

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 will contain bacteria, fungi, virus, or parasite.
Ex. Cdiff
2. Reservoir- An area where the infectious agent can live, grow, and replicate itself. Ex. Stagnant water
3. Port of exit- The infectious agent can leave the reservoir. Ex. Draining wound.
4. Modes of transportation- How bacteria, fungi, virus’, parasites, and prions move from location to location. This can happen either droplet or airborne. Ex. Cough, nasal secretions
5. Portal of entry- Any body orifice like ears, nose, mouth, or skin that provides a place for an infectious agent to replicate. Ex. Mouth
6. Susceptible host- Required for the infectious agent to take hold and become a reservoir for infection. Ex. Someone with a impaired immune system.

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3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:

1. Doing proper PPE, in the correct sequence. Performing PPE in the correct sequence will ensure no spread of bacteria or airborne bacteria. If done incorrectly, bacteria can spread to different locations of the body, then be transferred throughout the hospital.

2. Performing proper hand hygiene. Performing proper hand hygiene will eliminate majority of the bacteria on the skin, eliminate majority of bacteria transmission from patient to patient. Decreasing overall infectious risk.

3. Maintaining aseptic techniques. Maintaining aseptic techniques when entering someone's body will ensure no infection and no further cause of bacterial spread that could easily lead to death.