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Purpose and Goals

This manual updates and reviews annual training topics required for the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA), the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (TJC), and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). It also includes medical device reporting, patient’s rights, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and workplace safety. The manual has links to associated UC Davis Health Policies and Procedures (P&P) as well as web sites.

Objectives

After reviewing this manual, individual should be able to:

- Identify patient’s rights.
- Identify components of a safe workplace.
- Discuss environment of care.
- Discuss the importance of infection prevention.

Introduction

UC Davis Health is the only academic health system in the region that views healthcare on a regional, national, and even international level for areas that are vulnerable and need improvement.

Annual training is an opportunity to be current with topics of importance and polish skills that may not have been used recently. Reviews of personal skills and/or information deficits are assisted through regulatory agencies and accreditation organizations. Therefore, the UC Davis Health workforce should take the opportunity to benefit from the work put in by regulatory agencies and the UC Davis Health departments in identifying key areas of focus to provide person-centered care in the best way, at the best time, and in the best place – UC Davis Health.

Accreditation

UC Davis Medical Center is accredited and surveyed by several regulatory and accreditation entities that are responsible for: providing oversight and monitoring of healthcare practitioners and facilities, provide information about changes within the healthcare industry, promote patient safety, and ensure regulatory compliance and quality services are rendered on behalf of patients. Federal, state, and local regulatory and accreditation agencies establish rules, standard, or guidelines for the healthcare facilities and mandate compliance to ensure a culture of safety for all patients, visitors, and healthcare employees.
Accreditation entities such as The Joint Commission, an independent not-for-profit organization that accredits hospitals on behalf of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS), are dedicated to raising the level of quality and safety of healthcare provided through the accreditation or certification process. Accreditation or Program Certification is considered a symbol of quality within the healthcare industry, with the Joint Commission being considered one of the nation’s predominant health standards-setting bodies.

**National Patient Safety Goals**

The Joint Commission is one of five hospital and health services accrediting agencies accepted by CMS in the United States, providing oversight for hospitals and other healthcare facilities.

The 2019 National Patient Safety Goals can be found at: [https://www.jointcommission.org/standards_information/npsgs.aspx](https://www.jointcommission.org/standards_information/npsgs.aspx)

A synopsis of the National Patient Safety Goals is located in Appendix A.

**Patient Safety**

**Patient Rights**

The staff and medical staff at UC Davis Health shall observe the rights and responsibilities of patients and/or the authorized representative responsible for making medical decisions on behalf of the patient.

A notice summarizing patient rights and responsibilities shall be distributed to the patient and/or their authorized representative upon admission or as soon thereafter as reasonably practicable via the “New Patient Welcome Brochure.”

A list of patient rights will be appropriately posted within UC Davis Health facilities in English and in Spanish and include short statements (taglines) written in the top 15 languages spoken in California that indicate the availability of language assistance services free of charge.

The “Speak Up” initiative is a campaign launched by The Joint Commission, together with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, to encourage patients’ active involvement in their own care as a patient safety strategy. Information about the “Speak Up” initiative is included in the “New Patient Welcome Brochure” and is available upon request in Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Hmong and Russian. An example of the “Speak Up” information is Attachment 7.

All patients will be provided a copy of the UC Davis Health Notice of Privacy Practices. For additional information on patient rights, refer to UC Davis Health P&P 1402.
Enteral Devices
As a global initiative to improve patient safety, manufacturers of enteral devices are working with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to change the way enteral feeding sets and syringes connect to feeding tubes. The newly re-engineered tubing connection design is called ENFit, and it is incompatible with the traditional luer lock system.

California law (AB 444), which has been in effect since July 1, 2016, requires health facilities to purchase accessories for enteral, epidural, and IV applications that are designed with connectors specific to that application. ENFit connectors will not allow accidental connection between enteral and non-ental devices. The adoption of the enteral products with the ENFit connector at UC Davis Health makes the institution compliant with this law and improves patient safety.

References:
- Enteral (ENFit®) - StayConnected by GEDSA. (2018). StayConnected by GEDSA. (http://stayconnected.org/enteral-enfit.)

Homeless Patient Discharge Policy

Purpose of the policy:
The law states that the purpose of the homeless patient discharge policy is to help prepare the homeless patient for return to the community by connecting him or her with available community resources, treatment, shelter and other supportive services.

A “homeless patient” is defined in the law as an individual who:
1. Lacks a fixed and regular nighttime residence, or
2. Has a primary nighttime residence that is a supervised publicly - or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, or
3. Is residing in a public or private place that was not designed to provide temporary living accommodations or to be used as a sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Which hospitals must comply?
The homeless patient discharge law applies to general acute care hospitals, acute psychiatric hospitals and special hospitals.
When does the law take effect?

Most provisions of the homeless discharge planning law take effect on January 1, 2019. However, the requirement to have a written plan to coordinate with community partners and the requirement to maintain a homeless patient log do not take effect until July 1, 2019.

Which patients are covered?

This policy applies to inpatients and emergency department patients, but not to patients with an outpatient clinic visit. The homeless patient discharge planning law must be followed whenever a hospital discharges a homeless patient, unless he/she is transferred to another licensed health facility, such as a hospital, skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility, psychiatric facility, etc.

What is required?

1. Ask about housing status: Hospitals must inquire about a patient’s housing status during the discharge planning process.

2. Cultural competency: The policy must require that information about discharge or transfer be provided to the homeless patient in a culturally competent manner and in a language that he/she understands.

3. Nondiscrimination: Housing status must not be used to discriminate against a patient or prevent medically necessary care or hospital admission.

4. Individual discharge plan: The hospital’s policy must require the hospital to identify a post-discharge destination for the homeless patient.

5. Physician Examination and Determination of Stability for Discharge.

6. Referral for follow-up care that may include medical care and/or behavioral healthcare.

7. The homeless patient must be offered a meal, unless medically contraindicated. The patient is not required to accept the meal.

8. Hospitals must assess the homeless patient’s clothing. If it is weather-appropriate at the time of discharge, the hospital does not have to offer any clothing. However, if the patient’s clothing is not weather-appropriate, the hospital must offer the patient weather-appropriate clothing.
9. The law requires that the homeless patient be provided with a prescription(s), if needed. If the hospital has an onsite pharmacy licensed and staffed to dispense outpatient medication, an appropriate supply of all necessary medication, if available, must be provided to the patient — that is, the actual medication(s), not just a written prescription(s). In addition, each patients must receive discharge medication counseling.

10. The hospital must do one of the following: 1) Offer the homeless patient screening for infectious disease common to the region, as determined by the local health department; or 2) Refer the patient to another location (perhaps a county clinic) for such screening.

11. Homeless patients must be offered vaccinations appropriate to their presenting medical condition. The treating physician should try to determine the patient’s vaccination status and which vaccination(s) are appropriate to the patient’s presenting medical condition.

12. The hospital must offer the homeless patient transportation to his/her post-discharge destination, if that destination is within 30 minutes or 30 miles of the hospital. The hospital may offer transportation to a more distant destination if it wishes to do so, but is not required to. The patient may refuse offered transportation.

13. The homeless patient must be screened for, and helped to enroll in, any affordable health insurance coverage for which he/she is eligible.

14. By July 1, 2019, hospitals must implement a written plan for coordinating services and referrals for homeless patients with the county behavioral health agency, healthcare and social services agencies in the region, other healthcare providers, and nonprofit social services providers, as available, to assist with ensuring appropriate homeless patient discharge.

15. By July 1, 2019, each hospital is required to maintain a log of homeless patients discharged and the destinations to which they were released. The hospital must also maintain evidence of completion of the homeless patient discharge protocol in the log or in the patient’s medical record.

Legislation:  
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1152

California Hospital Association:  


**Hospital Policy:**  

Resources: [https://homelessresourcesca.org](https://homelessresourcesca.org)

**Ligature Risk and Self-Harm**

General Acute Care Hospitals and non-behavioral health units DESIGNATED for the treatment of psychiatric patients (i.e. Emergency Departments or Medical Units) are now required hospitals to establish and maintain a safe, functional environment. EC 02.06.01 states “Interior spaces meet the needs of the patient population and are safe and suitable to the care, treatment, and services provided”. Therefore, ligature and self-harm risks must be identified and eliminated. Policies and procedures must be developed by healthcare facilities and implemented to mitigate the harm posed by such risks. Mitigation plans must include, at a minimum, the following:

- Ensuring that leadership and staff are aware of the current environmental risks
- Identifying patients’ risk for suicide or self-harm, then implement appropriate interventions based upon risk
- Ongoing assessments and reassessments of at-risk behavior as defined by the organization
- Ensuring the proper training of staff to properly identify patients’ level of risk and implement appropriate interventions
- Incorporating suicide risk and self-harm reduction strategies into the overall Quality Assessment/Performance Improvement (QAPI) program
- If equipment poses a risk but is necessary for the safe treatment of psychiatric patients (i.e. medical beds with side rails on a geriatric unit), the organization must consider these risks in patients’ overall suicide/self-harm risk assessments, then implement appropriate interventions to diminish those risks

All physical risks not required for the treatment of the patient that can be removed, must be removed. Furthermore, an appropriate level of effective surveillance must be implemented if self-harm risks remain in the environment. Organizational policies and procedures must adequately guide staff in the assessment of patients’ risk for suicide/self-harm and the implementation of interventions based upon the patients’ individual needs.

**Patient Identification**  
(Excerpts from [UC Davis Health Policies and Procedures #2702](https://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/policies/patient_care_standards/general_functions/iv-89.shtml))

It is the policy of UC Davis Health to ensure that all patients are properly identified prior to any care, treatment or services provided.
In the hospital setting, every patient shall have a tamper-proof non-transferable ID band applied securely to at least one extremity at all times. Exceptions: Small infants and patients with a disease process, injury, or treatment that prevents safe placement of the ID band on any extremity. The band shall include the patient’s first and last name, medical record number, date of birth and gender.

Before any procedure is carried out, the identification band shall be on the patient and will be checked for the following two identifiers to ensure that the correct patient is involved:

- Patient name
- Patient medical record number

Staff shall verbally assess the patient to assure proper identification, asking the patient’s name and date of birth and matching the verbal confirmation to the written information on the identification band.

Staff will identify the individual patient as the person for whom the service or treatment is intended and match the service or treatment to that individual patient.

No procedure shall be conducted when the patient’s identity cannot be verified because the imprinted band is illegible or missing. Patient identification must be confirmed using the two-identifier system prior to conducting any healthcare procedures.

Note: In outpatient settings where the patient is not required to wear an ID band, the two identifiers used to confirm patient identity are the patient’s name and date of birth.

**Informed Consent**

Informed consent is a process in which consent is obtained for more invasive treatment or healthcare service. The patient must be fully informed about the treatment – including its implications, benefits and risks – and the alternatives. The patient must know they have the right to accept or refuse the treatment or service.

Some patients may not be capable of giving consent because of age, mental competence, or other possible factors. As such, a designated guardian (such as parent, relative, friend, or caregiver) represents that patient. Healthcare workers must ensure that the consent is “informed” and signed by either the patient or the guardian.

**Patient Advance Directives for Healthcare**

For additional information on Patient Advance Directives for Healthcare use, refer to [UC Davis Health P&P 1410](#).

This federal law requires that upon admission, all adult patients must receive information advanced directives and be asked to whether they have an advanced directive.
**Pressure Ulcer Prevention**
Pressure Ulcers Present on Admission: Bedside RN to identify and stage (See wound website for staging:
http://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/woundcare/PDF_Word_Excel/powerpoints%20for%20staging.pdf)

**Hospital Acquired Pressure Ulcer**: consult with wound care RN for staging

**High risk patients**:
- Non-ICU: Braden score 18 or below
- ICU Patients: BP < 100/55, HCT < 30, shock, dialysis, spinal cord injury/spinal bifida, projected prolong or multiple surgeries

**HAPU prevention: Think SKIN**
- S-Surface
- Pressure redistribution (Waffle overlay, seat cushion under sacrum or low air loss bed)
- Prevent shearing (Silicon Border dressing)
- K-keep turning and repositioning (Q 2 hours)
- I-incontinence (Moisture control: Skin barrier cream, no diaper)
- N-nutrition (Dietitian consult)

*Document all interventions*

**Recognition of Strokes**
**UCDMC is averaging ~5 inpatient strokes per month**

Background: UC Davis Health is a Joint Commission designated Stroke Center and everyone needs to know the warning signs of a stroke and what to do in the event of a suspected stroke whether the employee is in the main hospital, parking lot or downtown.

The Stroke Program Mission is to provide the highest quality of stroke treatment through compassionate and innovative health care.

**Stroke in the United States**
- #1 cause of disability among adults in the US
- 795,000 Americans each year suffer a new or recurrent stroke
- More than 690,000 U.S. stroke are caused when a clot cuts off blood flow to a part of the brain – this is called an ischemic stroke
- KILLS 133,000 people a year. That’s about 1 in every 20 deaths
- Every 40 Seconds someone has a stroke
- #5 cause of death among adults in the US
Warning Signs of a stroke

- Sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- Sudden, severe headache with no known cause

A quick assessment: FAST Examination

- **Facial Droop:** Ask the patient to smile and assess for a facial weakness
- **Arm drift:** Ask the patient to raise both arms at a 90 degree angle to the floor and assess for a downward drift
- **Speech:** Ask the patient to repeat a simple sentence. Is the sentence repeated correctly?
- **Time:** If the symptoms are new they may be having an acute stroke. Determine onset of symptoms. Call 911.

**SPOT A STROKE. SAVE A LIFE: Acting Right Away is Critical**

- Is a Patient having a Stroke outside of UCDavis Medical Center?
  **CALL 911**
  The sooner a stroke victim gets to the hospital, the sooner they'll get lifesaving treatment.

- Is a Patient having a Stroke at UCDavis Medical Center?
  - Follow the Patient Care Standard - VI-06 Responding to Medical Emergency Situations
  - Main Hospital – dial 4-3666 (Code Line) located on back of badge
  - Other locations on UDCMC property – dial 911
  - Rapid Response Team (RRT) is available to assess and support the patient.

**H.U.S.H. Initiative to Improve Patient Sleep**

Sleep is a vital component of health and healing. However, inpatients often experience lack of sleep and poor sleep quality, which can result in increased risk of delirium, falls, poor healing, hypertension, dysrhythmias, reduced pain tolerance, and hospital readmission, as well as poor patient experience and satisfaction.

It is an expectation that all team members work together to decrease noise and unnecessary disruptions between 2200-0559 in an effort to improve patient sleep and healing.

This includes: speaking in a quiet and respectful manner at night and asking others to do the same; dimming lights and closing doors for alert patients; offering patients ear plugs and eye masks; asking patients to use TV headphones; turning down Vocera/rover volumes; using flashlights/dim lights; decreasing alarms when possible; changing telemetry batteries before
2200; scheduling wound care, routine labs, and daily weights outside of 2200-0559; and collaboratively reviewing order necessity, such as vital sign frequency and daily lab draws.

The Restorative Sleep Standard Order allows for reduced sleep interruptions from 2200 to 0559 by deferring unnecessary vital signs and disruptions. Physicians may opt out by deselecting the order when necessary.

Nurses: this does NOT take the place of judgment, hourly rounding, telemetry monitoring, or necessary interventions (e.g. fresh post-op or septic patient requiring frequent assessment and interventions). UC Davis Health workforce are expected to round hourly, use nursing judgment, and chart at minimum of every 4 hours (such as respiratory rate, sedation score, and/or a note). View [H.U.S.H. website](#) for resources and more information

**Restraints Review**

Provide nursing care and documentation for patients requiring restraints according to the restraint policy and procedure. Refer to [UC Davis Health PCS IV-69 - Restraints](#) and [PCS IV-70 - Use of Restraints Protocol for Specific Patient Conditions](#)

Staff is required to be familiar with current policy and to follow policy in providing patient care. Take this time to follow the links provided and read through the current policy related to restraints.

**What is a restraint?**

A physical restraint is any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material or equipment that immobilizes or reduces the ability of a patient to move his or her arms, legs, body, or head freely; a drug or medication when it is used as a restriction to manage the patient’s behavior or restrict the patient’s freedom of movement and is not a standard treatment dosage for the patient’s condition.

Four (4) Side Rails is considered a restraint when the intent of use is to restrict patient movement or immobilize or reduce the patient’s ability to move freely (e.g. If a patient is physically able to ambulate, even if it has been determined that they cannot safely ambulate and the 4 side rails prevent this, then the 4 side rails must be defined as a restraint). Conversely, if a patient is not physically able to get out of bed regardless of whether the side rails are raised or not, raising all four side rails for this patient would not be considered restraint because the side rails have no impact on the patient’s freedom of movement. In this example, the use of all four side rails would not be considered restraint. (Other examples:

- When a patient is on a bed that constantly moves to improve circulation or prevents skin breakdown, raised side rails are a safety intervention to prevent the patient from falling out of bed and are not viewed as restraint.
• When a patient is placed on seizure precautions and all side rails are raised, the use of side rails would not be considered restraint. The use of padded side rails in this situation should protect the patient from harm; including falling out of bed should the patient have a seizure.)

**Exclusions:**
Standard practices that include limitation of mobility or temporary immobilization for medical, dental, diagnostic, or surgical procedures, including post-procedure care. For example, the standards do not apply to surgical positioning, intravenous arm boards, radiotherapy procedures, or protection of surgical and treatment sites in pediatric patients.

Adaptive support used in response to a patient's assessed need. For example, the standards do not apply to postural support, orthopedic appliances, or tabletop chairs.

Protective equipment, such as helmets.

Forensic restrictions and restrictions imposed by corrections and law enforcement authorities for security purposes.

Age or developmentally appropriate protective safety interventions (such as stroller safety belts, swing safety belts, high chair lap belts, raised crib rails, and crib covers) that a safety-conscious child care provider outside a healthcare setting would utilize to protect an infant, toddler, or preschool-aged child would not be considered restraint or seclusion.

**Clinical Justification for the Use of Restraints**
• Violent and self-destructive behavior, harmful to self, others, and the environment such as hitting, hair pulling, throwing objects, striking at or biting staff or others, and self-mutilation.
• Behavior interfering with life-saving and/or necessary medical treatment such as pulling, tugging, grabbing at lines or tubes, picking at open wound, dressings, drains, and traction.
• Behavior indicating patient is unable to follow directions to avoid self-injury, such as sitting at the edge of the bed, transferring in/out of bed, standing or ambulating, without the strength or cognition function of doing so safely.
• The use of restraint is not based on a patient’s history of restraint or dangerous behavior.
• A request from a family member for restraint, which they consider as beneficial, is not a sufficient basis for the use of restraints.
• Use of alternative measures has proven ineffective.
Levels of Restraints
Treatment or Non-violent restraint is the use of soft restraints, Posey belts, bed enclosures, and other forms of restraints to protect a child or adult who is confused, disoriented, unable to call for assistance, or unable to follow instruction for his/her personal safety; or from dislodging a medical device; or from interfering with the integrity of a dressing or wound.

Behavioral or Violent Restraint is the use of a physical or mechanical device to involuntarily restrain the movement of all or a portion of a patient’s body as a means of controlling violent or assaultive behavior with the intent to prevent patient from harming self or others.

Restraint Orders/Nursing Care
The healthcare team shall assess the need for use of restraints.

This assessment should include: A physical assessment to identify medical problems that may be causing behavior changes, e.g. hypoxia, hypoglycemia, electrolyte imbalances, etc., and alternative interventions that might prevent the need for restraints.

The RN may initiate the use of restraints upon receipt of a verbal, telephone or electronic restraint order from a MD/DO/NP/PA. If a MD/DO/NP/PA is not available to issue such an order, the RN initiates restraint use based on an appropriate assessment of the patient, notifies the MD/DO/NP/PA within 12 hours of the initiation of restraint and obtains an order.

The MD/DO/NP/PA must be notified immediately upon initiation of restraint for the management of violent or self-destructive behavior that jeopardizes the physical safety of the patient, staff, or others. PRN (as needed) orders are prohibited. MD/DO/NP/PA must provide an order for restraint within 12 hours of application of treatment restraints. This must be renewed every 24 hours after a face-to-face reassessment of the patient with determination of continued need. An exception to this is patients who meet criteria for protocols for specific conditions or certain specific clinical procedures.

Protocol for Use of Treatment Restraints for Specific Patient Conditions
A MD/DO/NP/PA must issue a patient specific order authorizing the use of restraints. RNs may apply restraints under a protocol with an MD/DO/NP/PA order for specific conditions or certain specific clinical procedures (e.g. post-traumatic brain injury, insertion of intra-aortic balloon pump) to prevent significant harm to the patient (see PCS IV-70 Protocol for Use of Treatment Restraints for Specific Patient Conditions) In this situation, RNs maintain and terminate restraint in accordance with established criteria defined in the protocol.
Patient Safety in Restraints
The RN is responsible for using appropriate restraints, based on the MD/DO/NP/PA order, and for assessing, monitoring and re-evaluating the patient and restraints.

Monitoring and Assessing Patients in Restraints
The RN/MD/DO/NP/PA can monitor patients in restraint. PT, OT, Speech Therapist, Psychosocial Vocational Service Provider, and Radiology Technologists operate under the direction of the current order and continue to monitor and document when the patient is under their sole supervision.

Assessment may include but is not limited to the following:

- Type of restraint
- Restraints appropriately applied, removed, or reapplied
- Whether less restrictive methods are possible
- Vital signs
- Respiratory status
- Circulation, movement, and sensation
- Skin integrity
- Mentation/Behavior/Cognitive Function/Level of distress and agitation
- Bathroom needs
- Fluids/Nourishment needs
- Releasing the restraints to check for injury
- Range of motion performed
- Patient’s readiness for release from restraints
- Call light within reach
- Patient dignity and rights maintained

Discontinuing Restraint Use
The MD/DO/NP/PA/RN has the authority to discontinue the use of restraint.

Restraints will be discontinued as soon as is safely possible even if there is still time left on the order when:

- Improved mental status
- Patient’s agreement and compliance with instructions for safety
- Improved ability to sit at edge of bed, transfer or ambulate without risk or injury
- Less restrictive measures are effective
- Patient’s lines are discontinued or no longer required for medical treatment
- The need for restraints does not exist, such as discontinuation of medical treatments
- The order has expired
When restraints are terminated early and the patient subsequently exhibits the same behavior that initially required the restraints, a new order is required [CMS 482.13(e) (1) (i) (C) A-0161]. Note: A temporary, directly-supervised release, however, that occurs for the purpose of caring for a patient’s need is not considered a discontinuation of the restraint. As long as the patient remains under direct staff supervision, the restraint is not considered to be discontinued because the staff member is present and is serving the same purpose as the restraint.

**Risks of Restraint Use**

- Risks associated with restraint use should be taken into consideration when assessing the need for restraint and determining the monitoring and care needed while restraints are in place. These risks include:
  - Patients with cognitive impairment may attempt self-removal, increasing risk of injury.
  - Patients may not be able to communicate needs while in restraints.
  - Patients in vest/belt restraints may be injured by falling through split side rails.
  - Patients in vest/belt restraints may experience respiratory compromise.
  - Patients in restraints may exhibit increased agitation.
  - Patients may experience psychological distress due to restraints.
  - Patients may experience circulatory compromise of restrained extremity.

**Elder Abuse**

**How to Detect, How to Intervene**

Researchers estimate that nearly two million elderly people are abused each year in the United States. As the population becomes older and sicker, the problem is expected to worsen. In order to intervene effectively, UC Davis Health workforce needs to recognize the symptoms of elder abuse. Additionally, UC Davis Health workforces are legally required to report to the authorities all suspected cases of elder abuse.

**Detecting Abuse**

Elder abuse is generally categorized under one of four headings: physical, psychological, financial, or neglect. It is not unusual for several types of abuse to occur simultaneously.

**Physical Abuse** is defined as the infliction of physical harm or injuries, including sexual abuse or misconduct. Physical abuse commonly takes the form of hitting, slapping, pushing, punching, pinching, burning, or striking with objects. An abused older adult may be loyal or fearful of the abuser or ashamed to acknowledge dependency on the abuser, thus they are not willing to report physical abuse. Classic signs include:

- Wounds inconsistent with explanation of how the injury occurred
- Bruises at several stages of healing
- Delay in seeking treatment
- Suspicious behavior by family member or caregiver
Psychological Abuse is defined as inflicting emotional pain or distress on the victim. It usually occurs with physical abuse but it can also occur alone. It may be difficult to detect psychological abuse unless physically present to witness such overt examples as threats, insults or humiliation. A red flag should be raised when:

- The elderly patient’s caregiver seems indifferent or angry toward him/her.
- The patient is withdrawn, isolated, depressed, demoralized or fearful toward their caregiver.

