



It is imperative that healthcare workers understand the risks and potential injuries associated with single gloving.

Percutaneous injuries to healthcare workers are associated with transmission of significant bloodborne pathogens (e.g., hepatitis B virus, hepatitis C virus, and the human immunodeficiency virus); therefore, it is critical that members of the surgical team detect glove perforations before skin contact with pathogens occur to reduce the risk for infection. **This edition (second of a two-part series) of InTouch provides educational resources to encourage and advance the best practice of double gloving.**



All blood and body fluids are potentially hazardous. How well do you comply?

This infographic simplifies the complete topic of double gloving, using images and diagrams to represent risk information and data, which should help reinforce the need to double glove. The infographic may be downloaded, printed and posted in your facility.

[DOWNLOAD THE POSTER](#)

When it is time to revise your quality improvement strategy?

Use of Double Gloving to Reduce Surgical Personnel's Risk of Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens: An Integrative Review – Tammy Childs, MSN, RN, CNOR

The purpose of this integrative review was to determine whether double gloving reduces the surgical team member's risk of percutaneous injury when compared with single gloving.



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Controversial—but important—questions regarding safety and infection prevention

This edition of Ansell Cares InTouch, a self-study monograph for continuing education for registered nurses, raises important questions for infection prevention teams, OR staff and all HCWs to consider in terms of their own occupational health and safety and

