

**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. Bacterium, parasite, virus, prion are agents that can harm a person’s body, immune system, microorganism.
2. An available reservoir
  - a. Inanimate or animate objects/things
  - b. Animals, birds, stool, contaminated equipment that allow the growth of the infectious agent.
3. A portal of exit from the reservoir
  - a. The route in which the infectious agent can exit the reservoir.
  - b. Body orifices: ear, nose, mouth
4. A mode of transmission from the reservoir to a host
  - a. How the infectious agent moves from place to place
  - b. Droplets, airborne, direct contact
5. Portal of entry

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- a. Body orifices, open skin, that allow infectious agents entrance into the body
- b. Nose, ear, mouth, open wounds
- 6. Susceptible host
  - a. The host must be susceptible in order for the infectious agent to prevail within the host.
  - b. Factors that make a host more susceptible
    - i. Older/Younger age, poor nutrition, poor rest, weakened immune system, radiation therapy, medications.

**3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:**

- 1. Proper use of PPE
  - a. PPE like face masks, gowns, gloves, and face shields prevent direct contact with infectious agents and break the chain in the modes of transmission phase. It also breaks the chain in the portal of exit/entry phase.
- 2. Proper hand hygiene
  - a. Maintaining clean hands with proper hand hygiene prevents the growth of infectious agents and stops our hands from becoming reservoirs. Disinfecting our working areas prevents the same things.
- 3. Increasing hosts line of defense
  - a. Maintaining strong immunity through proper diets, rest, hygiene and avoiding risky behaviors protects us from becoming susceptible hosts.