Financial Abuse is defined as when a family member, caregiver or friend takes control of the elder’s resources either through misrepresentation, coercion, or theft. The victim of this type of abuse may or may not realize what is happening. A red flag should be raised when:

- The patient mentions he/she lacks money for food, household supplies, and/or prescription drugs.
- The patient’s nutritional status is poor.
- The patient mentions he/she is no longer allowed by their caregiver to live in their home.

Elder Neglect is a blanket term used to describe situations in which the well-being of the older adult is judged to be at risk due to lack of attention to him/herself or their living environment. Neglectful behaviors range from failure to meet nutritional and hygienic needs to suicide or manslaughter. Elder neglect may occur when:

- The care needed exceeds the caregiver’s ability to deliver.
- The caregiver is ignorant.
- The patient no longer has the ability to care for him/herself due to declining capacity.

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<th>Risk Factors for Elder Abuse</th>
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How to Report Elder Abuse
Telephone the Department of Clinical Social Services immediately (734-2583) or after hours page the ER social worker (762-5585) to notify them of the patient’s name and location.

Telephone appropriate agency as soon as possible to notify them of the suspected abuse and that the report form will follow.
If the elder or dependent adult lives in the community and outside a long term care facility, contact Adult Protective Services (in Sacramento County 916-874-9377) or local law enforcement agencies.

If the elder or dependent adult lives in a long term care facility, contact the Ombudsman Program (in Sacramento County 916-448-3494) or local enforcement agencies.

Complete the Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Reporting Form (SOC 341) promptly. Place a copy in the medical record and hand deliver the original and remaining copy to the Department of Clinical Social Services, Suite 1300, Professional Support Services Building.

**Blood Product Administration and Transfusion Reaction**

Refer to [PCS XIII-12 Administration of Blood & Blood Components](#) for complete text of current policy.

**Licensed Personnel Responsibilities**

**Preparing for Blood Product Transfusion**

- Verify MD transfusion order and identify availability of blood products.
- Verify a current, signed consent for blood. At minimum, the elements of consent shall include a description of the risks, benefits, and treatment alternatives (including non-treatment); the opportunity to ask questions; the right to accept or refuse transfusion.
- Informed consent for blood administration covers all blood administration for a hospital admission.
- Outpatient infusion areas for adults and children, informed consent for blood administration is valid for one year with chronic conditions, and throughout the patient’s course of treatment for transient conditions lasting less than one year.

**Patient Education**

- Provide patient/family education related to transfusion of blood products. For outpatient, elective transfusions the current version of the California Department of Public Health brochure A Patient’s Guide to Blood Transfusion must be provided.
- A physician, RN, CRNA or perfusionist must explain the procedure to the patient, patient’s family or to the patient’s lawfully authorized representative.

**Obtaining Specimen for Type & Cross/Type & Screen**

- **Two patient identifiers** must be used to confirm identity prior to any specimen collection or transfusion. Appropriate identifiers are: name, MRN, date of birth and/or SSN.
- **EMR Lab label** must have time, date, first initial and last name or of person drawing blood or block letter initials if two step collection is performed in order entry system.
All specimens must be labeled at the bedside in the presence of the patient for Blood Bank testing.

If requested by the lab, draw a specimen for ABO verification. This specimen must be collected by someone other than the person who drew the original blood specimen.

**Administering Blood Products**

- When blood product is available for issue (“XM/Crossmatch” status in EMR), the RN or designee will bring a demographic label or outpatient card to pick up blood product for the patient. The demographic label must contain two patient identifiers. Appropriate identifiers are: name, MRN, date of birth, and/or SSN.
- At blood issue, the following information shall be verified:
  - Intended recipient’s two independent identifiers, ABO group, and Rh type
  - Donation identification number, the donor ABO group, and the donor Rh type if required
  - Interpretation of the crossmatch tests, if performed
  - Special transfusion requirements, if applicable
  - Unit has not expired
- After issue and immediately before transfusion, the following information shall be verified by a two person check in the presence of the patient. One person shall be the licensed transfusionist (person actually administering the blood product).
  - The intended recipient’s two independent identifiers, ABO group, and Rh type
  - The donation identification number, the donor ABO group, and if required the Rh type
  - The interpretation of crossmatch tests, if performed
  - Special transfusion requirements, if applicable
  - The unit has not expired.

**Initiation of Transfusion and Monitoring of Patient**

- Obtain baseline vital signs (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate, and SpO2) immediately prior to the transfusion.
- Initiate the transfusion slowly (< 30 ml in the first 15 minutes).
- Remain with the patient for the first 15 minutes after blood enters the vein, observing for adverse event.
- Observe the patient at least every 30 minutes during the transfusion and at least 30 minutes after the transfusion. Repeat vital sign measurement at 15 min, 30 min, and at the end of the transfusion.
- Document Transfusion on the Transfusion Record
- Used blood bags should be kept for at least 6 hours post transfusion in the event of a subacute transfusion reaction and need for further testing/evaluation of the product.

**Recognizing Transfusion Reactions**

- Any change in a patient’s condition while blood is being administered should be considered a possible reaction to the transfusion.
• Acute reactions occur immediately, subacute reactions occur within 6 hours and delayed reactions occur up to several months after the completion of the transfusion.
• Signs and symptoms of ACUTE reactions include:
• Fevers (increased temperature of >1 degree C during or immediately following transfusion)
• Chills
• Itching or urticaria (hives)
• Pain (flank pain, IV site pain, chest pain, or other sites)
• Sudden onset of dyspnea, drop in SpO2, or sensation/complaint of difficulty breathing
• Hypotension (sudden drop of blood pressure > 40 mm Hg)
• Hypertension (sudden increase in blood pressure >40 mm Hg)
• Hemoglobinuria
• Complaint of a sense of impending doom
• Sudden decrease in urine output
• Unexplained bleeding or oozing from puncture or incision sites
• Chest pain
• Pulmonary edema
• Shock

Altered mental status
• Signs and symptoms of DELAYED reactions include:
• Unexplained onset of jaundice
• Unexpected decrease or failed increase in hemoglobin occurring 5-13 days after transfusion
• Unexpected elevation in liver function tests
• Sudden and unexplained rash or diarrhea 6-10 days after transfusion
• Sudden drop in platelet count 5-10 days after transfusion

At First Sign of an Adverse Reaction:
• Stop the transfusion immediately.
• Keep IV open with normal saline infusion, use a new administration set
• Check patient identification and donor unit match to confirm patient is receiving correct unit.
• Notify physician immediately.
• Notify Transfusion Service STAT and describe symptoms.
• At Transfusion Service’s request, send properly labeled samples ASAP.
• Send the remaining unit or empty blood bags, the Y-filter administration set and clamped IV fluids to Transfusion Service for follow-up as described in the policy for PCS XIII-12 Administration of Blood and Blood Components.
• Physician or nurse to complete the Transfusion Reaction Investigation form and return to Transfusion Service ASAP. Do this STAT if patient requires additional transfusions.
Compliance

UC Davis Health’s Compliance Program

UC Davis Health’s Compliance Program is a comprehensive effort to promote legal and ethical behavior that is in compliance with existing healthcare rules and regulations. While detecting and preventing fraud, waste and abuse, privacy incidents, and policy violations are key components of the Compliance Program, the Compliance Department also strives to provide resources to help guide personal conduct and answer questions.

Globally, the Compliance Department is responsible for:

- Understanding the rules and regulations that apply to the organization’s activities;
- Promoting a culture of compliance and ethical behavior;
- Designing and implementing controls to identify and protect against risk;
- Monitoring and auditing potential organizational risks;
- Investigating possible compliance matters; and
- Working collaboratively with operations to resolve and correct compliance difficulties, if they occur.

The Chief Compliance Officer (CCO) has been designated as the individual with lead responsibility for compliance issues at UC Davis Health. The current Chief Compliance and Privacy Officer of UC Davis Health is Shara Rasmussen, JD, MPH, CHC. The primary areas of focus for the Compliance Program include: Privacy and Patient Confidentiality, Research Billing Compliance, Billing and Coding, and Vendor Relations/Conflicts of Interest.

The rules governing the healthcare industry can be complicated. For this reason, it may be challenging to make the right choices when it comes to healthcare compliance. Any questions or concerns with any of these areas or general compliance, please ask for help. It is always better to ask before taking an action that might be improper. Staff may contact the Compliance Department in the following ways:

- **Phone:** (916) 734-8808
- **Fax:** (916) 734-0222
- **Compliance Hotline:** (800) 403-4744
- **Online Inquiry Form:** [www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/compliance/contact](http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/compliance/contact)
- **General Email:** hs-compliancehelp@ou.ad3.ucdavis.edu
- **Privacy & Security:** hs-privacyprogram@ucdavis.edu
UC Davis Health

Mandatory Annual Training Manual 2019

Research Compliance: hs-researchcompliance@ou.ad3.ucdavis.edu

Compliance Training: HS-ComplianceTrain@ou.ad3.ucdavis.edu

UC Davis Health Code of Conduct

The UC Davis Health Code of Conduct is a tool to guide staff in understanding the organization’s expectations for acting with integrity. The Code of Conduct consists of 14 Standards, which address known areas of compliance risk. Each standard provides information on the appropriate conduct to follow and suggestions for handling problems that may arise.

All individuals at UC Davis Health are expected to read and fully understand the Code of Conduct. The 14 Standards of the Code of Conduct are located in Appendix B of this document. An online version can be found at: http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/compliance/general/code_of_conduct/.

After reading the Code of Conduct staff should understand that:

- Staff are expected to avoid involvement in illegal, unethical or otherwise improper acts;
- Staff should seek guidance from the Compliance Department if they are unsure about the permissibility or appropriateness of an activity;
- Staff must promptly report any perceived violations of the Code of Conduct, rules and regulations, policies, or the Compliance Program to the Compliance Department;
- Staff must assist the Compliance Department and any other areas conducting an investigation of alleged violations; and
- Staff should immediately notify the Compliance Office if the government excludes staff from participation in any federally-funded programs.

University of California Statement of Ethical Values and Standards of Ethical Conduct

In addition to UC Davis Health’s Code of Conduct, the University of California (UC) has also adopted a Statement of Ethical Values which contains 12 standards that apply to all members of the UC community. Staff are also expected to read, understand and abide by these ethical standards. The Standards can be found online at: http://www.ucop.edu/ethics-compliance-audit-services/_files/stmt-stds-ethics.pdf.

Reporting Compliance Concerns

All members of the UC Davis Health workforce have an obligation to report activities they suspect:

- Are harmful to a patient, resident, family member or staff member;
- Are illegal or unethical;
May have compromised patient privacy or confidentiality;
Violate any state or federal healthcare program requirements; and/or
Violate the Code of Conduct or a UC Davis Health policy or procedure.

To remain a compliant organization it is necessary that all staff report concerns to the Compliance Department immediately, so that they can be addressed. All reported concerns are investigated or reviewed, and appropriate follow-up action taken. It is never acceptable to overlook actual or potential wrongdoing.

In addition to contacting the Compliance Department directly, staff may also report concerns to the UC Compliance Hotline. The hotline is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and hotline reports can be handled anonymously. The Compliance Hotline can be reached at (800) 403-4744 or online at www.universityofcalifornia.edu/hotline.

Protection from Retaliation
Open communication and the freedom to report concerns regarding the operations or ethics of the organization are essential to the Compliance Program’s success. Retaliation, retribution, or harassment of anyone who makes a good faith report regarding a violation will not be tolerated. In addition, UC policy, federal law and state law protect any whistleblower employee or applicant for employment from retaliation for having reported an issue or whistleblower report. The UC Whistleblower Protection policy can be found online at https://www.ucop.edu/uc-whistleblower/.

Important Compliance Standards
False Claims Recovery Act
After patient care is provided and documented, caregivers and coders translate documentation into a bill for payment. When a bill is submitted to the government for payment from the Medicare or Medi-Cal programs, a “claim” has been created. Clear and complete documentation is always part of good care, but, without it, the UC Davis Health cannot bill for the services provided.

The UC Davis Health must seek to ensure that bills for services are medically necessary and provided in the manner stated on a claim. A claim for payment of services that does not meet these requirements is a “False Claim”.

What are Examples of a False Claim?
Under the Federal False Claims Act (FCA), the federal government may prosecute, criminally or civilly, individuals or entities, who submit or cause to be submitted, claims for payment, when the claims are false. In the healthcare industry this includes Medicare, Medicaid, and
other federal healthcare programs. Examples that may create a false claim include but are not limited to:

- Billing twice for the same service;
- Billing for services not rendered;
- Billing for medically unnecessary services or falsifying certificates of medical necessity;
- Unbundling or billing separately for services that should be billed as one;
- Creating false medical records or treatment plans to increase payments;
- Failing to report and refund overpayments or credit balances;
- Physician billing without personal involvement for services rendered by medical students, interns, residents or fellows in teaching hospitals; and
- Giving and/or receiving unlawful inducements to healthcare providers for referrals for services.

**Preventing Fraud, Waste and Abuse**

Fraud, waste and abuse (FWA) typically occurs when someone is trying to get payment or benefits from the government that they are not entitled to. Even when FWA laws are violated unintentionally, penalties can still be imposed on the organization or an individual. It is important that all UC Davis Health personnel become familiar with the FWA rules. Examples of FWA include:

- **Fraud:** Knowingly billing for services/supplies not provided, or knowingly altering claim forms, medical records, or receipts to receive a higher payment.
- **Waste:** Conducting excessive office visits or writing unneeded prescriptions, ordering unnecessary laboratory tests.
- **Abuse:** Billing for brand name drugs when generics are dispensed.

Departmental policies and workflows often incorporate regulatory rules and requirements so adhering to these standards is a good way to be compliant and prevent FWA. Other things UCDH employees can do to prevent FWA are:

- Look for suspicious activity
- Conduct responsibilities in an ethical manner
- Ensure accurate and timely data/billing
- Follow all applicable laws, regulations, policies and standards of conduct
- Report FWA or any instances of non-compliance to the Compliance Department immediately

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- Conduct oneself in an ethical manner
- Ensure accurate and timely data/billing
- Follow all applicable laws, regulations, policies and standards of conduct
- Report FWA or any instances of non-compliance to the Compliance Department immediately

UC Davis Health Privacy Program
UC Davis Health’s Privacy Program focuses on maintaining the confidentiality of Protected Health Information (PHI)/Medical Information contained in electronic and/or physical records. In addition to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), its implementing regulations, and the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) of 2009, California has several state laws governing health information privacy, including the Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (CMIA) and the Information Practices Act.

As a workforce member, UC Davis Health staff are required to protect patient confidentiality at all times. This obligation may be challenging given the dynamic nature of the healthcare industry, especially with the increase in the use of technology for daily operations. If there are questions about privacy that are not covered in this manual, please call the Compliance Department main line at (916) 734-8808 or email the Privacy Program at hs-privacyprogram.ucdavis.edu.
Important Privacy Topics

Disclosing Medical Information to Family and Friends
Generally, support from family and friends is fundamental for best patient outcomes. However, as a workforce member, it can sometimes be difficult to know when healthcare providers have the ability to disclose PHI/Medical Information to the family members and/or friends of a patient. In general, as a healthcare provider, sharing information with a patient’s family or friends is appropriate if:

- They are involved in the patient’s healthcare or payment for health care,
- The patient has asked that information be shared with the family member or friend,
- The patient has capacity, and has not objected to a release of information, or
- The patient does not have the capacity to object, and in the provider’s professional judgement, the release of information is in the patient’s best interest.

Some examples of when information can be released to friends and family members:

- A patient arrives at the emergency room severely intoxicated after a motor vehicle accident. He is in need of urgent surgery. The healthcare team can discuss the patient’s condition and medical needs with the arriving family members.
- A patient’s spouse accompanies her to all of her medical visits. The spouse calls to verify the patient’s upcoming appointment. Upon verifying that the caller is the patient’s spouse, the clinic staff can verify the patient’s appointment.

For additional information, please review P&P 2422, Disclosing Protected Health Information (PHI) to Friends and Relatives.

Cyber-Security Threats

Account/Password Protection
- Keep university and personal presences separate. Use different accounts for each.
- Use a unique password for each site. If one password gets compromised, the others will still be safe.
- Use complex passwords (Uppercase letters, numbers, special characters), and never share passwords.
- Using multi-factor authentication (MFA) wherever possible to maximize protection.

Any questions or passwords that are suspected to be compromised, please contact the UCD Health IT Helpdesk (916) 734-4357 (4-HELP) for assistance.

Malware/Virus
- Just one malware/virus infection can have a severe impact to UC Davis Health operations. If UC Davis Health workforce encounter any unusual behavior or messages on their computer or have questions, please contact the UCD Health IT Helpdesk (916) 734-4357 (4-HELP) for assistance.
Phishing

- Phishing uses deceptive emails, texts, posts on social media, pop-ups, or phone calls. The attacker wants to infect computers to steal sensitive information such as: Name, passwords, date of birth, Social Security number, address, etc. that can be used to steal personal information.
- What are they after?
  - Money – They will try to steal money or influence user’s contacts (coworkers, family, and friends) to wire money.
  - Access – Compromise user’s account to gain access to sensitive data and systems.
  - Business email compromise – Impersonate email attacks to others (Send more phishing emails).
  - To spy on the user and user’s connections (Family, friends, coworkers, and patients.)
- If UC Davis Health workforce receive suspicious messages, DO NOT OPEN or reply to suspicious emails and do not open any attachments or click on any links in the email. Send the original email as an attachment to abuse@ucdavis.edu for review by IT Security and follow their instructions. Contact the UCD Health IT Helpdesk (916)734-4357 (4-HELP) for assistance.

Use of Email and Email Forwarding

- All UC Davis Health business must be conducted via a UC Davis email account. Personal email may not be used for any UC Davis Health business and workforce members are prohibited from forwarding work emails to a non-UC Davis Health email account (e.g. Gmail, Yahoo, or any other email account.) This prohibition includes manual forwarding of specific emails, as well as Microsoft Outlook-created forwarding rules. For additional information, please review P&P 1314, E-Mail Use for UC Davis Health Personnel (Employees, Faculty, Staff, Volunteers and Students).

Securing and Encrypting Portable Devices

- Portable electronic devices such as laptops and USB keys can be a convenient way to transport and store Protected Health Information (PHI)/Medical Information. These devices, however, pose a high-risk of compromising privacy and security when misplaced or stolen.
- If UC Davis Health workforce are working on-site at a UC Davis location, data should be stored on a secured UC Davis Health drive or folder. Laptops used for UC Davis Health business should always be issued by the University and must be encrypted. If, however, UC Davis Health workforce need to use a USB drive to carry data, the drive should be encrypted, password protected, and issued by the UC Davis Health IT department. To obtain an IT-issued USB drive, submit a request online through the Employee Self-Service portal or by calling the IT Help Desk at 916-734-HELP (4357).
Photography and Video Recording

- Photographs and videos documenting patient care are a valuable means for advancing clinical and educational objectives. This activity, however, presents an inherent risk to patient privacy because it typically includes identifiable information (e.g. patient arm with unique injury/skin condition and identifiable tattoo or enough of a patient’s face). Therefore, the utmost care should be taken with how photographs are recorded, stored, and used at UC Davis Health.

- Consent requirements must be considered prior to any patient photography or video recording. Specifically, authorization from the patient is required in advance of any photography or recording unless the photography is for medical purposes. Workforce members also have consent rights while in clinical or other confidential areas.

- Physical or electronic information that a health system provider utilizes to make a clinical decision or references in a patient’s medical record should be incorporated into the EMR. As such, it is strongly recommended that patient photographs or videos be promptly uploaded into the patient’s EMR.

- Special precautions should be taken to secure any mobile device or camera containing PHI or patient images. To minimize risk to patient privacy, photographs and videos containing patient information should be promptly deleted from the recording device once incorporated into the patient’s record.

- Haiku is a mobile app available for iOS and Android devices, while the Canto app may be used on iPads. These apps may be utilized to facilitate uploading media into patient record without retaining the images on the recording device or personal “cloud.”

- For additional information about photography and medical documentation requirements, see P&P 1426, Authorization and Consent to Photograph or Interview, P&P 2315, Incorporating Paper Records/Media into the EMR, and P&P 1313, Protected Health Information (PHI) or Personal Information (PI) on Mobile Devices and Personal Computers.

Social Media

Social media is a valuable way of interacting and communicating ideas. Social media in a healthcare setting, however, presents high-risk to the organization’s commitment to confidentiality and patient privacy.

Pursuant to UC Davis Health’s Social Media Policy, P&P 1307, staff shall not use or disclose patient information of any kind on any social media platform; regardless of where it is posted or hosted unless express written authorization from the patient is obtained. It is important to be extremely conscientious when posting about the workplace on social media. Even if a patient is not identified by name in a social media post, it may still violate patient confidentiality if there is a reasonable basis to believe the patient could be identified based on the information posted.

Examples of a problematic posts include:
• A photograph taken in a work area where a patient or computer screen is visible in the background, or
• Commenting about a specific patient case (e.g. “I saw a patient with a snake bite in the ED today”) which is seen by and “identifiable” to the patient’s family

Expressing materials on social media can pose a personal and organizational risk. Therefore, please be mindful of any content that is posted and respect privacy when communicating on social media. For additional information, please review the UC Davis Health Social Media Toolkit and P&P 1307, Social Media Policy.

**Reporting Privacy Incidents**

UC Davis Health is required to investigate any inappropriate use, access, or disclosure of PHI/Medical Information. This includes both intentional and accidental privacy issues. As an organization, all of these events must be promptly reviewed and remedied and may be reportable to state and/or federal governments. The failure to report such events can result in significant fines and penalties, which can be levied against the organization.

Any detection, suspicion, or discovery of a privacy incident must be immediately reported to the UC Davis Health Compliance Department by calling (916)-734-8808 or by emailing hs-privacyprogram@ucdavis.edu. For additional information, please review P&P 1302 Protected Health Information (PHI)/Personal Information (PI) Breach Notification and P&P 2410, Allowable Uses and Disclosures for Protected Health Information (PHI).

**Research Compliance Program**

The Research Compliance Program provides oversight, education, and ongoing support to all areas of UC Davis Health related to clinical research billing, research privacy, and other research regulatory matters to ensure compliance with applicable federal and state laws, regulations and policies. Two major areas of focus for the program are clinical research billing and research privacy. More information about these programs is located on the Compliance Website at: [http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/compliance/research/](http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/compliance/research/)

**Clinical Research Billing (CRB)**

• Clinical research billing is a critical compliance concern for any academic medical center or research organization. The focus of a clinical research billing compliance program is to ensure that research-related clinical costs are directed to the correct payer. In some cases, costs for research-related medical services may be billed to the patient or the patient’s insurance. However, insurance cannot be billed when the costs of medical items or services are reimbursed by another source, such as the study sponsor, or when the items or services are provided only for research purposes only, and not for medical
benefit. Some of the safeguards to ensure that research costs are appropriately captured include, but are not limited to:

- Completion of the Medicare Coverage Analysis (MCA) to determine if the research study qualifies to bill routine costs to Medicare or insurance;
- Completion of a billing grid to identify costs billable to Medicare/insurance or the study account;
- Completion of the Clinical Trials Data Bridge to create a study record and document the MCA;
- Associating research subjects to the study in Epic;
- Associating protocol-directed orders and encounters to the study in Epic; and
- Timely completion of Epic research billing review to ensure charges are routed appropriately.

Ensuring appropriate billing of clinical research costs is a complex task, and all research personnel are encouraged to seek training specific to their research responsibilities. The UC Davis Clinical Trials Office offers numerous training opportunities, including CRC 1.0, a foundational course which covers the above topics and more. Additional information is available on their website at [http://www.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/clinicaltrials/Training/training.html](http://www.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/clinicaltrials/Training/training.html).

Any clinical research billing questions can be emailed to: [hsresearchcompliance@ou.ad3.ucdavis.edu](mailto:hsresearchcompliance@ou.ad3.ucdavis.edu).

