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# Appendix 2: Terminology

INFECTION CONTROL IN HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL: INFRASTRUCTURE AND ROUTINE  
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Infrastructure and Routine Practices for Occupational Infection Prevention and Control Services (2019)

## AT A GLANCE

Appendix 2: Terminology from the Infrastructure and Routine Practices for Occupational Infection Prevention and Control Services (2019) guideline.

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## Glossary of Terms

### Healthcare Organization (HCO)

HCO refers to a system comprised of people, facilities, and resources that deliver healthcare services to patients.

### Healthcare Personnel (HCP)

HCP refers to all paid and unpaid persons serving in healthcare settings who have the potential for direct or indirect exposure to patients or infectious materials, including body substances (e.g., blood, tissue, and specific body fluids); contaminated medical supplies, devices, and equipment; contaminated environmental surfaces; or contaminated air. These HCP may include, but are not limited to, emergency medical service personnel, nurses, nursing assistants, physicians, technicians, therapists, phlebotomists, pharmacists, students and trainees, contractual staff not employed by the health care facility, and persons (e.g., clerical, dietary, environmental services, laundry, security, maintenance, engineering and facilities management, administrative, billing, and volunteer personnel) not directly involved in patient care but potentially exposed to infectious agents that can be transmitted among from HCP and patients. For this update, HCP does not include dental healthcare personnel, autopsy personnel, and laboratory personnel, as recommendations to address occupational infection prevention and control (IPC) services for these personnel are posted elsewhere [\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#).

### Healthcare Settings

Healthcare settings refers to places where healthcare is delivered and includes, but is not limited to, acute care facilities, long term acute care facilities, inpatient rehabilitation facilities, nursing homes and assisted living facilities, home healthcare, vehicles where healthcare is delivered (e.g., mobile clinics), and outpatient facilities, such as dialysis centers, physician offices, and others.

### Occupational Health Services (OHS)

OHS refers to the group, department, or program that addresses many aspects of health and safety in the workplace for HCP, including the provision of clinical services for work-related injuries, exposures, and illnesses. In healthcare settings, OHS addresses workplace hazards including communicable diseases; slips, trips and falls; patient handling injuries; chemical exposures; HCP burnout; and workplace violence. In this document, the term OHS is used synonymously with “Employee Health,” “Employee Health Services,” “Employee Health and Safety,” “Occupational Health,” and other such programs.

### Occupational Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Services

IPC services refers to a subset of services provided by occupational health services for preventing the transmission of infectious illnesses in the workplace.

# Performance Measures

Performance measures refer to objective, quantitative indicators of various aspects of the performance of a program. They can focus on different aspects of performance, such as effectiveness, efficiency, productivity, cost effectiveness, or customer satisfaction [4].

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# Presenteeism

Presenteeism refers to the act of attending work while ill and potentially infectious to others.

# Quality Improvement

Safety culture of an organization refers to the product of individual and group values, attitudes, perceptions, competencies, and patterns of behavior that determine the commitment to an organization’s health and safety management.

# Sick Leave

Sick leave refers to absence from the workplace to address health needs, such as illness.

# Sharps with Engineered Sharps Injury Protection (SESIP)

SESIP refers to devices with integrated features to prevent percutaneous injuries. In this document, the term SESIP is synonymous with Sharps with Injury Prevention features; safety-engineered devices; safety-engineered sharps; safety-engineered sharps devices; safer devices; safer medical devices; and protected sharp devices.

# Acronyms and Abbreviations

- ACIP** Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices
- ACOEM** American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
- ADA** Americans with Disabilities Act
- B. pertussis*** *Bordetella pertussis*
- BMBL** Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories
- CDC** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- CLIA** Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments
- CMS** Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
- CoP** Conditions of Participation
- CSF** Cerebrospinal Fluid
- DHQP** Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion
- EHR** Electronic Health Record
- FDA** Food and Drug Administration
- FMLA** Family and Medical Leave Act (of 1993)
- GAS** Group A Streptococcus
- HCO** Healthcare Organization
- HCP** Healthcare Personnel
- HICPAC** Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee
- HIPPA** Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

**HIV** Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**IDSA** Infectious Diseases Society of America

**IIS** Immunization Information Systems

**IPC** Infection Prevention and Control

**IV** Intravenous

**LP** Lumbar Puncture

**NHSN** National Healthcare Safety Network

**NIOSH** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

***N. meningitidis*** *Neisseria meningitidis*

**OHS** Occupational Health Services

**OSHA** Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**PCR** Polymerase Chain Reaction

**PEP** Postexposure Prophylaxis

**PPE** Personal Protective Equipment

**PPME** Pre-Placement Medical Evaluation

**RADT** Rapid Antigen Detection Test

**RT** Reverse Transcription

**SESIP** Sharps with Engineered Sharps Injury Protection



**SHEA** Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America

**STSS** Streptococcal Toxic-Shock Syndrome

**TB** Tuberculosis

**Tdap** Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis

**TMP-SMZ** Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole

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