

Domain	Question ID	Elements To Be Assessed	Assessment	Notes
Facility Demographics	000100	Facility/Site Name		
Facility Demographics	000200	Site ID		
Facility Demographics	000300	Date Assessed		
Facility Demographics	000400	Completed by		
Hand Hygiene is Performed Correctly	010100	When hands are visibly soiled.		
Hand Hygiene is Performed Correctly	010200	After accidental barehanded touching of instruments, equipment, materials and other objects likely to be contaminated by blood, saliva, or respiratory secretions.		
Hand Hygiene is Performed Correctly	010300	Before and after treating each patient.		
Hand Hygiene is Performed Correctly	010400	Before putting on gloves.		
Hand Hygiene is Performed Correctly	010500	Immediately after removing gloves.		
Hand Hygiene is Performed Correctly	010600	Surgical hand scrub is performed before putting on sterile surgeon's gloves for all surgical procedures. <i>Note: Examples of surgical procedures include biopsy, periodontal surgery, apical surgery, implant surgery, and surgical extractions of teeth.</i>		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020100	PPE is removed before leaving the work area (e.g., dental patient care, instrument processing, or laboratory areas).		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020200	Hand hygiene is performed immediately after removal of PPE.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020301	Masks, Protective Eyewear, and Face Shields: DHCP wear surgical masks during procedures that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood or other body fluids.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020302	Masks, Protective Eyewear, and Face Shields: DHCP wear eye protection with solid side shields or a face shield during procedures that are likely to generate splashes or sprays of blood or other body fluids.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020303	Masks, Protective Eyewear, and Face Shields: DHCP change masks between patients and during patient treatment if the mask becomes wet.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020401	Gloves: DHCP wear gloves for potential contact with blood, body fluids, mucous membranes, non-intact skin, or contaminated equipment.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020402	Gloves: DHCP change gloves between patients; do not wear the same pair of gloves for the care of more than one patient.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020403	Gloves: DHCP do not wash examination or sterile surgeon's gloves for the purpose of reuse.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020404	Gloves: DHCP wear puncture- and chemical-resistant utility gloves when cleaning instruments and performing housekeeping tasks involving contact with blood or OPIM.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020405	Gloves: DHCP wear sterile surgeon's gloves for all surgical procedures. <i>Note: Examples of surgical procedures include biopsy, periodontal surgery, apical surgery, implant surgery, and surgical extractions of teeth.</i>		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020406	Gloves: DHCP remove gloves that are torn, cut, or punctured and perform hand hygiene before putting on new gloves.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020501	Protective Clothing: DHCP wear protective clothing (e.g., reusable or disposable gown, laboratory coat, or uniform) that covers personal clothing and skin (e.g., forearms) likely to be soiled with blood, saliva, or OPIM.		
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is Used Correctly	020502	Protective Clothing: DHCP change protective clothing if visibly soiled and immediately or as soon as possible if penetrated by blood or other potentially infectious fluids.		
Respiratory Hygiene / Cough Etiquette	030100	Signs are posted at entrances (with instructions to patients with symptoms of respiratory infection to cover their mouths / noses when coughing or sneezing, use and dispose of tissues, and perform hand hygiene after hands have been in contact with respiratory secretions).		
Respiratory Hygiene / Cough Etiquette	030200	Tissues and no-touch receptacles for disposal of tissues are provided.		
Respiratory Hygiene / Cough Etiquette	030300	Resources are provided for patients to perform hand hygiene in or near waiting areas.		
Respiratory Hygiene / Cough Etiquette	030400	Face masks are offered to coughing patients and other symptomatic persons when they enter the setting.		

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Respiratory Hygiene / Cough Etiquette	030500	Persons with respiratory symptoms are encouraged to sit as far away from others as possible. If possible, a separate waiting area is ideal.		
