



DN FORUM MEETINGS

March 2019

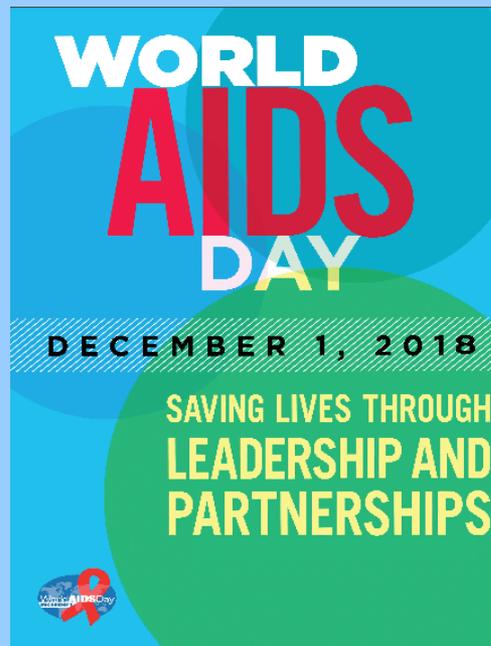
Community Infection Control Service

Aim of this Forum: To provide an update and refresh knowledge for Infection Control Leads/ Dental Nurses on preventative measures for infection control relevant in the dental setting.

Objectives of this session:

- Receive an update of local/national initiatives to reduce infection(s) and to take forward and identify/ change practice in areas within the workplace/ dental setting were necessary.
- Receive an update on audit systems with regards to infection control and how they can be applied to your workplace to ensure compliance.
- Implement any identified precautionary measures for infection control in the dental setting and update any policies/ procedures were required.
- Take responsibility to ensure information from the forum meeting is shared and disseminated with dental colleagues/ dental team.

Reducing HIV in the UK



PHE Report



- Annual HIV data published (Sept 2018) shows new diagnoses decreased from 5,280 new diagnoses in 2016 to 4,363 in 2017. New diagnoses decreased by 17% and brought new cases down to their lowest level since 2000.
- New HIV diagnoses in black African and Caribbean heterosexuals have been steadily decreasing over the past 10 years. For the first time, a UK-wide fall was also seen in new diagnoses in heterosexuals from other ethnicities, with a drop of 20% in 2017 when previously they had remained stable at around 1000 per year.
- Public Health England, alongside other government and third sector organisations, is working to control HIV by 2030.

- In 2017, there were 230 people with an AIDS-defining illness reported at HIV diagnosis (5.3%) and 428 deaths among people with HIV.
- In 2017, 93,385 people were receiving HIV-related care in the UK, with 98% (91,266/93,385) receiving anti-retroviral therapy to control the virus. Of those receiving anti-retroviral therapy in 2017, 97% (88,528/91,266) had untransmissible levels of virus.
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HIV testing

- The HIV home sampling service offers an alternative to traditional testing offered by GPs and sexual health clinic.

www.FreeTesting.hiv to find out more about free HIV home-sampling test kits.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-hiv-diagnoses-across-the-uk-fell-by-17-per-cent-in-2017>

CQC Myth Busters- Audits in Primary Dental Care

What the CQC say

“Audits form part of the quality assurance system and risk management system.”



Regulation

CQC expects providers of primary care dental services to conduct clinical and other relevant audits to:

- demonstrate [good governance](#) (regulation 17)
- deliver [care and treatment safely](#) (regulation 12), and
- ensure [premises and equipment](#) are clean and suitably maintained (regulation 15).
- Providers may also be required to conduct particular audits as part of their local contractual arrangements with NHS England.

Mandatory requirements

Infection prevention and control: Establish and operate a quality assurance system that covers the use of effective measures of decontamination and infection control. Complying with [HTM01-05](#) (Decontamination in primary care dental practices) shows there are valid quality assurance systems in place. As a minimum, practices should audit their decontamination processes every six months, with an appropriate review dependent on audit outcomes.



