

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

Infection Control Class Prep 10/10/25

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 10/10/25.**

******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 – something which contains a bacterium, fungus, virus, parasite or prion.
2. Reservoir – Habitat of the infectious agent; where it lives, grows and reproduces/replicates itself (Ex. Soil, water, feces, people, insects)
3. Portal of exit- route by which infectious agent can leave the reservoir. (Ex: body orifice, body fluids. Can sometimes be the same as portal of entry)
4. Modes of transmission – how bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, and prions move from place to place. (Contact, droplet and airborne)
5. Portal of Entry- anybody orifice (Ex: ears, nose, mouth) which infectious agents can replicate or for a toxin to act)
6. Susceptible Host – infectious agent may reside in the body but does not cause problems. Other clients may show mild manifestations or become ill (possibly

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die). This is required for the infectious agent to take hold and become reservoir for infection.

3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:

1. Hand hygiene, this will help stop the spread of bacteria. This will be most effective if everyone on the healthcare team abides by guidelines for hand hygiene.
2. Proper disposal of soiled or contaminated materials/linens. Things which are soiled or contaminated should be disposed in the proper area (white carts with green bags at Beebe hospital) with proper PPE on. This will help stop the spread of bacteria.
3. Proper sterilization and disinfection of the patient care area is extremely necessary. This will help stop the spread of bacteria on the surfaces of tools used in the procedure especially if they are to be cleaned and re-used for the next client.