**Research Privacy**

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) specifically addresses how protected health information (PHI) can be utilized for research purposes. In general, a patient’s medical information may only be accessed for a treatment, payment or operational purpose without obtaining prior written consent. Access to patient records for most other purposes, including research, requires additional steps to be taken to comply with state and federal privacy laws.

In most instances, the Privacy Rule requires a signed authorization from the individual before access, use or disclosure of PHI for research purposes. Authorization is typically secured by having patients sign the HIPAA Authorization for Research Form at the time of consent. Access to a patient’s record for research purposes must occur in accordance with the protocol, informed consent and authorization.

In limited situations, the Privacy Rule allows an Institutional Review Board (IRB) to waive the requirement for a signed authorization for the use of PHI in research. To obtain a waiver, UC Davis Health’s researchers must complete the applicable waiver section of the electronic Initial Review Application when submitting their protocol. Additional information about the IRB’s
HIPAA waiver process is available on the UC Davis Office of Research website at http://research.ucdavis.edu/policiescompliance/irb-admin/researchers/hipaa/.

**Coding and Billing Compliance**

UC Davis Health is committed to honesty, accuracy and integrity in all patient charging, coding, billing and documentation activities. UC Davis Health workforce members are expected to adhere to the following guidelines when engaging in coding, billing and documentation activities:

- Healthcare services provided must be medically necessary and rendered by qualified healthcare professionals in accordance with the scope of practice and federal and state laws.
- Assignment of CPT, HCPCS, and ICD-10 codes is based on the medical record documentation and payer specific guidelines.
- Medical record documentation must meet the requirements outlined in UC Davis Health Policies and Procedures (P&P) 2307 and as applicable in P&P’s 1930 and 1905.
- With a limited exception, teaching physician services may be billed to Medicare only when the documentation supports that the teaching physician provided a direct service to the patient. See Primary Care Exceptions for E/M Services (PDF).

All providers that are new to the UC Davis Health System and are seeking billing privileges must complete the mandatory Billing Compliance Training. Completion of this training is mandatory to release charges. A link to the training and additional information for each role can be found on the intranet at http://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/him/etp/etp.shtml

**Documentation/Electronic Medical Record Compliance**

**Verbal Orders**

This section outlines the policy and procedures for use of verbal orders at the University of California, Davis Health System, as described in Patient Care Standard IV-75, Physician Orders.

Verbal orders are to be used infrequently and limited to those situations in where it is impossible or impractical for the ordering provider to enter an order in the Electronic Medical Record (EMR).

Verbal orders may be used in the following situations:

- When the provider does not have access to the EMR (e.g., when the nurse or allied health professional has initiated a call to the provider requesting an order and the provider reports that he/she does not have current access to the EMR.)
• When the provider is off-site between the hours of 2300 and 0600.
• During a procedure, in which case the order will be entered by appropriate staff, and signed by the ordering provider immediately following the procedure.
• In an emergency/urgent situation when it cannot wait for the provider to enter the order.
• When the issuing provider is participating in teaching rounds (not work rounds).

Verbal orders must not be issued for complex or multiple orders due to patient safety risks. When verbal orders are used, they may only be issued by a licensed or registered physician, NP, PA or CRNA.

Verbal orders for medication may only be accepted by registered nurses or pharmacists in the inpatient setting. However, in the outpatient setting, verbal orders for medications may be accepted by RNs, LVNs, and pharmacists. Allied health professionals may accept verbal orders specific to their scope of practice.

When verbal orders are issued:

• They must be read back to the ordering provider.
• The person accepting the verbal order should enter the order into the EMR and read it back to the ordering provider.
• Leading zeros and decimal points must be vocalized.
• The identity of the ordering provider must also be confirmed by verifying the name and PI number.
• If the recipient of a verbal order cannot reasonably access a computer, the order may be written down on paper, read back to the ordering provider, and later entered into the EMR. In any case, verbal orders are entered into the EMR using “Verbal with read back” as the order mode and the name of the ordering provider who issued it.
• The recipient of a verbal order then electronically signs the order in the EMR, which records the date/time of the order and the recipient’s professional title.

All verbal orders must be cosigned by the ordering provider within 48 hours from the date and time the order was entered. Failure by providers to cosign verbal orders within 48 hours could result in the assessment of a fine against the department of the non-compliant provider. Providers are not required to sign erroneous verbal orders. Refer to Section V.B. of the policy regarding verbal orders entered in error.

Copy and Paste Guidelines
Quality documentation supports patient care, continuity of care, record integrity, and accurate coding. As such, UC Davis Health Policy 2307—Medical Record Documentation Standards
outlines specific guidelines and standards for timely, complete and accurate documentation of healthcare services. The policy also outlines the appropriate use of the copy and paste functionality available in the EMR for all relevant providers including: physicians, residents, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and other documenting providers.

Appropriate use of the EMR copy and paste functionality eliminates duplication of effort and saves time, but it must be used carefully to ensure accurate documentation. Indiscriminate use of copying and pasting may lengthen notes by including unnecessary or redundant information, making it difficult for others to quickly locate pertinent information. It may also result in record inaccuracies. Some guidelines when using copy and paste are:

- Copying forward information should be avoided, especially that which is no longer relevant to the patient’s current condition.
- The author is responsible for the accuracy and appropriateness of the information incorporated into their documentation, whether it is copied, pasted, imported or reused.
- If test results/procedures are copied and pasted into an encounter note, the date of the original test result or procedure should be noted. Information from SmartLinks should be refreshed so the information is up to date.
- Information that should not be copied: a physical exam, assessment and plan from another service; or a medical student’s note.

All entries in the EMR must be patient- and visit-specific, must contain the actual data collected and/or reviewed, and be confirmed by the provider based on medical necessity and personally rendered services. Providers may reference their own prior entries and/or other providers’ entries in the patient’s record (by noting the specific date and time of the referenced entry), such as when the information is pertinent to the reason for the visit, the patient’s history, test or imaging results, etc. Providers should avoid:

- Inappropriate use of copy/paste functionality
- Over-documentation of clinically irrelevant information (not medically necessary)
- Copying redundant information (provided in other parts of the legal medical record)

**What is considered Copy and Paste?**

- For purposes of this standard, “copy” shall be understood to include: copy/paste, copy forward, imported documentation, “roll-in”, pull-forward, auto-populate features, and any other intent to move documentation from one part of the record to another section of the health record (or to another patient’s record). **Cloned** documentation refers to medical record documentation that is identical or unreasonably similar to the previous entries for a patient (or another patient’s record)
Some Examples of Copy and Paste:

- Identical entries – Entries that are exactly alike between visits or between providers. The visit note contains the exact same history of present illness, review of systems, physical exam and/or care plan.
- Same patient with identical notes, unchanged from one visit to the next.
- Different patients with identical entries regardless of the patient involved.
- Care team notes that are the same and make it difficult to determine who provided the service, e.g., teaching physician’s note is identical to the house staff note; attending physician’s note is identical to the mid-level provider’s note.
- Unreasonably similar entries – such as entries that are almost identical to previous entries within an individual’s medical record.

Provider Responsibilities & Good Practices:

1. Authenticate notes. Signed notes are “final” and become part of the patient’s legal medical record. Additional information may only be included as an addendum or a new entry. The provider’s signature shall serve as his/her attestation that the information (whether the content is original or copied) is accurate, and that any copied information is current and represents the provider’s services for that date of service.
2. Identify the source of information copied from a prior note (i.e., date, time, prior note’s author). Reconfirm and update as necessary to accurately reflect the care provided during the current encounter.
3. Cite and summarize clinically applicable test results (labs, imaging, consult reports, etc.) by date and time, rather than copying the entire report into the current entry.
4. Avoid copying one patient’s medical record into a different patient’s medical record.
5. Discuss the review of systems (ROS) and past, family and social history (PFSH) with the patient and comment upon pertinent updates to the current encounter, e.g. “ROS and PFSH are unchanged from previous encounter on MM/DD/YYYY” – rather than copying/pasting the entire ROS and PFSH entry from a previous note. Importing up-to-date content from PFSH-related sections of the EMR is legitimate.
6. Use the approved teaching physician documentation template (i.e. SmartText) in the EMR to document teaching physician services, rather than copying the supervisee's note in its entirety.
7. Correct errors identified within the documentation in accordance with UC Davis Health’s Policy 2307, Medical Record Documentation Standards.

General EMR documentation guidelines are available on the Health Information Management (HIM) EMR Training website at:
Teaching Physicians: Billing Reminders & Resource Information on Documentation:

1. **Resident Notes:** Teaching physicians must document personal performance of the key/critical portions of the service and may refer to the resident’s note for details.

2. **Medical Student Notes:** Teaching physicians may only utilize student documentation when the teaching physician:
   - Was present with the medical student for the exam and the medical decision making.
   - Repeated the examination; and
   - Verified all of the student’s documentation.

3. **Scribes:** The use of scribes by UC Davis Health teaching/attending physicians is acceptable if performed in accordance with UC Davis Health P&P 1930—Scribe Notes. The billing provider who has elected to use the services of a scribe is ultimately responsible for the content and accuracy of the scribed note.


Questions? Contact the UC Davis Health Compliance Program at 916-734-8808.

**General Compliance Training & Combating Fraud, Waste, and Abuse (Medicare Parts C & D)**

CMS requires all Medicare Advantage Organizations and Medicare Prescription Drug Plans (Sponsors) to validate that their first-tier, downstream and related entities (FDRs) have completed the mandatory CMS compliance trainings. As an FDR of UC Davis Health’s Sponsors, UC Davis Health fulfills the CMS compliance training requirement by providing the CMS training...
content to all new and returning employees in the Mandatory Annual Training course. This requirement is neither limited to employees who work directly with patients nor to those who work directly with Medicare and Medi-Cal patients.

To complete the required trainings, please read the materials in Appendix C.

**Promoting Healthcare Equality**

Traditionally sexual orientation and gender identity have not been talked about in the course of healthcare. The silence on that issue appears to have been important in masking serious health disparities experienced by those with minority sexual orientation (Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual people), those with minority gender identity (Transgender and other identified people) as well as those with medical conditions making genitals ambiguous at birth or influencing sexual development at puberty (Intersex). Jointly these people constitute LGBTI populations. By including LGBTI information in the Electronic Health Record (self-disclose of sexual orientation, gender identity, and preferred names and pronouns), the goal is to enhance the quality of care provided and to improve the atmosphere for LGBTI patients, learners, staff and faculty. These efforts stem from the commitment to fully implement and live by the Principles of Community.

*UC Davis Principles of Community*

*UC Davis Health LGBT EMR Task Force: LGBTI Healthcare Resources*
[https://myhs.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/web/lgbti](https://myhs.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/web/lgbti)

**Online Incident Reporting**

Incident Reporting system, RL Solutions is available for use by all UC Davis Health employees. It may be accessed directly from any UC Davis Health computer desktop. If the user types ‘incident” in the URL on the home page, it will take them directly to the login screen. The user ID and password correspond to the user’s Kerberos account.

Hospital Policy and Procedure #1466 -Confidential Incident Report, outlines how the IR system is to be used. Any event that is “…not consistent with the routine operation of UC Davis Health
and that potentially may, or actually did, result in injury, harm or loss to any patient, visitor, student, volunteer or employee of UC Davis Health” is to be reported. Essentially, anything that occurs outside the normal course of events should be reported. These would include adverse outcomes (e.g. pressure ulcers), procedural breakdowns (e.g. breach of confidentiality), and catastrophic events (e.g. wrong site surgery). Incident Reporting system, RL Solutions has 27 forms within which an IR can be submitted.

It is also important to report near misses. Review of near-miss activity may promote system changes that will prevent actual adverse outcomes for patients and staff.

Use the Employee Event form for reporting only Safe Patient Handling Injury events. Do not use Incident Reporting system, RL Solutions to report non Safe Patient Handling Injury type of employee injuries (see Hospital Policy and Procedure 1881 – Workers’ Compensation Policy), or exposures to blood borne pathogens or other employment related claims. Use the Workers’ Compensation system to report injuries and the online exposure reporting system for needle sticks and other blood borne pathogen exposures. However, UC Davis Health workforce may use Incident Reporting system, RL Solutions to report the hazards that led to the injury or exposure. Make a note in the IR if a Workers’ Compensation claim or exposure report has been filed. Questions regarding Incident Reporting system, RL Solutions should be directed to Risk Management at 734-3883.

**Reportable Events**

UC Davis Health is required by state law to report specific adverse outcomes and certain privacy incidents that occur in the hospital to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) no later than five days after the event is detected or, if the adverse event poses an ongoing, urgent or emergency threat to the welfare, health or safety of patients, personnel or visitors, within 24 hours of detection. Failure to do so may result in a fine of $100 per day. Reports to CDPH involving adverse outcomes are made by Medical Staff Administration. Reports involving privacy incidents are made by the Compliance Department and/or the Privacy Officer.

For Adverse Outcomes, CDPH is required to conduct an onsite investigation within 48 hours (or two business days) of events that pose an ongoing threat of imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm.

The reportable events are described in **UC Davis Health Policy #1513, Reporting Serious Adverse Events**. Categories of reportable events, with some examples, include:

- Surgical events: Surgery performed on the wrong body part, wrong patient, and wrong procedure.
Product or device events: Death or serious disability from use of contaminated drug or device.
Patient protection events: Infant discharged to the wrong person.
Care management events: Death or serious disability associated with a medication error.
Environmental events: Death or serious disability associated with electric shock.
Criminal events: Abduction of a patient of any age.
Or, Catch all: Any adverse event or series of events that causes the death or serious disability of a patient, staff member, or visitor.

Ordering Medical Interpreters for Patients with Limited English Proficiency and Deaf/Hard Of Hearing Patients

Trained medical interpreters are available in person, via video and telephone to all Limited English Proficient (LEP) and deaf/hard of hearing patients to facilitate care between patient and provider, including following up with patients at home after procedures. In accordance with current legislative and regulatory requirements, UC Davis Health patients seeking and receiving care will have access to qualified medical interpreters and are not required to bring or provide an interpreter.

Medical interpreters are trained in medical vocabulary, comprehension, retention, and note-taking. They are trained to respect patient confidentiality, pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA), to honor their own neutral role and work to maintain the integrity of the patient/provider relationship. Therefore, the use of family members as medical interpreters is strongly discouraged. Some patients may prefer to bring or provide an interpreter. In such cases, UC Davis Health will permit patients to do so as long as it does not compromise the quality of patient care services, and will document patient’s declination of staff or vendor interpreting services in EMR. UC Davis Health does not reimburse for interpreting services provided by non-UC Davis Health interpreters at the patient’s request. Minors should not serve as interpreters. When scheduling patient appointments, language information shall be captured.

Interpreting services to the deaf/hard of hearing patients are required under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.

Refer to UC Davis Health Medical Interpreting Services P&P 2881

Medical Interpreting Services Website and Resources:
http://www.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/interpreting_services/
Emergency Codes

UC Davis Health uses several codes to announce events that require an urgent response:

- Code Blue for Medical Emergency
- Code Rainbow for child abduction
- Code Red for fire
- Code Pink for newborn emergency event
- Code C for emergency cesarean section
- Code Triage for a mass casualty incident
- Active Shooter for persons actively attempting to harm or kill others
- Code Green for internal or external disasters

Each of these codes has a different response protocol. UC Davis Health workforce should speak with their managers about the purpose of each code, and their potential role in responding to each of them.

Emergency Management

The goal of emergency management in a healthcare setting is to continue to provide quality care to all patients in a safe environment, regardless of the incident, event, or disaster faced. The Hospital Incident Command System (HICS) in UC Davis Health Hospital Command Center assesses the situation – what happened, how it impacted the organization, and to determine priority response actions.

UC Davis Health staff form an integral part of all emergency response. UC Davis Health workforce should speak with their manager about their department’s role in a disaster response.

A red Disaster Manual containing specific instructions for the unit is provided in each department. UC Davis Health workforce should be familiar with the manual and its contents – one’s department manager for more details.

Notification and Response

UC Davis Health alerts staff of urgent situations through overhead paging, phone calls, texts, and email. Some of these alerts are from the WarnMe system. WarnMe messages go to phone numbers and email addresses that UC Davis Health workforce choose, but it will default to their ucdavis.edu email account. To personalize the WarnMe notifications visit this website: [http://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/emergencypreparedness/warn_me.shtml](http://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/emergencypreparedness/warn_me.shtml)

To receive Sacramento County emergency alert notifications visit this website: [www.Sacramento-Alert.org](http://www.Sacramento-Alert.org)
Code Green
Code Green (internal and external) is for incidents taking place within the hospital and the community. Widespread disasters or specific situations may dramatically increase the number of patients arriving at the hospital and/or may affect the ability of the hospital to function or provide patient care. Examples are a mass casualty event like a multi-vehicle crash, a flood that disrupts traffic to and interrupts supply deliveries, or any slow- or fast-moving event resulting in injury to or infection of a large number of people.

The UC Davis Health Continuity of Operations and Emergency Operations Plans are implemented in response to any event that cannot be addressed with normal operations. Disaster exercises to test the effectiveness of the Emergency Operations Plan are held throughout the year – get involved, participate in the next exercise!

Staff Roles and Responsibilities
Department managers and supervisors have the ultimate responsibility to implement the emergency management plan at the department level. Refer to the department unit’s red Disaster Manual for specific information on the unit’s role and responsibilities in a disaster. The red binder contains an overview of the Emergency Operations Plan, Facility Evacuation policy, the Fire and Evacuation or Relocation Plan for the building or area, and the department specific emergency plan(s). It is essential that UC Davis Health workforce become familiar with their department’s emergency plans and procedures.

An individual’s role and reporting structure may or may not change in a disaster. If there is a major event, report to one’s usual supervisor at the next scheduled shift unless specifically instructed otherwise.

Personal Preparedness
UC Davis Health workforce regularly prepare for disasters at work, so the continuation of care for all patients are not disrupted. Preparedness should also include readiness for situations that arise outside of work. UC Davis Health’s Personal Preparedness website has information to help employees and their families prepare for the unexpected.

The site includes information and a checklist based on recommendations from the American Red Cross, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and regional emergency response organizations. The experts recommend the following three basics:

- Have an emergency kit and "grab and go" bag in the home, office, and car
- Have a plan to get out, meet up and communicate with family
- Have a way to stay informed of emerging and changing situations
Evacuation Procedures
Hospital buildings are designed to defend the patient and staff in place, to permit time to extinguish a fire; or control other hazards, and to move patients to safety, if needed. The preferred order of occupant-protection strategies in case of fire or a hazardous condition in the hospital buildings is to: (1) Defend in place or shelter in place in a safe location; (2) Horizontal Relocation; (3) Vertical Relocation; (4) Relocation to the Staging Area on first floor to prepare for evacuation to another facility; and (5) Evacuation from the building.

The decision to relocate within the hospital or evacuate from a non-hospital building can be authorized by on-site management (charge nurse, manager, nursing supervisor, practice manager, associate medical director, building coordinator, or building manager) or emergency responders. Code Green will be initiated for any incident that triggers the relocation or evacuation of inpatients. The decision to evacuate an entire wing or the whole hospital can only be authorized by the Hospital Incident Commander.

Be familiar with exit routes and with collection points as indicated in evacuation plans and departmental emergency response plans located in the red disaster binder. If directed, move patients away from immediate danger and, if necessary, request assistance when moving patients. Remember to stay calm and reassure patients when moving them.

Management of the Environment of Care
The goal of management of the environment of care and of emergency management is to provide a safe, functional, supportive and effective environment for patients, staff members, and other individuals in the hospital. Effective management includes using processes and activities to:

- Reduce and control environmental hazards
- Prevent accidents and injuries
- Maintain safe conditions for patients, visitors and staff
- Maintain an environment that is sensitive to patients’ needs for comfort, social interaction, positive distraction and self-control
- Maintain an environment that minimizes unnecessary environmental stresses for patients, visitors and staff
- The Joint Commission identifies six environments of care management plans. They are:
  1. Safety Management
  2. Hazardous Materials and Waste Management
Workplace Safety

It’s about the patient and also about healthcare providers. Everyone wants to return home safely at the end of the day.

Safety Management

Most safety related services are provided by Environmental Health & Safety, Health Physics, and Security/Emergency Preparedness. Services are available by calling the numbers listed or by referring to the campus phone directory, or e-mail safety@ucdavis.edu

EH&S (Occupational Safety) 916-734-2740
Emergency Preparedness 916-734-2740
Health Physics 916-734-3355

The Health System’s Safety Management Plan guides implementation of the safety program including plans for preventing exposure to airborne and blood borne pathogens, prevention of ergonomic injuries and safety measures for other common hazards. Copies of the Safety Management Plan are available on the Environmental Health and Safety website or by calling EH&S.

UC Davis Health workforce can access the Environmental Health and Safety web site from the intranet by typing “safety” in their web browser address bar. The Safety Management Plan sets the standard for safety management and is complemented by departmental safety programs and activities. Implementation of the Plan is a requirement of Federal and State regulations and of UC Davis Health P&P 1620. The Safety Committee and Health and Safety Officer play vital roles in ensuring the effective implementation of the plan. Department managers and supervisors implement the plan at the department level. Refer to the green Injury Prevention Plan binder in the department for more information on safety activities in the department. The department will also have a safety coordinator, who plays a key role assisting with identification of safety hazards and distribution of safety information.

Safety Training

Training is important for safety. Staffs will need to take a refresher on this training every year and department and job specific safety training, which may be provided in a variety of ways
including drills, in-services, bulletin board postings and educational posters. UC Davis Health workforce are encouraged to ask questions if they are unsure on how to perform a job safely.

**Hazard Identification & Reporting**

Work locations are inspected regularly and deficiencies noted by EH&S or by department Safety Coordinators. After an inspection, UC Davis Health workforce may be required to implement corrective actions. UC Davis Health workforce are encouraged to report hazards to their supervisor or safety coordinator. UC Davis Health workforce may also report hazards directly to EH&S by phone, email or using the on-line incident reporting system or by completing a Hazard Report Form (available as an attachment to UC Davis Health P&P 1605).

Hazard Report Forms may be submitted anonymously through the UC Davis Health mail system. If other methods of reporting and correcting work place hazards are not successful, UC Davis Health workforce have the right to contact Cal/OSHA or The Joint Commission. Employees may not be disciplined for reporting problems in this manner.

If the hazard represents an emergency, arrange to have someone stay by the location to warn others, if necessary, and call 9-1-1.

**Injuries and Accidents**

As a part of the safety program accidents are investigated and corrective actions implemented to prevent future incidents.

**Occupational Injury or Illness**

Report any occupational injury or illness, to supervisors as soon as possible. For a non-emergency workplace injury that requires the attention of a doctor or nurse, call Employee Health Services for an appointment. If after hours and the injury needs to be seen, go to the Urgent Care Clinic. Call Employee Health at 916-734-3572 to obtain information and numbers regarding the Urgent Care Clinic (information on the Urgent Care Clinic is included in their after hour’s phone message). Incidents associated with occupational injury or illnesses are to be reported via the Worker’s Compensation System, not via the online Incident Report System.

Call 9-1-1 for emergency medical care or, if in the hospital, go to the emergency department. Property damage involving a University owned vehicle requires an Auto Accident Form be completed and forwarded to Fleet Services within 24 hours. Additionally, the accident must be reported to the University's third-party claims administrator, Sedgwick CMS, by calling 1-800-416-4029.
Incidents Involving Patient or Visitor Injury
Notify supervisors of any incidents involving patient or visitor injury and report immediately via the on-line incident reporting system.

Indoor Trip and Fall Hazards
Keep exits, stairways and hallways free from stored items and debris. Submit a service request to PO&M for problems that are not an immediate threat to safety such as a light that is out, loose carpets, loose tiles, and cracked or torn linoleum. All routine service requests must be submitted via the online Service Request System. Urgent requests may be placed by calling 734-2763. The link to the new Service Request System is available on the front intranet page of The Insider. From the “On-the-Job Resources” section, select “Administration” and click on “PO&M Service Request” from the “drop down” menu. Alternatively, type “request” in the address bar of the browser. Report spilled liquids (coffee, soda, etc.) to Environmental Services, 4-3777.

Outdoor Trip and Fall Hazards
Report to PO&M, using the process described above, damaged pavements, sidewalks, driveways and parking lots. Follow up with a call to Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S), 734-2740.

