

Fire and Burn Prevention in Home Health

Fire Prevention in Home Healthcare



Your home is probably the place where you feel safest. Did you know that your home is also where you are most likely to die in a fire? Four out of five fire-related deaths occur in the home. This document provides you with fire prevention strategies you can use to help keep you and your home healthcare patients safe.

Cooking Fire Safety

Cooking is the number one cause of home fires and home fire injuries. Unattended cooking accounts for one-third of all cooking fires. Most cooking fires start with the ignition of common household items, such as food or grease, cabinets, wall coverings, paper, plastic bags and curtains.

Cooking Fire Safety Tips

Share these cooking fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Never cook when wearing oxygen or while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or sedating medication.
- Never leave cooking food unattended.
- Keep cooking areas clean and the stove top clear of items that may catch on fire, such as dishtowels, pot holders and paper towels.
- Keep children and pets at least three feet away from the cooking area.
- Wear clothing with tight fitting sleeves.

Cooking Fire Safety Tips, continued

- Do not use a turkey fryer to cook food.
- Cook food at the indicated temperature and not at higher settings.
- Regularly clean cooking equipment to prevent accumulation of grease or food items.
- Peel back coverings carefully from cooked foods to prevent steam burns.
- Never use aluminum foil or metal objects in a microwave oven. They can cause arcing and fires.
- Do not overfill a pan or pot with oil. Leave enough room to allow for food to be added.
- Heat food in microwaves using only containers intended for microwave use.
- Keep a working fire extinguisher in the kitchen.
- Place a box of baking soda and a large pot lid next to your stove when cooking.
- Move flammable liquids stored near stoves to a safe, distant location.

What To Do in the Event of a Kitchen Fire

- For a pan fire, smother the flames with a potholder, oven mitt and/or lid that are kept handy. Shut off the heat. Keep the pan covered until the oil cools to prevent it from starting again.
- Never pour water on a grease fire, as it will cause the fire to spread.
- Never discharge a fire extinguisher onto a pan fire because it can spread the fire by spraying or shooting burning grease around the kitchen.
- If oil starts to boil, remove it from the heat source - especially on an electric stovetop.
- For an oven fire, keep the oven door closed and turn off the heat.
- To contain a microwave fire, turn it off, keep the door closed and unplug the microwave.

Heating Equipment Fire Safety

Heating equipment is the second leading cause of home fires during the months of December, January and February, accounting for 43 percent during those months. Space heaters cause the majority of fire-related deaths (excluding fireplaces, chimneys and chimney connectors). The leading cause of home heating fires and deaths is heating equipment being placed too close to household items that can burn, such as upholstered furniture, clothing, mattresses or bedding.

Space Heater Fire Safety Tips

Share these space heater fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Plug electric-powered space heaters directly into an outlet with sufficient capacity. Do not use an extension cord.
- Use the proper grade of the proper fuel for a liquid-fueled space heater, and never use gasoline in any heater not approved for gasoline use. Refuel the heater only in a well-ventilated area and when the equipment is cool.
- Keep portable heaters at least three feet away from household items that can burn, such as clothing, bedding, furniture or curtains.
- Remember to turn off space heaters:
 - Whenever the room is not occupied
 - Under any circumstances that the manufacturer's instructions state it should be turned off
 - Before going to bed

Fireplace / Wood Stove Safety

Share these fireplace and wood stove fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Use only dry, seasoned wood in a fireplace or wood stove to avoid the build-up of creosote. Do not use artificial logs in wood stoves. Creosote is an oily deposit that catches fire easily and accounts for most chimney fires and a large share of home heating fires.
- Use only kindling wood or paper to start a fire. Do not use a flammable liquid.
- Place a sturdy screen in front of a fireplace to prevent sparks from flying into the room.
- Allow ashes from a fireplace or wood stove to completely cool before disposing of them in a metal container that is stored a safe distance from the home.

General Home Fire Safety

Share these general home fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Do not use the kitchen oven to heat the home.
- Vent fuel-burning equipment to the outside, making sure the vent path is clear and unobstructed. Seal the exit points around the vent to make sure deadly carbon monoxide does not build up in the home.

General Home Fire Safety, continued

- Inspect and clean all heating equipment annually.
- Install a carbon monoxide alarm outside each sleeping area, as well as in a central location in the house.
- Test smoke detectors monthly and change the batteries every 6 months.
- Clean smoke detectors (with a vacuum cleaner, if possible) to remove dust and cobwebs to help maintain their sensitivity to smoke.
- Replace any smoke detector that is more than 10 years old.
- Remove piles of stored newspapers or other rubbish. Newspapers stored in a damp, warm place may ignite spontaneously.
- Check for overloaded electrical outlets and old or frayed extension cords.
- Do not store flammable liquids (cleaning fluids, contact adhesives, etc.) or aerosols near a stove or other heat source. Remember, even a pilot light can set vapors on fire.

