

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: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Clostridium difficile*
2. Reservoir: table, bed
3. Portal of Exit: wound drainage, GI tract
4. Mode of Transmission: contact
5. Portal of Entry: mouth, nose
6. Susceptible Host: client with suppressed immune system

3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:

1. Perform proper hand hygiene before entering and exiting the patient’s room, and after every interaction.

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

Rationale: Hand hygiene is the most effective way to break the mode of transmission and prevent the spread of pathogens between patients and healthcare workers.

2. Use the appropriate PPE (gloves, masks, gowns) and follow the proper donning and doffing procedure.

Rationale: PPE creates a barrier that prevents microorganisms from transferring between the nurse's and patient's portal of entry (mucous membranes/ broken skin). This interaction prevents the chain of infection.

3. Disinfect surfaces and patient care equipment between uses.

Rationale: Cleaning and disinfecting surfaces and equipment helps eliminate microorganisms, which in turn reduces the risk of pathogens spreading.