Smoke and Tobacco-Free Campus
The UC Davis Health buildings in Sacramento and all clinics are a completely smoke and tobacco-free environment. Smoking and tobacco use (including cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and E-cigarettes) is prohibited in all buildings and outdoor areas on both the Davis and Sacramento campuses. UC Davis’ No Smoking and Tobacco-Free Policy, UC Davis Health P&P 1628 provides details of the no-smoking and tobacco-free policy. Individuals who witness an employee smoking or using tobacco on the Sacramento campus are expected to report the violation to that employee’s department.

Use of Cell Phones
In areas where there are signs indicating “Cell Phones Must Be Turned OFF”, cell phone must be POWERED OFF, not simply in vibrate or silence mode. “Airplane” mode with Wi-Fi ON is acceptable in “OFF” areas.

Three Foot Rule: Cell phone users, when conversing on their cell phones, shall stay a minimum of three feet away from all medical devices and instrumented patients (patients connected to medical devices). Three feet is approximately the length of the adult arm. Cell phone use, in accordance with the three foot rule, is allowed in all areas of UC Davis Health, except where signs indicate that cell phones must be turned OFF or UC Davis Health staff indicates that cell phones must be turned off.
Furthermore, cellular devices should never be placed on medical devices. If interference between a cellular device and a medical device is noted, the cellular device should be turned off or moved to a location greater than three meters (10 feet) from the medical equipment, and Clinical Engineering should be notified (916-734-2846). For additional information on cell phone use, refer to UC Davis Health P&P 1331 for details of the cell phone policy.

**Proper Footwear**
Wear properly fitted closed-toe shoes. Low-heeled shoes with slip resistant soles help prevent slips and falls, especially in rainy weather and in wet work locations. It is UC Davis Health workforce responsibility to wear and maintain any special safety shoes required for the job.

**Safety Management Conclusion**
The most valuable UC Davis Health resource is its people, whose wellbeing and productivity is supported by a safe working environment. The following is information on how UC Davis Health workforce can participate in their safety and the safety of others.

First: Correct and report safety hazards;  
Get involved in the department’s safety program; and  
UC Davis Health workforce should know their job and perform it safely.

Second: Practice prevention by knowing and avoiding hazards.  
Remember, safety is everyone’s responsibility

**Hazardous Materials and Waste Management**
If UC Davis Health workforce work with Hazardous Materials, their department will train them on the use of those materials, required protective equipment, proper disposal and spill response. Notify the supervisor if additional information is needed before working with the hazardous material.

**Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)**

**How to Read a Safety Data Sheet (SDS)**
- A safety data sheet (SDS) includes the following information, in sections labeled 1-11 and 16. If no relevant information is found for any given subheading within a section, the SDS shall clearly indicate that no applicable information is available. Sections 12-15 may be included in the SDS, but are not mandatory.

1. **Identification**
   - (a) Product identifier used on the label;
   - (b) Other means of identification;
   - (c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use;
(d) Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party;
(e) Emergency phone number.

2. **Hazard(s) identification**

   (a) Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200;
   (b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbol(s) and precautionary statement(s) in accordance with paragraph (f) of §1910.1200. (Hazard symbols may be provided as graphical reproductions in black and white or the name of the symbol, e.g. flame, skull and crossbones);
   (c) Describe any hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process;
   (d) Where an ingredient with unknown acute toxicity is used in a mixture at a concentration = 1% and the mixture is not classified based on testing of the mixture as a whole, a statement that X% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity is required.

3. **Composition/ information on ingredients**

   (a) **FOR SUBSTANCES**
      (a) Chemical name;
      (b) Common name and synonyms;
      (c) CAS number and other unique identifiers;
      (d) Impurities and stabilizing additives which are themselves classified and which contribute to the classification of the substance.

   **For Mixtures**
   In addition to the information required for substances:

   (a) The chemical name and concentration (exact percentage) or concentration ranges of all ingredients which are classified as health hazards in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200 and
      (1) Are present above their cut-off/concentration limits; or
      (2) Present a health risk below the cut-off/concentration limits.

   (b) The concentration (exact percentage) shall be specified unless a trade secret claim is made in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, when there is batch-to-batch variability in the production of a mixture, or for a group of substantially similar mixtures (See A.0.5.1.2) with similar chemical composition. In these cases, concentration ranges may be used.

   **For All Chemicals Where a Trade Secret Is Claimed**
Where a trade secret is claimed in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, a statement that the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret is required.

4. **First-aid measures**
   (a) Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion.
   (b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed.
   (c) Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary.

5. **Fire-fighting measures**
   (a) Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media.
   (b) Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g. nature of any hazardous combustion products).
   (c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters.

6. **Accidental release measures**
   (a) Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures.
   (b) Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.

7. **Handling and storage**
   (a) Precautions for safe handling.
   (b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

8. **Exposure controls/personal protection**
   (a) OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available.
   (b) Appropriate engineering controls.
   (c) Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment.

9. **Physical and chemical properties**
   (a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.)
   (b) Odor
   (c) Odor threshold
   (d) pH
   (e) Melting point/freezing point
   (f) Initial boiling point and boiling range
   (g) Flash point
   (h) Evaporation rate
   (i) Flammability (solid, gas)
   (j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits;
   (k) Vapor pressure
   (l) Vapor density
10. **Stability and reactivity**
   (a) Reactivity;
   (b) Chemical stability;
   (c) Possibility of hazardous reactions;
   (d) Conditions to avoid (e.g. static discharge, shock, or vibration);
   (e) Incompatible materials;
   (f) Hazardous decomposition products.

11. **Toxicological information**
   (a) Description of the various toxicological (health) effects and the available data used to identify those effects, including:
      (a) Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact);
      (b) Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics;
      (c) Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure;
      (d) Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates).
      (e) Whether the hazardous chemical is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest edition), or by OSHA.

12. **Ecological information (Non-mandatory)**
   (a) Adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer)

13. **Disposal considerations (Non-mandatory)**
   (a) Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging.

14. **Transport information (Non-mandatory)**
   (a) UN number
   (b) UN proper shipping name
   (c) Transport hazard class(es)
   (d) Packing group, if applicable
   (e) Environmental hazards [e.g. Marine pollutant (Yes/No)]
(f) Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code)
(g) Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with,
in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises

15. Regulatory information (Non-mandatory)
   (a) Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question.

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision
   (a) The date of preparation of the SDS or the last change to it.

Hazardous Material Labeling Elements
The following information must be included on hazardous materials labels:

**Product Identifier**: a chemical name, code number, or batch number which identifies the hazardous chemical. The manufacturer, importer or distributor can decide the appropriate product identifier. The same product identifier must be both on the label and in Section 1 of the SDS (Identification).

**Signal word**: a single word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used are "danger" and "warning." "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards, while "warning" is used for less severe hazards.

**Pictogram**: a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Each pictogram consists of a different symbol on a white background within a red square frame set on a point (i.e., a red diamond). There are nine pictograms under the GHS. However, only eight pictograms are required under the HCS.

**Hazard Statement**: a statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.

**Precautionary Statement**: a phrase that describes recommended measures to be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling of a hazardous chemical. When there are similar precautionary statements for chemicals with multiple hazards, the most protective information will be included on the label.

Name, address and phone number of the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer.
Information on the labels can be used to ensure proper storage of hazardous chemicals and may also be used to quickly locate information on first aid when needed by employees or emergency personnel. Where a chemical has multiple hazards, different pictograms are used to identify the various hazards.

Information on the labels is related to the information on the SDS; for example, the precautionary statements on the label would be the same as on the SDS.
Pictograms and Hazard Classes
OSHA’s required pictograms on hazardous material containers are being standardized and are presented below. The pictograms must be in the shape of a square set at a point and include a black hazard symbol on a white background with a red frame sufficiently wide enough to be clearly visible. OSHA has designated eight pictograms under this standard for application to a hazard category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oxidizers</th>
<th>Flammables</th>
<th>Explosives</th>
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<tr>
<td>Self Reactives</td>
<td>Pyrophorics</td>
<td>Self Reactives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-Heating</td>
<td>Emits Flammable Gas</td>
<td>Organic Peroxides</td>
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<td>Organic Peroxides</td>
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<tr>
<th>Acute toxicity (severe)</th>
<th>Corrosives</th>
<th>Gases Under Pressure</th>
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<tr>
<th>Carcinogen</th>
<th>Environmental Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritant</th>
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<tr>
<td>Respiratory Sensitizer</td>
<td>Environmental Toxicity</td>
<td>Dermal Sensitizer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reproductive Toxicity</td>
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<td>Acute toxicity (harmful)</td>
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<td>Target Organ Toxicity</td>
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<td>Narcotic Effects</td>
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<td>Mutagenicity</td>
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<td>Aspiration Toxicity</td>
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Spill Response
If UC Davis Health workforce work with hazardous materials, make sure they know chemical emergency information such as the location of the emergency eyewash and spill kit. For a spill, immediately assess whether the spill is a non-hazardous material, an identifiable hazardous material or an unknown. For unknown materials or for hazardous materials exceeding
capabilities to respond, call 911 and isolate the area. Stay in a safe location near the spill to provide information to responders. Avoid the possibility of spreading contamination beyond the affected area. Report details of the incident to EH&S via a phone call to 916-734-2740, by using the on-line incident reporting system or by completing a Hazardous Material Incident Checklist (available as an attachment to UC Davis Health P&P 1725). All staff should know how to respond to a Code White, indicating a hazardous material emergency, usually involving a chemical spill. Follow the directions of response personnel and stay out of affected areas. Be prepared to take an alternate route if the normal paths are closed during a response. For additional information see Response to Hazardous Substance Spills – P&P 1725 and Management of Hazardous Drug Waste and Spills – P&P 1623.

**Exposure Control and Engineering Controls**  
To reduce UC Davis Health workforce exposure to hazardous material the following rules can be applied: reduce the hazard class of the material whenever possible by substituting a less hazardous material, reduce the time of exposure, increase the distance from the hazard, and wear protective equipment as required. The proper operation and use of engineering controls, such as biological safety cabinets and fume hoods, is vital to assure everyone’s safety and protection against work place hazards.

**Cancer Causing Materials**  
Cancer causing materials, such as asbestos or ionizing radiation, may be used or be present in UC Davis Health workforce work area. Know these materials and treat them with respect. Refer to the section titled “What You Should Know About Asbestos” for additional information regarding asbestos in UC Davis Health buildings. Information about the safe use of ionizing radiation is available in the UC Davis Radiation Safety Manual available on the EH&S website [http://intranet.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/safety/hp/index.shtml](http://intranet.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/safety/hp/index.shtml). Some hazardous drugs may also cause cancer. Information on hazardous drugs is included below.

**Code White: Chemical Spill Response**  
Code White indicates a hazardous material emergency, usually involving a chemical spill. Follow the directions of response personnel and stay out of affected areas. Be prepared to take an alternate route if the normal path is closed during a response.

**Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste Pharmaceutical Management**  
Drugs that may be teratogens, developmental or reproductive toxins are known as hazardous drugs (this includes chemotherapy drugs)/ and are governed by Patient Care Standard PCS X-01. Drugs should only be handled by staff that has received appropriate training. If in doubt, treat all drugs as hazardous drugs. Hazardous drug spills are governed by P&P 1623, as described
above. Pharmacy and patient care areas are responsible for the appropriate handling of waste pharmaceuticals. With few exceptions, disposing of waste pharmaceuticals in the sink, toilet or trash is prohibited. Certain pharmaceuticals meet the definition of a hazardous waste while others are non-hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. A hazardous waste pharmaceutical is a waste that can potentially cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality, serious or incapacitating illness and pose a substantial hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of. Non-hazardous waste pharmaceutical containers in patient care areas are blue and hazardous waste pharmaceutical containers are black. Additional information is available in Policy and Procedure 1630, Pharmaceutical Waste Management, as well as on the EH&S website.

**Cryogenic Liquid Management**

Cryogenic liquids, usually liquid nitrogen, are used in many areas of the Health System, particularly in laboratories. Inappropriate handling of cryogenic liquids can lead to skin burns and frostbite (due to extremely low temperatures), container ruptures, and asphyxiation from oxygen displacement if large quantities of the liquid are released into a room. Personnel handling or transferring cryogenic fluids must wear appropriate personnel protective equipment, including, chemical splash goggles, face shield, loose-fitting waterproof cryogenic gloves, and lab coat or cryogenic apron. Safe work practice information is available at Policy and Procedure 1624, Safe Management of Cryogenic Liquid. A training presentation is available in the Hazardous Materials section of the EH&S website.

**Oxygen and Other Compressed Gas Cylinders**

Compressed gas cylinders are used in healthcare and many research and support activities. Cylinders present significant hazards due to high pressure gases contained within the cylinders which contain oxygen and other oxidizers that may contribute to fire hazards. See P&P 1685 for specific rules on storage, transportation, and use of oxygen cylinders. Persons using or handling cylinders should have basic training including review of operating and safety protocols for tasks to be performed; review of appropriate Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for toxic gases; and hands-on training by an experienced gas cylinder user. Transport cylinders larger than lecture bottle size with a hand truck or cylinder cart. Rolling or "walking" cylinders is extremely hazardous. Never transport a cylinder with a regulator attached! Always protect the valve during transport by replacing the valve cover. Cylinders must never be left without some type of physical support or restraint such as a stand, a cart, or a cylinder storage rack. Store cylinders in a well-ventilated area away from ignition sources. In addition to the requirements for compressed gas cylinder storage, oxygen cylinders must be further segregated in a designated and approved space as FULL, PARTIAL, and EMPTY, with the appropriate markings over the storage rack. For example:
Full cylinders must be stored in a room separate from the storage room used for partial and empty cylinders.

Additional information on the management and storage of Compressed Gas Cylinders is available in Safety Net #60. Report gas cylinder problems to Distribution (916-703-4040) with follow up to EH&S. For help understanding limitations on the storage of cylinders in buildings; contact Fire Prevention at 916-734-3036.

**Hazardous Waste and Medical Waste Management and Recycling**

EH&S provides hazardous waste pick-up and disposal services:
- Chemical waste pick up - call EH&S - 4-2740.
- Radioactive waste pick up - call Health Physics 916-734-3355.

Label all chemical waste - download the Hazardous Waste Container Label from the EH&S website (type safety in the web browser address bar to locate the EH&S website) to print labels. UC Davis Health workforce are encouraged to use Word to prepare labels for recurring waste streams, but do not modify the categories or other text, as the labels are designed to meet regulatory requirements. Be sure to fill in the date, location, EPA ID number, chemical contents, and concentration on the label and secure it to the waste container before beginning to fill it with waste. It is against the law to have waste in an unlabeled container!

Radioactive waste pick up - call Health Physics 916-734-3355.

Medical Waste Management


A) **Biohazardous waste** – at the point of disposal contains recognizable fluid human blood, fluid blood products, containers or equipment containing blood or blood from animals known to be infected or potentially infected with pathogen that are highly communicable to humans. All biohazardous waste must be placed in red biohazardous waste bags. Red bags must be contained in hard-sided, tight fitting lid, and have international biohazard symbol on the sides and lid secondary containers.

B) **Pathology waste** – comprised of specimens or tissues that have fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives. Pathology waste shall be red bagged and
immediately placed in a designated “Pathology Waste” container, which is typically around 20-gallon container marked “PATH – Incineration Only”.

C) Sharps waste – any device having acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing. Sharps waste is typically disposed of in a blue pharmaceutical waste container.

D) Trace Chemotherapy waste – items contaminated through contact, or having previously contained chemotherapeutic agents, including but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, and intravenous solution bags, and attached tubing that is empty. Trace chemotherapy waste must be placed in a rigid yellow container. Note: Waste must be handled as hazardous waste, rather than medical waste if it containers chemotherapy agent that can be poured out (for liquids) or scraped out (for solids).

Medical waste pick up is performed by EVS or a vendor (Stericycle). Medical waste (includes red medical waste containers, blue pharmaceutical containers, black hazardous pharmaceutical containers, and yellow trace chemotherapy containers) call Environmental Services - 4-3777 to make a request for pick up.

UC Davis Health Battery Recycling Program

EH&S also provides information and services related to battery recycling. Recycling and pick up request instructions are available on the EH&S website.

Batteries cannot be thrown into trash, red bags, or sharps containers. EH&S can accept all types of batteries except wet/lead/acid (automotive batteries), which can generally be handled by Fleet Services. Clinical Engineering manages sealed lead-acid batteries.

To recycle batteries:

- Establish a collection station. Containers are available through Infor Lawson: item n# is 119367. EH&S does not provide containers.
- The container must be labeled using labels and instructions available on the EH&S website.
- Dissimilar battery chemistries should be prevented from contacting each other using individual plastic bags or by placing electrical tape over the terminals.
- Fill out a battery waste pick up request form online: visit the Environmental Health and Safety website (type safety into the web browser address bar) and click on Recycling under Quick Links.
From the Medical Center campus, request a pickup within six months of the accumulation start date. EH&S will take the entire container and will not leave a replacement.

**Asbestos**

To provide building occupants with basic information about asbestos containing materials commonly found in buildings.

**What Is Asbestos?**

- The term asbestos refers to a family of naturally occurring minerals. These minerals have unique properties of chemical and fire resistance.
- “Asbestos containing construction materials” are those manufactured construction materials that contain more than one-tenth of 1 percent asbestos by weight. (Section 25195, Chapter 104, Division 20 of the State of California Health & Safety Code.)
- Materials that contain asbestos may be friable, meaning they can be easily crumbled with hand pressure.

**Health Risks**

- The most common exposure to asbestos material is from breathing airborne fibers. When asbestos fibers are introduced into the respiratory system they can contribute to the development of:
  - Asbestosis – a serious lung disease.
  - Lung Cancer – the most common cancer associated with asbestos exposure.
  - Mesothelioma – a rare cancer of the lining of the lung or abdominal cavities.

MINIMIZE EXPOSURE TO ASBESTOS FIBERS BY FOLLOWING PROPER WORK PRACTICES

**Recognizing Asbestos Materials**

- Common types of materials that could contain asbestos:
  - Sprayed on or toweled on fireproofing and soundproofing installed prior to 1980.
  - Boilers and pipes installed prior to 1980 are often insulated with asbestos materials.
  - Floor tiles in buildings constructed prior to 1985
  - Roofing felts and sheeting.
  - Floor and roof mastics and sealants
  - Gaskets

**Actions to Take**

- By taking the right action UC Davis Health workforce can reduce the risk of exposure to asbestos.
  - Know where the asbestos is in the building and avoid disturbing it.
• If UC Davis Health workforce find materials that could contain asbestos, they should report them to their supervisor.
• UC Davis Health workforce should ask their supervisor for training on proper ways to work around asbestos materials.
• If UC Davis Health workforce see asbestos materials that have been disturbed, they should report the damage to their supervisor.
• If the maintenance of asbestos in the building is not being done properly, see that it is brought to the supervisor’s attention.

Avoid Disturbing Asbestos Materials
• Avoid touching or disturbing suspect materials on walls, ceilings, pipes or boilers. Asbestos fibers can be released when the material is disturbed.
  • DO NOT drill holes in asbestos materials.
  • DO NOT hang plants or anything else from ceiling covered with asbestos materials.
  • DO NOT pin or hang pictures on walls covered with asbestos materials.
  • DO NOT sand asbestos floor tiles or backing material.
  • DO NOT damage asbestos materials while moving furniture, etc.
  • DO NOT disturb asbestos material when replacing light bulbs, etc.
  • DO NOT allow curtains, drapes, or dividers to damage asbestos materials.
• For asbestos information and assistance at UC Davis Health, call EH&S at (916) 734-2740.

Fire Prevention Management

Campus Fire Marshal’s Office
The Campus Fire Marshal is designated by the State Fire Marshal to enforce the laws of the State of California. The Office is also responsible for providing fire and life safety services to the campus facilities as well as off-site clinics and office buildings associated with UC Davis Health.

Interim Life Safety Measures (ILSM)
The Office ensures ILSMs are developed for occupied buildings undergoing renovation or construction as required in the Life Safety Code. ILSMs ensure that an acceptable level of fire and life safety is maintained at all times. See P&P 1635

Teamwork
Teamwork is essential for patient fire safety. UC Davis Health workforce should know their department’s fire and evacuation plan thoroughly. The fire and evacuation plan is a component of the disaster plan (Red Binder). If the fire is not within the surrounding area, 1) remain calm, especially with patients; 2) close patient doors, windows, and fire doors; and 3) ask visitors/patients to remain in their rooms.
Code Red
Code Red indicates a fire situation. When a Code Red is announced, ALL hospital staff members are expected to respond regardless of the location of the Code Red. Staff in affected areas must initiate their appropriate emergency response procedures. Staff in the unaffected areas should discuss internal procedures, review fire plans and prepare to receive relocated patients, staff or visitors who may have to leave an endangered area. The Fire Marshal’s Office provides emergency response to a code red (during hours of operation) to assist Sac Fire with building and room entry and to reduce Sac Fire response to false alarms. While some staff is trained as firefighters, Office personnel do not fight fires above incipient stages unless the Fire Department asks for their assistance. Response times may vary depending on time and day of the week. See Policy and Procedure 1606, Code Red Response.

Smoke Barriers
Smoke barrier walls separate each floor of the hospital into two or more smoke compartments. Smoke barriers are intended to create compartments to which building occupants can be safely and promptly relocated during a fire, thus preventing the need to have complete and immediate building evacuation. Doors in smoke barrier walls are identified with a small black and white sign located on the door that reads SMOKE BARRIER. Additionally, each departmental fire plan includes a floor plan showing each smoke barrier on the floor for which the fire plan is written. Each department should know the location of smoke barriers and plan relocating patients to them in the event of an emergency.

![SMOKE BARRIER](image)

Fire Drills
UC Davis Health conducts fire drills quarterly. Staff participation in these drills is essential for an effective response during an actual emergency. It is important to know the procedures of an actual disaster. All staff is required to participate in drills. UC Davis Health workforce should respond to a “Code Red Drill” announcement the same as an actual “Code Red” or fire. During each fire drill in the hospital, four to six areas are evaluated at one time. Evaluators are members of the Office or volunteer UC Davis Health staff. See Policy and Procedure 1652, Fire Drills.
Fire Emergency – R.A.C.E.
R.A.C.E. is the acronym used to assist staff in remembering what to do in the event of a fire emergency. The individual letters of the acronym stand for the following:

**R is for Rescue --** Remove all persons from the danger area, including oneself

**A is for Alarm --** Call 911 and activate the nearest fire alarm pull station. 911 calls initiated on UC Davis Health phones go to the UC Davis Dispatch Center. UC Davis dispatchers are familiar with the UC Davis Health and will promptly notify the appropriate agencies. 911 calls initiated on cell phones go to the California Highway Patrol 911 dispatcher.

**C is for Confine --** Confine the fire to the smallest area possible. Closing doors to the fire room/area is a very important and required task to prevent the fire from spreading.

**E is for Extinguish --** UC Davis Health workforce should extinguish the fire only if the fire is the size of an office waste container or smaller and they are competent in the use of a fire extinguisher.

Classes of Fire:
There are 3 basic classes of fire: A, B, and C.

- Class A fires involve ordinary combustibles (trash, paper, and wood).
- Class B fires involve flammables or combustible liquids (gas, oil or grease).
- Class C fires involve energized electrical equipment (ECG, exam lamp, computer).

Use of Fire Extinguishers – P.A.S.S:
Remember to read the label on the extinguisher. UC Davis has different types of fire extinguishers. The dry chemical or “multi-purpose” fire extinguisher is the most common. The multi-purpose extinguisher can be used on all classes of fires (A, B, or C).

If the fire is small (no larger than an office size trash can) attempt to extinguish the fire; however, DO NOT PUT YOURSELF IN DANGER and always ensure there is an escape route. Once a fire starts, it could double in size every 30 seconds.
An acronym utilized to assist UC Davis Health workforce in remembering how to operate a fire extinguisher is P.A.S.S. The individual letters of the acronym stand for the following:

**P is for Pull -** Pull the pin located in the handle.

**A is for Aim -** Aim the extinguisher at the base of the fire not at the smoke.

**S is for Squeeze -** Squeeze the handle.

**S is for Sweep -** Sweep the base of the fire. Start with the edge of the fire nearest to oneself, sweep from side to side until the fire is out or the extinguisher is empty.

Discharge the extinguisher six to eight feet at the base of the fire. If the fire continues to burn, do not search for another extinguisher. Confine the fire by closing doors and leave the area immediately.

