

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 that contains a bacterium, fungus, virus, parasite, or prion. (ex: Clostridium difficile)
2. Reservoir – habitat of the infectious agent, where it grows. (ex: table, bed)
3. Portal of Exit – the route by which an infectious pathogen can leave the reservoir. (ex: GI tract)
4. Mode of transmission (ex: contact)
5. Portal of entry – can be any body orifice. (ex: mouth, nose)
6. Susceptible host (client with suppressed immune system)

3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:

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1. Perform hand hygiene before and after all patient contact, especially with bodily fluids. Proper hand washing removes germs and breaks the chain of infection.
2. Using appropriate PPE, including gloves, masks, gowns, and eye protection. Using PPE creates a physical barrier to prevent exposure to infectious agents.
3. Maintaining aseptic technique during procedures that encounter bodily fluids (ex: dressing changes). Aseptic techniques prevent germs and microorganisms from entering sterile body sites.