

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF  
NEW MEXICO AMBULATORY SURGICAL CENTERS  
2009-2012\***

Name	Deemed	Non-Deemed	Licensed Only	Inspections			
				2009	2010	2011	2012
Albuquerque Ambulatory Eye Surgery		x				x	
Albuquerque Surgery Center	x				x		
Albuquerque Health Partners Endoscopy Center	x						
Clovis Surgical Center		x			x		
Eisbach Facial Plastic Surgery			x				
Endoscopy Center of Las Cruces		x				x	
Endoscopy Center of Santa Fe		x			x		x
Endoscopy Center, A Department of Los Alamos Medical Center			x				
Eye Surgery Center of New Mexico		x		x			x
Fillmore Eye Clinic		x			x		
Four Corners Ambulatory Surgery Center	x						
Las Cruces Surgical Center	x					x	
Lazaro Surgery Center		x			x		
Mountain View Surgery Center		x			x		

Name	Deemed	Non-Deemed	Licensed Only	Inspections			
				2009	2010	2011	2012
New Mexico Orthopaedic Surgery Center	x						
Physicians Plaza Surgery Center of Santa Fe	x				x	x	
Plains Regional Outpatient Surgery			x				
PMG Surgery			x				
Presbyterian Day Surgery			x				
San Juan Endoscopy		x				x	
Southern New Mexico Surgery Center	x						
Southwest Endoscopy		x					
Southwestern Same Day Surgery		x				x	
UNMH OSIS Sports Medicine Ambulatory Surgical Center			x				
UNMH OSIS Surgery Center II			x				
UNMH Digestive Disease Endoscopy Center			x		x		

## SAFE INJECTION PRACTICES

- Needles are used for only one patient
- Syringes are used for only one patient
- Medication vials are always entered with a new needle and syringe
- Single use vials are used on only one patient
- Manufacturer pre-filled syringes are used on only one patient
- Bags of IV solution are used on only one patient
- Medication tubing and connectors are used on only one patient
- If a product is labeled "single use" it cannot be used again

### "A Persistent Misconception and Dangerous Practice"

- The lack of a needle does NOT make a syringe reusable. A syringe should be used only once
- A syringe is never protected against contamination by changing the needle or by using needleless systems

Source: The Association for Professionals in Infection Control & Epidemiology, *Infection Prevention for Ambulatory Surgery Centers: Meeting CMS Conditions for Coverage* (2011)

## STANDARD PRECAUTIONS

Standard Precautions are minimum infection prevention practices that apply to all patient care, regardless of suspected or confirmed infection status of the patient, in any setting in which healthcare is delivered. These practices are designed to both protect healthcare personnel and prevent healthcare personnel from spreading infections among patients.

Standard Precautions include: 1) hand hygiene; 2) use of personal protective equipment (e.g. gloves, gowns, masks); 3) safe injection practices; 4) safe handling of potentially contaminated equipment or surfaces in the patient environment; and 5) respiratory hygiene/cough etiquette.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Guide to Infection Prevention for Outpatient Settings: Minimum Expectations for Safe Care*,  
<http://www.cdc.gov/HAI/pdfs/guidelines/standards-of-ambulatory-care-7-2011.pdf>, p. 8