**Medical Gas Shutoff Valves:**
Know the types of medical gases and the locations of all medical gas shutoff valves in one’s area. The valve should be clearly labeled as to the areas/rooms they serve. Shutoff valves may not be blocked. If the valves are not labeled or incorrectly labeled, contact the Office at 734-3036. Review [UC Davis Health P&P 1680, Emergency Shut-Off of Medical Oxygen in the Event of a Fire](https://health.ucdavis.edu/fire/pdfs/Alcohol-Based%20Hand-Rub%20Dispensers%205-2017.pdf) for more information.

**Building Evacuation**
In the event of an alarm, some buildings and floors require evacuation instead of relocation. If this is the case for one’s building or floor; proceed to lowest level of the building via the exit stairs. Do not attempt to use the elevators. Use handrails while descending. All emergency exits are clearly marked to properly guide everyone to the exterior of the building. From there, please proceed to the designated assembly area. Disabled individuals may be staged at the stair landing and need assistance with evacuation/descent. Assist, if able, or report the location of the individual to emergency personnel.

**Alcohol-Based Hand-Rub Dispensers**
Alcohol-based hand-rub dispensers include those that are mounted as well as free-standing liquid containers. When dispensers are mounted in a corridor, the corridor must have a minimum width of 6 ft. Dispensers cannot be installed within 6 inches horizontally of an ignition source (light switch, electrical outlet, etc.). Additional information can be located at UC Davis Health Fire Prevention Department at [https://health.ucdavis.edu/fire/pdfs/Alcohol-Based%20Hand-Rub%20Dispensers%205-2017.pdf](https://health.ucdavis.edu/fire/pdfs/Alcohol-Based%20Hand-Rub%20Dispensers%205-2017.pdf)
Medical Equipment Management
The Clinical Engineering Department is responsible for the repair, inspection, and maintenance of medical equipment throughout the UC Davis Health.

All medical equipment must be inspected and tagged by Clinical Engineering prior to initial clinical use regardless of how the equipment was acquired (e.g. demo, borrowed, rental, purchase, lease, etc.)

Clinical Engineering Information
For further information regarding medical equipment and/or Clinical Engineering services, call 734-2846. Additional information is available by referring to the Clinical Engineering website (http://cehelp.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu) or the online UC Davis Health policy and procedure manuals.

Training
All medical equipment users are required to be able to properly operate medical equipment that is under their control. Periodic equipment training is required and is the department’s responsibility. If there is a question about how to operate equipment, refer to the device’s operator’s manual on file in each department or ask one’s immediate supervisor or department manager.

Equipment Failure and Reporting
All equipment that is malfunctioning shall be taken out of service immediately. All equipment users are required to know where critical back up equipment is located and what procedures to follow when critical equipment fails. Broken equipment and/or equipment that is suspected to be out of calibration or otherwise not performing to its original specification must be reported to Clinical Engineering.

Equipment Caused Injury
As required by the FDA’s Safe Medical Devices Act (SMDA), equipment that fails and causes or contributes to patient injury, patient illness or patient death is required to be formally reported to the FDA and the medical device manufacturer. At UC Davis Health, the reporting procedure is to complete an online Incident Report through Incident Reporting system, RL Solutions (https://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/policies/hospital_policies_and_procedures/consents_legal_documents/1466.shtml). All equipment involved in the incident, including accessories and consumables must be sequestered and Clinical Engineering notified immediately.
Equipment Inspection

Before each use of any electrical device, inspect the power cord and plug for broken insulation, loose screws, or bent prongs. Special attention should be given to the point where the cord and plug join as well as the place where the cord enters the device.

Electric Safety

Water is a conductor of electricity.

- DO NOT place liquids on top of electrical devices
- DO NOT set equipment on wet areas.
- DO NOT use equipment on which liquids have been spilled. Turn off or unplug equipment.
- DO NOT touch electrical equipment with wet hands.

NO personally owned (staff, patients or visitors) line powered (including battery charger) electrical devices are allowed in patient care areas at UC Davis Health. This restriction includes coffee pots, radios, and TV’s. All “loaned” devices must be inspected and tagged by Clinical Engineering as electrically safe. There is an exception for patient-owned, battery powered laptop computers that have grounded or double-insulated battery chargers.

NO adapters or two-pronged electrical devices shall be used at UC Davis Health. Two-pronged electrical devices are not grounded and their use in hospitals is a violation of California Code of Regulation, Title 22, and paragraph 70837(e). Labeled (e.g. UL), double-insulated equipment is allowed.

Avoid using extension cords. If it is absolutely necessary to use an extension cord, use only the yellow “hospital grade,” three-wire, heavy-duty type of extension cord. Extension cords for non-patient care equipment may only be used as temporary wiring for portable hand tools, or while a permanent electrical service is being installed. In non-patient care areas, extension cords may be used to serve a short-term research experiment not exceeding six months. Surge protectors for computer equipment shall not be used as extension cords. Extension cords shall not be used as a substitute for fixed wiring. Do not use extension cords where subject to physical damage or hazardous locations (e.g. attached to buildings, walls, doors, windows, or under carpets).

Relocatable power taps (RPTs), also known as power strips, or plug strips, for use in patient care areas shall meet the following requirements: labeled by their manufacturer as hospital grade, mounted (e.g. on a rack, table, pedestal, or cart), have a total electrical current (amps), produce a draw of less than 75% of the RPT’s listed capacity, and plugged directly into a wall outlet (i.e., not “daisy-chained”).
Special Precautions for Electrically Sensitive Patients

Special precautions need to be taken for “electrically sensitive patients”, e.g. patients with central pressure lines, patients with external pacemakers. Recognize that a very small amount of electrical current (less than a normal healthy person can feel) can cause cardiac fibrillation if applied directly to the heart. Possible routes to the heart include fluid filled catheters placed in or near the heart and external pacemaker wires that inadvertently come into electrical contact with an ungrounded or otherwise malfunctioning device. Electrically sensitive patients may commonly be found in critical care units, the cardiac catheterization laboratory, and the operating room.

Radiation

The Health Physics Office answers questions about radiation safety at (916) 734-3355. After hours, the UC Davis Health Radiation Safety Officer can be reached by paging (916) 816-5538.

Information is available on the intranet at: http://intranet.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/safety/hp/index.shtml

Health Physics is responsible for overseeing the safe and effective use of ionizing radiation within the Health System. X-Ray machines and radioactive material are used at the UC Davis Health and the Primary Care Network for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, as well as in research and development. Law under Title 17 of the California Administrative Code regulates the use of radiation. The University of California, Davis is issued a broad scope license that details the use conditions for all radioactive material at the University. The campus-wide Radiation Safety Committee and the Radiation Use Committee at UC Davis Health enforce these regulations. The UC Davis Radiation Safety Manual details the requirements for use of radiation producing machines and radioactive materials at UC Davis. The manual can be accessed at the website above.

Radiation producing machines and radioactive materials at UC Davis Health are used under Radiation or Machine Use Authorizations (RUA or MUA) that are issued by the Health Physics Office to Department Managers and Principal Investigators. RUAs specify the conditions under which radioactive material may be used. MUAs specify conditions under which radiation-producing machines may be used. All radioactive materials and radiation producing machines must be labeled with the radiation symbol. Periodic inspections are made to assure that this technology is being used in a safe and effective manner. Only personnel properly trained by the Health Physics Office or certified by the State of California should handle materials or devices labeled with the radiation symbol. These persons are considered Radiation Workers.
Human subject research protocols and consent forms, which involve ionizing radiation from machines or radioactive materials, must be approved by the Radiation Use Committee. Applications are available at the website above.

Only Health Physics staff is authorized to pick up and dispose of radioactive materials. If UC Davis Health workforce see a box with the yellow and purple or yellow and black international radiation symbol (the trefoil) on it and the box is in a location that UC Davis Health workforce do not think it should be, call Health Physics (916-734-3355).

Radiation producing machines and radioactive materials are used throughout the hospital and research areas. Signs, such as the trefoil or the words “Caution X-Ray” or “Caution Radioactive Material”, located at the entrance to the work area will identify the presence of hazardous materials in the work place. The trefoil alerts UC Davis Health workforce so that they can minimize the potential exposure to radiation by following the established protocols. This includes limiting the time of the exposure, increasing the distance between oneself and the radiation source, using radiation shielding, and wearing personal protective equipment as necessary. Basic rules to follow include:

1. Follow all room postings or instructions carefully.
2. Ask the laboratory personnel to identify areas that should be avoided.
3. Do not handle anything labeled with the radiation symbol (unless it is part of one’s job).
4. Call the Health Physics Office for any questions or concerns.
5. Leave the room locked when unoccupied.

Lead aprons must be worn in rooms when fluoroscopy is performed. Lead aprons are required to be inspected periodically to assure that they are in good condition. Refer to UC Davis Health P&P 1728 for specific information about the care and handling of lead aprons. Staff are required to be trained and authorized to use radioactive material or radiation producing machines. The specific requirements that must be followed when operating fluoroscopy equipment are outlined in UC Davis Health P&P 2717. Other than certain residents and fellows, all physicians who operate fluoroscopy equipment must possess a state-issued fluoroscopy supervisor and operator permit. Copies of permits must be kept on site and be available upon request.
If UC Davis Health workforce are assigned a radiation dosimeter, they should wear it at all times and leave it at the workplace at the end of their shift so that it will not get lost or damaged. UC Davis Health workforce should not wear their dosimeter anywhere except while working at a UC Davis facility. If UC Davis Health workforce are badged by another facility, it is their responsibility to provide dosimeter reports to the Health Physics Office. If UC Davis Health workforce would like to have a dosimeter issued to them, contact the Health Physics Office. If UC Davis Health workforce become pregnant and work with or around radiation, they may contact the Health Physics Office at 916-734-3355 if they would like to arrange for fetal radiation monitoring.

“Notices to Employee” signs are posted in all areas where radiation or radioactive materials are used. It explains the employees’ responsibilities to know and understand California radiation protection standards and the employer’s operating and emergency procedures.

Remember, if staffs work in an area where radiation is used, follow safety protocols and regulations. Contact Health Physics staff if assistance is needed, unsure of a protocol, or an incident/accident has occurred.

The Health Physics Office is also available to answer technical questions concerning radiation applications in medicine and research, as well as to provide information about the biological effects of radiation exposure to employees and patients. Radiation safety in-services are available and can be requested by calling the Health Physics Office at 916-734-3355.

**Medical Lasers**

The Health Physics Office Laser Safety Officer answers questions about laser safety at 916-734-3355. After hours, the UC Davis Health Radiation Safety Officer can be reached by paging 916-816-5538.

The UC Davis Health Medical Laser Safety Manual is available on the intranet at:


If UC Davis Health workforce work with medical lasers, they must receive medical laser safety training at either UC Davis Health or from another accredited source. Required training must be documented and records of training must be available upon request.

Guidelines for the safe use of lasers in medicine are found in ANSI Z136.1 “American National Standard for the Safe Use of Lasers” and ANSI Z136.3 “American National Standard for the Safe Use of Lasers in Healthcare”. Although these standards are not law, they are referenced by OSHA, Cal OSHA, and The Joint Commission as the standards by which laser safety programs should be administered.
Lasers are used at UC Davis Health for surgical, diagnostic, therapeutic and research purposes. All lasers must be used according to the manufacturer’s specifications and according to a Safety Protocol or Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Hospital P&P 1642, and the UC Davis Health Medical Laser Safety Manual.

Laser treatment rooms must be posted according to Hospital P&P 1642. The posting will be a sign similar to the ones shown below:

![DANGER]

Never enter a room posted for laser use unless wearing the required laser safety eyewear. If there are any questions about laser safety precautions, ask the responsible clinician or Equipment Specialist. Please contact the Medical Laser Safety Officer at (916) 734-3355 if there are any questions or would like to schedule a Medical Laser Safety in-service.

**Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)**

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) uses magnetic fields, radio frequencies and a computer to produce images of the inside of the body. The magnetic fields are not known to be harmful and are painless. MRI is effective in visualizing soft tissue, the brain, the joints, and the musculoskeletal and vascular systems.

The MRI poses specific safety hazards in that any magnetic object (e.g. metal object) within the high magnetic field of the magnet will be pulled into the scanner itself becoming a projectile. This could cause severe injuries to or even death of a patient or staff member as well as considerable damage to MRI equipment. To avoid a safety emergency, access to zones III and IV of the MRI is severely restricted. Screening of patients and staff is mandatory.

Hospital staff must be aware that the magnet is always on, and that the magnetic field cannot be seen or heard. The closer an object gets to the MRI the stronger the magnetic force. This force can pull metal objects into the machine at an incredible speed. Metal objects such as gurneys, oxygen tanks, infusion pumps, tools, and other patient-use items containing metal cannot enter the MRI environment. All personnel approaching the area must be aware of safety issues at all times.

Hospital staff will need to consult with MRI Staff if a patient has a pacemaker to determine if the device is MR conditional. Patients with pacemakers and defibrillators that are not MR
conditional cannot be imaged or even come into the MRI prep area as the magnetic field may disrupt the function of these devices, which could result in death. Ventilator patients require special ventilators and monitoring devices. The MRI technologist or physician can supply the floor with the necessary instructions for these high-risk patients. Other devices, such as prosthesis, pumps, surgical clips or metal fragments, will be screened to determine if they are MRI compatible. Jewelry, hairpins, glasses, wigs, hearing aids, non-permanent dentures, etc., must be removed.

Some of the safety precautions are:

- Warning signs posted on doors.
- Obtaining sufficient information about possible implants a patient has. This information should be provided by the ordering physician.
- The use of hand-held magnet scanners to help detect metal objects.
- Being cleared by the MRI technologist
- Refer to the UC Davis Health Magnetic Resonance Imaging Policy (P&P 1727) for additional information. Any staff that enters controlled MRI spaces must complete periodic training in accordance with this policy.

Utility Systems Management

Plant Operations and Maintenance

Plant Operations and Maintenance (PO&M) is responsible for the repair, inspection and maintenance of all utility systems throughout the UC Davis Health. If UC Davis Health workforce have any questions regarding utility systems, please call PO&M at 916-734-2763. PO&M is open 7 days a week, 24 hours a day for any electrical safety, equipment maintenance, or utility system problems. Routine service requests should be submitted online using the PO&M Service Request System. Alternatively, type request in the browser’s address bar. Urgent requests, requiring work to be accomplished on a STAT basis involving conditions where patients’, visitors’, or employees’ lives or health are in danger, should be called to 734-2763 or submitted online using the Service Request System. Some examples of what is considered to be a bona fide emergency request include, but are not limited to the following:

- Code blue alarm failure
- Medical gas/air problems
- Patient call system failure
- Emergency power generator failure
- Roof leaks/plumbing failures
- Power failure/thermostat adjustment
- Security lighting/alarm failure
- Elevators not operating correctly

- Code red alarm failure
- Sterilizer problems/failures
- Water, steam, gas, air, sewer system failure
- Lighting directly related to patient care
- Broken window/door glass
- Flooding conditions
- Door failure
Training
All utility systems users are required to be able to properly use the utility systems under their control. Periodic training is required and is the department’s responsibility. If there is a question about how to operate a utility system, refer to the operating instructions, the quick reference cards or ask one’s immediate supervisor or department manager.

Utility System Failure and Reporting
All system malfunctions due to failure or improper use must be reported or, if authorized, taken out of service immediately. All utility system users are required to know how to notify PO&M of system problems and how to shut down the portion of the system under their control. The PO&M 24-hour notification number is 734-2763. Some electrical outlets have a red cover, or the outlets themselves are red. These outlets are connected to emergency backup and provide power that will be uninterrupted, even if there is a loss of normal power. Red telephones provide back up for incoming and outgoing calls in case of a major failure of the normal telephone system.

Information
For Further Information regarding utility systems or PO&M services, call 734-2763.

Security Management
UC Davis Health personal safety and security is important. The heart of the Health System’s Security Program is outlined in the Security Management Plan, which describes how the UC Davis Health and UC Davis Police Department manage the physical and personal security of patients, staff and visitors at UC Davis Health’s facilities. The plan is reviewed and updated annually.

The Security web site is an excellent resource for up to date security information (http://intranet.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/safety/security/security_welcome.shtml). UC Davis Health workforce can find the Security web site by typing safety in the address bar from the intranet and then click on “Security” on the left-hand side of the Environmental Health & Safety home page. On the Security home page, UC Davis Health workforce will find links to an overview of the security program, the UC Davis Police Department web site and the Health System’s Workplace Violence and Hate Incidents site.

All telephone lines at the UC Davis Health campus are connected to the UC Davis dispatch center. UC Davis Health workforce can dial 9-1-1 from any landline on the Sacramento campus and be connected directly to the dispatch center. From a cell phone, call (916) 734-2555. UC Davis Health recommend that UC Davis Health workforce program this number into their cell
phone. If UC Davis Health workforce dial 9-1-1 from a cell phone, the call is received by the California Highway Patrol and may result in a longer response time for assistance.

Identification Badges and Cardkeys
UC Davis Health workforce must wear their photo identification badge at all times. Failure to do so may result in corrective or disciplinary action being taken in accordance with appropriate personnel policies or union contracts. Photo identification badges must be worn so that the photograph, name, working title and department are clearly visible.

Visitors to the Emergency Department are required to wear visitor badges at all times. Visitors to the rest of the hospital must obtain and wear a visitor badge after 9 pm. Access into the hospital is controlled after 9 pm; therefore, employees entering the hospital must show their badge to the Protective Service Officer, or PSO, at the visitor desk.

UC Davis Health employee’s photo identification badge is attached to a cardkey. The majority of buildings require use of a cardkey to enter the building during non-business hours. Security sensitive areas have enhanced access control in place at all times and require the use of UC Davis Health employee’s cardkey. These areas include cash handling areas, Emergency Department, infant and pediatric nursing units, research labs, and Pharmacy.

Personal Safety
UC Davis Health workforce can take several actions to enhance their personal safety. Put personal belongings, such as purse, wallet or laptop out of sight, preferably in a locked cabinet or drawer or in the car trunk. Be aware of surroundings when walking to and from one’s car and use the shuttle service if staffs arrive or leave after dark. If possible, walk with others in a group. Avoid wearing headphones and texting when walking outdoors. Look ahead for advance warning should someone be acting suspicious – have phone preset to dial 911 quickly.

Parking and Transportation Services provide a shuttle service to and from outlying parking lots from 5:30 a.m. to midnight on a regular schedule. Protective Service Officers provide a safety escort service from midnight to 5:30 a.m. and 24 hours on weekends and holidays, upon request. To obtain an after-hours safety escort, call the dispatch center at (916) 734-2555. The goal of these services is to provide UC Davis Health workforce with an alternative to walking alone on campus after dark. In addition, UC Davis Police Department conducts vehicle, foot bicycle and motorcycle patrols of the entire campus, including parking structures and parking lots.

Safety Corridor: The “Safety Corridor” is the preferred route to walk to the outlying parking lots as the “Safety Corridor” has additional lighting and emergency phones along the route. The
“Safety Corridor” is highlighted in yellow in the map below. Employees are encouraged to avoid walking along Stockton Boulevard or V Street after dark.

What do I do in an emergency?
- Get everyone, including oneself, to safety as quickly as possible.
- Call 911 via landline or (916) 734-2555 via cell phone and the dispatcher will direct callers to the police. If UC Davis Health workforce cannot stay on the line, if possible, keep a line open to police until they arrive. The more information the police receive, the more likely they can bring a potentially violent situation to a safe conclusion.

Training
All new staff, students, and researchers receive security familiarization during orientation sessions and as part of the annual refresher training. In addition, staff may receive in-service departmental-specific security training, such as for those who handle cash or have direct patient contact. The UC Davis Police Department provides department-specific or hazard-specific security training, upon request.

Infant /Child Abduction (Code Rainbow)
Code Rainbow is the UC Davis Health designation for suspected infant/child abduction.

There are three major components to a successful infant/child abduction prevention program at UC Davis Health:
- Quick and timely execution of the appropriate response to abduction.
- Education of staff and patients/parents on proper prevention and response procedures
- Technological security measures
In the main UC Davis Health hospital facility, call the code line at 4-3666 to initiate a Code Rainbow. In external UC Davis Health facilities and Primary Care Network Clinics, call 911 to report child abduction. It is the responsibility of all employees to be aware of their department’s response to a Code Rainbow. Read UC Davis Hospital Policy and Procedure #3304 – Child Abduction, Missing or Runaway Prevention and Response Plan and review Unit/Department specific responses to a Code Rainbow with one’s Manager or resource person.

The policy outlines the following prevention/response procedures:

In the hospital, immediately dial 4-3666 to report abduction. The hospital operator will begin announcing overhead “Code Rainbow and the unit, location, patient sex and age” until more information is available.

For hospital-based clinics, immediately dial 4-3666 (Hospital Operator Code Line) and 4-2555 (UC Davis Police Department) simultaneously. The Hospital Operator will send out an Alpha group page for Code Rainbow to include the building name, floor, patient sex and age.

For Primary Care Network Sites, dial 911 to contact local police; As soon as possible, call the UC Davis Health Hospital Operator, who will initiate notification to UC Davis Police and Public Affairs Office

The staff making the call will be expected to provide the following information: unit/department where abduction occurred, name of child on ID bracelet, sex of the child, ethnic background, age of child, description of abductor and description of any staff personnel following the abductor.

Staff shall attempt to safely follow the abductor. If contact is made, do not physically restrain the abductor but request that the infant/child be released. If the abductor will not release the child, continue to follow until the police arrive or it is impossible to pursue. If threatened or fearful for personal safety, the pursuit should be discontinued. Be prepared to give police a complete, detailed description of the abductor, the exit used, direction of travel, vehicle and license number.

Immediately secure the patient’s room or area where the abduction occurred and prevent all persons in the area at the time of the abduction from leaving until the police dismiss them.

All personnel available in other patient care areas will observe their respective corridors and stairwells for suspicious activity. Notify the police by telephoning 911 if they encounter a suspicious person.
All available staff in Patient Transport and Environmental Services Departments will respond to the building exits to assist in locating the child and abductor, until Code Rainbow is discontinued.

When given the “All clear” by UC Davis Police, the operator will announce, “Code Rainbow all clear” three times in succession.

**HUGS - Preventing Infant Abduction**

UC Davis Health utilizes a new state-of-the-art electronic security system, called HUGS, that protects infants and children from the threat of abduction while in the hospital.

HUGS create a “safe area” where infants/children are monitored at all times. This is where infants/children are supposed to be.

The system generates alarms when an infant/child is removed from the safe area, when a tag has been tampered with, when the tag is not seen by the system for a period, or when certain other conditions occur.

Refer to [Hospital Policy and Procedure 3302 – HUGS Infant/Child Security Program](#)

**Emergency Unlocking of Patient Bathrooms**

Staff may open locked patient bathrooms in an emergency. Here are examples from the main hospital of several handle configurations, and how to open them. (There may be other types in clinics). Submit a PO&M work order if extra blank keys are needed.

**TYPE 1** Handle with a slot – the slot may be oblong or square. Use an oblong or square blank key, depending on the shape of the slot provided by PO&M. Put key in slot and turn. (Almost any key will fit in the oblong slot, and will work.)

[type 1 handle with slot]

**TYPE 2.** Handle with knobs – can be turned using a hand.
Workplace Violence and Hate Incidents

UC Davis Health is committed to preventing and responding to violence and hate incidents in the workplace through education, adherence to policy and swift action to threats and acts of violence. UC Davis Health’s Violence and Hate Incidents in the Workplace Violence Policy (P&P 1616) states that the UC Davis Health will not ignore, condone or tolerate disruptive, threatening, intimidating, violent, or hate incidents by or against any member of the University community or by any patient or visitor. Members of the University community engaging in such behavior will be subject to appropriate personnel action, up to and including termination or dismissal, as authorized by the applicable policy or collective bargaining agreement. The president of the University of California and the UC Davis chancellor have made it unequivocally clear that there is zero tolerance for any behavior that threatens personal safety, property and/or interferes with the mission of the University.

Workplace Violence

As defined by UC Davis Health Policy 1616 “Violence and Hate Incidents in the Workplace Policy” includes both violence and disruptive or threatening acts that can lead to violence. The terms in P&P 1616 include:

TYPE 3. Square slot hidden behind metal cap. Remove cap with fingers. Then use square blank key provided by PO&M. Put key in slot and turn.

cap removed to reveal square slot
Disruptive Behavior – aggressive behavior or conduct that may adversely affect the campus or workplace, may generate reasonable concern for personal safety, or may result in physical injury, including but not limited to the following:

Bullying – offensive or malicious behavior through persistent actions typically meant to undermine, intimidate or demean the recipient.

