OSCE checklist for aseptic technique (ANTT)

An OSCE checklist for aseptic technique (ANTT) covers deciding which level you need, preparing a clean field, cleaning your hands, identifying what must not be touched, and keeping those parts protected from start to finish. Learn the exact framework your course uses.

OSCE checklist for aseptic technique (ANTT): steps to practise

1. Say what the procedure is and whether it needs Standard-ANTT or Surgical-ANTT, based on your policy.
2. Clean the tray or surface and gather everything you will need, so that you do not leave the field.
3. Wash or rub your hands, then set out the equipment on the clean field.
4. Name the key parts, the ones that must not be touched, and the key sites, such as an open wound or a cannula hub.
5. Clean your hands again and put on gloves of the right type.
6. Use a non-touch technique, so key parts only touch other key parts or key sites.
7. If a key part is touched, stop and replace it.
8. Carry out the procedure, keeping the field clean.
9. Dispose of used items correctly, remove gloves and apron, and clean your hands.
10. Clean the tray, and record the procedure.

What candidates commonly forget

- Saying which parts are key parts and key sites.
- Cleaning hands at both stages, before and after gloves.
- Not leaving the field to fetch missing items.
- Replacing anything contaminated.
- Disposing of sharps and waste correctly.

Local policy comes first

This is our own practice checklist. Your college, hospital or country may do some steps differently. Where local policy and this list disagree, follow local policy. ANTT is a defined framework with its own training, and some courses use different words, such as clean or sterile technique. Learn the version your institution teaches. You can practise with an AI patient, and try one station free with no sign-up. See also the general OSCE nursing checklist.

Common questions

What is ANTT?

Aseptic Non Touch Technique is a framework for protecting patients from infection during procedures. Your course will teach its exact terms.

What are key parts and key sites?

Key parts are the items that must not be touched, such as a needle tip. Key sites are places where germs can enter, such as a wound or cannula.

Do I wear sterile gloves?

It depends on the procedure and your policy. Say which gloves you chose and why.

Sources

- WHO guidelines on hand hygiene in health care
- NICE QS61: Infection prevention and control
- The ANTT Practice Framework

Checked 2026-11-13. Fees and rules change, so confirm them with the regulator before you book.