Carbon Monoxide Safety

If you heat your home or cook with any fuel, carbon monoxide is a potential safety hazard. Carbon monoxide (CO) is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas created when fuel (such as gasoline, wood, coal, natural gas, propane, oil and methane) burns incompletely. CO enters the body through breathing and can cause poisoning symptoms that include shortness of breath, nausea, dizziness, light headedness or headaches. High levels of CO can be fatal and cause death within minutes. In the home, heating and cooking equipment that burn fuel are potential sources of carbon monoxide. Vehicles or generators running in an attached garage can also produce dangerous levels of CO.

Carbon Monoxide Safety Tips

Share these carbon monoxide safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Install CO alarms inside the home in a central location and outside each sleeping area.
- Test CO alarms monthly and replace them according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Have a heating professional inspect fuel-burning heating equipment (fireplaces, furnaces, water heaters, wood/coal stoves, space heaters) and chimneys every year before cold weather sets in.
- When using a fireplace, open the flue for adequate ventilation.
- Have a qualified technician inspect the integrity of heating and cooking systems, as well as the sealed spaces between the garage and house.

Carbon Monoxide Safety Tips, continued

- Do not run a vehicle, generator or other fueled engine or motor in a garage – even if the garage doors are open.
- During and after a snowstorm, make sure vents for the dryer, furnace, stove and fireplace are clear of snow build-up. Make sure vehicle exhaust pipes are clear of snow as well.
- Use barbecue grills outdoors; never use them in the home, garage or near building openings.

Candle Fire Safety

Candles can add ambience to a room. They can also be a cause of home fires. More than half of home candle fires occurred when some flammable material was too close to a burning candle. December has almost twice the number of home candle fires than any other month. To prevent home fires when burning candles, here are some steps you can take:

Candle Fire Safety Tips

Share these candle fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Keep all open flames away from flammable liquids and also from patients receiving home oxygen therapy.
- Blow out all candles when leaving a room or going to sleep.
- Avoid using candles in bedrooms and sleeping areas.
- Keep flammable materials at least one foot away from a burning candle.
- Use a sturdy candle holder that is made from a material that cannot burn, won't easily tip over and collects dripping wax.
- Keep candle wicks trimmed to one-quarter inch.
- Extinguish taper and pillar candles when they get to within two inches of the holder and extinguish votives and containers before the last half-inch of wax starts to melt.
- Avoid carrying a lit candle or match during a power outage. It is safer to use a flashlight.

Clothes Dyer Fire Safety

Clothes dryers account for many home fire incidents. The leading cause of a clothes dryer fire is failure to clean the dryer. The next most common causes of clothes dryer fires are mechanical and electrical system malfunction. Almost one-third of the dryer fires start with the clothing catching on fire and one-quarter result from dust, fiber or lint catching on fire.

Clothes Dryer Fire Safety Tips

Share these clothes dryer fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Do not operate a clothes dryer without a lint filter.
- Clean lint filters before or after each use and remove any accumulated lint from around the drum.
- Plug the dryer into an outlet suitable for its electrical needs.
- Keep the dryer area clear of any items that can burn (i.e., folded clothing or boxes).
- Inspect gas-powered dryers regularly to ensure that the gas line and connection are intact.
- Turn the dryer off when leaving the home or going to bed.

Portable Generator Fire Safety

Portable generators are useful during power outages. However, using a portable generator can be risky due to the threat of carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, electrical shock and fires.

Portable Generator Fire Safety Tips

Share these portable generator fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Operate a portable generator outdoors in a well-ventilated area and away from all doors, windows and vent openings.
- Locate a generator so that the exhaust fumes cannot enter the home through windows, doors or other openings.
- Monitor for CO with battery operated or plug-in CO alarms. Make sure plug-in alarms have a battery back-up.
- Do not refuel a generator while it is running. Turn off the generator and let it cool down before refueling.
- Store fuel for a generator outside of the home in properly-labeled safety containers.
- Plug appliances directly into the generator or use a heavy duty outdoor-rated extension cord that is free of cuts or tears and has all three prongs, especially a grounding pin. Do not try to power the house wiring by plugging the generator into a wall outlet.

Child Home Fire Safety

Children, especially preschoolers, cause thousands of injuries per year by playing with matches and lighters. Children often start fires by playing with candles, fireworks, stoves and cigarettes. The majority of fatal home fires are caused by children igniting bedding, mattresses, upholstered furniture or clothing. Just over half of the child-play fires in the home start in a bedroom. Keep matches and lighters up high, out of children's sight and reach; preferably in a locked location.

