

#### College of Nursing UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES MANILA The Health Sciences Center

Sotejo Hall, Pedro Gil Street, Ermita, Manila 1000 Philippines Tel Nos. (02) 85231472, (02) 85231477, (02) 85231494 • TeleFax: (02) 85231485 Email: upm-cn@up.edu.ph



# N11 – NURSING FOUNDATIONS II

#### ACTIVITY GUIDE Surgical Hand Scrubbing in the Perioperative Setting

### PURPOSE

In the surgical environment, skin remains an important possible source of microbial contamination. While surgical team members wear sterile gloves, the skin of their hands and forearms should be scrubbed before surgery to minimize the amount of pathogenic organisms that might enter the body if a glove tears. "The purpose of the surgical hand scrub is to remove debris and transient microorganisms from the nails, hands, and forearms; reduce the resident microbial count to a minimum; and inhibit rapid rebound growth of microorganisms." (International Federation of Perioperative Nurses, 2021)

### On fingernail and skin condition, and other recommendations (AORN, 2022)

- Maintain healthy, natural fingernails no longer than 2 mm (0.08 inches).
  Rationale: The skin under the nail harbors most microorganisms found on the hand. The risk of tearing gloves increases if fingernails extend past the fingertips.
- Skin on hands and arms should be intact. **Rationale**: Breaks in skin integrity and open lesions increase the risk of patient and surgical team member infection. Cuts, abrasions, exudative lesions, and hangnails tend to ooze serum, which may contain pathogens. Broken skin permits microorganisms to enter the various layers of skin, providing deeper microbial breeding grounds.
- Do not wear artificial fingernails or extenders. Do not wear lacquer (i.e., nail polish) or enhanced nail lacquer (e.g., ultraviolet cured [gel], dipped nail coating) while performing the scrub role.

Rationale: Artificial nails may harbor organisms and prevent effective hand washing.

Removes all jewelry, watch, and bracelet/s.
 Rationale: During hand washing, rings, watches, and bracelets may harbor or protect microorganisms from removal. Allergic skin reactions may occur because of a scrub agent or a glove powder accumulating under the jewelry.

### LEARNING OUTCOME

At the end of the session, the students should be able to demonstrate surgical hand scrubbing/ hand rubbing.

**Instructions:** Check the appropriate column below based on the student's performance or nonperformance of the expected skill. Check the "D = DONE" or "O = OBSERVED" column if the skill is performed and "ND = NOT DONE" if the skill is not performed. Any comments may be written in the last column.

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# Surgical Handwashing Checklist

Name of Student	Student Number	
Name of Evaluator	Group	
Date of Evaluation	Mark	□ PASS □ PRACTICE

PROCEDURE		RFORM	<b>IED</b>		
		0	ND	COMMENTS	
PREPARATION					
Remove rings, wristwatch and bracelets before					
performing surgical hand scrub.					
Trim fingernails and remove nail polish. Make sure					
you are free of any open wounds in your hands.					
Cover hair and ears completely with a surgical hair					
cap.					
Wear appropriate surgical face mask.					
Apply shoe covers/booties as needed.					
For povidone iodine or chlorhexidine gluconate					
solution: Locate the scrubbing sink with the foot					
pedal that controls water flow. Locate the surgical					
soap dispenser.					
For alcohol-based hand rub solution: Understand					
how sensors work for alcohol-based solution					
dispensers.					
Open sterile package containing a surgical gown					
using aseptic technique; Create a sterile field using					
the inside of the gown's wrapper.					
Open the sterile towel and drop it onto the center					
of the sterile field.					
Open outer wrapper of sterile gloves, and drop					
inner package of gloves onto the sterile field					
beside the folded gown and towel					

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		PE	RFOR	MED	
PF	ROCEDURE	D	0	ND	COMMENTS
รเ	JRGICAL HANDWASHING PROCEDURE (IFPN, 2021)				
	erform Hand Hygiene				
1.	Nails should be kept short.				
2.	Removes all jewelry, watch and bracelet/s.				
3.	Check hands for breaks in the skin, such as hangnails or				
	cuts.				
4.	Opens prepackaged scrub brush if available.				
5.	Turn on water and adjust flow. Adjusts water flow and				
	temperature so water is warm.				
6.	Under flowing water, wets hand, then forearm (from				
	fingertips to elbows) keeping hands and forearm above				
	elbow level during the entire procedure.				
7.	Applies a liberal amount of soap onto hands and arms to				
	2 inches above the elbows.				
8.	Takes nail file in the prepackaged scrub brush and uses				
	nail file under running water. Clean under each nail of				
	both hands, and drop file into trash bin when finished.				
9.	Wets and applies soap to scrub brush				
10	Using the counted stroke technique, the digits, hands,				
	forearms, and elbows are divided into four planes.				
	a. Each plane requires 10 strokes with the scrub				
	sponge.				
	b. The digits have 4 planes and each digit and each				
	digit will have a total of 40 strokes.				
	c. The dorsal and palm of the hand will have a total of				
	30 strokes.				
	d. The forearm has 4 planes and it will have a total of 40				
	strokes.				
	e. The arm 5 cm above the elbow has 4 planes and it				
	will have a total of 40 strokes.				
	f. The counted stroke technique will be completed on				
	the right and left side.				
	Drops brush into the sink or the designated trash bin.				
12	Maintaining the hands and arms above elbow level,				
	places the fingertips under running water and thoroughly				
	rinse the fingers, hands, and arms (allows the water to				
	run off your elbow into the sink).				

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PROCEDURE		RFOR	MED	
		0	ND	COMMENTS
13. Rinsing is performed from fingertips to elbows, using the				
waterflow and not the hands. Do not vigorously shake				
hands to dispel water from hands and arms as this may				
contaminate surrounding attire and supplies.				
14. Keeps arms flexed and elevated, then proceeds to area				
with sterile items				
15. Secures sterile towel by grasping it on one edge,				
opening the towel, full length, making sure it does not				
touch your clothes.				
16. Dries each hand and arm separately; extends one side of				
the towel around fingers and hand and dry in a rotating				
motion up to the elbow.				
17. Reverses towel and repeats same action on other hand				
and arm thoroughly drying the skin.				
18. Discards towel into the designated trash bin.				

Name of Student Observer & Signature	Name of Faculty & Signature / Date

#### References

- Daniels, R., Wilkins, F., & Grendell, R. (2010). Fundamentals Of Nursing: Nursing Foundations, Volume 1
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- Kozier, B., Erb, G., Berman, A., & Snyder, S. (2007). <u>Fundamentals Of Nursing: Concepts</u>, <u>Process, & Practice</u>. (8th Ed). New Jersey: Pearson.

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