# Aseptic Technique for specific procedures

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| Procedure | Type of Aseptic Technique | Rationale |
| Administration IV medication | Standard | Technically simple.  Short duration (<20 minutes).  Key parts protected by non-touch technique &micro critical field.  Key sites are small. |
| Complex wound dressing | Surgical | Complex procedure.  Long duration (>20 minutes).  Critical aseptic field due to large number of key parts. |
| CVC procedure | Surgical | Numerous key parts and equipment.  Invasive procedure.  Long duration (>20 minutes).  Critical aseptic field and maximum barrier precautions required. |
| IV Cannulation | Standard or Surgical | Technically simple, though dependent on clinician skill, competency level, and difficulty of vein access.  Proximity of clinician hands to key parts/sites may require sterile gloves. |
| IV therapy | Standard | Technically simple.  Short duration (<20 minutes).  Key parts can be protected by non-touch technique and micro critical field.  Key sites are small. |
| PICC procedure | Surgical | Numerous key parts and equipment.  Invasive procedure.  Long duration.  Critical aseptic field and maximum barrier precautions required. |
| Simple wound dressing | Standard | Technically simple.  Short duration (<20 minutes).  Key parts/sites protected by non-touch technique & micro critical fields. |
| Surgical / interventional procedure | Surgical | Surgical access to large, deep or complex sites and exposed wounds.  Long duration.  Numerous or large key parts. |
| Urinary catheterisation | Standard | Experienced clinician can achieve asepsis with; general aseptic field, micro critical fields, and non-touch technique.  Inexperienced clinician may require a critical aseptic field. |

Adapted from: NHMRC, Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infections in Healthcare (2019).