Child Home Fire Safety Tips

Share these child home fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Use only lighters with child-resistant safety features.
- Do not use lighters or matches as a source of play or amusement for children, as these behaviors could be imitated.
- Teach children that matches and lighters are for adults only. Instruct them to tell an adult if they see matches or lighters.

Smoking Fire Safety

Smoking materials (cigarettes, pipes, etc.) are the leading cause of home fire deaths in the United States, killing between 700 and 900 people per year – both smokers and non-smokers. Careless smoking is the leading cause of fire deaths. The most common materials ignited in home smoking-related fire deaths are mattresses and bedding, upholstered furniture and floor coverings.

Smoking Fire Safety Tips

Share these smoking fire safety tips with home healthcare patients and their families:

- Never smoke in bed or when tired, consuming alcohol or taking medication with sedative properties.
- Smoke outside whenever possible.
- Use deep, wide ashtrays and place them on a sturdy table.
- Never empty ashtrays into the garbage. Before throwing out butts and ashes, make sure they are out by dousing them in water or sand.
- Never smoke in a home where oxygen therapy is being administered.
- Choose to smoke fire-safe cigarettes as they are less likely to cause fires.

Plan Your Escape

Ideally, any home you work in should have a home fire escape plan that is practiced regularly. Here are some tips you can share with patients and their families regarding escape planning.

- Make sure caregivers, patients and family members know how to "stop, drop and roll." They should also know two ways out of each room. If they encounter thick smoke, they should understand the need to crawl on hands and knees to safety.
- In the event of a fire, plan to call the fire department from a neighbor's home and meet other members of the family at a designated meeting spot outside.
- Designate a relative or friend out of the area through whom family can share information.
- Practice "Emergency Drills In The House" (EDITH) on a regular basis.
- Make sure patients and family members know how to use a fire extinguisher and where they are stored in the home.
- Show responsible family members how and where to turn off the utilities (water, gas, and electricity) at the main switches.

Sources:

Information in this document was adapted from recommendations of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, the U.S. Fire Administration, the National Fire Protection Agency, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

September 2014-Fire and Burn Prevention in Home Health

Name: _____

1. Which of the following is the number one cause of home fires and home fire injuries?
 - a. Lightning strike.
 - b. Cooking.
 - c. Gas fireplace.
 - d. Electrical malfunction.
 - e. None of the above.

2. It is ok to leave food cooking while you go to answer the door.

True

False

3. Why shouldn't you use water to extinguish a grease fire?

-
4. Which of the following should you use to extinguish a pan fire?

- a. Water.
- b. Fire extinguisher.
- c. Lid.
- d. a and/or b
- e. None of the above

5. Something in the oven catches on fire, what should you do?

- a. Keep the oven door closed and turn off the heat.
- b. Open the oven door and spray with a fire extinguisher.
- c. Pour water on the top of the stove so that it will drain down into the oven.
- d. Open the oven door and pour baking soda on the fire.
- e. None of the above.

6. During December, January, and February what percentage of home fires are caused by heating equipment?

- a. 97%
- b. 84%
- c. 26%
- d. 43%
- e. 11%

7. Which types of materials should not be near heating equipment?
- a. Upholstered furniture.
 - b. Clothing.
 - c. Mattresses.
 - d. Bedding.
 - e. All of the above.
8. Space heaters should be kept at least this far from household items.
- a. 7 feet.
 - b. 1 foot.
 - c. 10 feet.
 - d. 2 feet.
 - e. 3 feet.
9. It is ok to plug my space heater into an extension cord.
- True False
10. How often should you test the smoke detector?
- a. Daily.
 - b. Monthly.
 - c. Weekly.
 - d. Hourly.
 - e. Every 6 months.
11. It is ok to use a barbecue grill in the house as a heat source if the power goes out.
- True False
12. A symptom of carbon monoxide poisoning is:
- a. Sweating.
 - b. Hunger.
 - c. Hyperactivity.
 - d. Headache.
13. Where should carbon monoxide detectors be placed?
- a. In the kitchen only.
 - b. In a central location and outside each sleeping area
 - c. You only need them if you have an attached garage or fireplace.
 - d. In the basement only.
 - e. Under the sink.

14. In case of a power outage which of the following should you use when walking as a light source?
- a. A candle.
 - b. A match.
 - c. A flash light.
 - d. Nothing, just use your hands to feel your way through the house.
15. I am burning a candle and it smells great, I should:
- a. Set it next to the curtains.
 - b. Make sure to blow it out before I leave the room.
 - c. Keep it in the kitchen in case I need to light the stove with it.
 - d. Leave it burning when I go to sleep.
16. How often should the lint filter on a clothes dryer be cleaned?
- a. Before and after each use.
 - b. Weekly.
 - c. Daily.
 - d. When it gets full.
 - e. Never, this model is self-cleaning.
17. It's time to go to work and the dryer is still running, I should:
- a. Leave and let it finish, I don't want to iron.
 - b. Adjust the setting so it will finish faster and leave.
 - c. Turn it off
 - d. Make sure the smoke detector battery is good just in case.
18. There are children in the home; they don't need to know fire safety because an adult is always present.
- True False

19. My aunt smokes cigarettes and uses oxygen, what should I do while she smokes?

- Go outside until she finishes.
- Turn the oxygen down while she is smoking.
- Call the fire department and have them on standby.
- Take her outside to smoke.
- Hide her cigarettes.