Other Audits

- **X-rays:** Current regulations for using ionising radiation for medical and dental purposes (both [IRR99](#) and [IR\(ME\)R2000](#)) place a legal responsibility to establish and maintain quality assurance programmes for dental radiology. The consistent quality of radiographs must be assured through audit. There is an example audit under 'selection criteria for dental radiography 9.2.1' on the [Faculty of General Dental Practice \(FGDP\) Standards in Dentistry online](#).
- **Accessibility:** All organisations providing services to the public must audit their facilities and ensure they comply with the [Equality Act 2010](#).

PHE - Infectious diseases update

Amalgam & EU Regulations

What has changed re Use of Amalgam?

- The European Parliament agreed in March 2017 to the final version of its Regulation on Mercury. The Regulation is the EU's instrument to ratify the [Minamata Treaty of 2013](#).
- The Minamata Treaty is a global environmental treaty aimed at reducing the release of mercury into the environment and phasing out the use.
- Both documents prescribe a phase-down of the use of dental amalgam for environmental reasons.

- The EU has formalised some of these recommendations by including them in a piece of legislation and adding some specific requirements aimed at reducing the use of amalgam.
- The Regulation does not ban the use of amalgam.

In relation to dental amalgam, it stipulates the following:

- No use of amalgam in: the treatment of deciduous teeth; in children under 15 years; or pregnant or breastfeeding women, except when strictly deemed necessary by the practitioner on the ground of specific medical needs of the patient (from 1 July 2018)
- Dental amalgam only to be used in pre-dosed encapsulated form; use of bulk mercury by the practitioner prohibited (from 1 January 2019)
- Mandatory use of amalgam separators (from 1 January 2019)
- Service standards from Jan 2019: mandatory retention of at least 95% of amalgam particles for separators installed from Jan 2018, and for all separators by 1 January 2021
- Dentists to ensure that their amalgam waste is handled and collected by an authorised waste management establishment
- Member States to set out a national plan (by 1 July 2019) on the measures they intend to implement to phase down the use of dental amalgam
- The Commission to report (by 30 June 2020), on the outcome of its assessment regarding:
 - the need for the Union to regulate mercury emissions from crematoria;
 - the feasibility of a phase out of dental amalgam use in the long term, and preferably by 2030, taking into account national plans for measures to phase down amalgam use, and respecting Member States' competence for the organisation and delivery of health services and medical care.

Waste Amalgam disposal

Legal compliance with amalgam recovery

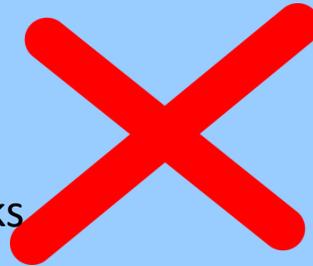
- The Hazardous Waste Directive stipulates that all amalgam waste produced in dental surgeries must be disposed of correctly. For dental waste that contains amalgam, there is a range of containers available, which contain an integrated mercury suppressant.
- Amalgam separators prevent hazardous discharge entering your surgery's waste water stream, endangering human health and the environment.



Dental amalgam (HTM 07 01)

“All dental practices should have (an) amalgam separator(s) installed. These should be of an appropriate ISO standard and fitted in such a way that they capture any amalgam contained in wastewaters.”

Amalgam Separator For Dirty Sinks

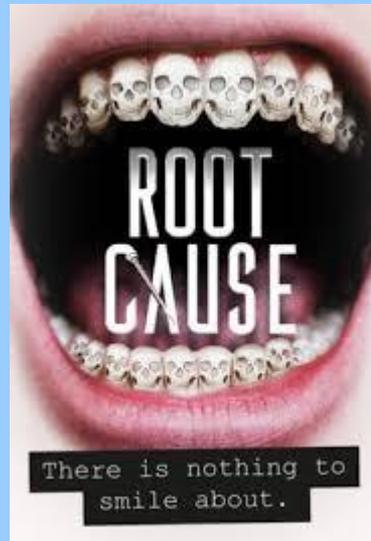


“The disposal of wastes into water systems is known as ‘waste water discharge’ and is subject to conditions and controls set by the UK’s 12 water and sewerage undertakers.”