Sharps Safety	040100	Engineering controls (e.g., self-sheathing anesthetic needles, safety scalpels, needleless IV ports) are used to prevent injuries. <i>Examples source: CDC Basic Expectations for Safe Care Training Module 5</i>		
Sharps Safety	040200	Work practice controls (e.g., one-handed scoop technique for recapping needles, removing burs before disconnecting handpieces) are used to prevent injuries.		
Sharps Safety	040300	DHCP do not recap used needles by using both hands or any other technique that involves directing the point of a needle toward any part of the body.		
Sharps Safety	040400	DHCP use either a one-handed scoop technique or a mechanical device designed for holding the needle cap when recapping needles (e.g., between multiple injections and before removing from a reusable aspirating syringe).		
Sharps Safety	040500	All sharps are disposed of in a puncture-resistant sharps container located as close as possible to the area in which the items are used.		
Sharps Safety	040600	Sharps containers are disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulated medical waste rules and regulations.		
Sharps Safety	040700	Sharps containers are positioned in compliance with OSHA and NIOSH guidance.		
Safe Injection Practices	050100	Injections are prepared using an aseptic technique in a clean area free from contaminants or contact with blood, body fluids, or contaminated equipment.		
Safe Injection Practices	050200	Needles and syringes are used for only one patient (this includes manufactured prefilled syringes and other devices such as insulin pens). <i>Note: When using a dental cartridge syringe to administer local anesthesia, do not use the needle, syringe, or anesthetic cartridge for more than one patient. Ensure that the dental cartridge syringe is appropriately cleaned and heat sterilized before use on another patient.</i>		
Safe Injection Practices	050300	The rubber septum on a medication vial is disinfected with alcohol before piercing.		
Safe Injection Practices	050400	Medication containers (single and multi-dose vials, ampules, and bags) are entered with a new needle and a new syringe, even when obtaining additional doses for the same patient.		
Safe Injection Practices	050500	Single-dose (single-use) vials, ampules, and bags or bottles of intravenous solutions are used for only one patient.		
Safe Injection Practices	050600	Leftover contents of single-dose vials, ampules, and bags of intravenous solutions are not combined for later use.		
Safe Injection Practices	050700	Single-dose vials for parenteral medications are used when possible.		
Safe Injection Practices	050801	When using multi-dose medication vials: multi-dose vials are dedicated to individual patients whenever possible.		
Safe Injection Practices	050802	When using multi-dose medication vials: multi-dose vials to be used for more than one patient are kept in a centralized medication area and do not enter the immediate patient treatment area (e.g., dental operator) to prevent inadvertent contamination of the vial <i>Note: If a multi-dose vial enters the immediate patient treatment area it should be dedicated for single-patient use and discarded immediately after use.</i>		
Safe Injection Practices	050803	When using multi-dose medication vials: multi-dose vials are dated when first opened and discarded within 28 days unless the manufacturer specifies a shorter or longer date for that opened vial. <i>Note: This is different from the expiration date printed on the vial.</i>		
Safe Injection Practices	050900	Fluid infusion and administration sets (i.e., IV bags, tubings, and connections) are used for one patient only and disposed of appropriately.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060100	Single-use devices are discarded after one use and not used for more than one patient.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060200	Reusable critical and semi-critical dental items and devices are cleaned and heat-sterilized according to manufacturer instructions between patient use. <i>Note: If the manufacturer does not provide reprocessing instructions, the item or device may not be suitable for multi-patient use.</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060201	Adequate time for reprocessing is allowed to ensure adherence to all steps recommended by the device manufacturer, including drying and proper storage. <i>Note: Facilities should have an adequate supply of instruments for the volume of procedures performed and should schedule procedures to allow sufficient time for all reprocessing steps.</i> <i>Source: CDC Outpatient ICAR tool</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060202	Cleaning is performed as soon as practical after use (e.g., at the point of use) to prevent soiled materials from becoming dried onto devices. <i>Source: CDC Outpatient ICAR tool</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060203	Prior to transportation, items contaminated with blood and other potentially infectious materials are placed in a container. <i>Note: container should be puncture-resistant, leak-proof on the bottom and sides, labeled as biohazardous, and sealed.</i> <i>Source: OSHA 1910.1030(d)(2)(xiii)</i>		

