HALYARD
Knowledge Network*
CLINICAL EDUCATION

Continuing Education Programs

Last updated 1/6/2017

KNOWLEDGE NETWORK* is a dynamic collection of educational resources designed to provide insight and information on relevant healthcare issues.

This value-added service provides knowledge to improve:

- Patient outcomes
- Staff competency
- Staff protection
- Hospital/facility risk reduction

Most programs are accredited to provide Continuing Education credit for Nurses, Respiratory Therapists, Surgical Technologists, or Central Service/Sterile Processing Department professionals.

Programs are available in several formats, including:

- THUMB DRIVE VIDEOs and THUMB DRIVE VIDEO/study guide combination programs, facilitated by your Halyard Health representative

- Online courses and Independent Study Guides, accessed at your convenience. Access online offerings by visiting www.HalyardKnowledgeNetwork.com

- Presented live by Halyard Health faculty, for your facility meetings and conferences

Enclosed is a complete listing of Knowledge Network* courses. Contact your Halyard Health representative for more information about any of these courses.

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
A Bundle of Joy: Evidence-Based Prevention of BSIs: Multi-Center Success	This session reviews how one facility, The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, developed standardized best practices to reduce the incidence of central-line associated bloodstream infections. Three essential components for their success – resources, support, leverage – are also discussed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	Online
A Triangle of Concern: Air Currents, Barrier Fabrics, and Bacterial Penetration	Preventing disease transmission is a major concern for all members of the healthcare team. During an operative or invasive procedure, both the patient and healthcare worker are at risk for transmission of infectious agents, not only through blood and body fluids, but also through bacterial penetration of barrier fabrics facilitated by forced air currents. This continuing education activity will discuss the triangle of concern presented by bacterial penetration of barrier fabrics (e.g., surgical gowns, face masks, and sterilization wraps) through forced air currents and its implications for the perioperative nurse. The potential sources and activities that contribute to this triangle of concern will be reviewed. Ways to differentiate the ability of barrier fabrics to prevent bacterial penetration, including a review of the various types of fabrics and the bacterial filtration efficiency (BFE) test method, will be discussed. Finally, best practices to reduce or prevent this bacterial penetration through barrier fabrics will be outlined.	Nurses: 2.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 2 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 2 CH IAHCSMM	Online

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Acute Pain Management: Essentials for Effective Practice	It has been documented that effective pain management has been "… prisoner to myth, irrationality, ignorance and cultural bias." (Brennan, F.,et.al.,2007). Despite initiatives to improve pain management from such organizations as the Joint Commission and the World Health Organization, pain continues to be undertreated in hospitalized patients. The purpose of this program is to provide essential information to healthcare personnel on the successful management of pain in hospitalized patients. Information includes defining pain and recognizing the many consequences of untreated pain. Barriers to effective pain management will be reviewed focusing on the results of a recent study of nurses working in internal medicine, oncology, and surgery clinics. Additionally, multimodal strategies for the management of acute pain in hospitalized patients will be addressed.	Nurses: 2.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty
Adequate Nutrition and Feeding Tubes in ALS	This course addresses what a feeding tube is, why it is recommended, and how it works is the first step in gathering information as you consider the features and benefits of a feeding tube in your strategic health care plan.	Not Accredited	Online
Airway Clearance: Optimize Outcomes, Reduce Risks	Breathing is vital to life, supplying the body with essential oxygen, removing carbon dioxide, balancing the blood's acid-base chemistry, and preventing alveolar collapse. If a person cannot maintain ventilation, cardiopulmonary arrest is imminent. A patient on intubated mechanical ventilation depends on the patency of either an endotracheal or tracheostomy tube. The presence of these artificial airways prevents effective mucociliary clearance and cough production, allowing for the accumulation of secretions within the tube. Bacteria rapidly form biofilm colonies throughout the secretions, anchoring to the tube's surface. Together secretions and biofilm continue to build and will eventually obstruct the airway, if not removed by periodic suctioning. This course reviews open and closed suction techniques and their advantages and disadvantages, identifies associated patient risks, discusses the unique needs of high risk patients, describes the potential for pathogen dispersion, and identifies airway clearance risk-reduction activities.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board RRT: 1 CRCE AARC	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty

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An Unkind Cut: Focus on Exogenous Factors in Preventing SSIs (Non-patient factors)	Contributing factors culminating in any surgical site infection (SSI) potentially involve a large number of endogenous (patient related) and exogenous (non-patient related) possibilities. We cannot expect to ultimately be successful in preventing these infections unless we can recognize the diverse origins of wound contamination and understand how normal immune defenses can be thwarted, allowing infection to occur. Only by understanding these factors can we effectively implement means of eliminating their impact. This course focuses on the exogenous factors potentially contributed by surgical team members, the apparel and devices they use, the techniques they practice and the environment in which they operate.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty
BEYOND BARRIER: Performance and Comfort in Surgical PPE	Preventing disease transmission for patients and health care workers is a major concern for all members of the perioperative team. During an operative or invasive procedure, both the patient and members of the surgical team are at risk for exposure to infectious agents through bacterial penetration of surgical personal protective equipment (PPE). Barrier fabrics used in the construction of surgical PPE products, such as surgical gowns and face masks, should possess certain key characteristics to protect patients and staff; however, it is ideal if they also provide a balance between performance and user comfort. While surgical outcomes depend on numerous factors, various distractions in the operating room environment have been shown to negatively impact the performance of the surgical team. Thermal discomfort related to the use of surgical PPE is one such distraction.	Nurses: 2.0 CH CA Board	Faculty

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Biofilms in Medicine	A biofilm is an aggregate of microorganisms that attach tenaciously to surfaces and to themselves. When the environment is favorable, the organisms remain attached and begin to exude a slimy, glue-like protective coating shielding the highly organized community from soaps, disinfectants, antibiotics, high-velocity water sprays and sterilization. Yet the battered surviving microorganisms are still capable of launching successful infections. This course will discuss the formation and function of biofilms in nature, in human infections generally, and on medical implants and instruments specifically. It will explain how the handling of instruments and addressing the hospital environment can influence biofilm formation, ultimately impacting patient recovery, survival, and quality of life.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM Radiologic Techs 1.0 CE (ASRT)*	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online *No Radiologic Tech Online format
The Clinical Issue: Packaging Dental Instruments for Sterilization	It is critically important to have an effective Infection Control program in the Dental Office. The safety of you and your patients depends upon properly cleaned and sterilized instruments that do not transmit infectious organisms/diseases between patients or between your patient and you. Different dental disciplines may have slightly different infection control practices. For example, the oral surgeon may put additional emphasis on aseptic technique, the importance of low linting materials, and the need for stringent attention to sterilization procedures as they are performing more invasive procedures. This program addresses practices and recommended protocols for packaging and sterilization of dental instruments, and outlines different packaging options for sterilization.	Dental: 1.0 CE ADA	Online
The Clinical Issue: Medical Glove Selection for Dental Professionals	Dentistry is a hands-on profession. It is estimated that dental professionals wear medical gloves 40 or more hours per week to protect their hands from exposure to bacteria, viruses and other microorganisms via patients' blood and saliva. Specific dental-related chemicals, compounds, biocides and cleaning agents can diminish or weaken puncture resistance and glove strength, potentially compromising the safety of the wearer. Additionally, inappropriate glove selection may put the patient at risk for a variety of complications. The	Dental: 1.0 CE ADA	Online

