

STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES AND PLAN OF CORRECTION	(X1) PROVIDER / SUPPLIER / CLIA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER <b>065327</b>	(X2) MULTIPLE CONSTRUCTION A. BUILDING _____ B. WING _____	(X3) DATE SURVEY COMPLETED <b>05/07/2020</b>
NAME OF PROVIDER OF SUPPLIER <b>JUNIPER VILLAGE - THE SPEARLY CENTER</b>		STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP <b>2205 W 29TH AVE DENVER, CO 80211</b>	
For information on the nursing home's plan to correct this deficiency, please contact the nursing home or the state survey agency.			
(X4) ID PREFIX TAG	SUMMARY STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCIES (EACH DEFICIENCY MUST BE PRECEDED BY FULL REGULATORY OR LSC IDENTIFYING INFORMATION)		
F 0880  <b>Level of harm</b> - Minimal harm or potential for actual harm  <b>Residents Affected</b> - Some	<p><b>Provide and implement an infection prevention and control program.</b></p> <p><b>**NOTE- TERMS IN BRACKETS HAVE BEEN EDITED TO PROTECT CONFIDENTIALITY**</b></p> <p>Based on observations and interviews, the facility failed to ensure infection control practices were followed to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infection for one (#221) of two resident rooms/bathrooms. Specifically, the facility to ensure housekeeping staff: -Properly cleaned surfaces prior to the use of a disinfectant; -Changed gloves after touching spoiled items; -Adhered to the appropriate wet/contact/dwell time (the time a chemical must remain in contact on a surface in order to eradicate organisms) for disinfection; -Properly cleaned and disinfected the toilet; and -Cleaned and disinfected the sink/countertop area. Findings include: I. Professional standard The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines for Cleaning and Disinfection for Households: Interim Recommendations for U.S. Households with Suspected or Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), dated March 2020, retrieved from <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cleaning-disinfection.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cleaning-disinfection.html</a>, revealed the purpose was to provide recommendations on the cleaning and disinfection of households where persons under investigation or those with confirmed COVID-19 resident or may be in self-isolation. It was aimed at limiting the survival of [MEDICAL CONDITION] in the environment. -Cleaning referred to the removal of germs, dirt and impurities from surfaces. Cleaning did not kill germs, however by removing the germs, the number of germs and the risk of spreading infection was lowered. -Disinfecting referred to using chemicals such as EPA-registered disinfectants to kill germs on surfaces. This process did not typically clean dirty surfaces but it did remove germs. By using a disinfectant after cleaning could further lower the risk of the spread of infection. -Surfaces that were dirty, should be cleaned using a detergent or soap with water prior to disinfection. -Most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective in the removal of germs. Follow the manufacturer's specifications/instructions for cleaning/disinfection for the appropriate concentration, method of application and the contact time. II. Facility policy The COVID-19 Cleaning and Disinfecting policy, revised on 4/22/2020, was provided by the director of nursing (DON) on 5/16/2020 at 11:30 a.m. The policy revealed: -Cleaning referred to the removal of germs, dirt and impurities from surfaces. It did not kill germs, but by removing germs, it lowered the numbers of germs and the risk of spreading an infection. -Disinfection referred to the use of a chemical such as an EPA- registered disinfectant, to kill germs on surfaces. This process did not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs. By killing germs on a surface after cleaning, it could further lower the risk of spreading infections. -All surfaces must be cleaned first and followed by disinfection after cleaning. -Follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfecting products for the concentration, application method and contact time. III. Manufacturer's specifications On 5/8/2020 at 11:30 a.m., the DON provided the manufacturer's instruction and specification sheet for the spray disinfectant used by the facility. The sheet revealed to spray the entire area with the solution, allow the product to penetrate and allow the area to remain wet (dwell) for two minutes for severe acute respiratory syndrome ([DIAGNOSES REDACTED]) associated Coronavirus. IV. Observations On 5/6/2020 at 11:32 a.m., observations of room [ROOM NUMBER] revealed the room was occupied by