

STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES AND PLAN OF CORRECTION	(X1) PROVIDER / SUPPLIER / CLIA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER <b>065351</b>	(X2) MULTIPLE CONSTRUCTION A. BUILDING _____ B. WING _____	(X3) DATE SURVEY COMPLETED <b>05/22/2020</b>
NAME OF PROVIDER OF SUPPLIER <b>HOLLY NURSING CARE CENTER</b>		STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP <b>320 N 8TH ST HOLLY, CO 81047</b>	
For information on the nursing home's plan to correct this deficiency, please contact the nursing home or the state survey agency.			
(X4) ID PREFIX TAG	SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES (EACH DEFICIENCY MUST BE PRECEDED BY FULL REGULATORY OR LSC IDENTIFYING INFORMATION)		
F 0880  <b>Level of harm - Minimal harm or potential for actual harm</b>  <b>Residents Affected - Some</b>	<p><b>Provide and implement an infection prevention and control program.</b></p> <p>Based on observations, record review and interviews, the facility failed to properly maintain an infection control program designed to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Specifically the facility: -Failed to ensure hand hygiene was performed before and after resident care; -Failed to ensure handrails were properly sanitized; and -Failed to offer the residents hand hygiene before and after meals. Findings include: I. Failure to perform hand hygiene A. Professional reference According to the Center for Disease Control (CDC), Clean Hands Save Lives (revised 4/2/2020), retrieved from <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/index.html">cdc.gov/handwashing/index.html</a> (6/4/2020): Handwashing is one of the best ways to protect yourself and your family from getting sick. Learn when and how you should wash your hands to stay healthy. The following information includes why it is important to wash your hands and how often it should be done. It is important to wash your hands for at least 20 seconds to ensure all the germs have been eliminated. How Germs Spread Washing hands can keep you healthy and prevent the spread of respiratory and diarrheal infections from one person to the next. Germs can spread from other people or surfaces when you: Touch your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands Prepare or eat food and drinks with unwashed hands Touch a contaminated surface or objects Blow your nose, cough, or sneeze into hands and then touch other people's hands or common objects. Key Times to Wash Hands You can help yourself and your loved ones stay healthy by washing your hands often, especially during these key times when you are likely to get and spread germs: Before, during, and after preparing food Before eating food Before and after caring for someone at home who is sick with vomiting or diarrhea Before and after treating a cut or wound After using the toilet After changing diapers or cleaning up a child who has used the toilet After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing After touching an animal, animal feed, or animal waste After handling pet food or pet treats After touching garbage. B. Observations Observations on 5/18/2020 revealed the following: -At 10:15 a.m. certified nurse aide (CNA) #1 started to take vitals from the residents. -At 10:18 a.m. CNA #1 entered Resident #1's room to take his vitals. She was wearing gloves. -At 10:21 a.m. CNA #1 went to another unidentified resident room to do vitals. She did not change her gloves and perform hand hygiene before the next resident. -At 10:25 a.m. CNA #1 went to Resident #2 and checked his vitals. She was wearing the same gloves she had worn for the first resident. She wiped down the vitals equipment with sanitizing wipes and threw her gloves away. She did not perform hand hygiene. -At 10:39 a.m. CNA #2 began taking vitals for the residents. She was not wearing gloves. After the first resident, CNA #2 wiped the equipment off with sanitizer wipes but did not perform hand hygiene. -At 11:00 a.m. CNA #3 was observed taking residents' vital signs. She was not wearing gloves and did not perform hand hygiene. -At 11:08 a.m. CNA #3 did vitals for an unidentified resident. She cleaned off the equipment with sanitary wipes but did not do hand hygiene. C. Staff interviews The nursing home administrator (NHA) was interviewed on 5/18/2020 at 12:45p.m. She agreed the CNAs should perform hand hygiene before and after taking the residents' vitals. She said the equipment should be sanitized between uses. The