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	following review highlights critical considerations when selecting medical gloves for dental professionals.		
Clostridium *difficile*: Pathogenicity, Complications, Prevention, The New	In the US, Clostridium *difficile* occurs in about 3 million individuals annually, of whom approximately 500,000 require hospitalization and 15,000 die. Since 2004, there has been a dramatic incline in the incidence, disease severity, antibiotic resistance and mortality associated with C. *difficile* infections. This has been attributed to the ubiquitous use of antibiotics, an upward trend in antacid therapies, and the emergence of three new C. *difficile* strains: 027, 017 and 078. This course will discuss the pathogenic attributes of these new superbugs and present best methods for preventing nosocomial transmission. The importance of eliminating pathogen reservoirs and of asking the appropriate questions when selecting and preparing disinfectants will also be addressed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Online Faculty
Coming Clean 2010: An Essential for Reusable Medical Devices	More than 46 million surgical procedures are performed each year in the United States, in addition to many more millions of invasive medical procedures. Reusable medical instruments and devices are utilized in all of these procedures, each requiring reprocessing in order to be safely reused. Appropriate cleaning is a critical step in the multi-step reprocessing of reusable instruments and medical devices. The importance of this step is often overlooked; however, if a device is not clean, it cannot be properly disinfected or sterilized. Thus, improper cleaning poses a considerable health risk. In this program, the risks associated with the improper or incomplete cleaning of medical instruments and devices are identified. Additionally, the components of cleaning solutions and factors that impact their effective use will be addressed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty

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Does the Glove Fit: Critical Considerations for the Selection of Medical Gloves	Medical gloves are a critical component of barrier protection for healthcare personnel exposed to infectious substances and hazardous materials. Questions that should be asked when selecting medical gloves include: do the gloves fit the task at hand, what physical characteristics do they have, what potential complications might be experienced, and will their disposal have an impact on the environment? These are all issues that must be considered for appropriate glove selection. This educational program will address these issues by identifying considerations for medical glove selection and describing factors that affect their physical characteristics. Associated complications and environmental impact will also be reviewed.	CS/SPD 1.0 CH CBSPD IAHCSMM: 1.0 CH	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO
Enteral Feeding: Care & Maintenance of the Stoma Site and Feeding Tube	Today, in many homes, hospitals and long-term care facilities, there are patients who cannot or will not eat, and who require long-term nutritional support. Enteral feeding tubes are the lifeline that enables these patients to receive the nutrition and medications they need to survive. As a healthcare provider caring for patients requiring enteral feeding, it is important to become familiar with the individual types of feeding tubes, their components, care, potential complications and preventative measures. Optimal care and management by the multidiscipline care team are the keys to reducing complications and ensuring a more successful patient outcome.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO/SG
Enteral Feeding: Care & Maintenance of the Stoma Site and Feeding Tube	Today, in many homes, hospitals and long-term care facilities, there are patients who cannot or will not eat, and who require long-term nutritional support. Enteral feeding tubes are the lifeline that enables these patients to receive the nutrition and medications they need to survive. As a healthcare provider caring for patients requiring enteral feeding, it is important to become familiar with the individual types of feeding tubes, their components, care, potential complications and preventative measures. Optimal care and management by the multidiscipline care team are the keys to reducing complications and ensuring a more successful patient outcome.	Nurses: 2.0 CH CA Board Dietitians: 2.0 CPEU	Online

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ESP: Are My Rigid Containers Maintaining Sterility?	Rigid containers are convenient. But, are they as safe as the day you purchased them? Is your pre-use inspection checklist up to date? Is every important box checked each time? Have containers gone in for repairs as scheduled? Have you run tests to increase the confidence that post sterilized containers are maintaining content sterility? In this course we will work through the inspection list, discuss failure points often not thought to threaten sterility, and demonstrate how simple tests done in SPD can help increase confidence in barrier integrity or identify breaches you may have missed.	CS/SPD: 0.5 CH IAHCSMM	Faculty
ESP-Lint From SPD in My Patient!	Lint. So little I can hardly see it. Even if it did get in the patient, it's soft, it's sterile, and it will probably dissolve in a few days; right? No way! Most fibers will never dissolve. The patient's body will work hard to prevent the foreign invader from harming the rest of the body. If deposited in the bloodstream, a blood clot forms trying to trap the lint. If in the surgical wound, inflammatory response tries to kill the fibers. White blood cells consume the particle forming a white barnacle-like granuloma. Adhesions like spider webs try to tie-down the lint. Unfortunately, adhesions contract causing pain and even strangling vital organ functions.	CS/SPD: 0.5 CH IAHCSMM	Faculty
ESP-DVD: Evaluating Sterilization Wrap: What You Need to Know	As reported by the World Health Organization, healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are the most frequent adverse event in health-care delivery worldwide. Solutions to this world-wide problem include the implementation of infection prevention and control measures. The appropriate selection and use of quality sterilization wrap plays an essential role in the implementation of these measures. This educational program will review sterilization wrap's four-fold role in the prevention of healthcare-associated infections and explore the desired performance attributes of sterilization wrap. Finally, information used to effectively compare and evaluate sterilization wrap will be described.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO

