



**Make one
change...**

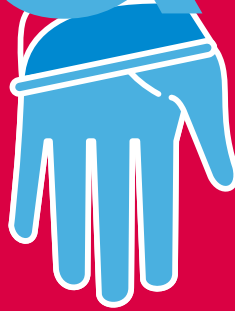
Be glove aware

Over or under use of gloves can put you at risk of work-related contact dermatitis. Patients can also be put at risk from infection as the wearing of gloves can prevent effective hand hygiene. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

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Gloves on?

Gloves off?



- When in contact with



- When in contact with



- f



- e





Top tips for hand hygiene

- Gloves are not a substitute for hand hygiene.
- Use an alcohol-based hand rub as the preferred means of routine hand hygiene in all other clinical situations.
- Wash hands with soap and water where alcohol hand rubs are known to be less effective, such as when caring for patients with known or suspected *Clostridium difficile*.
- Wash hands with soap and water if alcohol-based hand rub is not available. Hand wipes may be helpful in community settings.
- wet hands thoroughly before applying soap.
- Ensure that you rinse and dry hands thoroughly.
- Wash hands with soap and water when visibly dirty or obviously soiled with blood or other body fluids.

(Adapted from WHO, 2009)

References

Health and Safety Executive (2020) Dermatitis in Health and Social Care
(accessed 21 March 2022).

Health and Safety Executive (2020) Dermatitis. Available at
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World Health Organization (2009) Guidelines on hand hygiene in health care, Geneva: WHO. Available at
(accessed 22 March 2022).