Domestic violence – abusive or violent behavior between individuals who have an ongoing prior intimate relationship that is disruptive in the workplace.

Intimidation – behavior that is intended to frighten, coerce, or induce duress.

Property damage – intentional damage to property owned by the University, its employees, students, visitors or vendors.

Threat – expression of intent to cause physical or mental harm, which may be direct, indirect, conditional or veiled.

Violent behavior – unwanted physical contact such as hitting, kicking, pushing, shoving, throwing of objects, or the use of a weapon.

Hate Incident – any behavior or conduct that is disruptive, intimidating, threatening or violent, as defined above, and is committed against a person or his/her property because the person is, or is perceived to be, a member of a protected class (see UC Davis Personnel Policies for Staff Members [PPSM] 12 - Non Discrimination in Employment). Hate incidents may include, but are not limited to, expressions of bias, graffiti/vandalism because a person is, or perceived to be, a member of a protected class).

Additionally, Cal/OSHA’s Workplace Violence Prevention in Healthcare standard went into effect on April 1, 2017. The standard is found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 3342.

The standard applies to work in the following healthcare facilities, service categories, and operations:

- Health facilities, as defined in subsection (b)
- Home healthcare and home-based hospice
- Emergency medical services and medical transport, including these services when provided by firefighters and other emergency responders
- Drug treatment programs
- Outpatient medical services to the incarcerated in correctional and detention settings

Pursuant to the law, the following protocols were implemented and are in-use:

- Violent Incident Log
Cal/OSHA specifically defines Workplace Violence as “Workplace violence” any act of violence or threat of violence that occurs at the work site. The term workplace violence shall not include lawful acts of self-defense or defense of others. Workplace violence includes the following:

- The threat or use of physical force against an employee that results in, or has a high likelihood of resulting in, injury, psychological trauma, or stress, regardless of whether the employee sustains an injury;
- An incident involving the threat or use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, including the use of common objects as weapons, regardless of whether the employee sustains an injury;
- Four workplace violence types:
  - **Type 1 violence** means workplace violence committed by a person who has no legitimate business at the work site, and includes violent acts by anyone who enters the workplace with the intent to commit a crime.
  - **Type 2 violence** means workplace violence directed at employees by customers, clients, patients, students, inmates, or visitors or other individuals accompanying a patient.
  - **Type 3 violence** means workplace violence against an employee by a present or former employee, supervisor, or manager.
  - **Type 4 violence** means workplace violence committed in the workplace by someone who does not work there, but has or is known to have had a personal relationship with an employee.

For training resources, WPV Prevention Plan, and other information refer to the UC Davis Health Violence in the Workplace website. UC Davis Health workforce may also contact the Workplace Violence Prevention Unit by telephone at (916) 734-2826 or by email at hr-reportviolence@ucdavis.edu with any questions or concerns.

**Ways to prevent potential violence in the workplace**

Evaluate each situation for potential violence when entering a room or beginning to relate to a patient or visitor. Be vigilant throughout the encounter. Do not isolate oneself with a potentially violent person. Always keep an open path for exiting. Do not let the potentially violent person stand between oneself and the door. The victim’s back should not be turned to the violent person. Stay two or three arm lengths away from the person. Never ignore concerning behaviors. Promptly report and document incidents. Consult with UC Davis Police and Security.
Ensure employees, students, patients and visitors are aware of and adhere to the Health System’s **Violence and Hate Incidents in the Workplace Policy.**

Utilize the Health System’s violence prevention resources including violence prevention classes, in-services, and other support services and departments identified below under resources.


**Aggression and violence predicting factors**
- Persons with a history of violent behavior
- Forensic patients (prisoners)
- Early release of acute and chronically mentally ill patients
- Patient refuses psychiatric medication or hospitalization
- Characteristics of aggressive and violent patients and victims
- Verbally expressed anger and frustration
- Body language such as threatening gestures
- Signs of drug or alcohol use
- Presence of a weapon

**De-Escalation Techniques - Verbal and physical maneuvers to defuse and avoid violent behavior**
- Respond quietly and calmly.
- Do not take the behavior personally – remain calm and professional. Don’t over react.
- Demonstrate respect and concern.
- Consider offering an apology, even if nothing was done wrong.
- Summarize the individual saying and make sure to communicate clearly.
- Focus on areas of agreement to help resolve the concern.
- Use the person’s name.
- Listen to the person’s concerns and acknowledge the person’s feelings.
- Ask open questions.
- Consider having UC Davis Police and/or security near-by to lessen response time.

**Assault Cycle**
There are five phases in the “assault cycle”.

**Trigger Phase:** Factors that can make people angry and may trigger a violent response include: lack of respect, not being listened to, loss of control, sense of injustice, feeling of discrimination, or a lack of competence in others.

Break the assault cycle by using de-escalation techniques described above.
Escalation Phase: Person experiences physiological “fight or flight” response, which includes increased heart rate, tenseness of muscles, blood rushing to head, sweating, and dryness in the mouth.

Continue use of de-escalation techniques.

Avoid actions that can escalate the situation, such as asking too many questions, being too rushed, or patronizing the person.

Crisis Phase: Both parties are aroused and assault is imminent or occurring

Reasoning with person is no longer possible.

Manage one’s own physiological and physical responses with an emphasis on safety of all involved, such as escape or leave the area, use of barriers, use alarms or shout to summon help.

Recovery Phase: Person is calming down.

Be aware of the potential for “flare up” and do not attempt an exploration of the incident at this phase.

Post crisis Phase: Person is low in mood, remorseful, guilty, ashamed, or despairing.

Resources available to employees for coping with incidents of violence.

- University Police 734-2555
- Employee and Labor Relations 734-3362
- Risk Management 734-3883
- Academic and Staff Assistance Program (ASAP) 734-2727
- Equal Opportunity-Sexual Harassment Program 734-5335
- Campus Violence Prevention Program (CVPP) – through the UC Davis Police Department (530) 752-1230
- The UC Davis Health Violence in the Workplace website
- For training resources and information, refer to the UC Davis Health Violence in the Workplace website.

Reporting Criminal, Security, Workplace Violence and Hate Incidents

In the event of an emergency or imminent danger, dial 911 via landline or (916) 734-2555 via cell phone or landline.

Criminal events are reported to the UC Davis Police Department by dialing 911 via landline or (916) 734-2555 via cell phone or landline to report crimes and in-progress activities that require police response; UC Davis Health workforce should be prepared to provide all available information to the dispatcher. The police department conducts criminal investigations and
advises UC Davis Health personnel on crime prevention strategies. Incidents concerning suspicious people or circumstances are also reported to the police for investigation.

**Mandatory Reporting of Workplace Violence**

California regulations require mandatory reporting for certain workplace violence incidents. Any act of assault or battery against any on-duty hospital personnel that results in injury or involves the use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon shall be reported to the UC Davis Police Department immediately by dialing 911 via landline or (916) 734-2555 via cell phone. Any act of violence (physical assault or threat of physical assault) against “community healthcare worker” (home health worker) shall be reported to UC Davis Police Department immediately.

Workplace violence incidents must also be reported as described in Health System’s [Workplace Violence Reporting System](#). A report made via the Workplace Violence Reporting System is not a police report. Employees must contact the UC Davis Police Department to report an emergency and/or to file a police report by dialing 911 via landline or (916) 734-2555 via cell phone. The Workplace Violence Reporting System, may be accessed via the UC Davis Health’s Intranet by typing the word violence in the address bar. The Workplace Violence Prevention Unit can also be contacted via email at any time at [hs-reportviolence@ucdavis.edu](mailto:hs-reportviolence@ucdavis.edu) with any questions or concerns.

**Hate Incident Reporting**

The UC System wide Campus Climate Reporting System allows anonymous and identified reports of intolerance such as: Expressions of Bias Incidents, Hate Speech, Hate Crimes, Graffiti/Vandalism, Intimidation, Bullying or Physical Violence, Bias Incidents, Hostile Climate and other climate issues. The UC System wide reporting is available at the following website: [https://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/policies/hospital_policies_and_procedures/consents_legal_documents/1466.shtml](https://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/policies/hospital_policies_and_procedures/consents_legal_documents/1466.shtml)

Security incidents are reported via the Incident Reporting System as described in Hospital P&P 1466, “Confidential Incident Report”. Security-related Incident Reports are reviewed by the UC Davis Police Department to determine if an investigation is necessary. If a determination is made that an investigation is needed, the UC Davis Police Department is responsible for conducting the investigation and disposition.

**To report threatening or violent behavior:**

1. Immediately call the UC Davis Police Department.
2. Dial 911 from a landline.
3. Dial (916) 734-2555 from UC Davis Health employee’s cell phone or landline.
4. Immediately notify one’s supervisor or manager about the situation.
5. Notify the Workplace Violence Prevention Unit as soon as possible: (916) 734-2826
6. On the same day of the incident, document the incident by reporting it online using Incident Reporting system, RL Solutions (Safety/Security/Workplace Violence).

**Weapons on UC Davis Health Property**

It is a serious violation of the law and against UC Davis Health policy and procedure to possess weapons on UC Davis Health property unless the UC Davis Health workforce is a sworn peace officer.

The California Penal Code makes it a felony to bring or possess the following items on the grounds or within buildings of the University of California:

- A firearm; or
- Any dirk (a dagger), ice pick, or knife having a fixed blade longer than 2-2½ inches; or.
- Other items that can inflict great bodily harm, such as BB gun, flare gun, slingshot, or bow/crossbow.

Possession includes, but is not limited to, possession of the aforementioned weapons on the person or in a vehicle.

**Active Shooter**

The United States Department of Homeland Security defines the active shooter as "an individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area; in most cases, active shooters use firearms(s) and there is no pattern or method to their selection of victims."

If there is an Active Shooter in the area, the phrase to remember is RUN, HIDE, and FIGHT. Plan ahead now and look around one’s work area to identify an escape route. If RUNNING is possible, identify one or more places to lock or block the entry in order to HIDE. As a last resort in a life or death situation, FIGHT in an attempt to incapacitate the active shooter.

If UC Davis Health workforce work with patients and are not in the area affected by the Active Shooter, identify how to lock or barricade all perimeter doors to HIDE; collectively guide others to safety. Hide out of view, set all noise-making communication devices to silent with no vibration, and turn off the lights.

The presence of an Active Shooter will be announced in plain English. The notification will state, “Active Shooter. Shooting in Progress. << announce location>>. Lockdown. This is not a drill.” Depending on the location, the notification will go out via the overhead paging system in the hospital, via text pager in the clinics, or via WarnMe in the other buildings.
If UC Davis Health workforce encounter the shooter, call 911 when it is safe to do so. If UC Davis Health workforce cannot speak, dial the number and set the phone down. If UC Davis Health workforce is not in immediate danger, answer the questions to provide the following information: location, number of shooters, physical description, number and type of weapons, and number of victims and hostages, if applicable.

When the UC Davis Police or other law enforcement officers arrive, follow the officers’ instructions. Keep one’s hands visible at all times. Avoid making quick movements toward officers such as attempting to hold on to them for safety. Avoid pointing, screaming and/or yelling.

The UC Davis Health “Active Shooter Response” (P&P 1632) describes the expected response in more detail. In addition, a 5-minute video, called “Run. Hide. Fight. Surviving an Active Shooter Event”, was developed by the Department of Homeland Security. It is available on YouTube. The training video is intense and depicts a simulated active shooter event. [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5VcSwejU2D0)

A new video, called “Surviving an Active Shooter in a Healthcare Environment” addresses active shooter response in a patient care environment. Employees in inpatient and outpatient areas should view this 10-minutes video: [https://vimeo.com/123020803](https://vimeo.com/123020803).

**Controlled Substance Diversion and You**

In Calendar year 2016 there were over 1.1 million controlled substance dispenses in UC Davis Medical Center and Clinics. As the opioid epidemic continues to rise and regulators clamp down on prescribing requirements, hospitals become bigger targets for diversion of controlled substances. Drug diversion is a multifactorial and multidisciplinary issue, particularly involving pharmacy, nursing and medical staff.

To report possible diversion activity, contact one’s supervisor, nursing supervisor/manager, pharmacy administration, or call the confidential compliance hotline at 877-384-4272.

Staff should receive regular and timely updates on expected behavior for controlled drug handling so they are aware if something out of the norm is happening.

The Medication Diversion Oversight Committee (MDOC) developed a competency (DAHS-NGNYRSDD17) in mid-2017 to give staff an overview of drug diversion, the signs and symptoms of diversion, and contacts to report known or suspected diversion acts.

- Applicable Policies
- [Patient Care Standards IV-91](#)
- [Hospital Policy and Procedure 1210](#)
UC Davis Health supports the University’s commitment to a harassment and discrimination-free work and learning environment. HDAPP assists individuals and campus units to resolve conflicts and complaints related to all forms of prohibited harassment and discrimination, including sexual harassment and sexual violence.

To discuss a discrimination or harassment concern, please contact or visit the office:

2730 Stockton Blvd - Ticon III, Room 2200
916.734-3417 or 530.747-3864
Anonymous Call Line: 734-2255  Website: http://hdapp.ucdavis.edu/

To maintain privacy and confidentiality, UC Davis Health encourages staffs to use the Anonymous Call Line to discuss specific concerns related to harassment and discrimination.

Action Required

Any University employee who is not a Confidential Resource and who receives, in the course of employment, information that a student (undergraduate, graduate or professional) has experienced sexual violence, sexual harassment or other prohibited behaviors shall promptly notify the Title IX Officer or designee.

Supervisors have a broader responsibility and must report all complaints or matters involving prohibited conduct, including discrimination, by contacting HDAPP at (916) 734-3417 or the Title IX Officer at (530) 752-3466.

Confidential Resources

Academic and Staff Assistance Program (ASAP)

- 916.734-2727 or 530.752-2727  https://www.hr.ucdavis.edu/departments/asap

Office of the Ombuds

- 530.754-7233 http://ombuds.ucdavis.edu/

Center for Advocacy, Resources and Education (CARE)

- 530.752-3299  http://care.ucdavis.edu/
- Services offered at UC Davis and Sacramento Campuses
Additional Resources

- Sexual Violence  http://sexualviolence.ucdavis.edu/
- Harassment & Discrimination  http://hdapp.ucdavis.edu/
- Hate and Bias  http://reporthateandbias.ucdavis.edu/

Sexual Harassment

University policy prohibits sexual harassment and sexual violence. Detailed information related to the University’s policy can be found in PPM 400-20- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment, the University of California Davis policy and the UC Office of the President’s Policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment. Sexual harassment includes unwelcome behavior of a sexual nature when submission to sexual conduct is “required” for grades, jobs, or other aspects of University programs (quid pro quo) or when the conduct is sufficiently severe or pervasive that it unreasonably denies, adversely limits, or interferes with work or learning (hostile work environment) and creates an intimidating or offensive educational or employment environment. The conduct may be verbal, physical, and/or visual (photos, text messages, tweets, or bystander).

Prohibited sexual violence includes stalking, domestic or dating violence, and/or sexual assault. Stalking is defined as repeated conduct directed at a person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their (or others’) safety. Domestic or dating violence is defined as conduct by a romantic or intimate partner that intentionally or recklessly causes bodily injury to the person or places the person in reasonable fear of serious bodily injury. Sexual assault is defined as any non-consensual sexual contact, including penetration or intimate touching. The policy defines consent as affirmative (yes mean yes), conscious, voluntary, and revocable. If a person is incapacitated (impaired by alcohol or drugs, sleeping, passed out, etc.) to the point where decision making is affected, that person cannot be deemed to have consented. Stalking, domestic/dating violence, and sexual assault are not only prohibited by UCD policy, they are prohibited by law.

In addition to refraining from engaging in the prohibited behavior listed above, employees may have reporting obligations if they witness sexual harassment/sexual violence or if someone makes them aware of any such behaviors. If a student complains that they have been sexually harassed or experienced any sexual violence, all employees (including student employees) are required to report. For concerns regarding faculty and staff, the following are required to report: Campus Police; Human Resource Administrators; Academic Personnel administrators; Title IX Professionals; managers and supervisors including Deans, Department Chairs, Directors of Organized Research Units and other academic appointees with managerial responsibilities; and Faculty members. Reports should be made to the Title IX Officer, Wendi Delmendo [(530)
In addition to reporting, responsible employees (anyone required to report as described above) are expected to consult immediately with Title IX/HDAPP and work in conjunction with Title IX/HDAPP to address the concerns raised. Responsible employees should not conduct their own investigation into concerns unless directed to do so by Title IX/HDAPP.

For more information about HDAPP, the policies, and resources for complainants/respondents/witnesses, please visit

http://www.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/hr/hrdepts/DiscResources/index.html; or

Also, please know that all employees are required to receive sexual harassment and sexual violence prevention education every two years. For more information, please visit Training and Development’s website at http://www.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/hr/training/index.html; or Staff Development and Professional Services’ website at http://sdps.ucdavis.edu/.

**Ergonomics, Body Mechanics and Safe Patient Handling**

Body mechanics is defined as positioning and using the body safely and efficiently. Positioning the body safely means staying aware of one’s posture and avoiding awkward postures to prevent risk of injury. Using the body safely means not exerting beyond one’s physical limits. It’s important not only to know personal limits and the resources available to help, but also to use those resources. Using the body efficiently means that possessing a baseline fitness level appropriate for the job duties and maintaining that level of fitness so that staffs can perform the job efficiently. Combine consistent practice of good body mechanics and the use of training and equipment resources with an awareness of one’s posture and overall fitness, will lead to better satisfaction at work.

**Postural Awareness**

According to 2010 statistics, workers in the healthcare industry are more at risk for injury than in any other industry. The major cause of these injuries is due to awkward postures. It’s more important than ever to be aware of one’s own neutral posture, support it, and maintain it throughout the day.
Body Mechanics
Knowing how to position and use one’s body to actively adapt and cater efficiently to the work environment is known as practicing good body mechanics. If a job requires being constantly active, it would be advantageous to train in body mechanics. More importantly, UC Davis Health workforce should practice body mechanics during and outside of work. Consider these tips related to lifting:

- Give oneself a wide base of support by spreading the feet at least shoulder-width apart, if not wider for more stability and more mobility.
- Get close to the load. Loads carried at arm’s length away from the body feels heavier and adds stress to the back.
- Put the hands in the best position to carry the load. The handles may or may not be the ideal place. Grip the item so that the larger muscles of the arm work more and the small muscles of the hand work less (e.g. compare hands flat on the sides of a box to laying a box on the forearm and gripping the far edge).
- Test the weight before lifting. Shift it, push it, or tip it to get a clue about an object’s weight. Know personal physical limits, and get help when needed, e.g. team lift, mechanical assist.
- Direct the body toward the load. Nose and toes face the same direction (no twisting). To change direction while carrying a load, take a step or pivot on the balls of the feet.
- When rising with a load, lift upward using the large muscles of the hips and legs.
- Plan ahead. Know the final destination, prepare a clear path, and remove barriers.
- Lower load with control, and maintain a neutral posture. Don’t get distracted during this important part of the lift.

Ergonomic Self-Evaluation
The practice of maintaining proper body mechanics and using correct lifting techniques is important to prevent injuries, as is the importance of supporting neutral postures while operating a computer (sitting or standing). Learn how to adjust the relationship between one’s monitor, keyboard/mouse, and chair with the Ergonomic Self-Evaluation tool:

The course, Ergo eSTAT, can be found at lms.ucdavis.edu under course number 07845. The self-evaluation questionnaire is intended to provide UC Davis Health workforce with education about ergonomic principles and to assist in targeting possible problems related to their workstation.

The self-evaluation should be completed and shared with one’s supervisor to assure appropriate adjustments to UC Davis Health employee’s workstation. In cases where additional assistance is needed or where an ergonomic evaluation is medically required, please contact the UC Davis Health’s Ergonomics Unit at 916-734-6180.
Safe Patient Handling
Every year, thousands of hospital workers are injured while performing patient handling tasks. Cal/SHA requires hospitals in California to establish a plan to protect health care workers from back and musculoskeletal injuries while also protecting patients. This plan must include a safe patient handling policy to use a powered patient transfer device, lifting device, or lift team, as appropriate, instead of lifting or transferring a patient manually.

Safe Patient Handling applies to all patient care units that are part of a general acute care hospital in California. The regulation identifies four types of patient handling:

- **To lift** is to move a patient’s body vertically or support part or all of a patient’s body.
- **To mobilize** is to put or assist in putting into motion part or all of a patient’s body.
- **To reposition** is to change a patient’s position on a bed, gurney, chair, or other support surface.
- **To transfer** is to move a patient from one surface to another, such as from a bed to a gurney.

Many types of equipment are available to assist with the different ways patients need to be moved. Patient lifts help the most immobile patients, with slings sized small to XXL (90-1,000 lbs.). UC Davis Health has portable lifts, with varying weight capacities (350-1,000 lbs.). These portable lifts come with special features, like being able to assist someone out of a car, or help with standing or walking. Other devices available at UC Davis Health include the Hover Matt system, Prevalon Turn & Position, and Sally Tube reduced-friction transfer sheet. All have standard and bariatric versions and are designed for single patient use (allowing repeated use for the same patient during their hospital stay). Innovative technology is driving this emerging group of products, and UC Davis Health is committed to evaluating new products as they are introduced for integration into new safe patient handling practices.

Selection of the appropriate method of Safe Patient Handling shall be determined by the registered nurse (RN) in conjunction with the Lift Team and/or licensed personnel prior to the patient movement. The RN shall be responsible for the observation and direction of patient lifts and mobilization and shall participate as needed in patient handling in accordance with the RN’s description, use of the BMAT and professional judgment.

Safe Patient Handling Resources
Safe Patient Handling information, including the Banner Mobility Assessment Tool (BMAT) and additional resources available are located on the Lift Team webpage located at: [http://intranet.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/pcs/liftteam/index.shtml](http://intranet.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/pcs/liftteam/index.shtml).

Review [UC Davis Medical Center, Patient Care Standards, Policy IV-04 Safe Patient Handling](http://intranet.UCDMC.ucdavis.edu/pcs/liftteam/index.shtml).

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Maintaining Your Physical Fitness and Wellness

Being physically fit and having a healthy lifestyle prevents injuries. If a job requires physical tasks, UC Davis Health workforce should take responsibility for maintaining the strength, flexibility, and endurance required to complete those tasks. If the job entails being more sedentary, UC Davis Health workforce should take responsibility for maintaining a healthy diet and active lifestyle to provide balance. Physical fitness and wellness can start at work too. UC Davis Health workforce should consider planning breaks accordingly. Taking a physical and mental break means thinking and doing something different. For example, if staffs have been standing constantly, then the breaks should consist of putting the feet up or closing the eyes for a few minutes. If UC Davis Health workforce are getting drowsy in front of a monitor, then their breaks may be better spent walking briskly outdoors or getting some cold water with lemon. Periodic micro-breaks (1 minute per hour) may also help staffs through their shift. If UC Davis Health workforce have been standing in one place for a long time, prop one foot up or lean back on a standing stool. If UC Davis Health workforce have been sitting for an hour, stand up and stretch or do some active exercise to invigorate. If UC Davis Health workforce have been staring into a computer monitor, focus on something about 20 feet away for about 20 seconds.

If assistance is needed for staff in-services relating to body mechanics, safe patient handling equipment instruction, back safety, or office ergonomic awareness, please contact the UC Davis Health’s Ergonomics Unit at 916-734-6180.

For additional guidance on physical fitness and wellness, contact the UC Davis Health Wellness programs (Living Fit Forever) or Human Resources (Work Life Balance).

Infection Prevention/Control

Standard Precautions

UC Davis Health mandates the use of Standard Precautions for all patients as recommended by the American Hospital Association and the Centers for Disease Control. These guidelines are implemented in order to protect all healthcare workers and patients from the transmission of infections and are inclusive of protection against the transmission of HIV in healthcare settings. Precautions must be strictly followed whenever there is a possibility of exposure to blood or other body fluids/substances. Healthcare workers need to exercise judgment in making decisions about anticipating exposure and when to use appropriate barrier precautions. Furthermore, these guidelines do not negate the need for currently used isolation procedure, but rather emphasize standard precautions for all patients regardless of their isolation status or diagnosis.