two residents in a unit that was in isolation. The two housekeepers had just finished washing their hands in the resident room sink. Both of them put fresh gloves on and both wore N95 masks. -At 11:33 a.m., both housekeepers started disinfecting the room/bathroom. Neither housekeeper cleaned any surfaces prior to the use of the disinfectant. Housekeeper (HSK) #1 sprayed a named disinfectant on a clean rag and immediately wiped off the entrance door handles. She placed the rag on top of the dresser located at the entrance of the room. She reached down, picked up an electrical cable attached to an in room respirator from off the floor, coiled the cable up and placed it on the respirator unit. She did not change gloves after touching the cable. She again sprayed disinfectant on the clean rag and finished wiping off the dresser. -At 11:35 a.m., HSK #2 sprayed a named disinfectant inside the toilet bowl, all over the exterior of the toilet and on the floor around the toilet pedestal. The toilet bowl contained a small amount of water. She immediately took a dry toilet brush and cleaned the inside of the toilet bowl. She used the same brush, wiped off the rim of the toilet, the underside of the toilet seat and then the top side of the toilet seat. She used a fresh rag to wipe off the top of the toilet seat and then the entire pedestal. She washed her hands in the sink and put on new gloves. -At 11:37 a.m., HSK #1 sprayed disinfectant on the same rag and wiped off the window ledge. HSK #2 used a clean rag to wipe off the bathroom walls adjacent to the toilet. HSK #2 then mopped the bathroom floor using a mop strip that was in a solution container located on the service cart in the hallway. -At 11:39 a.m., HSK #1 removed the trash can liner, sprayed disinfectant into the can and wiped the inside of the trash can with the same rag. She removed her gloves and washed her hands in the sink. -At 11:41 a.m., HSK #2 washed her hands and put on new gloves. -At 11:43 a.m., HSK #2 got a fresh mop strip from the service cart and mopped the resident area by the window. She then used the same mop strip and mopped the resident area by the entrance door. -At 11:46 a.m., HSK #1 used a dustpan and swept up the debris that was mopped to the entrance door threshold. At this time, both agreed they were finished cleaning and disinfecting this room. V. Staff interviews On 5/6/2020 at 11:47 a.m., both housekeepers were interviewed. Both said they had been trained on how to clean/disinfect a room. HSK #2 said, after spraying the disinfectant, she should wait about ten minutes before cleaning the toilet. When asked if the sink and countertop should be cleaned/disinfected during this process, both of them said yes. When asked who had performed this task, both of them said they thought the other housekeeper had disinfected the sink and countertop area. Observations revealed neither housekeeper had cleaned or disinfected the sink/countertop area. On 5/6/2020 at 11:59 a.m., a phone interview was conducted with the environmental service director (ESD). He said the dwell time on the named spray disinfectant and for the solution used on the floor was one minute. He said the sink and countertop area should be cleaned/disinfected. He said the housekeepers were to use only one mop strip for the room/bathroom. On 5/6/2020 at 1:10 p.m., the nursing home administrator (NHA) said the housekeepers should first clean the areas before they spray the areas with a disinfectant. She said the housekeepers should spray the disinfectant on the surfaces of the sink, countertop, toilet and let the sprayed chemical sit (dwell) according to the manufacturer's specifications before they wipe the area with a rag. She said the toilet brush should be used in the bowl and not used to brush the top or bottom of the toilet seat. She said cleaning/disinfecting a room improperly could result in cross contamination between the two residents.</p>		

LABORATORY DIRECTOR'S OR PROVIDER/SUPPLIER  
REPRESENTATIVE'S SIGNATURE

TITLE

(X6) DATE

Any deficiency statement ending with an asterisk (\*) denotes a deficiency which the institution may be excused from correcting providing it is determined that other safeguards provide sufficient protection to the patients. (See instructions.) Except for nursing homes, the findings stated above are disclosable 90 days following the date of survey whether or not a plan of correction is provided. For nursing homes, the above findings and plans of correction are disclosable 14 days following the date these documents are made available to the facility. If deficiencies are cited, an approved plan of correction is requisite to continued program participation.