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ESP-DVD: Event-Related Sterility Maintenance: A Review	Since many events may compromise the sterility of packaging systems, careful planning, written policies, and continuous best practices must be employed to ensure safe and effective sterility maintenance. Fundamental to an event-related sterility maintenance or "ERSM" policy is a thorough understanding of the events that can affect sterility and the establishment and maintenance of written procedures that detail what action should be taken if a potential package-contaminating event occurs. This program will review the benefits of ERSM and identify factors that can compromise the sterility of a wrapped package. Practices required for the sterility maintenance of packaging systems will also be discussed.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Online
ESP-DVD: It's a Wrap: Guidelines for Wrapping Techniques in SPD	Sterile Processing Professionals should establish policies for wrapping that are consistent with standards and written IFUs. Adherence to these policies and procedures is important to ensure effective sterilization, to maintain sterility until the package is opened, and to promote aseptic opening at the point of use. This program will explain general considerations for packaging items for sterilization, demonstrate five different wrapping techniques, and provide suggestions for proper handling of the sterilized packages.	CS/SPD: 1 CH (CBSPD) CS/SPD: 1 CH (IAHCSMM)	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO
ESP-DVD: Selection and Use of Rigid Containers for Sterilization	Healthcare facilities have many single-use and multiple-use packaging options for sterilization. The selection and use of appropriate packaging systems can be challenging given the continuous development of sophisticated and complicated surgical devices and the increasing variety of sterilization processes. This program will enable the end user to have a better understanding of one type of packaging system: rigid containers. Considerations for the selection and use of rigid containers including appropriate inspection, preparation, assembly, sterilization practices, cleaning and decontamination will be reviewed. Measures for a comprehensive quality assurance program required for the optimal selection and use of rigid containers will also be addressed.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO

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ESP-DVD: Sterilization Wrap: Tear Identification & Handling Technique	There are many ways the sterility of a wrapped package can become compromised. Whether caused by moisture, soil, or physical damage, it is critical to recognize a potentially contaminated package and pull it from the inventory for reprocessing. By recognizing visual cues to package compromise and placing an emphasis on proper handling techniques, microorganism penetration and contamination of the contents can be avoided. This program will review factors that compromise the sterility of a wrapped package and identify the types of tears that may occur. Causes for these tears and prevention strategies through proper handling will also be discussed.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Online
ESP-DVD: Wet Packs: Strategies for Prevention and Resolution	A "wet pack" refers to a package that has residual moisture after the steam sterilization and cooling procedures have been completed. This moisture may be found on or within the package and is a major concern as moisture serves as a pathway for microorganisms and contamination of the packaged contents. Given this potential, all wet packs should be considered contaminated, necessitating re-packaging and reprocessing. To avoid this time-consuming and costly reprocessing, best practice strategies must be employed. This program will review the definition, consequences, and causes of wet packs. Strategies to prevent and resolve wet packs will also be discussed.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Online
ESP-DVD: Wrapping Trays for Sterilization	When wrapping trays for sterilization, primary objectives to keep in mind include achieving sterilization of the contents and maintenance of sterility when the trays are stored, handled or opened. Does the wrap you are using allow for appropriate sterilization? Is the technique you use to wrap trays for sterilization enable the package to withstand the contamination challenge via storage, handling, and opening? This educational program will provide information to assist the end user in answering these questions by reviewing key areas of focus for appropriate wrapping practice. Environmental considerations as well as sterilization wrap size and grade requirements will also be described. And finally, wrapping techniques and tips for wrapping trays will be explored.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO

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ESP-SG: Bacterial Filtration	This module describes the way wrap works as a microbial filter and defines the FDA's sterilization wrap classification system which impacts the hospital's ability to choose products. Also described are the most common ways of contaminating sterile packages and the three different barrier fabrics and their filtration capabilities.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide
ESP-SG: Cost of Instrument Tray Processing	This module focuses on the analysis of the actual cost of processing a wrapped instrument tray through the sterile processing department. Calculations for compromised wrap, reprocessing labor, etc. are presented. Ultimately these calculations can be used to reduce total cost within the department. Participants will learn how to perform a cost of processing study and use the information to determine if costs can be reduced in one or more of three ways: 1) tray expiration/reprocessing costs, 2) price or amount of consumables used and 3) tray processing labor time optimization.	CS/SPD: 2 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 2 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide
ESP-SG: Decontamination Attire	This module defines decontamination, describes bloodborne pathogens, and identifies which are of special concern to health care workers. "Exposure incidents" are defined and the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) is described.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide
ESP-SG: Immediate-Use Steam Sterilization	Immediate-Use Steam Sterilization (IUSS) continues to be a controversial topic. This ESP defines IUSS, lists reasons for the increased routine usage of this type of sterilization, details the criteria for how to do it properly, explains the concerns about routine flashing, and gives ideas on how routine IUSS may be reduced.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide
ESP-SG: Low Temperature Sterilization	This module explores the low temperature technology alternatives to steam including ethylene oxide in its various forms, gas plasma, liquid chemicals, and newer technologies in development.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide

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ESP-SG: Microbiology of Sterilization	This module defines sterilization in terms of healthcare facilities, describes the four phases of a microbe's life cycle, lists the factors which control the reproduction of microbes and identifies factors that can destroy them.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide
ESP-SG: Package Cycle & Contamination Prevention	This module discusses the different demands put on packaging systems from preparing the contents to presentation at the surgical suite. Policy recommendations for handling the various stages of the package's cycle are provided. Wrap performance attributes required at each of these stages and options for test standards to compare and evaluate packaging performance at the various stages are discussed.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide
ESP-SG: Pouches vs. Wrap	This module discusses the two main packaging options in the hospital environment – pouches and wrap. Examples and rationale for the use of different materials and wrapping methods are provided. The factors that influence the most appropriate type of packaging are discussed. Also presented are the four questions to ask regarding aseptic opening of a sterile package.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide
ESP-SG: Returning Reusable Sharps for Decontamination	This module focuses on OSHA requirements for the return of reusable sharps. Included is an explanation of which instruments are classified as reusable, the definition of decontamination and a clarification of the requirements for reusable sharps containers. Considerations for establishing a facility policy for transporting and decontaminating reusable sharps is presented.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide
ESP-SG: Steam Sterilizer Loading	This module describes proper loading of the steam sterilizer and the elements which are necessary to assure proper sterilization of the load.	CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Facilitated study guide