There are Two Tiers: Standard Precautions-Tier I and Transmission Based Precautions-Tier II
**Standard Precautions** are intended to be applied to the care of all patients in all healthcare settings, regardless of the suspected or confirmed presence of an infectious agent. Standard Precautions include a group of infection prevention practices that apply to all patients, in any setting in which healthcare is delivered. These include: hand hygiene; use of gloves, gown, mask, eye protection, or face shield, depending on the anticipated exposure; and safe injection practices, and respiratory hygiene. Also, equipment or items in the patient environment must be handled in a manner to prevent transmission of infectious agents (e.g., wear gloves for direct contact, contain heavily soiled equipment, properly clean and disinfect or sterilize reusable equipment before use on another patient).

- Protects Health Care Worker (HCW) from infectious agents
- Protects patients by ensuring HCW do not carry infectious agents on hands or equipment

In addition to standard precautions, Tier II - **Transmission Based Precautions** for patients with documented or suspected infections or colonization with highly transmissible or epidemiologically-important pathogens. Additional precautions are needed to prevent transmission. The transmission-based precautions are in alignment with HICPAC and is as follows: **Contact Precautions** for those pathogens spread by direct and indirect contact with the patient or the patient’s environment, **Droplet Precautions** for those pathogens that are spread via droplets within 3-6 feet, and **Airborne Precautions** for those pathogens spread by tiny aerosolized particles that are suspended in air for long distances. **Contact Enteric Precautions** for gastrointestinal bacterial or viral pathogens that are easily spread by direct contact with the patient or the patient’s environment requiring hand washing and the use of an EPA registered hospital grade detergent and sporicidal/virucidal disinfectant for equipment and environmental cleaning. **Strict Precautions** is a transmission-based precaution designated by UC Davis Health infectious Disease Officer for emerging infectious diseases and extremely resistant Multi-Drug Resistant Organism’s that are easily transmitted and associated with high mortality.

**Policy Update**

**Patient Care Standards XI-25: Standard and Transmission Based Isolation Precautions for Infection Prevention** was updated as of October 2018 with significant changes – please review the policy for full information and to use as a future reference.

Protective Environment: Burn/Neutropenic/Immunocompromised is not part of the Isolation Transmission Based Precautions and is a part of the EMR under category where seizure, fall, etc. precautions are.
Guidelines for Preventing Transmission of Infections in Healthcare Settings

- Handle the blood and body fluids/substances of all patients as potentially infectious.
- Wash hands before and after all patient or specimen contact.
- Wear gloves when contact with blood or body fluid/substances is anticipated. Remove gloves after each individual task.
- Wear a gown or disposable plastic apron when splashing of blood or body fluid/substance is anticipated.
- Wear a mask for protection against splashing of blood or body fluids/substances into the nose and mouth.
- Use an N95 mask or PAPR for airborne transmitted diseases.
- Wear protective eyewear (normal eyeglasses for everyday use are not enough protection) and face shield if facial splatter with blood or body fluid/substances is anticipated.
- Activate any engineered device immediately and discard into Sharps container. Never recap needles on a syringe. Prepare two safety devices in the event of additional injections, which may be needed for anesthesia.
- Process all laboratory specimens as potentially infectious.
- Place equipment needed for emergency resuscitation (e.g. resuscitation bags and/or mouth-to-mask devices) in areas where the need for resuscitation is predictable.

Airborne or Aerosol Transmissible Diseases (AirID)

The Aerosol Transmissible Diseases Plan is found in the UC Davis Health P&P 2002. This policy applies to all diseases transmitted via the airborne route and requires either Airborne Precautions (i.e., pulmonary tuberculosis (TB), measles) or Droplet Precautions (i.e., influenza, pertussis). Identification of suspected symptomatic patients early and appropriately isolate immediately to prevent unprotected exposure.

For Airborne Precautions or AirID, always use an Airborne Infection Isolation Room (AIIR), a negative pressure isolation room, and keep the door closed. Each occupied AIIR is to be checked daily by PO&M to assure negative pressure is maintained. Rooms are to remain vacant for one hour after a patient is discharged to allow the air in the room to be exchanged and any remaining microorganisms in the air to be eliminated. The room can be cleaned during this rest hour. Environmental Services staff is to wear a N95 mask while cleaning the room. Do not place a new patient into this room until one hour has passed.

A powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) is worn when performing a high hazard procedure on high hazard patient, that is, any patient in Airborne Precautions (i.e., TB patients). High hazard procedures include: bronchoscopy, open succioning, sputum induction, aerosolized administration of pentamidine or other medications, pulmonary function testing, and procedures in autopsy, surgery or laboratory that may aerosolize pathogens.
Engineering Controls: ALRI are equipped with negative air pressure; air in patient room is vented directly outdoors with a minimum of six air exchanges per hour. Ultraviolet lights and HEPA filtration are adjuncts to engineering controls.

NIOSH Approved Respirators and Respiratory Protection
Always wear a NIOSH approved respirator for protection against AirIDs with patients in Airborne Precautions. This protection is an N95 mask or elastomeric mask, for which UC Davis Health workforce have been fit tested, or a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR). For N95 and elastomeric masks, fit testing must be performed annually (refer to UC Davis Health P&P 1603).

The following NIOSH approved N95 respirator instructions to be followed each time this mask is used:

- Cup the respirator in the hand with the nosepiece at fingertips, allowing the headbands to hang freely below hands.
- Position the respirator under the chin with the nosepiece up.
- Pull the top strap over one’s head, so it rests high on the back of the head.
- Pull the bottom strap over one’s head and position it around neck behind ears.
- Using two hands, mold the nosepiece to the shape of one’s nose by pushing inward while moving fingertips down both sides of nosepiece. Pinching the nosepiece using one hand may result in less effective respirator performance.

N95 Face Fit Check: The respirator seal should be checked before each use. Place both hands completely over the respirator and exhale. If air leaks around the nose, adjust the nosepiece as described. If air leaks at respirator edges, adjust the straps back along the sides of one’s head. Recheck.

**Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)**
MRSA information is available on the Infection Prevention web page:

http://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/infectioncontrol/

Refer to PCS XI-12: Methicillin/Oxacillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Patient.

Staphylococcus aureus (SA) is a pathogen that commonly causes infections in humans. MRSA is a variety of SA that has developed resistance to the common antibiotics used to treat SA infections. Because MRSA infections are more difficult to treat, UC Davis Health has always had a policy to control its spread. This is accomplished by controlling the use of antibiotics through the Antimicrobial Stewardship Program. In addition to this, important elements of the MRSA Control Program are as follows:
A daily bath treatment with CHG (chlorhexidine gluconate) for all patients is required to reduce the numbers of organisms (including MRSA) on patients’ skin.

Careful and frequent cleaning of the patient’s environment includes the patient’s room and all equipment used by the patient.

Please note: MRSA patients are no longer routinely placed in Contact Precautions unless the patient has an infection which has drainage (respiratory secretions or purulent wound drainage) that cannot be contained in a dressing. This is regardless of whether MRSA is identified in the respiratory secretions or wound drainage.

As mandated by California Senate Bill 1058 (Nile’s Law), an anterior nares swab will continue to be obtained on each patient admitted looking for the presence of MRSA. Nurses are required to educate patients about MRSA and document this education in the EMR Patient Education Record. There is a brochure available to educate patients about MRSA; this brochure is available in multiple languages. Physicians are required to notify their patients of positive MRSA results. Refer to PCS XI-15: MRSA Active Surveillance.

**Multidrug Resistant Organisms**

NPSG 07.03.01 Multi-Drug Resistant Organisms: In addition to Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) and Vancomycin resistant enterococcus (VRE), the standard now includes the addition of Carbapenemase Resistant Enterobacteriaceae-(CRE). See PCS Policy XI-07: Multi-Resistant Organism Patient Care.

**Blood Borne Pathogens (Hepatitis B, C, and HIV)**

The UC Davis Health Exposure Control Plan is located in the UC Davis Health P&P 2001. Please read the plan as it is a safety measure for preventing exposures. Hepatitis B virus (HBV), Hepatitis C virus (HCV), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) cause severe disease and death. These pathogens are transmitted through contact with body fluids infected with the viruses, such as blood, semen, vaginal fluid, or any body fluids with blood present. Prevention is the key to protecting against these diseases. Avoid blood contact; use personal protective equipment (face shield, mask, goggles, gloves, and gowns), use safety devices and use proper technique to activate the safety feature of the sharp to avoid sharps injuries. Report exposures to Employee Health Services and fill out an incident report online by typing employee exposure as one word in the intranet browser’s address bar or clicking on the “EE” icon located on the computer desktop. Hepatitis B vaccine is available to prevent the disease. There is currently no vaccine for Hepatitis C. Refer to REPORTING BLOOD OR BODY FLUID EXPOSURES section below.
Reporting Blood or Body Fluid Exposures
An exposure to blood or body fluid occurs when UC Davis Health workforce receive a needle stick, puncture wound, or cut from any object contaminated with another person’s blood or body fluid. An exposure occurs when patient’s blood or body fluid comes into contact with an open wound, non-intact skin, or mucous membrane (eye, nose, and mouth). Refer to P&P 2167: Blood/Body Fluid Exposure (Needlestick).

If UC Davis Health workforce sustain a blood/body fluid exposure, Employee Health Services will provide treatment and all follow-ups as indicated. All direct care providers are offered Hepatitis B vaccination at no cost.

It is UC Davis Health workforce’ responsibility to report exposures to Employee Health Services and fill out the incident report online by typing “employee exposure” as one word in the intranet browser’s address bar or clicking onto the “EE” icon located on The Insider home page. Paper exposure report forms are to be used by pre-hospital personnel. Please note that this is NOT the RL solutions incident reporting system.

Call Employee Health at 916-734-7585 to report personal exposure after having completed the exposure online. Do not go to the Emergency Department for treatment after sustaining an exposure unless there is also an injury that warrants ED care. UC Davis Health workforce have up to seven days before any lab work is required to be drawn. For after-hours high-risk exposure inquiries, call the Infectious Disease Fellow on-call.

Please be reminded that in accordance with OSHA and the UC Davis Health Blood borne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan (P&P 2001), it is required that everyone use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to protect against direct exposure to blood/body fluids. Please note that lab coats and uniforms (scrubs) do NOT qualify as PPE because they are not impervious to fluids. They will not protect UC Davis Health workforce from direct contact to blood/body fluids. The same is true for regular eyeglasses. Regular eyeglasses will not protect employees in a splash. Safety googles/face shields should be worn as appropriate. Refer to P&P 2167: Blood/Body Fluid Exposure (Needlestick) for the procedure to follow in case of accidental contamination with blood/body fluids.

Transporting Blood outside the Lab
When transporting blood from the lab to the patient bedside, observe the following precautions:

• DO NOT transport blood for multiple patients at the same time.
• Maintain the blood at an even temperature.
• DO NOT set blood on a tray with or carry blood close to hot or cold packs, drinks, or other materials.
• Protect blood from sharp objects.

**Influenza Vaccination Mandated for All Employees by UC Davis Health**

At the beginning of the flu season (as determined by the UC Davis Health Infection Prevention Officer and the Sacramento County Public Health Officer), all UC Davis Health employees, students and vendors and contractors are required to be vaccinated against influenza or sign a declination form. A single flu vaccination will protect against three or four strains of the flu. Declinations allow Employee Health Services to track employee concerns, so educational content can be updated to dispel myths and employee concerns about the value of vaccination. The priority is to prevent the spread of the influenza virus to patients, coworkers, and family members.

Employees who have not been vaccinated by the start of the designated flu season and implementation of the masking policy will be required to wear a procedure mask (type with elastic ear loops) while at work to reduce the risk of spreading influenza among non-vaccinated employees, patients and visitors. This policy *(UC Davis Health P&P 2010 – Seasonal Influenza Program)* includes employees who work in the hospital and in remote buildings during the flu season. Individuals are reminded to be respectful and supportive of colleagues who will be wearing masks during the flu season. Remember to follow “Cover your Cough” during cold and flu season. If UC Davis Health workforce feel that they have flu symptoms, stay home. Wash hands, exercise, and eat healthy to stay well.

**Antibiotic Stewardship**

The prompt initiation of antibiotics to treat infections has been shown to reduce morbidity and save lives. However, 30 - 50% of antibiotics prescribed in U.S. hospitals are inappropriate or unnecessary. This has resulted in the development of multi-drug resistant organisms, which has become an ever increasing problem. These organisms have made it difficult to treat infections effectively. They have also increased antibiotic usage such that this has become a major public health issue. Overuse of antibiotics also contributed to increasing problems with Clostridium difficile infections. Therefore, optimizing the use of antibiotics is important to patient safety and has become a national priority.

For healthcare providers, it is important to:

• Know what drug-resistant infections are present in the facility and in the patients.
• Be notified immediately when the laboratory identifies drug-resistant infections in the patients.
• Alert receiving facilities when patients are transferred with a drug-resistant infection.
• Protect patients from these drug-resistant infections by performing good hand hygiene, practicing appropriate infection prevention techniques, and maintaining a clean environment.

• Follow relevant guidelines and precautions during every patient encounter

• Prescribe antibiotics wisely, which includes, but is not limited to:

• Using the correct drug for as short a duration as possible

• Using antibiotic “time outs,” which prompts a reassessment of the continuing need and choice of antibiotics when the clinical picture is clearer and more diagnostic information is available.

• Remove temporary medical devices such as catheters and ventilators as soon as they are no longer needed

**Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAI)**

**Clostridium difficile (C. diff)**

In the United States in 2011, there were about half a million infections caused by Clostridium difficile (C. difficile, a spore-forming organism). Approximately 83,000 of these patients with C. difficile infection (CDI) experienced one recurrence and 29,000 patients died within 30 days of initial diagnosis. Risk for CDI increases in patient with:

• Antibiotic exposure

• Proton pump inhibitors

• Gastrointestinal surgery/manipulation

• Long length of stay in healthcare settings

• A serious underlying illness

• Immunocompromising conditions

• Advanced age

However, there are increasing numbers of CDI being reported in low risk people such as healthy individuals in the community with no exposure to healthcare settings.

Basic steps to prevent CDI are:

• Use antibiotics judiciously

• UC Davis Health has an active antibiotic stewardship program. Seek advice from the antibiotic stewardship team regarding antibiotic prescribing.

• Early identification and isolation for patients with known or suspected CDI

• This requires appropriate and prompt specimen collection and testing for CDI. At UC Davis Health, patients are placed in Resistant Organism Precautions (Contact Enteric Precautions) immediately, pending test results. Good hand hygiene is important and requires the use of soap and water since waterless alcohol hand hygiene products do not kill C. difficile spores.
Thorough cleaning and disinfection of all environmental surfaces and reusable equipment is critical.

At UC Davis Health, a two-step cleaning process is used. The first step is performed with a hospital-approved disinfectant to clean and remove any obvious contamination and C. difficile spores on surfaces. The second step is performed using a hospital-approved bleach product to both physically remove and kill any remaining spores that may be left behind after the initial step.

If CDI patients are being transferred to other facilities, ensure that appropriate history and treatment information is reported to the receiving facility.

Device-related Infections

Current healthcare practices use many types of invasive devices and procedures to treat patients. These devices used in medical procedures, such as catheters or ventilators, can put patients at risk for infections. These healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) include central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSIs), catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs), and ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP).

An estimated 30,100 CLABSIs occur in U.S. intensive care units each year (CDC, 2015) and result in thousands of deaths (AHA). Urinary tract infections account for approximately 40 percent of all HAIs annually, with about 80 percent of these hospital-acquired urinary tract infections attributable to indwelling urethral catheters. With a catheter in place, the daily risk of developing a CAUTI ranges from 3 to 7 percent (IHI). While VAP occurs less frequently, it is one of the most concerning of these device-related infections because the mortality rate associated with them can be as high as 50%.

To prevent these infections, UC Davis Health currently use “prevention bundles,” specific for the different types of devices. These are supported by evidence-based practice and have found to be effective in preventing infection. But for all devices, the most important points to remember are:

- Use devices only when necessary, and
- Remove all devices as soon as they are no longer needed.

New for 2018 NPSG 07.04.01- Central Line Associated Bloodstream Infections (CLABSIs) EP #11 States the following:

“Use an alcoholic chlorhexidine antiseptic for skin preparation during central venous catheter insertion“.
Hand Hygiene

To prevent cross-transmission between patients, strict hand hygiene must be practiced by all staff and visitors. Refer to PCS XI-23: Handwashing (Hand Hygiene) Policy.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) encourage hand hygiene by healthcare personnel. Hand Hygiene is the single most important procedure for preventing healthcare acquired infections. Studies show hand hygiene causes a reduction in the carriage of potential pathogens on the hands.

The World Health Organization promotes hand hygiene using the “Five Moments of Hand Hygiene” campaign. For more information, please visit the hand hygiene webpage by typing “hands” into the browser bar on any UC Davis Health intranet computer. There are five key moments in healthcare when employees should wash their hands:

- Before touching a patient,
- Before clean/aseptic procedures,
- After body fluid exposure/risk,
- After touching a patient, and
- After touching patient surroundings

There are three types of hand hygiene:

1. Hand asepsis: to remove soil and to remove or destroy transient microorganisms using anti-microbial soap and tepid water for a minimum of 15 seconds.
2. Degerming using Antimicrobial Hand Sanitizer: to destroy transient and resident microorganisms on unsoiled hands using alcohol-based hand rub. Rub hands vigorously until dry, a minimum of 20 seconds.
3. Surgical hand scrub: to remove or destroy transient microorganisms and reduce resident flora using anti-microbial soap or detergent preparation and water with brush to achieve friction for at least 120 seconds.

The choice of plain soap, anti-microbial soap, alcohol-based hand rub or surgical hand scrub should be based on the procedure being conducted.

All personnel and physicians wash hands using:

- Antimicrobial soap and tepid water
- Upon arrival to the occupational setting
- When hands are obviously soiled with blood or body fluids
- When gloves are torn or damaged
- After personal hygiene measures
- Prior to an invasive procedure or exam
- DURING AND AFTER CARING FOR A PATIENT WITH CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE (C. diff), OR NOROVIRUS (a highly communicable gastrointestinal virus) even though gloves are required when caring for these patients.
Alcohol gel/foam

- Before and after eating
- Before having contact with a patient or their surroundings
- After removing intact gloves
- After touching intact patient skin, e.g. taking a pulse or blood pressure
- After touching inanimate objects such as the over bed table or patient equipment
- When moving from one patient room to another
- When moving from a contaminated body site to a non-contaminated body site. Intact gloves are removed when moving from the contaminated body site; alcohol gel/foam is used before donning another pair of gloves.

Antimicrobial hand sanitizer and hand soap are not used at the same time. Use one product or the other. Antimicrobial hand sanitizer can cause stinging in the hands for some providers due to pre-existing skin irritations.

Artificial nails are more likely than natural nails to harbor pathogens that can lead to healthcare acquired infections. Therefore, artificial nails and nail tips are prohibited for all healthcare personnel providing hands-on patient care.

All incidents relating to a break in hand washing policy are reported using the Incident Reporting System (https://intranet.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/policies/hospital_policies_and_procedures/consents_legal_documents/1466.shtml).

To Glove or Not To Glove?
Appropriate glove use is well-supported by evidence-based science.

Gloves should be worn during patient transport when an employee anticipates contact with body fluids or open wounds. For example, it is appropriate to wear gloves to transport a trauma patient who is bleeding, or using a resuscitation bag on a patient during transport. It is appropriate to wear gloves during transport of a patient with burns (sterile gloves should be worn if burns will be touched). For all other circumstances, it is inappropriate to wear gloves during patient transport. When transporting a patient who will need care and requires isolation precautions, there must be an additional transporter who is not wearing isolation garb; this person may touch the environment (elevator buttons, door handles, etc.). All transporters wearing isolation garb must avoid touching the hospital environment while transporting the patient in order to protect patients, visitors and other hospital personnel.

Protecting visitors, other patients, and healthcare workers means gloves are not used to touch elevator buttons, or opening doors. Visitors touch buttons on elevators, doors and door handles. It is inappropriate for staff (MDs, RNs, transporters) to wear gloves while touching
these items. Furthermore, over-utilization of gloves results in moisture build up on the hands and increases the probability of developing skin infections or yeast infections under the nail beds. Please use gloves appropriately. (Policy XI-21 Transportation of Patient with Communicable Infection).

- Wear gloves when anticipating contact with patient body fluids or contaminated equipment.
- Wear gloves when caring for patients on Contact or Contact Enteric Precautions.
- Change gloves and perform hand hygiene between any dirty and clean tasks.
- In most cases, gloves should be removed immediately before exiting a patient room.
- Clean hands before gloves are put on and after gloves are removed.
- Do not wear gloves if damaged or visibly soiled.
- Do not reuse gloves.
- Do not double glove.
- Do not substitute gloves for hand hygiene.

### Agents of Chemical and Bioterrorism

Staff should be aware of the possible unconventional threats such as those caused by a chemical or biological attack. An act of terrorism may occur as a covert or announced event. Allowing a patient into UC Davis Health facilities without recognizing the potential threat can create delays in treatment, detection, containment, and may expose other UC Davis staff and patients to the dangers associated with CBRE.

**Chlorine**

Chlorine in some cases can be readily identifiable from a pungent well-recognized odor and a green yellowish cloud. It will likely be in a gaseous state and travel downhill and remain close to the ground. When chlorine interacts with water found in the mucus membranes it will form hydrochloric acid. Some of the signs and symptoms include irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat, causing coughing, laryngospasm, and bronchospasms.

**Phosgene**

This chemical was introduced in World War I. Today phosgene is widely used in the production of polyurethanes and pesticides. Phosgene is a highly toxic gas and is colorless with a relatively innocuous odor. Some has said that there is an odor of mown hay or grass. Exposure to low concentrations of phosgene can produce mild cough, chest discomfort, and dyspnea. High concentrations may produce pulmonary edema, severe cough, dyspnea, laryngospasm, and frothy sputum.
Anhydrous Ammonia
Ammonia is highly water soluble with a pungent odor. Ammonia is a severe eye irritant and respiratory hazard. Ammonia in gas form may look like a white fog cloud. The strong alkali reacts with mucus membranes and can cause burns to the skin, cornea, and respiratory tract.

Methyl Isocyanate (MIC)
Mic is what killed thousands of people in Bhopal India in 1984. MIC is used in the production of synthetic rubber, adhesives, pesticides, and herbicides. It is extremely toxic by inhalation, ingestion, and skin absorption. Inhalation can cause cough, dizziness, shortness of breath, sore throat and unconsciousness. MIC is corrosive to the skin and eyes. Short term exposure can lead to pulmonary edema, bronchitis, and bronchial pneumonia.

Cyanide
Cyanide is widely used in US industry and research laboratories. Cyanide is capable of causing mass casualties if released in an enclosed space such as a concert hall, movie theatre, or sports arena. Cyanide poisons cells and causes oxygen deprivation on the heart and brain. Early symptoms of acute cyanide exposure include neurological manifestations such as giddiness, confusion, headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, eye irritation, hyperventilation, and shortness of breath. Death can occur within minutes depending on the amount and type of exposure.

Anthrax
Anthrax is caused by Bacillus anthracis. Humans usually become infected by contact with contaminated animals. Person to person transmission of inhalational disease does not occur naturally. Direct exposure to vesicle secretions of cutaneous anthrax lesions may result in secondary cutaneous infection, but not pulmonary infection. Pulmonary anthrax is associated with bioterrorist caused exposure to aerosolized spores. The incubation period is 1-8 weeks. Standard precautions are used in the hospital.

Botulism
Clostridium botulinum produces a potent neurotoxin, botulinum toxin. This toxin inhibits the release of acetylcholine, resulting in flaccid paralysis. Botulinum toxin exposure may occur following exposures to contaminated food or air. Standard precautions are implemented. A vaccine is available as an investigational drug.

Plague
Plague is caused by Yersinia pestis, which is transmitted by infected fleas. A bioterrorism-related outbreak by airborne means can cause a pulmonary variant called pneumonic plague.
Person to person transmission is possible via large droplets. Droplet precautions are implemented until the patient has had 72 hours of effective antimicrobial treatment.

