



# Prevention of Respiratory Hazards Through Administrative Controls

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# 1-Development of the RPP and Assigning Responsibilities

Developing and constructing an effective respiratory protection program, with an emphasis on preventing the transmission of respiratory infectious diseases is essential.




## 2-Discussing RPP Activities in the Infection Prevention and Control Regular Committee

As each facility should have a multidisciplinary regular infection prevention & control committee, it is preferred to explore the activities of the RPP as main aspect in the same committee agenda to ensure the continuity and proactivity of the program.



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There are some RPP aspects could be discussed in the infection prevention and control regular committee:

- Review RPP activities and ensure its effectiveness.
  - Being aware that the RPP activities is multifaceted and includes planning, monitoring and evaluating the RPP at the facility.
  - Coordinating and supervising RPP activities and communicating with all departments to ensure the continuity and proactivity of the program.
  - Ensuring that the committee analyses and identifies solutions to any issues with the potential to impede the effective implementation of RPP activities and measures.
  - Constructing scientific preventive approaches to ensure that HCWs, patients and visitors are in a safe environment and are protected against exposure to respiratory pathogens.
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### 3- Development of Policies and Procedures

The facility must establish comprehensive and approved policy and procedure that govern all aspects of the RPP.

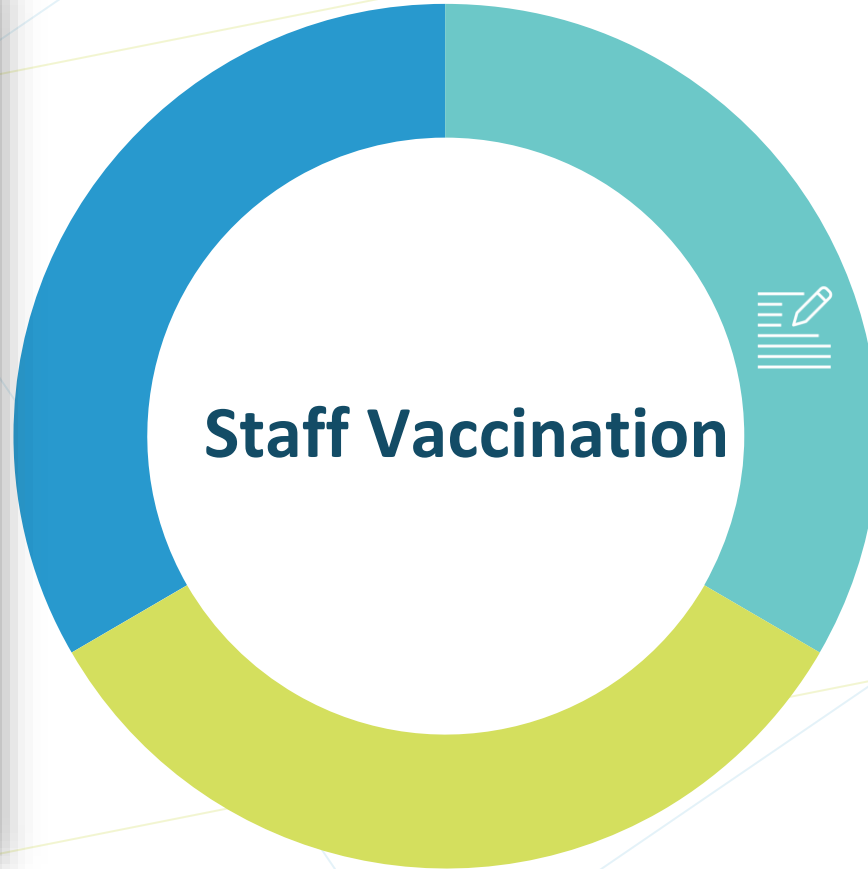


RPP policy and procedure should be developed according to the MOH guidelines and regulations.



Hospital staff must have access to the RPP policy and procedure.

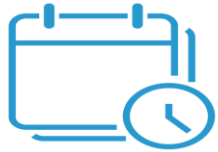




Each healthcare facility should have a system in place for vaccination of staff at considerable risk for acquiring or transmitting respiratory diseases including COVID-19, influenza, measles, mumps, rubella, pertussis, and varicella

# Respiratory Protection Program Recordkeeping

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The RPP requires several types of records to be maintained. Written RPP policies and procedures, fit testing records (Basic Infection Control Skills License [BICSL]), committee minutes of meeting documents, respiratory protection equipment supplies and airborne infection isolation room maintenance form must be available and accessible to all healthcare workers.

# 4 -Develop RPP Monitoring and Evaluation

Program monitoring and evaluation are required, and the following approaches should be adopted:

- Standard and critical regular program monitoring and evaluation are required by RPP for successful implementation of the program.
- Each healthcare facility should monitor and evaluate the activities of the program to determine whether they are working in practice and to identify any potential weaknesses and risk areas.
- The hospital departments and infection control department must collaboratively monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the program to ensure compliance with the MOH guidelines and regulations.
- The performance measurement tools that contribute to the unique characteristics of the healthcare facility should be used for all program activities (such as the progress pertaining to respirator fit testing coverage).
- All documents must be available for all processes.

## 5- Providing Education and Training in Healthcare Facilities

Respiratory protection training is a critical component of an effective RPP, but it requires significant time and resources. Tailored education and training methods are required to improve the knowledge and the competencies of HCWs, patients and their families of respiratory protection against respiratory infectious agents. Consequently, training is a critical resource in addressing practice, compliance and knowledge of respiratory protection.





**Thank You**