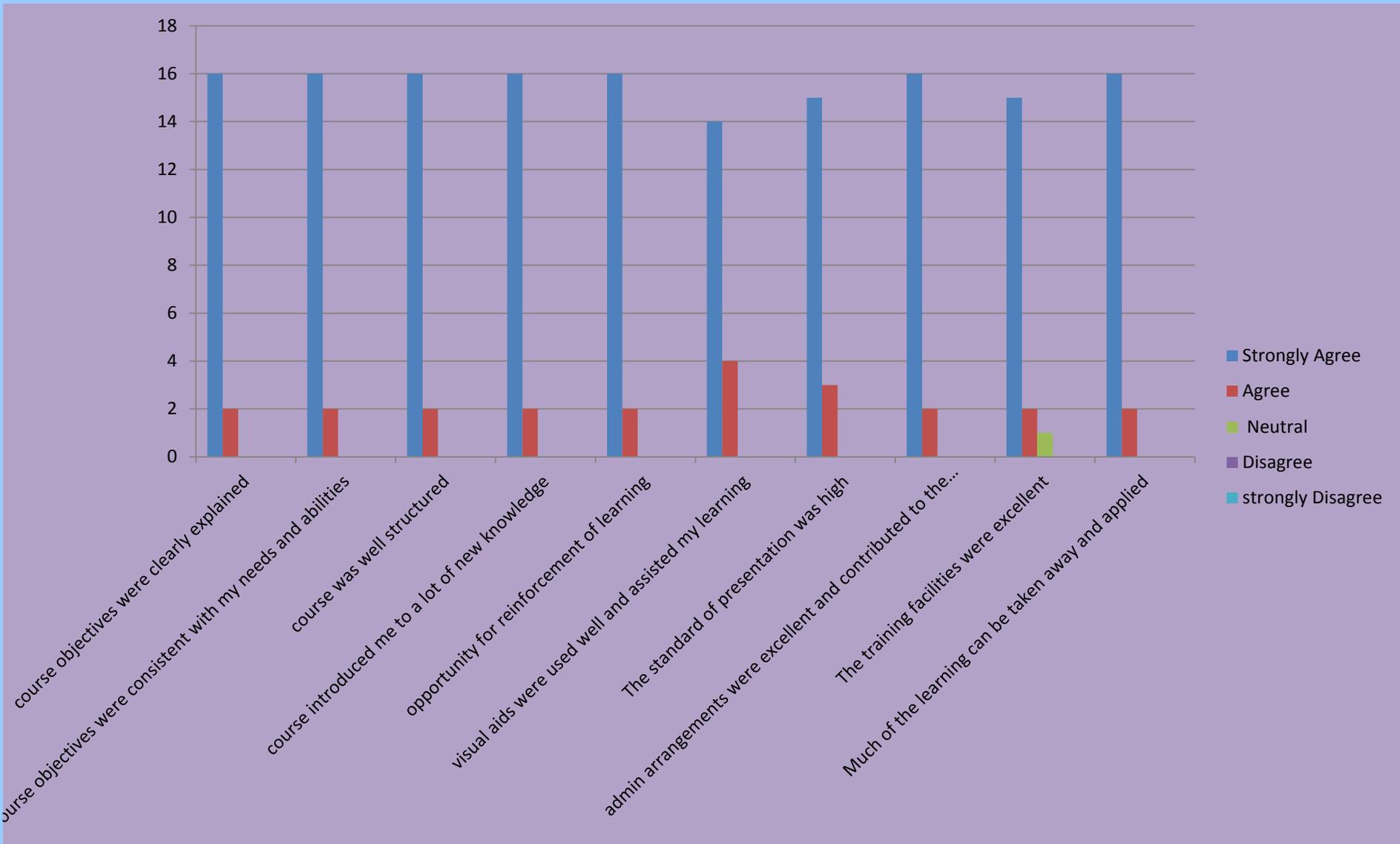
Literature & Articles

**“A new film claims root canals cause cancer.
Don’t believe it, dentists say” (The Guardian 4th Feb 2019)**

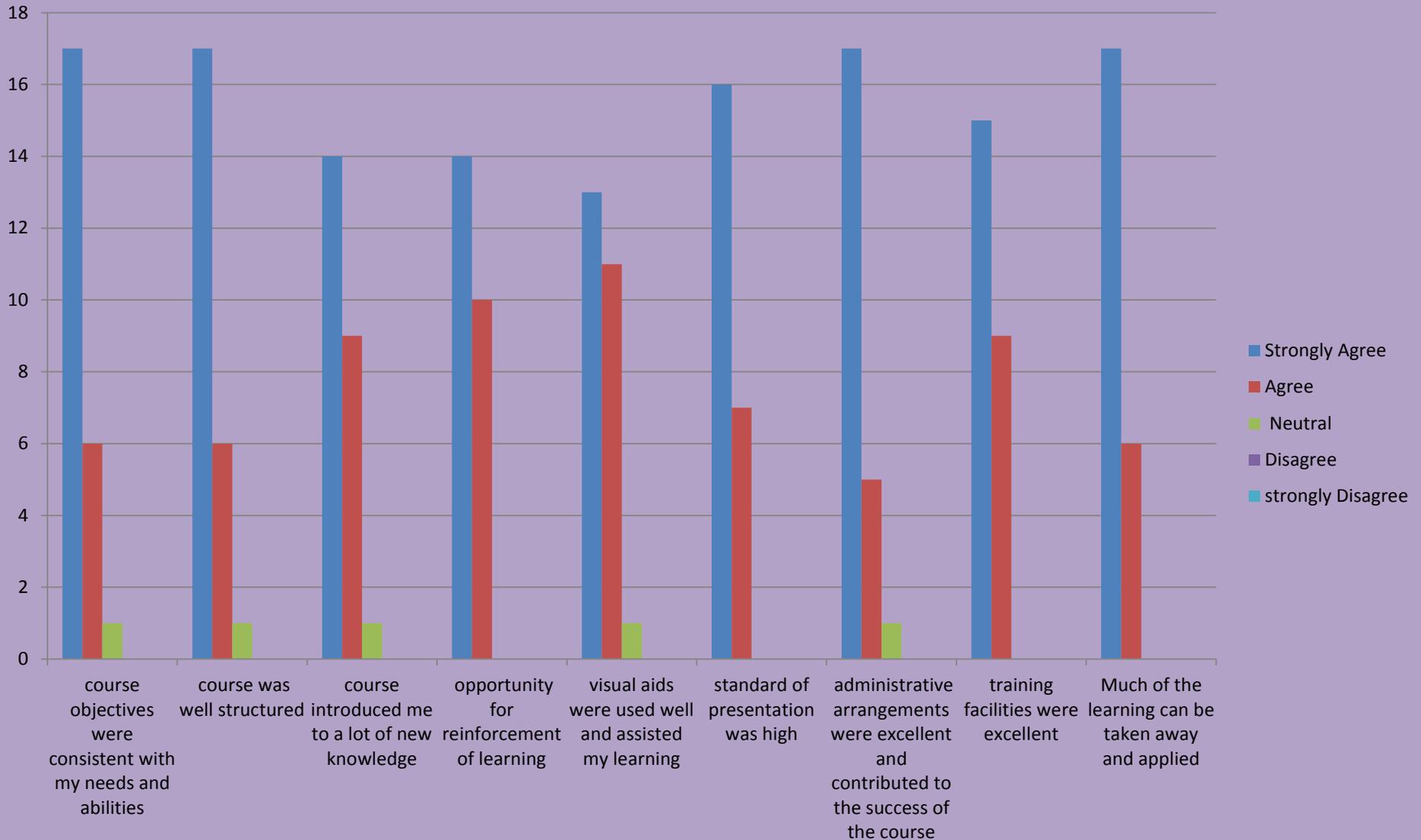


[Video Link](#)

Study Evening Jan 2019



Study Evening Feb 2019



Next meetings

Date & Time of next meeting at Newton
Community Hospital :

Thursday 6th June 2019- 6.00pm-7.30pm

Date & Time of next meeting Room F27,Warrington
Wolves, Warrington:

Tuesday 11th June 2019 6.00pm - 7.30pm