### Dialysis Audit Tool: Hand Hygiene with Hand Sanitizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify the discipline.*</td>
<td>Apply a palmful of the product* in the cupped hand, covering all surfaces unless hands are visibly soiled.</td>
<td>Rub hands palm to palm.</td>
<td>Rub right palm on top of left hand with fingers interlaced. Repeat with left palm on top of right hand.</td>
<td>Rub palm to palm with fingers interlaced.</td>
<td>Rub backs of fingers to opposite palms with fingers interlocked.</td>
<td>Clasp the left thumb in the right palm and rub. Do the same for the right thumb.</td>
<td>Rub the palm in a circular motion with clasped fingers. Do the same for both palms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Discipline: P=physician, N=nurse, T=technician, S=student, D=dietitian, W=social worker, O=other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Time:</th>
<th>Shift:</th>
<th>Observer:</th>
<th>Duration of observation period =</th>
<th>Number of procedures performed correctly =</th>
<th>Total number of procedures observed during audit =</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends using an alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) with greater than 60% ethanol or 70% isopropanol in healthcare settings. Unless hands are visibly soiled, an ABHR is preferred over soap and water in most clinical situations due to evidence of better compliance compared to soap and water. Hand rubs are generally less irritating to hands and are effective in the absence of a sink.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hand Hygiene Opportunity Category</th>
<th>Specific Examples</th>
<th>Describe Any Missed Attempts (e.g., during medication preparation, between patients, after contamination with blood, etc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Prior to touching a patient    | • Prior to entering station to provide care to patient  
• Prior to contact with vascular access site  
• Prior to adjusting or removing cannulation needles | |
| 2. Prior to aseptic procedures   | • Prior to cannulation or accessing catheter  
• Prior to performing catheter site care  
• Prior to parenteral medication preparation  
• Prior to administering IV medications or infusions | |
| 3. After touching a patient      | • When leaving station after performing patient care  
• After removing gloves  
• When moving from a soiled body site to a clean body site | |
| 4. After touching patient surroundings | • After touching dialysis machine  
• After touching other items within dialysis station  
• After using chairside computers for charting  
• When leaving station  
• After removing gloves | |