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Fire Safety in the Operating Room – Strategies for Keeping it Safe – Revised 2010	Fires in the operating room are always unexpected and can occur in a patient's airway, face, body surface, surgical wound, and perineal area – potentially resulting in severe pain, disfigurement and, in some cases, death. Injuries are not limited to patients alone; they may also involve healthcare personnel. Regardless of who sustains physical injury, all individuals involved in the incident can experience long-term emotional trauma. Many healthcare professionals do not recognize the potential for fire, are skeptical that the threat exists as so few happen each year, or simply believe it will not happen to them. However, the threat of fire is real, and preventing operating room fires is a patient safety imperative. Therefore, it is vital that each member of the perioperative team understand the causes of these events and follow appropriate fire safety practices.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online
Getting Your Hands Around Hand Hygiene (Patient factors)	It has long been recognized that appropriate hand hygiene reduces the transmission of pathogenic microorganisms. In spite of this fact, overall compliance with hand hygiene guidelines continues to be suboptimal in healthcare facilities. Factors that contribute to this poor compliance include lack of knowledge, understaffing and overcrowding, poor access to hand-washing facilities, irritant contact dermatitis of the hands and lack of organizational commitment to appropriate hand hygiene. The purpose of this educational program is to describe the role hands play in the transmission of microorganisms, identify appropriate indications and techniques for hand hygiene, and to discuss hand hygiene adherence rates as well as strategies to increase compliance with recommended hand hygiene practices in healthcare facilities.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board Dietitians: 1.0 CPEU* Radiologic Techs 1.0 CE (ASRT)*	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online *No Radiologic Tech Online format
Guess Who's Coming to Surgery?	Surgical site infections (SSIs) are a major post-operative concern for all members of the surgical team. Peri-operative personnel play a critical role in the prevention of SSIs by assessing individual patient factors that may increase the patient's risk of a surgical site infection and planning appropriate interventions to reduce the risk. In this program, patient risk factors for SSIs and risk reduction strategies will be addressed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Have Bug, Will Travel: An Infection in Transit	Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) affect over 1.4 million people every day globally. In the U.S., there are over 2 million new cases of HAIs annually. HAIs are currently the 5th leading cause of death in hospitals-over 90,000 deaths. It is estimated that HAIs increase hospital costs by almost $7 billion annually in the U.S. alone. For these reasons, healthcare facilities are focusing on the eradication of infectious agents causing HAIs and on proper containment when an outbreak occurs. Eradication and containment depend upon educating all healthcare workers in proper procedures (e.g. proper hand-washing, cleaning patient care areas and equipment effectively, putting on and removing personal protective equipment correctly). The purpose of this presentation is to educate healthcare workers regarding the magnitude of the problem of HAIs, the ease with which contamination and contact transfer occurs, and best practice strategies and resources to prevent the transmission of HAIs.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM Radiologic Techs 1.0 CE (ASRT)*	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty
Healthcare Plastics Recycling	A challenge that hospitals are facing is how to successfully integrate recycling practices into a patient care setting, and understanding the economic, regulatory, resourcing and infrastructure nuances that come with it. This continuing education module will address the process of activating a plastics recycling program in a patient care setting from initial planning and business decisions through program implementation and improvement considerations.	Nurses: 2.0 CH CA Board	Online

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
How do you know if your sterilized instruments Remain sterile?	Infection prevention for surgical patients is becoming more significant as perioperative personnel are challenged by new pathogens, multi-drug resistant organisms, and the increased economic pressures to reduce health care-associated infections. A key strategy for reducing the risk of infection during an operative or invasive procedure is to provide surgical instruments and devices that are sterile at the time of use. In order to assure their sterility, surgical instruments and other medical devices must be packaged appropriately before sterilization. A sterilization packaging system must provide an effective barrier against contaminants via both airborne and contact transmission routes during package handling and storage. But how do you know if a sterilized package remains sterile after processing? This continuing education activity will provide a review of sterility maintenance using sterilization packaging systems for preventing surgical site infections, with a focus on rigid containers and sterilization wrap. Types of rigid containers and wraps available for use today will be reviewed. Key aspects of the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation/American National Standards Institute (AAMI/ANSI) ST77 standards related to the sterility maintenance testing of sterilization packaging systems will be outlined. A recent sterility maintenance study evaluating the effectiveness of rigid containers versus wrapped instrument trays using a dynamic bioaerosol test method will be described. The results and implications for perioperative patient care will also be discussed.	Nurses: 2.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 2.0 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 2.0 CH IAHCSMM CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Faculty
How New Technologies and Practices Will Impact Patient Safety	This course will identify the driving forces for patient safety in the future and cover the AORN actions that address patient safety. It will review examples of future information technology that will improve healthcare practices and efficiencies. Additionally it covers how information technology can improve patient safety.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Online

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Influenza: A Seasonal and Pandemic Threat	This program provides an update on the importance of annual outbreaks of influenza and the chances of a pandemic that would overwhelm medical facilities and personnel. The virology of influenza will be presented, and the physical and financial impact of influenza, the complications associated with influenza, the symptoms of infection and influenza diagnostics will be addressed as well. Also, the vaccination preparation process will be discussed as will the efficacy of current treatment by M2 and Neurominidase inhibitors. A brief summation of the next pandemic virus that has the potential to quickly impact the world will also be presented.	Nurses: 1 CH CA Board	Online
It'll All Come Out in the Wash: Evaluating the Performance of Surgical Fabrics	In today's surgical practice settings, the risk of transmitting infectious agents is a primary concern for the surgical team. Surgical fabrics (ie, gowns, drapes, and sterilization wraps) are intended to protect both patients as well as members of the surgical team from this risk; however, multi-use and single-use fabrics vary in the level of the protection, comfort, and cost-effectiveness they provide. Therefore, perioperative personnel must understand the differences between multi-use and single-use surgical fabrics in order to select the appropriate product to provide a safe environment of care for both patients and staff members. This continuing education activity will provide a review of the key criteria for evaluating the performance of surgical fabrics. The historical evolution of surgical barrier fabrics will be reviewed. The critical traits of quality surgical fabrics will be outlined, including a discussion of their clinical significance in the perioperative practice setting, with a focus on linting and barrier protection. Important test data that should be obtained from the manufacturer and used in the evaluation of surgical fabrics will be reviewed. Finally, the differences in the essential qualities of multi-use and single-use barrier fabrics will be discussed.	Nurses: 2 CH CA Board	Online

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Keep the Bugs Out: From Sterile Processing to Presentation in the OR	Why have some bacteria become more aggressive and patients more vulnerable to infection over the last 60 years? How do patients become infected? Why do some bacteria survive decontamination, sterilization, and high-level disinfection? By what means do bacteria penetrate sterile wrapped packs and rigid containers? How are perfectly sterile instruments contaminated in the OR even before the first surgical incision is made? Those attending this session will have these questions answered and will learn recommendations for ensuring the sterility of instruments and devices prepared by CS teams.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM	Online Faculty
Managing the Spectrum: *C.difficile* and MRSA: Recent Development in Epidemiology, Diagnosis, Treatment and Prevention	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention ¡n Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. The focus of this session was on two organisms that have a major impact on infection prevention measures: Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and Clostridíum difficile (C. diff). A brief review of the epidemiology of both healthcare-acquired and community-acquired MRSA and the relationship between transmission of community-acquired and healhhcare-acquired MRSA will be explained. The genetic elements of MRSA associated with antimicrobial resistance will be discussed, Vertical and horizontal transmission measures for prevention of MRSA will be described. Dr. Salgado will then provide an update on Clostridium difficile infections (CDI). Emerging changes in CDI will include: epidemiology issues; risk factor; pathogenicity of the NAP 1 epidemic strain of Clostridium difficile; an improved diagnostic testing technique and prevention measures for CDI.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	Online

