

Training Information

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT FLOOR DISINFECTION

Procedures:

I. Contact Time

- A. Disinfectant cleaners should remain wet on the floor for 10 minutes.
- B. In critical areas, (e.g. operating rooms) dwell time is especially important.
- C. In other areas of the facility, ten minutes may not seem practical.
 - 1. The longer a disinfectant solution is in contact with the floor, the more bacteria will be killed.

II. Fresh Solutions

- A. Dirt, blood and "organic soil" inhibit the action of a disinfectant.
- B. Even the best disinfectant can be neutralized by too much dirt.
- C. Diluted disinfectant cleaners should be kept as clean as possible.
 - 1. Use the double bucket method.
 - 2. Change the disinfecting solution often as you clean:
 - a. After four or five rooms have been cleaned.
 - b. Sooner if the disinfecting solution is visibly soiled.
 - 3. Use the spray down, mop up method.

III. Clean Mop Heads

- A. Dirty mop heads are reservoirs teeming with bacteria.
- B. Mop heads should be changed daily.
- C. Dirty mop heads should be laundered and thoroughly dried before reuse.
- D. Clean buckets also contribute to good disinfection.

IV. Dust Mopping

- A. Dust Mopping a floor prior to cleaning with a disinfectant cleaner has a major impact on the reduction of bacteria found on the floor.
- B. Effective methods of dust removal:
 - 1. Vacuum cleaner equipped with a hospital grade filter.
 - 2. Chemically treated, freshly laundered or disposable dust mop.
- C. Poorer methods of dust removal:

1. Freshly laundered, *non-treated* dust mop.
2. Broom.
 - a. Brooms kick up dust and bacteria into the air causing serious contamination problems.
 - b. Brooms should not be used in nursing homes or hospitals.