

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

Infection Control Class Prep 10/13/23

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 10/13/23.**

******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: Staphylococcus Aureus
2. Reservoir: a human
3. Portal of exit: wound drainage
4. Mode of transmission: physical contact
5. Portal of entry: oral cavity
6. Susceptible host: someone who has had a recent transplant

3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:

1. Perform hand hygiene before entering a client’s room and before exiting a client’s room.
 - a. Proper hand hygiene is the most effective way of breaking the mode of transmission link within the chain of infection. By washing your

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hands or using a waterless hand rub, you are eliminating most bacteria present on your hands, preventing the spread of harmful pathogens and microorganisms.

2. Before entering a client's room who is on droplet precautions, wear proper PPE, including a gown, mask, and gloves.
 - a. The utilization of proper PPE is important to break the portal of entry link of the chain of infection. By protecting their mucosa, healthcare workers are preventing harmful microorganisms and pathogens from traveling into their body.
3. Using Sani-wipes, sanitize frequently used surfaces in the client's room, including their bedside table before each use.
 - a. By sanitizing frequently used surfaces by the patient and healthcare workers, you are breaking the reservoir link in the chain of infection. Sani-wipes are effective at removing almost all harmful pathogens and microorganisms, except C. diff, from hard surfaces, reducing the spread of infection.