

10 Key Elements of SICPs

Protecting Patients, Staff & Visitors — Everywhere, Always

What Are SICPs?

Essential practices used at all times, in all care settings, for all individuals, regardless of known infection status.

Why They Matter

SICPs reduce the risk of infection from:

- Blood & body fluids.
- Secretions & excretions (excluding sweat).
- Non-intact skin & mucous membranes.
- Contaminated equipment or surfaces.

To protect effectively against infection risks, SICPs must be used consistently by all staff.



Patient Placement & Infection Risk Assessment



Hand Hygiene

Safe Management of the Care Environment

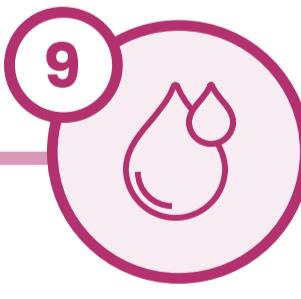
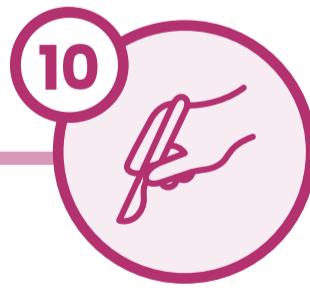
Safe Management of Care Equipment



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Safe Management of Linen

Respiratory & Cough Hygiene



Occupational Safety: Preventing Exposure (Incl. Sharps Injuries)

Safe Management of Blood & Body Fluid Spillages

Safe Disposal of Waste (Including Sharps)

Reference: Adapted from NHS England's National Infection Prevention and Control Manual – Chapter 1: SICPs. NHS England. *Chapter 1: Standard infection control precautions (SICPs)*. National Infection Prevention and Control Manual for England. Available at: <https://www.england.nhs.uk/national-infection-prevention-and-control-manual-nipcm-for-england/chapter-1-standard-infection-control-precautions-sicps/>