

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 – flora from the GI tract can move somewhere else in the body and create an infection there
2. Reservoir – soiled water or IV fluids, or feces
3. Portal of Exit – ear, nose or mouth; can also be the skin
4. modes of transmission – contact, droplet, airborne, vehicle
5. Portal of entry – can be any body orifice, including the ears, nose, mouth, breaks in the skin or mucous membranes
6. Susceptible host – a person that is immunocompromised and more susceptible to obtain an infection

3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:

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1. Hand hygiene: hand hygiene is the most basic way to prevent infection, as it helps kill the pathogens on the skin, decreasing spread of infection via direct contact.

2. Proper isolation precautions: Isolation precautions are imperative in stopping the spread of infection; proper isolation precautions help prevent contact, droplet, and airborne modes of transmission, majorly decreasing the risk of infection.

3. Vaccines: Vaccines against certain contagious infections is a very good way to decrease the infection risk, as it creates antibodies to prevent the susceptible host or anybody who comes into contact with the infection from getting the infection, or lessening the symptoms of the infection.