

Aseptic Non Touch Technique (ANTT[®]) Competency Assessment Tool (CAT)

Answers

ANTT [®] Theory and Practice Terms
Pre-Procedure
<p>State the three main ways that equipment can be contaminated during aseptic technique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airborne contamination • Hand touch contamination • Other touch contamination (equipment, work surfaces etc)
<p>Articulate the definition of the terms:</p> <p>a) Sterile- “Free from ALL living microorganisms” (APIC 2009)</p> <p>b) Asepsis- “Free from PATHOGENIC micro-organisms in sufficient quantity to cause an infection” (Merriam-Webster 2010)</p> <p>c) Clean- “Free from marks and stains”</p>
<p>State the microbiological aim of ANTT[®] Asepsis</p>
<p>State the type of invasive procedures ANTT[®] is suitable for</p>
<p>State the fundamental CONCEPT that both types of ANTT[®] are based upon Key-Part & Key-Site Protection</p>
<p>Name the two types of ANTT[®] Standard-ANTT & Surgical-ANTT</p>
<p>Describe the main difference in the way Key-Parts are managed in the two types of ANTT[®] Standard-ANTT: All Key-Parts are protected individually with Micro Critical Aseptic Fields Surgical-ANTT: All Key –Parts are protected together on one main Critical Aseptic Field</p>
<p>Explain the type of ANTT you are going to use and why you selected it <i>e.g. “I chose Standard-ANTT because it was technically simple to achieve asepsis and not touch Key-Parts and Key-Sites by using non touch technique and Micro Critical Aseptic Fields”</i></p>
<p>State the ANTT[®] risk assessment question that determines the type of ANTT[®] Is it technical simple to do this procedure without touching Key-Parts? If yes, use Standard-ANTT. If No, Surgical-ANTT</p>
<p>State practice variables to be considered in this risk assessment Procedure duration, invasiveness, the number and size of Key-Parts, user competency, any relevant environmental factors.</p>
Inter-Procedure
<p>Ask the practitioner to identify the Key-Parts and Key-Sites in the procedure</p>
<p>State the definition of a Key-Part The critical parts of equipment that if contaminated are most likely to cause infection. e/g syringe tip, scalpel blade</p>
<p>State the definition of a Key- Site Any portal of entry on a patient. E.g. open wound, puncture site</p>
<p>State the Key-Part/Key-Site “Rule” Key-Parts must only touch other aseptic Key-Parts and Key-Sites</p>
<p>State the three types of aseptic fields termed in Standard- ANTT[®] – – Ask the practitioner to identify them in the procedure General Aseptic Field – e.g. Plastic tray Critical Aseptic Field – Sterile drape - Micro Critical Aseptic Field - Inside of sterilised packaging, caps and bungs</p>