Long-term care residents with wounds are more vulnerable to infection, adding to other risk factors like advanced age and immunocompromised status.

Wound care can be a source of infection transmission in long-term care facilities when there are gaps in infection prevention practice.

**Ensure these steps are in place for every dressing change:**

- ✔ Disinfect work area and gather all supplies before starting.
- ✔ Wound cart should remain outside resident’s room and should never be accessed while wearing gloves.
- ✔ Wound care equipment, medications, and supplies should be dedicated to a single resident.
- ✔ Scissors must be dedicated to an individual resident and disinfected after each use.
- ✔ Multi-dose wound care medications should be dedicated to a single resident if possible. If not dedicated, put a small amount of medication in a clean container just prior to dressing change.
- ✔ Remove both gloves, perform hand hygiene, and put on clean gloves when moving from dirty to clean wound care activities, including after touching any item that could be contaminated.
- ✔ After completing wound care, discard unused supplies or dedicate them to the resident. Disinfect any equipment and surfaces that could have been contaminated during wound care.