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Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060300	Items are thoroughly cleaned according to manufacturer instructions and visually inspected for residual contamination before sterilization.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060301	Cleaning brushes are disposable or, if reusable, cleaned and high-level disinfected or sterilized (per manufacturer's instructions) after use. <i>Source: CMS Hospital Infection Control Worksheet 3.A.9</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060400	Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-cleared automated cleaning equipment (e.g., ultrasonic cleaner, instrument washer, washer-disinfector) is used to remove debris to improve cleaning effectiveness and decrease worker exposure to blood.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060500	Work-practice controls that minimize contact with sharp instruments (e.g., long-handled brush) are used and appropriate PPE is worn (e.g., puncture- and chemical-resistant utility gloves) if manual cleaning is necessary.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060600	After cleaning and drying, instruments are appropriately wrapped / packaged for sterilization (e.g., package system selected is compatible with the sterilization process being performed, hinged instruments are open, instruments are disassembled if indicated by the manufacturer).		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060700	A chemical indicator is used inside each package. If the internal indicator is not visible from the outside, an exterior chemical indicator is also used on the package. <i>Note: The chemical indicators may be integrated into the package design.</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060800	Sterile packs are labeled at a minimum with the sterilizer used, the cycle or load number, the date of sterilization, and if applicable an expiration date.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	060900	FDA-cleared medical devices for sterilization are used according to manufacturer's instructions.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061000	A biologic indicator (i.e., spore test) is used at least weekly and with every load containing implantable items.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061100	Logs for each sterilizer cycle are current and include results from each load and comply with state and local regulations.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061101	Immediate-use steam sterilization, if performed, is only done in circumstances in which routine sterilization procedures cannot be performed. <i>Source: Outpatient CDC ICAR IC Assessment tool</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061102	Instruments that undergo immediate-use steam sterilization are used immediately and not stored. <i>Source: Outpatient CDC ICAR IC Assessment tool</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061200	After sterilization, dental devices and instruments are stored so that sterility is not compromised.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061300	Sterile packages are inspected for integrity and compromised packages are reprocessed before use.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061400	Instrument packs are not used if mechanical (e.g., time, temperature, pressure) or chemical indicators indicate inadequate processing (e.g., color change for chemical indicators).		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061500	The instrument processing area has a workflow pattern designed to ensure that devices and instruments clearly flow from high contamination areas to clean / sterile areas (i.e., there is clear separation of contaminated and clean workspaces).		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061600	Reusable heat sensitive semicritical items that cannot be replaced by a heat stable or disposable alternative are high-level disinfected according to manufacturer's instructions.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061700	High-level disinfection products are used and maintained according to manufacturer instructions.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061701	Manufacturer instructions are followed for preparation. <i>Source: Outpatient CDC ICAR IC Assessment tool</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061702	Manufacturer instructions are followed for testing for appropriate concentration. <i>Source: Outpatient CDC ICAR IC Assessment tool</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061703	Manufacturer instructions are followed for replacement (i.e., upon expiration or loss of efficacy) <i>Source: Outpatient CDC ICAR IC Assessment tool</i>		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061800	Dental handpieces (including the low-speed motor) and other devices not permanently attached to air and waterlines are cleaned and heat-sterilized according to manufacturer instructions.		
Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061901	If digital radiography is used in the dental setting — FDA-cleared barriers are used to cover the sensor and barriers are changed between patients.		