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Managing the Spectrum: Disease Transmission in our Shrinking World	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention ¡n Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium in Atlanta. The focus of this session, Disease Transmission in Our Shrinking World, was on disease transmission related to global travel. This presentation offers highlights of specific diseases transmitted due to our modem age of travel; reviews food borne, vector borne, and travel related infectious disease scenarios; addresses common disease situations of concern to healthcare facilities and staff; discusses some basic epidemiological principles for application to disease clusters and outbreaks; and provides numerous resources for reporting and gathering information on diseases and CDC projects that support public health.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	Online
Managing the Spectrum: Evolution of Ambulatory Surgery, The	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention in Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. The focus was on the evolution of ambulatory surgery and the issues and challenges being faced today. Since the opening of the first ambulatory surgery center there has been tremendous growth and the benefits associated with reducing cost to patients and the healthcare system has been great. With cost cutting efforts on the part of the government came issues such as reimbursement and infections resulted in the establishment of National Guidelines. The CMS developed the guidelines and conditions for coverage which are now being implemented. Standards for infection control practices and training of all staff are essential in order to receive reimbursement.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Online

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Managing the Spectrum: Impact of Healthcare Reform on Infection Prevention	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention ¡n Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. The focus of this session was on how healthcare reform will impact infection prevention. This program reviews surgical site infection (SS I) statistics and the legislation from 2005 to 2015 that plays a role in the prevention of hospital acquired infections (HAIs). The discussion offers highlights of the 2005 Deficit Reduction Act, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA 2008); Phases I and Il of the Health and Human Services (HHS) Action Plan to Prevent HAIs (2009), Accountable Care Act (Obama care 2010); Partnership for Patients (201 1); other hospital initiatives such as Value Based Purchasing (2013) and reduced reimbursement for Hospital Acquired Infections (2015). Ambulatory surgery issues will be addressed along with state health department compliance requirements. Phase I HHS progress toward nine national targets will be presented. The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHEQ) funded report with a promising computer algorithm for predicting the potential for patients at high risk for hospital-acquired infection and the advantages of surveillance automation will be described.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	Online

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Managing the Spectrum: Infection Prevention: International Perspective	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention in Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. The focus of this session as on the speaker's experiences with infection prevention challenges that have evolved into international issues beyond being a domestic problem. This program traces the fallacy of the end of infectious diseases to the new consensus of the relationship between U.S. health and global health. The major factors contributing to the emergence of infectious diseases worldwide will include human demographics, behavior, and society; technology and industry; environmental factors; international travel; microbial adaptation and change, and the breakdown of public health measures. Antimicrobial resistance in terms of mortality risk and the cost of MDRO infections will be explored. The international issues related to disease risks associated with medical tourism and mass gathering infection risks will be presented. The global burden of healthcare associated infections (HA Is) and shared challenges of antibiotic resistance and infection intervention strategies will be described.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	Online
Managing the Spectrum: Preventing Infection in Acute Pain Patients	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention in Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. The focus of this session, Preventing Infection in Acute Pain Patients, was on the relationship between pain management strategies and their impact on infection. This program defines the categories of surgical site infections (SSIs) according to CDC guidelines. Microbiology, surgical, anesthesiology, and patient related factors affecting the economic impact of SSIs including readmission costs, hospital profit, and CMS pay-for-performance will be discussed. SSI prevention will be presented in terms of pain management techniques as they relate to the risk of SSI. The challenges of antibiotic development and research results on infection rates during continuous anesthetic infusion and narcotic reducing therapies that enhance wound healing will be described.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Online

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Managing the Spectrum: Prevention Strategies in Healthcare Respiratory Programs	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention in Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. The focus of this session was on compliance with Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and healthcare worker protection from surgical smoke plume. This program explains the work of the National Protection Prevention Testing Laboratory (NPPTL) as it relates to devices used by healthcare workers. Lack of compliance with respiratory protection guidance is supported by clinical events associated with H1N1 and bacterial meningitis that demonstrate improper adherence to infection control precautions and procedures. The need for targeted education and training on infection prevention and respiratory protection is emphasized. Preliminary findings of an NPPTL research study on the use of respiratory protection in general and N95 respirators specifically are discussed. Evidence of operating room surgical smoke plume hazards is described. The results of studies comparing the filter efficiencies of N95 respirators, surgical masks, and laser masks are presented.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO
Managing the Spectrum: Reducing Adverse Events Thru Collaboration Across the Surgical Continuum	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention in Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. The focus of this session was on performance improvement efforts that are currently underway in more than 4000 national hospitals and the multidisciplinary collaboration needed for sustainable improvement results. Care improvement efforts measured by the Joint Commission Accountability Measure sets will be explored. CAUTI, as a case study, will be highlighted to review performance improvement too and methods that multidisciplinary surgical teams can use. The need for multidisciplinary staff collaboration and accountability will be discussed and the use of best practice tools such as SIPOC, High Level Maps, and Cause and Effect Diagrams that reduce the adverse event will be described.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	Online

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Managing the Spectrum: Role of the Environment in HAI and Steps to Mitigate Risk	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention in Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. The focus of this session, Role of the Environment in HAI and Steps to Mitigate Risk, provides practical information on non-environmental and environmental methods for controlling the spread of disease. One of the key points relates to product labeling and the inadequacies and confusion that surround labeling. The cycle of a pathogen on a surface is reviewed as well as discussion of the pathogens that are most likely to spread disease. Practices that will mitigate the spread of disease from environmental surfaces are important considerations for those involved in disinfection and cleaning.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO
Managing the Spectrum: Strategies for Infection Prevention in Ambulatory Surgery Centers	This session was presented at the November 2012 Managing the Spectrum of Infection Prevention in Acute and Ambulatory Settings symposium held in Atlanta. Content focused on bacterial infection and viral hepatitis outbreak in ambulatory settings and the process of investigation. A review of national guidelines for implementation in the ambulatory care setting as well as sample risk control assessments will be presented. The goal is to provide information that will mitigate the risk in these facilities.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO

