

## Errata

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**Title:** HLTWHS002 Follow safe work practices for direct client care - Trainer's and assessor's guide

**Affected edition:** Version 1.1 November 2015

**Page number:** 109, 113, 115 (note that page numbers may have changed slightly)

| Attachments   |
|---|
| NEW p. 109, 113, 115: <i>HLTWHS002 Follow safe work practices for direct client care Trainer's and assessor's guide</i> |

**Please use the attached pages to replace erroneous page in the above resource.** Aspire Learning Resources

**Assessor comments:**

### **Solution 20**

Identifying risk of infection is the process of examining potential sources of infection, potential transmission routes and potential hosts and how each may contribute to the spread of infection.

If you identify a potential source of infection risk in your workplace it is important that you report it to your supervisor as soon as possible to minimise the risk of transmission.

Common sources of infectious micro-organisms include blood products, body fluids, secretions and excretions, broken skin and mucosal membranes.

Common causes of disease transmission include:

- putting contaminated fingers and objects into your mouth, nose or eyes
- breathing in infectious pathogens from the air, such as respiratory discharges from a cough or sneeze
- contaminated dust or spray from air conditioning units
- procedures that involve splashes of blood and other body fluids into the eye and other mucous membranes
- micro-organisms making contact with broken skin
- needle-stick and other penetrating injuries
- biting and spitting from a contaminated person.

**Assessor comments:**

power points, curtains or draperies close to heaters and the location of commonly used flammable household substances.

Nerelee should also attend basic fire safety training so that she knows how to respond appropriately in the emergency of a home-based fire.

**Assessor comments:**

### **Solution 8**

Responses may include two of the following:

- Older people
- Children
- People with disability, including limited or reduced mobility
- People with memory loss and/or psychological issues
- People who smoke or are affected by alcohol and other drugs
- People experiencing social and financial disadvantage, who live in old buildings and use old appliances

**Assessor comments:**

### **Solution 9**

Responses may include two of the following:

- Unattended cooking or unattended burning candles
- Careless smoking – not extinguishing butts or falling asleep while smoking
- Alcohol and/or drug consumption including prescription medications
- Hoarding or careless storage of materials
- Falling asleep and forgetting to turn off appliances or extinguish fire sources
- Young children playing with fire

**Assessor comments:**

### Solution 13

Responses should include two of the following:

- Use correct manual handling and lifting techniques
- Ask for help to use team lifting
- Use mechanical aids and lifting devices
- Use trolleys to carry laundry baskets and shopping
- Use grab rails around showers, bathrooms and steps
- Use long-handled equipment for cleaning to avoid overextending
- Adjust bed heights to a higher level for transfers and bed making where possible
- Arrange for rooms to be set up with sufficient space for care tasks

**Assessor comments:**

### Solution 14

The WHS policies and procedures should contain information on:

- manual-handling risk management processes
- how to identify manual-handling hazards
- how to assess hazardous manual tasks
- control measures for managing the risk associated with hazardous manual tasks
- common manual-handling risks in the workplace
- the roles and responsibilities of both the workers and the employer in managing manual-handling risks.

**Assessor comments:**