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Sterilization and Disinfection of Patient-Care Items and Devices	061902	If digital radiography is used in the dental setting — After the surface barrier is removed, the sensor is ideally cleaned and heat sterilized or high-level disinfected according to the manufacturer’s instructions. If the item cannot tolerate these procedures, then at a minimum, the sensor is cleaned and disinfected with an intermediate-level, EPA-registered hospital disinfectant. <i>Note: Consult with manufacturers regarding compatibility of heat sterilization methods and disinfection products.</i>		
Environmental Infection Prevention and Control	070100	Clinical contact surfaces are either barrier-protected or cleaned and disinfected with an EPA-registered hospital disinfectant after each patient. An intermediate-level (i.e., tuberculocidal claim) disinfectant is used if visibly contaminated with blood.		
Environmental Infection Prevention and Control	070200	Surface barriers are used to protect clinical contact surfaces that are difficult to clean (e.g., switches on dental chairs, computer equipment, connections to hoses) and are changed between patients.		
Environmental Infection Prevention and Control	070300	Cleaners and disinfectants are used in accordance with manufacturer instructions (e.g., dilution, storage, shelf-life, contact time, PPE).		
Environmental Infection Prevention and Control	070400	Regulated medical waste is handled and disposed of according to local, state, and federal regulations.		
Environmental Infection Prevention and Control	070500	DHCP engaged in environmental cleaning wear appropriate PPE to prevent exposure to infectious agents or chemicals (PPE can include gloves, gowns, masks, and eye protection). <i>Note: The correct type of PPE depends on infectious or chemical agent and anticipated type of exposure.</i>		
Water Management	080100	Dental unit waterline treatment products / devices are used to ensure water meets EPA regulatory standards for drinking water (i.e., ≤ 500 CFU / mL of heterotrophic water bacteria) for routine dental treatment output water.		
Water Management	080101	Product manufacturer instructions (i.e., waterline treatment product, dental unit manufacturer) are followed for chemical disinfection/ filtration of dental water.		
Water Management	080102	Product manufacturer instructions (i.e., waterline treatment product, dental unit manufacturer) are followed for chemical shocking of dental unit lines.		
Water Management	080200	Sterile saline or sterile water is used as a coolant / irrigant when performing surgical procedures. <i>Note: Use devices specifically designed for delivering sterile irrigating fluids (e.g., sterile bulb syringe, single-use disposable products, and sterilizable tubing).</i> <i>Note: Examples of surgical procedures include biopsy, periodontal surgery, apical surgery, implant surgery, and surgical extractions of teeth.</i>		
Water Management	080201	Approved delivery method is used when dispensing steril water during surgical procedures (eg: sterile syringe delivery).		
Water Management	080300	For any device connected to the dental water system that enters the patient's mouth: Water and air are discharged for a minimum of 2 minutes at the beginning of each day. <i>Note: Examples include hand pieces, ultrasonic scalers, air or water syringes</i> <i>Source: CDC Basic Expectations for Safe Care Training Module 9 Dental Unit Water Quality</i>		
Water Management	080301	For any device connected to the dental water system that enters the patient's mouth: Water and air are discharged for a minimum of 20-30 seconds after each patient. <i>Note: Examples include hand pieces, ultrasonic scalers, air or water syringes</i> <i>source: CDC Basic Expectations for Safe Care Training Module 9 Dental Unit Water Quality</i>		
Water Management	080400	Equipment is used that requires filtered or distilled water (e.g. autoclaves).		
Water Management	080401	Manufacturers IFUs are followed to ensure the appropriate water quality is used in equipment.		
Water Management	080402	Facility has an in house system to produce water needed for equipment.		
Water Management	080403	Facility has an in house system to automatically fill/ drain any equipment that requires water for use.		
Water Management	080500	DHCP can identify where anti-retraction mechanisms are in place. <i>Source: NE ICAP Recommendation</i>		
Water Management	080501	Manufacturer's instructions for maintenance of anti-retraction mechanisms are available. <i>Source: NE ICAP Recommendation</i>		
Water Management	080502	If maintenance is recommended for anti-retraction mechanisms, the site can provide evidence that the maintenance has been done and is up to date. <i>Source: NE ICAP Recommendation</i>		