-Care Associated Infections: Strategies to Control- Reduce-Eliminate
Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections
Surgical Site Infections
Ventilator-Associated Pneumonias
Non-ventilator Associated Infections (overlooked HAI)
Central-Line Associated Bloodstream Infections

The Latest Multi-Drug Resistant Microorganism Guidelines
Carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae
Clostridium difficile
Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus
Vancomycin resistant enterococcus
Acinetobacter baumannii

Influenza
Avian vs. swine vs. seasonal influenza
H1N1 pandemic results
When to treat? When not to treat?
Treatment with anti-virals and antibiotics
New vaccines for flu

Vaccination Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel
Zoster/shingles
Pneumococcal
MMR, Tdap, etc.

Objectives
2. Explain best practices for treatment and control of multi-drug resistant microorganisms, including MRSA, Clostridium difficile, VRE, EBL, and CRE.
3. Evaluate the newest vaccine recommendations for healthcare workers and children.
4. Distinguish between mosquito borne illnesses of Dengue, Chikungunya, and Zika, which may be a threat to the United States.
5. Discuss the latest treatments available for HIV/AIDS, as well as pre-exposure prophylaxis.
6. Explain the medications available that “cure” Hepatitis C.
7. Compare the current recommendations to control and treat tuberculosis.

Emerging Infectious Diseases (Zoonotic)
Ebola: What we learned
Mosquito-borne ("Zika", Dengue, Chikungunya, West Nile)
Tick-borne (Lyme and Babesia)
Cryptosporidiosis

Bloodborne Pathogens
Hepatitis B
- Vaccination protocol for healthcare personnel
- Staff follow-up after significant exposures
- Treatments for persons chronically infected
- Outbreaks in healthcare
Hepatitis C
- Treatment “cures” in 12-24 weeks
- Outbreaks in healthcare-dialysis settings
HIV/AIDS
- New one pill daily treatment
- Healthcare exposure and appropriate prophylaxis

Tuberculosis
Today’s best approaches to treatment
Skin testing vs. blood test for exposure
Follow-up guidelines for healthcare workers conversion testing

A summary of current recommendations from the CDC, SHEA, IDSA, APIC and the Joint Commission.
INFECTION CONTROL CHALLENGES Real Risks for Patients and Staff

Barry Inman, BA-BS, CIC, will share practical solutions to a variety of "what if" infectious disease scenarios that healthcare professionals confront routinely. So many questions can and do arise on the safety and health of your patients, yourself...and even your family!

Are you confident in your responses...

• One patient with an ideal conduit urinary system that, when cultured, revealed microorganisms. Should the treatment include antibiotics...or not?

• A co-worker is pregnant...which patient rooms won’t pose a potential risk?

• What innovative skills can you personally incorporate to reduce the incidence of healthcare-associated infections?

• How can you prevent complications being kept safe when multi-drug resistant microorganisms are prevalent?

You’ve been providing great patient care all shift. Now it’s time to head home. How do you make that transition and not introduce your family to some of the infectious diseases you’ve been around?

A disease that may be in a distant part of the world could find its way to our backyard! These emerging cases are often complicated in practice. Are you up-to-date to intervene effectively?

Speaker

William “Barry” Inman, BA-BS, CIC, has 40 years of experience as an epidemiologist, working for a busy health department in Florida. In his current role, Barry is responsible for control of communicable diseases through surveillance and investigation of outbreaks, including: rubella, influenza, legionnaire’s disease, measles, etc. Working for a busy health department in Florida. In his current role, Barry is responsible for control of communicable diseases through surveillance and investigation of outbreaks, including: rubella, influenza, legionnaire’s disease, measles, etc. Barry is also a practicing clinician who is familiar with the latest microbiology and epidemiology research.

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