20. What is the fire escape plan for you client's home? If you don't know it please discuss with the client or their family and write down the plan.

[illegible]

INSERVICE: "TUBERCULOSIS"

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is not evenly distributed among the population. The highest incidence is found in: African Americans, American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, prison inmates, alcoholics, and IV drug users. Other is persons with risk factors such as HIV, or receiving chemotherapy. Persons over 65 constitute a large number of TB infections. They account for 85% of nursing home residents, where there could be a large concentration of infected persons, who are immunosuppressed, and live within close proximity.

SPREAD OF INFECTION

The organism causing the disease, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, is carried by airborne droplets, and is highly contagious. The bacilli become established in the alveoli of the lungs and spreads throughout the body. The disease may take up to 10 weeks to fully develop. The initial infection may rapidly progress to a severe clinical illness in at-risk patients. For those who do not carry the above-mentioned risk factors, the disease may take months even years to replicate symptoms of the disease. There is rapid progression of TB with patients having HIV. Some procedures utilized in health care may also contribute to the spread of TB: abscesses, suctioning. Resp. therapy. Needle sticks may spread TB.

RISK FOR HEALTH CARE WORKERS

The risk of exposure or contracting of the disease is higher in at-risk areas such as: E.R., ICU, clinics, nursing homes, in-field workers. Facilities should ensure that appropriate TB prevention and control measures are taking to residents and staff to protect the spread of the disease. The following activities should take place: surveillance of staff, residents, and the facility; containment of the infection, with the appropriate course of treatment under supervision; assessment and monitoring of the disease progress, and of the facility infection control policies; education to residents, families, staff, visitors to ensure the compliance with the need for prevention and therapy.

DIAGNOSIS

Symptoms are: persistent cough, weight loss, loss of appetite or fever. This would be difficult to diagnose with positive HIV. The PPD Skin Test should be given to all health care workers yearly. A positive skin test does not mean that the person has TB, but a follow-up chest x-ray should be done. A sputum test may also be required. Residents of long-term care facilities should also be tested yearly. When TB is confirmed, the Health Dept. must be notified.

CONTAINMENT

Patients diagnosed with TB must begin medication immediately. When the positive diagnosis is made, and the patient exhibits symptoms, isolation under negative pressure is necessary. Repeat chest x-rays and sputum smears are obtained for follow-up. Persons in contact with the TB patient are at risk for contracting the disease, and must be monitored. Persons with a positive skin test, and negative chest x-ray should be monitored. If those persons have been exposed to an individual with TB, medications should be maintained for 6 months.

SUMMARY

Tracking the status of the patient with TB is essential. Both the therapy regimen and monitoring of testing must be included in the facilities' system. State and local health dept's. will assist in developing policies to train, contain, and maintain TB prevention. The incidence of TB is rising among residents in healthcare facilities. Steps must be taken to recognize, diagnose, treat and test individuals who have been exposed, and those who are at risk.

- - - - **TAKE THE TEST ON THE BACK** - - - -

"TUBERCULOSIS"
TEST

Circle the correct answer

1. TB is evenly distributed among all segments of the population.
a. true b. false
2. Isolation for TB should be:
a. maintained for all persons who have been diagnosed
b. maintained in a negative pressure environment
c. maintained for at least 6 months
d. maintained until chest x-rays are negative
3. It is necessary that a person infected with TB be placed in isolation.
a. true b. false
4. The method of diagnosing TB is:
a. sputum test
b. chest x-ray
c. skin test
d. all of the above
5. Diagnosis of TB is difficult in those who are:
a. elderly
b. infants
c. infected with HIV
d. all of the above
6. The organism causing TB is:
a. Staphylococcus aureus
b. Methylocillis verifius
c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
d. Staphylococcus tuberculosis
7. All who are exposed to TB will eventually develop the disease.
a. true b. false
8. A visitor in to a nursing home may contract TB.
a. true b. false
9. Facilities can prevent the spread of TB with effective systems in:
a. security
b. ventilation
c. communication
d. administration
10. Caring for a patient with NON-symptomatic TB would include:
a. gown, gloves, mask, eye shields, good hand washing
b. gloves, good hand washing
c. mask, good hand washing
d. good hand washing

NAME _____ DATE _____