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Microaspiration and the Risk of VAP: Endotracheal Tube Considerations	The purpose of this self-study activity is to highlight the role of microaspiration in the development of VAP in the ICU to minimize the incidence of VAP in mechanically ventilated patients. There is increasing evidence that microaspiration of contaminated orpharyngeal and gastroesophageal secretions in the airways of intubated and mechanically ventilated patients is implicated in the pathogenesis of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP). The incidence and mortality rates of VAP in intensive care units are increasing despite improvements in antimicrobial therapy and use of a variety of preventive measures. Physicians, critical care nurses, advanced practice nurses, infection control specialists, and all healthcare professionals who treat intubated and mechanically ventilated patients need to make well informed and evidence-based decisions to provide quality patient care. This course initially will focus on the impact of intubation on normal body defenses and explore how microaspiration contributes to tracheal colonization and the pathogenesis of VAP. Risk factors for microaspiration and VAP in adult and pediatric mechanically ventilated patients will be addressed. Evidence-based guidelines from the ATS, IDSA and the CDC for the prevention and management of VAP will be summarized and supplemented with recommendations for minimizing microaspiration and VAP. The recent SHEA/IDSA compendium of strategies for prevention of hospital acquired infections will be featured.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board RRT: 1 CRCE AARC	Online
MRSA: Time for Action	Some strains of *Staphylococcus aureus,* an organism commonly found in human body flora, have built up immunity to numerous antibiotics including penicillinase-resistant penicillins such as methicillin. These strains are now referred to as Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* or MRSA. This program addresses the growing prevalence of MRSA, risk factors for the patient, modes of transmission, and strategies to reduce or eliminate its transmission.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO/SG Online

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Multidrug Resistant Organisms: National Strategies to Combat Resistance	For more than 70 years, antimicrobial drugs, such as antibiotics, have been successfully used to treat patients with bacterial infectious diseases. Over time, however, many organisms have adapted to the drugs that have been designed to kill them. These resistant organisms can have a negative clinical and economic impact. This activity will describe national initiatives to control the transmission of these multidrug resistant organisms (MDROs). It will define MDROs and break them into classifications according to hazard level as well as the clinical and economic significance of these organisms. Laboratory surveillance tests will be reviewed and epidemiologic approaches for dealing with MDROs will also be presented. Whether addressing MDROs in a clinical setting or preparing education sessions for administrators, health care providers, or community members, participants in this session will learn about the complexities related to MDROs and the national initiatives that exist to combat these resistant organisms.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board RRT: 1 CRCE AARC	Faculty
Neuroanatomy for Chronic Pain Interventional Procedures	The management of patients with chronic pain poses a complex challenge for physicians. Opioid pain medications have long been used to reduce pain to allow the patient to participate in activities of daily living as well as physical therapy. Unfortunately, longterm use of opioid pain medications have the potential for a sequelae of complications including drug dependence and addiction. To accomplish the goal of pain management and improvement in quality of life, interventional pain procedures may be an appropriate choice. A review of the neuroanatomy of the spinal column, hip, and knee to provide a foundation of knowledge for pain management physicians to augment their skills in performing interventional procedures for chronic pain management. The content will outline the unique features of the innervation of each level of the spinal column, hip, and knee. Identification of anatomical landmarks and locations for interventional procedures will also be described.	CME 1.5 AMA PRA;	Online

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Of Critical Importance: Improving Communication in CSSD and with the OR	The fact of the matter is good communication skills are just as important as good technical skills. Tension and stress can be reduced when there is a sense of teamwork and trust, and that is the result of open and honest communication. In this program, we will discuss barriers to effective communication, professional communication protocols, how to apply successful speaking skills, and improve listening skills, tips for effective communication during stressful situations, scenarios that demonstrate effective communication between CSSD and the OR, and considerations when communication is not face-to-face.	CS/SPD: 1.0 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO
Of Critical Importance: Package Selection, Preparation and Technique	To ensure successful sterilization, storage, transport and aseptic presentation of instruments, CS technicians must select the appropriate packaging for the sterilization method as well as the items being sterilized. In this program, we will review considerations when selecting packaging materials: sterilization wrap, rigid containment systems and peel packs, packaging techniques for peel packs, considerations when packaging rigid containment systems, wrapping techniques for sterilization wrap, and labeling requirements.	CS/SPD: 1.0 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO
Of Critical Importance: Preventing and Troubleshooting Wet Packs	Wet packs are frustrating for many reasons, including the potential danger a wet pack poses to a patient, service delays, and the work required to reprocess items. In this program, we will illustrate the steam sterilization process, primary causes of wet packs, specific causes related to external wetness vs. internal wetness, and strategies to prevent wet packs.	CS/SPD: 1.0 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO
Of Critical Importance: Sustainability in the CSSD and OR Environments	For healthcare organizations, sustainability means integrating practices into the way that hospitals do business that lead to healthier people, healthier communities and a healthier planet. Each member of the CSSD team can participate. In this program, we will discuss benefits of sustainability, reusable vs. recyclable products, ideas for reducing consumption, considerations for developing efficiencies, managing waste and repurposing materials.	CS/SPD: 1.0 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Oh, I Just Work in Sterile Processing	What do you have in common with the following individuals: a parachute packer, a brake repairman, a 911 operator, a bungee cord assembler, a pit crew member, an O-ring manufacturer, Ignaz Semmelweis, Joseph Lister, a scrub nurse, a Cardiovascular surgeon and a front-line infantryman? What is the difference between a job and a career? How do you differentiate between a task-worker and a professional? When can you say you do not need to learn anymore about what you are responsible for? What difference does it make? In this presentation we will explore just how important your answers to each of these questions are. You will be challenged to think deeply about your role in patient care and recovery. The answers you decide to leave with, will dictate the quality of your work and your level of satisfaction with what you do. They will significantly impact the quality of life for you, your family and your patients.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 1.0 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1.0 CH IAHCSMM	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty
On the Level: The New ASTM F2100 Mask Performance Rating	In the healthcare setting, choosing the appropriate face mask is a key component in minimizing the spread of potentially infectious diseases. It is recommended that dental healthcare workers choose masks that protects against microorganisms generated by them to others. Masks should also protect the wearer from large-particle droplet spatter that may contain bloodborne pathogens or other infectious microorganisms. The *ASTM F2100-11 Standard Specification for Performance of Materials Used in Medical Face Masks* will assist with that choice by requiring standardized testing and a graphic display on the primary mask packaging that rates the performance level of the mask. The purpose of this program is to review mask recommendations for dental professionals and to discuss the roles of the FDA and ASTM as relates to medical face masks. The new ASTM F2100-11 mask performance rating will be described with a review of how this new rating can assist with appropriate mask selection.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board Dental: 1.0 CE ADA	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Pandemic Influenza: Perspective, Preparation, Protection, Personal Preparedness	An explanation of what makes Influenza A the most probable of Pandemic threats will be presented, utilizing the 2009-H1N1 and other pandemic strains in their historic context. There exists a tremendous amount of misinformation about how influenza is transmitted and how you can protect yourself and your patients from infection. This course will discuss the roles(or not!) of large droplet, droplet nuclei and touch transfer in the spread of influenza. The importance of reservoir disruption, personnel preparation, personal protective equipment and best practices will also be addressed. Practical recommendations will be described that can readily be put into practice by every hospital employee to help contain pandemic threats.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty
Preventing Central Line Complications: A Focus on Thrombosis & Infection	Central Lines are essential to for infusion of potent vasoactive drugs, highly osmotic or hypertonic solutions, total parenteral nutrition, incompatible medications, and cytotoxic drugs. Central lines are also essential for hemodialysis, hemofiltration and hemodynamic monitoring. Between 5 and 6 million central lines are placed annually in the United States. The profound impact of the complications associated with central lines is so critical that efforts to prevent their occurrence should be routine elements of quality improvement programs. The frequency of central line associated complications is estimated to be between 5% and 19% depending on definitions and numerous vulnerability factors. There are several preventative measures that can be taken before, during, and after catheter insertion to reduce associated complications. Many will be discussed in this course with emphasis on infection and thrombosis risk reduction.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online *IACET accreditation online only