director of nursing (DON) was interviewed on 5/18/2020 at 1:00 p.m. She said the CNAs should have performed hand hygiene when checking the residents' vital signs. They should also sanitize the vitals equipment between each resident. II. Failure to properly sanitize handrails A. Observations On 5/18/2020 observations revealed the following: -At 11:13 a.m. the housekeeping staff sprayed the railings in the east hallway with Seventh Generation disinfectant spray. She said the spray should stay on the railings for 10 minutes to be effective. -At 11:18 a.m. the railing was dry. B. Staff interview The housekeeping supervisor (HKS) was interviewed on 5/18/2020 at 12:15 p.m. She said the dwell time for the Seventh Generation cleaner was 10 minutes. That meant that the cleaner had to remain wet on the surface being cleaned for 10 minutes for the cleaner to be effective. The HKS was informed that this cleaner was dry on the surface of the railings within five minutes. The HKS agreed that she would give the housekeepers more training on the dwell times of specific cleaners. III. Failure to offer hand hygiene to residents before meals and ensure staff consistently performed hand hygiene during meal service to prevent cross-contamination A. Professional references According to the COVID-19 Focused Survey for Nursing Homes, 3/20/2020, page 2, staff should assist residents to perform hand hygiene after toileting and before meals. According to World Health Organization, My Five Moments for Hand Hygiene (2020) retrieved from <a href="https://www.who.int/infection-prevention/campaigns/clean-hands/5moments/en/">https://www.who.int/infection-prevention/campaigns/clean-hands/5moments/en/</a> (6/4/2020): The five moments for hand hygiene approaches the five key moments when health care workers should be washing their hands. This is an evidence based approach and easy to learn. The recommendations are: Before clean/aseptic procedures Before touching a patient Before handling food or eating After body fluid exposure After touching the patient and their surroundings. B. Observations Lunch observations on 5/18/2020 revealed the following: -At 11:38 a.m. CNA #3 took a lunch tray to an unidentified resident. She did not offer the resident hand hygiene. -At 11:39 a.m. the director of nursing (DON) took a lunch tray to Resident #3. She did not offer the resident hand hygiene. -At 11:43 a.m. CNA #4 took a lunch tray to Resident #4. He did not offer the resident hand hygiene. -At 11:47 a.m. the social service director (SSD) took a lunch tray to a resident and did not offer her hand hygiene. -At 11:49 a.m. the nursing home administrator (NHA) carried a lunch tray to Resident #5. She touched the food cart and did not do hand hygiene. She did not offer the resident hand hygiene. -At 11:50 a.m. the SSD took a lunch tray to Resident #5's neighbor. She touched Resident #5's food tray and did not do hand hygiene. She did not offer hand hygiene to the resident. C. Staff interviews The NHA was interviewed on 5/18/2020 at 12:45 p.m. The NHA said she would ensure the staff were offering hand hygiene to the residents by providing more training. She said she expected the independent residents to wash their hands on their own without reminders. She agreed that all the residents needed reminders to do hand hygiene before meals. The DON was interviewed on 5/18/2020 at 1:00 p.m. She acknowledged the residents should be offered hand hygiene. She added she would implement more inservice training for the CNAs so they knew what was expected of them regarding hand hygiene. She said she would start a program to train the CNAs to monitor resident hand hygiene, especially at meal times.</p>		

LABORATORY DIRECTOR'S OR PROVIDER/SUPPLIER REPRESENTATIVE'S SIGNATURE	TITLE	(X6) DATE
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Any deficiency statement ending with an asterisk (\*) denotes a deficiency which the institution may be excused from correcting providing it is determined that other safeguards provide sufficient protection to the patients. (See instructions.) Except for nursing homes, the findings stated above are disclosable 90 days following the date of survey whether or not a plan of correction is provided. For nursing homes, the above findings and plans of correction are disclosable 14 days following the date these documents are made available to the facility. If deficiencies are cited, an approved plan of correction is requisite to continued program participation.