**Smallpox**
Smallpox is caused by the variola virus. A single case is considered a public health emergency. It can be transmitted via the airborne route. The incubation period is 7-17 days. Patients are infectious at the onset of the rash and remain infectious until the scabs separate (3 weeks). A vaccine is available but it does not confer lifetime immunity. Previously vaccinated persons are considered susceptible to smallpox. Isolation procedures include standard precautions plus airborne and contact precautions. Healthcare workers wear respiratory protection when entering the patient’s room.
Appendix A: 2019 National Patient Safety Goals

The Joint Commission introduced the National Patient Safety Goal program in 2002 to reinforce the need for organizations to promote specific improvements in patient safety planning. The emphasis is on assessing, managing, monitoring, improving and reporting patient safety related information and data.

UC Davis Health has a strong, fundamental commitment to providing the highest level of safe, quality patient care. Why patient safety? “It’s important, it’s our business and it’s because we care.” Staff can access the Clinical Affairs’ intranet site which covers current hot issues from Universal Protocol to Medication Management and Continuous Survey Readiness

[Note: Joint Commission has established the numbering system. Some goals and/or requirements have been retired, converted to standards, or are not applicable to the hospital setting.]

The goals are:

**Goal #1: Improve the Accuracy of Patient Identification**

*NPSG.01.01.01 Two Patient Identifiers:* Use at least two patient identifiers when providing care, treatment, and services (neither to be the patient’s room number or physical location). *(UC Davis Health P & P 2702 – Patient Identification for the Hospitalized Patient), III.C.1)* Before any procedure is carried out, the identification band shall be on the patient and will be checked for the following two identifiers to ensure that the correct patient is involved: a. patient name, b. patient medical record number.

Use distinct methods of identification for newborn patients. Note: Examples of methods to prevent misidentification may include the following: - Distinct naming systems could include using the mother’s first and last names and the newborn’s gender (for example, “Smith, Judy Girl” or “Smith, Judy Girl A” and “Smith, Judy Girl B” for multiples). - Standardized practices for identification banding (for example, using two body sites and/or bar coding for identification). - Establish communication tools among staff (for example, visually alerting staff with signage noting newborns with similar names).

*NPSG.01.03.01 Eliminate Transfusion Errors Related to Patient Misidentification:* Match the blood/blood component to the order; match to the patient; use a two-person verification process ensuring one person is a qualified transfusionist and the second person is qualified to participate per UC Davis Health
Goal #2: Improve the Effectiveness of Communication Among Caregivers

**NPSG.02.03.01 Critical Results Reporting:** Report critical results of tests and diagnostic procedures on a timely basis.

(UC Davis Health P & P 2720 – Communicating Critical Lab Values; Radiology P & P 410 – Radiology Exam Priorities)

Goal #3: Improve the Safety of Using Medications

**NPSG.03.04.01 Medication Labeling:** Label all medications, medication containers (e.g. syringes, medicine cups, basins, etc.), and other solutions on and off the sterile field in perioperative and other procedural settings.

(UC Davis Health P & P 3091 – Labeling of Medications in Perioperative & Procedural Areas)

**NPSG.03.05.01 Anticoagulation Therapy:** Reduce the likelihood of patient harm with the use of anticoagulation therapy.

(PCS IV-64 – Anticoagulation Management Program; PCS XIII-11 – Heparin Infusion, Low Molecular Weight Heparin, Fondaparinux, Direct Thrombin Inhibitors or Oral Direct Factor Xa Antagonists for Prevention or Treatment of Thromboembolism)

**NPSG.03.06.01 Improve the Safety of Medications:** Maintain & communicate accurate patient medication information. Obtain medication information; document, compare to resolve discrepancies. Provide written information and education to the patient at discharge or end of encounter.

(UC Davis Health P & P 2711 – Medication Reconciliation; PCS IV-80 – Prescription Medications Following Discharge; PCS IV-85 – Management of a Patient’s Own Medications Brought into UC Davis Medical Center)

Goal #6: Reduce the Harm Associated With Clinical Alarm Systems

**NPSG.06.01.01 Safety of clinical alarm systems:** Make improvements to ensure that alarms on medical equipment are heard and responded to on time.

(UC Davis Health P&P 1467 – Safe Medical Device Act (SMDA); P&P 1639- Patient Care Equipment Training; P&P 2242 – Equipment in Patient Care Areas)
Goal #7: Reduce the Risk of Healthcare Associated Infections

**NPSG.07.01.01 Hand Hygiene Guidelines:** Comply with current World Health Organization (WHO) or Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) hand hygiene guidelines. (PCS XI 23 – Handwashing) (Hand Hygiene)

**NPSG.07.03.01 Prevent Healthcare Associated Infections Due to Multiple Drug-Resistant Organisms:** Implement evidence-based practices to prevent healthcare associated infections due to multiple drug-resistant organisms in acute care hospitals.

New for 2018 NPSG 07.03.01 - Carbapenemase Resistant Enterococcus (CRE) has been added as a new Multi-drug resistant organism


PCS XI-15 – MRSA Active Surveillance

PCS XI-07 Multi-drug Resistant Patient Care

**NPSG.07.04.01 Prevent Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infections:** Implement evidence-based practices to prevent central line-associated bloodstream infections. (PCS XIII-01 – Venous Access Catheter Master Policy with Links to Procedures)

New for 2018 07.04.01 EP #11- states “Use an alcoholic chlorhexidine antiseptic for skin preparation during central venous catheter insertion”

**NPSG.07.05.01 Prevent Surgical Site Infections:** Implement evidence-based practices for preventing surgical site infections.

PCS I-20 – Standards for Creating a Sterile Field

PCS XI-02 – Surgical Site Surveillance

**NPSG.07.06.01 Prevent Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTI):** Implement evidence-based practices to prevent indwelling catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTI).


PCS XI-06 – Preventing Healthcare Associated Infections;

PCS IX-10 – Urethral Urinary Catheter (Foley and Straight) Overview)
Goal #15: Patient Safety Risk

NPSG.15.01.01 Suicide Risk Assessment: Risk assessment is conducted on patients to determine if they are at risk for suicide. Community resources and a crisis hotline should be provided to the patient and their family members.

(PCS IV-72 – Observation of the Suicidal, Agitated, Behaviorally Difficult, and High Safety Risk Hospitalized Patient)

Universal Protocol for Preventing Wrong Site, Wrong Procedure, and Wrong Person Surgery™

The Universal Protocol applies to all surgical and nonsurgical invasive procedures. Evidence indicates that procedures that place the patient at the most risk include those that involve general anesthesia or deep sedation, although other procedures may also affect patient safety. Hospitals can enhance safety by correctly identifying the patient, the appropriate procedure, and the correct site of the procedure.

The Universal Protocol is based on the following principles:

- Wrong-person, wrong-site, and wrong-procedure surgery can and must be prevented.
- A robust approach using multiple, complementary strategies is necessary to achieve the goal of always conducting the correct procedure on the correct person, at the correct site.
- Active involvement and use of effective methods to improve communication among all members of the procedure team are important for success.
- To the extent possible, the patient and, as needed, the family are involved in the process.
- Consistent implementation of a standardized protocol is most effective in achieving safety.

UP.01.01.01 Comply with the Universal Protocol: Pre-Procedure Verification Process is to be conducted. Verify correct patient, correct site, and correct procedure.

UP.01.02.01 Mark the Procedure Site: The procedure site is to be marked with as much involvement by an awake/aware patient as possible.

UP.01.03.01 Time-Out (Surgical Pause): Immediately PRIOR to skin incision, the entire team will actively participate in a time-out during which key information regarding the surgery/procedure and patient will be verified.

(PCS IV-19 – Universal Protocol)
Appendix B: UC Davis Health Code of Conduct Standards

Standard 1 — Quality of Care
The university’s academic health centers and health systems will provide quality healthcare in a manner that is appropriate, medically necessary, and efficient.

1. All patients will be afforded quality clinical services.
2. Urgent and/or medically necessary services will be provided independent of payment methodology. The University’s healthcare professionals will follow current medical and ethical standards regarding physicians’ and other healthcare providers’ communication with patients, and where appropriate, their representative, regarding the care delivered.
3. The University recognizes the right of patients to make choices about their own care, including the right to do without recommended care or to refuse treatment.
4. University personnel, generally the patient’s healthcare providers will inform patients about the alternatives and risks associated with the care they are seeking and obtain informed consent. To the extent possible, this information will be provided in a language that the patient can understand.

Standard 2 — Medical Necessity and Appropriate Services
The University’s academic health centers and health systems shall submit claims for payment to government, private, or individual payers for those services or items that are medically necessary and appropriate.

1. When ordering or providing services or items, University physicians (or other healthcare professionals authorized by law to order items or services) shall only order those services and items that are consistent with generally accepted medical standards for diagnosis or treatment of disease and are determined by the profession to be medically necessary and appropriate.
2. In some cases, a healthcare professional may determine that services are medically necessary or appropriate, but the patient’s health plan may not cover those services. In those cases, a patient should refer to his or her health plan administrator to receive information about the process for disallowed claims or uncovered benefits.
3. Patients may request services that are not covered benefits. Such services may be provided as long as the patient has been given advance notice and has agreed to pay for the services. In these cases, the patient may request the submission of a claim for the services to protect his or her appeal rights with respect to those services or to determine the extent of the coverage provided by the payer.
4. Professional coding and documentation will be consistent with the standards established in the University and Campus Programs and relevant policies.

Standard 3 — Proper Coding, Billing, and Patient Accounting

University personnel involved in the coding, billing, documentation and accounting for patient care services for the purpose of billing government, private or individual payers must comply with all applicable state and federal regulations and campus policies and procedures for detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse.

1. The University will bill only for services actually rendered and shall seek the amount to which the University is entitled. The University does not tolerate billing practices that misrepresent the services actually rendered.

2. Supporting medical documentation must be prepared for all services rendered. University personnel shall bill on the principle that if the appropriate and required documentation has not been provided, then the service has not been rendered.

3. All services must be accurately and completely coded and submitted to the appropriate payer in accordance with applicable regulations, laws, and contracts and campus policies and procedures. In all cases, federal and state regulations take precedence; however, campus policies and procedures must accurately reflect those regulations.

4. All patients shall be consistently and uniformly charged. Discounts will be appropriately reported, and items and services consistently described so that comparability can be established among payers.

5. Government-sponsored payers shall not be charged in excess of the provider’s usual charges. Any questions regarding the interpretation of this standard should be directed to the chief compliance officer or university legal counsel.

6. Billing and collections will be recorded in the appropriate accounts. Credit balances must be processed in a timely manner in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. When the cost report process identifies any credit balances, University personnel shall direct those issues to the academic health center, the health system’s accounting or risk management departments, or other personnel responsible for patient accounts.

7. University personnel should be aware of the existence of system-wide and campus Professional Fee Billing Guidelines and Clinical Laboratory Billing Guidelines. These Guidelines, available through the campus Compliance Office, provide for the policies and procedures to be followed when the University bills payers for professional fees and laboratory services. University personnel responsible for coding, billing, and documentation should be knowledgeable about University policies and procedures, and federal and state regulations regarding those activities. The University shall provide these
individuals with opportunities for training to allow them to accurately code, document, and bill according to federal and state regulations and the University’s policies and procedures. Management at each academic health center campus should ensure that appropriate evaluation processes have been established to assess whether University personnel understand and carry out correct procedures.

8. Elective procedures that are not covered by governmental or private payer can be provided. However, before providing any elective services, the provider must inform the patient that these services may not be covered. The provider should obtain the patient’s agreement to pay for the services if payers deny the claim. A patient has the right to have a claim submitted even if services are excluded from coverage.

9. An accurate and timely billing structure and medical records system is critical to ensure that University personnel can effectively implement and comply with required policies and procedures. Demonstrated lapses in the information and billing systems infrastructure should be remedied in a timely manner by the campus executive management team, other designated University personnel and billing entities.

**Standard 4 — Proper Cost Reporting**

University personnel who are responsible for the preparation and submission of cost reports must ensure that all such reports submitted to government and private payers are properly prepared and documented according to all applicable federal and state laws.

1. In submitting and preparing cost reports, all costs will be properly classified, allocated to the correct cost centers, and supported by verifiable and auditable data.

2. It is the University’s policy to correct any cost report preparation or submission errors and mistakes in a timely manner and, if necessary, clarify procedures and educate employees to prevent or minimize recurrence of those errors.

**Standard 5 — Respect of Confidentiality**

All efforts will be made to protect personal and confidential or privileged information concerning the academic health center and health system’s patients and the respective healthcare practices of those entities. University personnel will abide by applicable state and federal laws, including HIPAA privacy and security regulations.

1. University personnel shall not disclose confidential patient information unless authorized by the patient and/or when authorized by law. Approval for appropriate use of patient information for research purposes must be obtained from the Institutional Review Board.
2. Confidential patient information should only be discussed with or disclosed to appropriate University personnel as permitted by HIPAA policies.

3. Confidential patient information should not be discussed with or disclosed to non-University personnel unless authorized by the patient or permitted by law. Non-University personnel include the family or business and social acquaintances of the patient or of University personnel, customers, suppliers, or others.

4. In general, patients can request and are entitled to receive copies or summaries of their records with the exception of non-emancipated minors, some mental health patients, and patients being treated for alcohol and drug abuse, who may be provided with copies of the records if it is appropriate as judged by their clinician.

5. Some information may be sought under the California Public Records Act, the Information Practices Act, or other statutes requiring the release of information.

6. University personnel who have any questions regarding patient confidentiality should refer to University policies for additional information and consult with appropriate supervisor, manager, the Compliance Office, or the Privacy Officer.

7. University personnel shall not reveal or disclose confidential medical staff or peer review information. California and federal law bestows certain privileges and provides for confidentiality of certain records, including the proceedings and records or organized committees of the medical staff and peer review bodies.

8. University personnel shall not reveal or disclose proprietary or trade secret information to unauthorized non-University persons. Proprietary information may relate to University business affairs or the affairs of a vendor or contractor.

9. Personnel records are considered confidential. Access to personnel files is limited to management, the human resources department staff, and internal auditors, and these individuals are held accountable for protecting the privacy of personnel records.

**Standard 6 — Creation and Retention of Accurate Patient and Institutional Records**

All patient and institutional records are the property of the University. University personnel responsible for the preparation and retention of records shall ensure that those records are accurately prepared and maintained in a manner and location as prescribed by law and University policy.

1. The complete and accurate preparation and maintenance of all records (medical, professional, electronic, paper, and institutional) by University physicians, clinicians, nurses, and others are important for providing quality care and conducting business of the University’s clinical enterprise. Accurate records are required in order for the University hospital or clinic to retain licensure and accreditation.
2. University personnel will not knowingly create records that contain any false, fraudulent, fictitious, deceptive, or misleading information.

3. University personnel must not delete any entry from a medical record. Medical records can be amended and material added to ensure accuracy of a record in accordance with UC Davis Health and Medical Staff policies and procedures. Whenever University personnel amend a record, they must indicate that the notation is an addition or correction and record the actual date that the additional entry has been made.

4. University personnel must not sign someone else’s signature or initials on a record unless they have been authorized and clearly marked that they are signing on behalf of another (e.g. by initialing the signature).

5. University records shall be maintained according to accepted standards and principles of the particular profession and applicable University policies and procedures.

6. Unless authorized by University policy, University personnel shall not destroy or remove any University records from the University’s premises.

7. The University’s record retention and record destruction policies and procedures must be consistent with Federal and State requirements regarding the appropriate time periods for maintenance and location of records.

**Standard 7 — Cooperation with Government Requests for Information**

University personnel should cooperate with appropriately authorized governmental investigations and audits.

1. The University has developed detailed policy to advise University personnel on the procedures to be followed when representatives of the government arrive unannounced. The policy establishes a procedure for an orderly response to the government’s request to enable the UC Davis Health to protect itself and its patients’ interest while fully cooperating with the investigation.

2. When a representative from a federal or state agency contacts University personnel for information regarding the UC Davis Health or any UC Davis Health affiliated healthcare entity, or any other entity with which the UC Davis Health does business, the individual should contact the hospital director immediately. If the hospital director is not immediately available, the individual should contact the Compliance Office, or UC Davis Health Counsel or General Counsel. University personnel should ask to see the government representative’s identification and business card, if the government representative is there in person. Otherwise, University personnel should ask for the person’s name and office, address and telephone number, identification number and then call the government representative’s office to confirm his or her authority.
Standard 8 — Prevention of Improper Referrals or Kickbacks

University personnel must not accept or offer, for themselves or for the University, anything of value in exchange for referrals of business or the referral of patients.

1. Federal law generally prohibits anyone from offering anything of value to a Medicare, Medicaid or TRICARE patient that is likely to influence that person’s decision to select or receive care from a particular healthcare provider.

2. University personnel may not offer or receive any item or service of value as an inducement for the referral of business or patients to or from University providers or practitioners or outside facilities. Regulations prohibit improper influence that could alter clinical decisions or purchasing decisions, increase costs, or lead to over or under utilization of services.

3. In addition to the prohibition regarding exchange of goods or money to induce referral, certain prohibitions exist with regard to receipt of gifts by University personnel.

4. Federal law prohibits a physician from referring a patient for certain health services to a facility where that physician (or a family member) has a financial interest (Stark regulations).

5. University personnel should adhere to the University’s policy as defined in the Compendium of University of California Specialized Policies, Guidelines and Regulations Related to Conflict of Interest, the University’s Gifts Policy, as well as the California Political Reform Act.

6. Each campus shall establish procedures for the review of all pricing and discounting decisions to assure that appropriate factors have been considered and that the basis for such arrangements is documented.

7. The following types of business arrangements must be reviewed and approved by one or more of the campus executive management teams to assure compliance with University policies and federal regulations. The executive management team may determine that certain business transactions must first be approved, in accordance with University policy, but the University’s Board of Regents is charged with taking action on such matters:
   - Pursuing joint ventures, partnerships, corporations;
   - Developing hospital financial arrangements with hospital-based physicians;
   - Entering into an arrangement to lease or purchase equipment or supply items from a vendor; or
   - Acquiring physician’s practices, hospitals, and other facilities, clinical, and ancillary services, or any other entities.
Standard 9 — Adherence to Antitrust Regulations

The university will comply with all applicable federal and state antitrust laws.

University personnel should not, for example:

- Agree, or attempt to agree, with a competitor to artificially set prices or salaries;
- Divide markets, restrict output, or block new competitors from the market;
- Share pricing information with competitors that is not normally available to the public;
- Deny staff privileges to physicians or allied practitioners, individually or as a group, when there is no academic programming decision to do so and when such decisions should be based on individual qualifications; and
- Agree to participate with competitors in a boycott of government programs, insurance companies, or particular drugs or products.

Standard 10 — Avoidance of Conflicts of Interest

All University personnel shall conduct clinical enterprise and personal business in a manner that will avoid potential or actual conflicts of interest.

1. University personnel shall not use their official positions to influence a university decision in which they know, or have reason to know, that they have a financial interest.

University personnel should follow the Compendium of University of California Specialized Policies, Guidelines, and Regulations Related to Conflict of Interest and be knowledgeable about activities that may be an actual or potential conflict of interest.

Examples of such activities may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Giving to or receiving gifts, gratuities, loans, or other special treatment of value from third parties doing business with or wishing to do business with the University in a manner that is not in accordance with the University’s Gifts Policy and the California Political Reform Act. Third parties may include, but are not limited to, customers, patients, vendors, suppliers, competitors, payers, carriers, and fiscal intermediaries;
- Using the University facilities or resources for other than University activities;
- Using the University’s name to promote or sell non-University products or personal services; and
- Contracting for goods or services with family members of University personnel directly involved in the purchasing decision.

2. University personnel should consult with a supervisor, executive management, the campus conflict of interest coordinator, University general counsel or, if available, campus counsel prior to engaging in any activity that could raise conflict of interest issues.
Standard 11 — Respect for Patient’s Freedom of Choice
When referring patients to home health agencies, medical equipment suppliers or long term-care and rehabilitation providers, University personnel should respect the patient’s right to choose his or her own providers.

Some healthcare plans limit the patient’s choice of provider, or pay less than the full cost of a provider. The patient has the freedom to choose providers not in his or her health program or insurance plan, provided the patient is willing to pay for the non-covered care.

Standard 12 — Honest and Fair Business Practices
University personnel shall adhere to fair business practices and accurately and honestly represent themselves and the University's services and products.

1. University personnel will be honest and truthful in all marketing and advertising practices pertaining to the business practices of the University’s academic health centers and health systems.
2. Vendors who contract to provide goods and services to the University’s academic health centers and health systems will be selected on the basis of quality, cost-effectiveness and appropriateness for the identified task or need, in accordance with University policy.

Standard 13 — Fair Treatment of Employees
The University prohibits discrimination in any work related decision on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, gender identity, pregnancy, physical or mental disability, medical condition (cancer-related or genetic characteristics), ancestry, marital status, age, sexual orientation, citizenship, or service in the uniformed services. The University is committed to providing equal employment opportunity and a work environment where each employee is treated with fairness, dignity and respect.

1. The University will make reasonable accommodations to the known physical and mental limitations of otherwise qualified individuals with disabilities. If an individual requires accommodations or needs assistance, he or she should contact the campus Employee Assistance Program or human resources.
2. The University does not tolerate harassment or discrimination by anyone based on the diverse characteristics or cultural backgrounds of those who work for the University pursuant to the University of California Non-discrimination and Affirmative Action Policy Regarding Academic and Staff Employment.
3. Any form of workplace violence or sexual harassment is strictly prohibited. University personnel should refer to campus specific policies dealing with workplace violence or sexual harassment.

4. For employees who observe or experience any form of discrimination, harassment or violence, the University provides a number of ways to report the incident, including, but not limited to the following: a supervisor, manager, the Chief Compliance Officer, UC Davis Health Counsel, University general counsel, campus counsel, Human Resources, the campus Office of Equal Opportunity & Diversity, the campus Compliance hotline, and appropriate Academic Senate committee.

Standard 14 – Clinical Research

Integrity in research includes not just the avoidance of wrong doing, but also the rigor, carefulness, and accountability that are the hallmarks of good scholarship. University policies set forth expectations for high standards of ethical behavior for faculty, staff, and students involved in research. The rights of research study participants and their well-being and privacy are protected by the University through compliance with ethical standards and all applicable University policies and federal and state regulation.

1. All members of the University community engaged in research are expected to conduct their research with integrity and intellectual honesty at all times and with appropriate regard for human subjects.

2. To protect the rights, well-being, and privacy of human subjects, all research involving human subjects is to be reviewed by institutional review boards.

3. The University prohibits research misconduct. Personnel engaged in research are not to: fabricate data or results; change or knowingly omit data or results to misrepresent results in the research record; or intentionally misappropriate the ideas, writings, research, or findings of others.

4. All those engaged in research are expected to pursue the advancement of knowledge while meeting the highest standards of honesty, accuracy, and objectivity and to demonstrate accountability for sponsors’ funds and to comply with specific terms and conditions of contracts and grants.

5. In accordance with University policy (UCOP Operating Requirement No. 95-5, “Requirements for Administration of Agreements with Private Sponsors for Drug and Device Testing Using Human Subjects”), the cost to perform clinical trials conducted for a private sponsor must always be fully funded by the sponsor and may not be supported in whole or in part by other funds, including third party insurance payments, gift or foundation funds, or charges to the subject.
6. Goods and services are procured in a competitive, fair and timely manner in compliance with OMB Circular A-110 and University policies. Conflicts of interest are avoided. Educational or research grants or other funds received from commercial entities are not permitted to influence procurement decisions.

7. Ongoing monitoring and auditing processes, with initiation of appropriate corrective action, ensure the University’s clinical research programs are well managed.

8. The records retention program for clinical research ensures documents and other necessary supporting evidence are maintained for the appropriate length of time as required by federal and other regulations. This program evaluates and verifies the effectiveness of the systems and internal procedures implemented.

Appendix C: CMS General Compliance & CMS Fraud, Waste and Abuse Trainings
The UC Davis Health Compliance Department is presenting this training per the CMS Medicare Program training requirements. The training is intended for a general audience and is not role-specific. In order to comply with CMS instructions, the content of this packet is a verbatim presentation of the Medicare Learning Network® materials.

Please also note that this course was originally presented as a Web-Based Training (WBT) course with an online Post-Assessment quiz and accompanying certificate. Please disregard the document’s references to its web-based features and the instructions for printing a certificate. **No certificate is required.**

CMS Medicare Parts C and D General Compliance Training (PDF)
CMS Combating Medicare Parts C and D Fraud, Waste, and Abuse (PDF)