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Preventing Pressure Ulcers in Surgical Patients	Medical personnel are challenged with preventing pressure ulcers in the peri-operative environment due to prolonged periods of patient immobility, compromised circulatory function, and preexisting conditions of many surgical patient populations. While great strides have been made in protecting the patient, peri-operatively acquired pressure ulcers continue to occur. These skin injuries may result in extended hospital stays, increased medical costs, and prolonged morbidity. The healthcare facility may also incur costly financial and legal ramifications from these injuries. In this education program, the impact of surgical pressure ulcers, contributing factors for their development, and prevention strategies will be discussed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online
Respiratory Protection: Masks versus Respirators	Throughout history respiratory diseases such as pneumonic plague, smallpox, tuberculosis, and pandemic flu have had a profound impact on worldwide morbidity and mortality. Advances in respiratory protection have contributed towards an effective means to control and prevent the spread of these diseases. It must be emphasized, however, that the effectiveness of this respiratory protection whether it be a face mask or respirator is dependent upon appropriate selection and use. The purpose of this educational program is to review the impact of droplet and airborne transmission of infectious diseases, describe types of respiratory protection used by healthcare personnel, identify appropriate respiratory protection for droplet and airborne precautions, and to discuss appropriate wearing and use of respiratory protection.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Roadmap to HAP and VAP: Neglecting Oral Care	Hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP) is the second most common nosocomial infection in acute care hospitals, with an estimated attributable mortality of 27% to 50%. Although the highest prevalence is among ventilated patients, pneumonia also occurs far too frequently in non-ventilated patients. Poor oral hygiene, especially in the critically ill, has been established as a significant risk factor. Changes in the chemistry and physiology of the oral cavity along with exposure to respiratory pathogens within hours of entering the intensive care unit (ICU) set the stage for bacteria-infested biofilm formation on the surfaces of teeth as well as the tongue, gingival crevices and other mucosal surfaces. These bacterial reservoirs stand ready to disperse pathogens for aspiration into the lungs where they can initiate infection. In fact, the CDC has stated that in 76% of ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) cases, the bacteria colonizing the mouth before pneumonia is diagnosed are the same as those causing the pneumonia. In this course we discuss the relevant alterations in oral physiology, phases of biofilm formation, means of pathogen colonization and the mechanisms of their aspiration, together with recognized oral care recommendations to be implemented as pneumonia preventative measures.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board RRT: 1 CRCE AARC	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online *RRT accreditation only online

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Search and Destroy: Eliminating Pathogens in the Patient Care Environment	Between 1840 and 1870, tremendous strides were made towards preventing devastating infections in hospitalized patients. It was recognized that hand antisepsis together with cleaning and disinfection of the patient's environment were critical to optimal outcomes. Death rates dropped precipitously. As the decades passed through the next 100 years, improved hospital design, air filtration and especially the discovery of antibiotics all lead to the globally voiced conviction that most infections would be prevented and those that did occur could readily and successfully be treated. With the dramatic reduction in the incidence and severity of infections occurring and the general routine hygienic design of hospitals, the focus on the importance of the environment as a significant contributing factor to infection waned. This perceived lack of the importance of environmental contamination along with reduced resources, increasingly vulnerable patients, more virulent and persistent pathogens, and the increasing prevalence of antibiotic resistance demands we reassess the importance of environmental contamination as a contributor to nosocomial infections. In this course, we will discuss evidence supporting the importance of this area of concern, the pathogens most likely to be transmitted via surface contamination and the best methods of successfully attacking these reservoirs for pathogen transmission.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board RRT: 1 CRCE AARC	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty Online *RRT accreditation only online
Selection and Care of Enteral Feeding Tubes, The	Enteral nutrition is indicated for individuals with a functioning gastrointestinal tract whose oral nutrient intake is insufficient to meet estimated needs. In order to achieve optimal outcomes for patients who require enteral feeding, it is essential that healthcare professionals, indeed all caregivers of these patients, have a good understanding of the selection process as well as appropriate patient care required to prevent complications associated with enteral feeding tubes. The purpose of this educational activity is to discuss disease states that require enteral feeding, and to review the types of tubes used as well as the complications associated with the use of enteral feeding tubes. Nursing interactions to prevent and manage complications are also addressed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board Dietitians: 1.0 CPEU *Radiologic Tech 1.0 CE ASRT	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty *No Radiologic Tech credit for online

