

# What Infection Preventionists Need to Know About Sinks, Drains, and Plumbing



Sinks and drains can become contaminated with waterassociated organisms, such as through the formation of biofilm (germs that stick together). Patients can become exposed to these organisms via water splashes.



#### **Best Practices for Sinks**

- · Select sinks with offset drains and sufficient depth to prevent splashing
- Remove aerators (mesh covering) if present
- Ensure patient supplies or personal items are not stored under or in the sink "splash zone" (about 3 feet surrounding sink)
- Don't put blood, body fluids, medications, or liquid nutrition down the sink (use appropriate waste receptacle)







### **Best Practices for Toilets and Hoppers**

- Install and use toilet and hopper covers
- Close covers on toilets and hoppers before flushing
- If you can't use a cover, close the door before flushing







Scan to access the Water Infection Control Risk Assessment (WICRA)





Scan to learn more about reducing risk of MDRO spead from water

## Examples of Water-associated Organisms in Plumbing

- Gram-negative bacteria such as Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella spp., and Legionella pneumophila
- Nontuberculous mycobacteria
- Fungi such as Aspergillus fumigatus







## Patients can be exposed to contaminated water via:

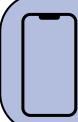
- Sinks
- Drains
- Showers
- Toilets
- Hoppers

- Humidification devices
- Mechanical ventilators
- Endoscopes
- Heater-cooler devices
- Ice machines

- Indoor decorative fountains
- Lactation equipment
- Enteral feeding
- Bathing procedures
- Oral care

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Scan here to learn more about the role of CNAs in environmental cleaning
Tip: Train CNAs to help each other monitor the splash zone!

