

**Beebe Healthcare**  
**Margaret H. Rollins School of Nursing**  
**Nursing 101 - Foundations of Nursing**

**Infection Control Class Prep 10/14/22**

You will be required to complete the lesson on ATI, “Chain of Infection & Body Defenses.” You will complete the lesson (No need to print anything) and on this handout, write the proper order for the Chain of infection, an example of each of the components of the chain of infection, 3 nursing interventions and the rationale for doing them to protect against infections. Please submit this assignment electronically to Mrs. Wingate’s dropbox labeled, “Infection Control” **by 0830 on 10/14/22.**

**\*\***To access the assignment on ATI, follow these instructions: Log on to ATI, Go to the tab, “My ATI”, then look for the module, “Engage Fundamentals RN.” Click it and look for “Foundations of Nursing Practice” tab and click it. Next will be, “Infection Control & Isolation, then choose the lesson to the left called, “Chain of Infections & Body Defenses.”

For additional Learning: Fundamental Takeaways: Infection Control /Isolation Flashcards. (Optional)

**Proper order of the Chain of Infection with an example of each:**

1. Infectious agent (EX: staphylococcus aureus)
2. Reservoir (EX: table)
3. Portal of Exit (EX: wound drainage)
4. Mode of transmission (EX: contact)
5. Portal of entry (EX: nose)
6. susceptible host (EX: cancer patient receiving chemotherapy)

**3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:**

1. **Ensure that you are performing good hand hygiene before entering a patient room, performing any patient care, and leaving a patient’s room.** Maintaining good hand hygiene decreases bacteria on your hands and ensures that you are not transmitting anything to your patient. This breaks the cycle at mode of transmission

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**2. Educate client about the importance of oral hygiene and bath/shower at the start of shift.**

As we learned in basic care, the purpose of baths or shower is to decrease the number of bacteria on the skin. This is also important for wound management. Oral hygiene decreases the number of bacteria in the mouth and keeps sores and stuff from forming from bacteria. This breaks the cycle at new bacteria entering the body (portal of entry)

**3. limit the number of visitors for patients who are at high risk for infection or whose immune system is very compromised as needed.** Limiting visitors protects the patient from having bacteria introduced to their environment. This breaks the cycle by not introducing new bacteria.