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Sterile Lint & Fibers in the OR: What's the Big Deal?	This continuing nursing education activity will discuss foreign debris-initiated post-surgical complications and their associated pathological mechanisms. It will review the sources of debris contamination, including a description of foreign microbody characteristics that can further amplify pathological responses. Strategies to determine the presence of lint in the OR and recommendations for minimizing their presence will be discussed. Effective ways to evaluate the potential for products to shed lint and fibers will be outlined. Finally, the economic implications of hospital-acquired conditions that may occur from lint and fibers in the OR will be reviewed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	Online
Sterile Lint & Particles: Do they Put Patients at Risk?	One of the most important attributes of a living organism is the capacity to self-repair. This ability is expected and observed every time a patient undergoes a major or minor invasive procedure. Needless to say, lack of this healing ability would render surgery useless and every injury, whether large of small, would be a potential death sentence. Suboptimal conditions can delay or interrupt the auto-processing sequence of repair and lead to various anomalies. One area related to wound healing that has had considerable focus in some surgical specialties, but is often neglected in others, is the impact of foreign microbody contamination, ie, minute pieces of debris left in the surgical site. The presence of these foreign microbodies can cause various postsurgical complications including blood clots, infection, amplified and prolonged inflammation, granulomas, and adhesions.. This education activity will discuss foreign debris-initiated post-surgical complications and their associated pathological mechanisms. It will review the sources of debris contamination, including a description of foreign microbody characteristics that can further amplify pathological responses, and provide recommendations for determining the sources of lint contamination and how to reduce its presence.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board CS/SPD: 1 CH CBSPD CS/SPD: 1 CH IAHCSMM Radiologic Techs 1.0 CE (ASRT)	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Strategies for the Diagnosis of VAP with Expanded Description of Blind Bronchoalveolar Lavage (Mini-BAL) Methods	The major goals of any management strategy for patients with true Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia (VAP) are early diagnosis, then adequate doses of the correct antibiotic while avoiding overuse. The use of the wrong antibiotic can have dire consequences. Excessive use or overuse of antibiotics may allow multiple drug resistant strains of pathogens to evolve. According to Chastre, the only way to accomplish these goals is to follow these three steps: 1. Obtain a lower respiratory tract sample for culture and microscopy before introduction of new antibiotics. 2. Immediately start broad spectrum empiric antimicrobial treatment unless signs of sepsis are absent and microscopy is negative. 3. Re-evaluate treatment on day 2 or 3 based upon pathogen identification and clinical outcomes. This document discusses the various methods used in the diagnosis of VAP identifying the advantages and disadvantages of each approach. In addition, the recently introduced Blind Bronchoalveolar Lavage (mini-BAL) method is described in detail.	RRT: 1.5 CRCE AARC	Independent study guide
Strategies to Prevent & Control Multidrug-Resistant Organisms	In the prevention, management, and treatment of diseases caused by microorganisms that are resistant to antimicrobial agents, it is imperative to understand the different strategies to prevent and control multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs). An overview of MDRO challenges: emergence and transmission of MDROs; control and management of MDROs, and strategies to reduce transmission of MDROs will be discussed during this presentation. The purpose of this educational activity is to focus attention on the growing challenge of MDROs in healthcare and the importance of reducing their transmission.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board RRT: 1.0 CRCE AARC	Online

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Surgical Gowns: Selection and Best Practices for Protection-with Study Guide	In the perioperative practice environment, prevention of infection for both surgical patients and healthcare workers is an overriding goal. The appropriate selection and use of surgical gowns is a key component in infection control strategies. Therefore, perioperative personnel must be knowledgeable about the key considerations in selecting and using gowns effectively in the surgical practice setting. This continuing education activity will provide an overview of the key considerations in the selection and use of surgical gowns and a protective measure for both patients and staff. It will review the five criteria used in the selection of surgical gowns: barrier protection, flammability resistance, low linting, abrasion resistance, and comfort. The curious types of materials used in the manufacture of surgical gowns, as well as industry tests will be discussed. Best practices in the donning, use, and removal of surgical gowns will be explored. Upon completion of this continuing education activity, the participant should be able to: identify five criteria for the selection of surgical gowns, describe selection criteria for surgical gowns, and discuss best practices for surgical gown protection.	Nurses: 2.0 CH CA Board	Online
The Intestine: Life Protector & Angel of Death	The Intestine is an amazing organ. An adult Intestinal tract is about 28 feet long (Small Intestine 23 feet long, Large Intestine 5 feet long) and it absorbs and distributes life sustaining nutrients to feed every cell in our body 24 hours a day 365 days a year. It also metabolizes short chain fatty acids such as acetate and propionate. A healthy intestine also synthesizes or activates several essential hormones, vitamins, and enzymes. In addition to these functions, the Intestine also acts as a barrier to trillions of bacteria that reside in, or pass through the gut daily. Intestinal health affects the entire body having immediate and future, acute and chronic life-saving and potentially adverse consequences, all of which will be discussed throughout this presentation.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board Dietitians: 1.0 CPEU	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty

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Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia: Preventing Infection, Reducing Trauma	Ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP) is a serious complication of mechanical ventilation that increases the risk of patient morbidity and mortality. It has been reported that patients on continuous ventilation are as much as 21 times more likely to develop pneumonia than non-intubated patients. The endotracheal tube interferes with patient defenses as well as with reflexes that would normally prevent direct pathogen access to the lungs. Trauma to the trachea that may result from incorrect selection and/or use of the endotracheal tube may also be indirectly associated with VAP if the traumatized area becomes infected. This educational program will review the impact of ventilator-associated pneumonia and describe why ventilated patients are susceptible to pneumonia. Strategies to reduce the occurrence of VAP will also be discussed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board Radiologic Techs 1.0 CE (ASRT)	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty
Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia: Reducing the Risk	Hospital-acquired pneumonia, which can be prevented, is the leading cause of healthcare-associated infections among mechanically ventilated patients in the ICU. This program describes the epidemiology and microbiology of VAP. Risk factors and prevention strategies are also discussed.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board RRT: 1.0 CRCE AARC	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO/SG
Watch-out Performance Criteria: When Barrier Materials Fail	This educational activity focuses on the quality of barrier fabrics such as gowns, drapes and sterilization wraps. The various types of barrier fabrics are differentiated as related to performance. The critical quality traits that have proven effective are explained in detail. Vivid scenarios of consequences of poor quality are integrated throughout the presentation. The audience will have opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback regarding their experiences.	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board	Faculty
When Life-Saving Breath Turns Into Catastrophe A Comprehensive Approach to the Prevention of	Ventilator-Associated Adverse Events or VAE complications are a serious problem. Of all the VAE complications, Pathogen Aspiration (caused by pathogens - disease-causing bacteria that come from contaminated surfaces, devices, equipment and personnel), Chemical and Particulate Aspiration, and Mechanical Injury are the biggest causes. Under these three causes many complications lie such as ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome) of which there are 50,000 to 150,000 cases costing 3.5 to 6 Billion dollars	Nurses: 1.0 CH CA Board RRT: 1.0 CRCE AARC	THUMB DRIVE VIDEO Faculty *RRT

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Title	Description	CE Credit	Format
Ventilator-Associated Events	yearly, and SIRS (Systematic Inflammatory Response Syndrome). Many of these complications can worsen and eventually cause a patient's death. With this activity healthcare personnel will know how to identify potential complications and prevent them from occurring.		accreditation only online