

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

Infection Control Class Prep 10/11/24

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 10/11/24.**

******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. Presence of an infectious agent
 - a. *Clostridium difficile*, or *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - b. Flora from GI tract moving into other body parts or tracts.
2. An available reservoir
 - a. Animate living creatures: animals, humans, insects, birds
 - b. Intimate: table, bed, soil, water, food, medical equipment, IV fluids, feces
3. A portal of exit from the reservoir
 - a. Ears, nose, mouth, skin, blood, body fluids, influenza
4. A mode of transmission from the reservoir to the host
 - a. Contact, droplet, airborne
5. A portal of entry to enter a susceptible host
 - a. Ears, nose, mouth, skin, mucous membranes, influenza
6. A susceptible host
 - a. Patient with suppressed immune system, virulent infectious agents

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3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:

1. Hand hygiene and proper use of PPE can limit the presence and stop the spread of an infectious agent (limiting mode of transmission from one patient to nurse/another patient).
2. Properly moisturizing and cleansing a pt's skin can reduce portals of entry for infectious agent (keeps the skin intact and not dry).
3. Proper foley care and administration of antibiotics can decrease infectious agents encountering the natural flora of the GI and GU tracts.