

**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** (e.g. Influenza virus or E. Coli bacteria)
  - 2. Reservoir** (e.g. Infected person’s (respiratory tract) housing the pathogen)
  - 3. Portal of Exit** (e.g. coughing, sneezing, or saliva by mouth or nose- how the pathogen leaves the reservoir)
  - 4. Mode of Transmission** (e.g. droplet transmission through coughing)
  - 5. Portal of Entry** (e.g. Mucous membranes, respiratory tract, breaks in skin- how it enters)
  - 6. Susceptible Host** (e.g. immunocompromised individual or other risk factors that increase factors of catching infection)
- 3 Nursing Interventions w/ Rationales:**

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**1. Perform proper hand hygiene before and after patient care/contact-** helps remove transmittable organisms/germs/pathogens and breaks the chain of transmission between the portal of exit and the portal of entry.

**2. Use appropriate PPE based on isolation precautions-** prevents contact with infection agents and protects both the healthcare workers and the patients.

**3. Clean surfaces/equipment properly that come into contact with patients after each use (e.g. stethoscope or blood pressure cuff)-** eliminates pathogens from the environment, reducing reservoirs and modes of transmission for the pathogens to spread.