

INFECTION CONTROL



control
Infection
care
PCA
gloves
HandWashing
Standard
Safety
Precautions
rules
personal
Germs

Abdulameer Al-Mussawi and Saba Adnan

Nursing College/ University of Basrah

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Objectives

2

- Learn about the basic principles of infection and disease.
- Understand how disease is transmitted.
- Review infection control measures.
 1. Recognize patient safety as an important nursing responsibility in global health care systems.
 2. Apply required knowledge in preventing and/or minimizing infection.
 3. Perform appropriate behaviors required to prevent health care associated infections.
 4. Demonstrate required competence to provide patients with safe care.

Definition of Terms

3

Host: living animal or plant

Agent: something that produces or is capable of producing an effect, i.e. infection

Vector: an organism (as an insect) that transmits an agent from one organism or source to another

Vehicle: inanimate object (food, water, etc) that can carry an agent from one organism to another

Definition of Terms

4

Disease: impairment of normal functioning, manifested by signs and symptoms

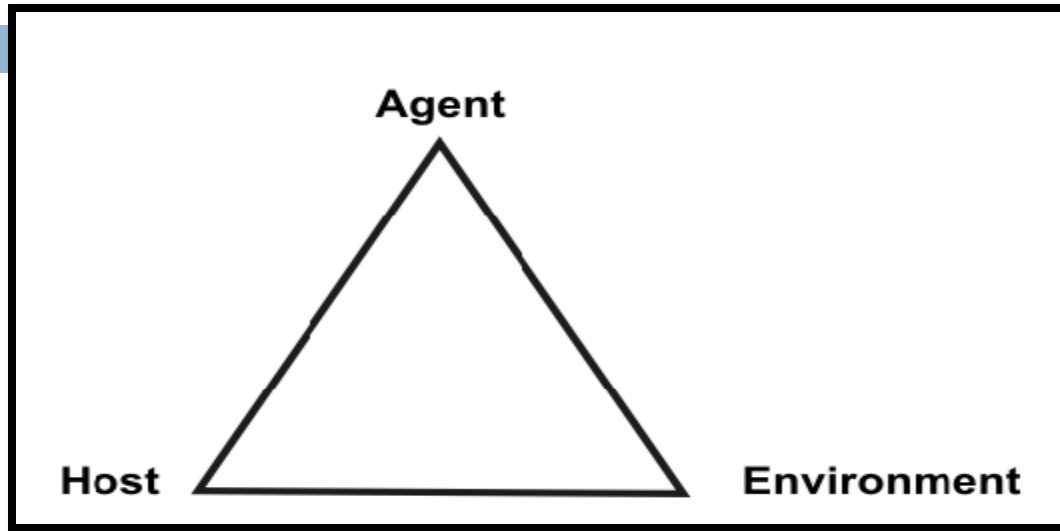
Infection: the state produced by the establishment of an infective agent in or on a suitable host , host may or may not have signs or symptoms

Carrier: individual harbors the agent but does not have symptoms. Person can infect others.

Reservoir: habitat (man, animal, etc.) in which the agent normally lives, grows, and multiplies

Disease Causation

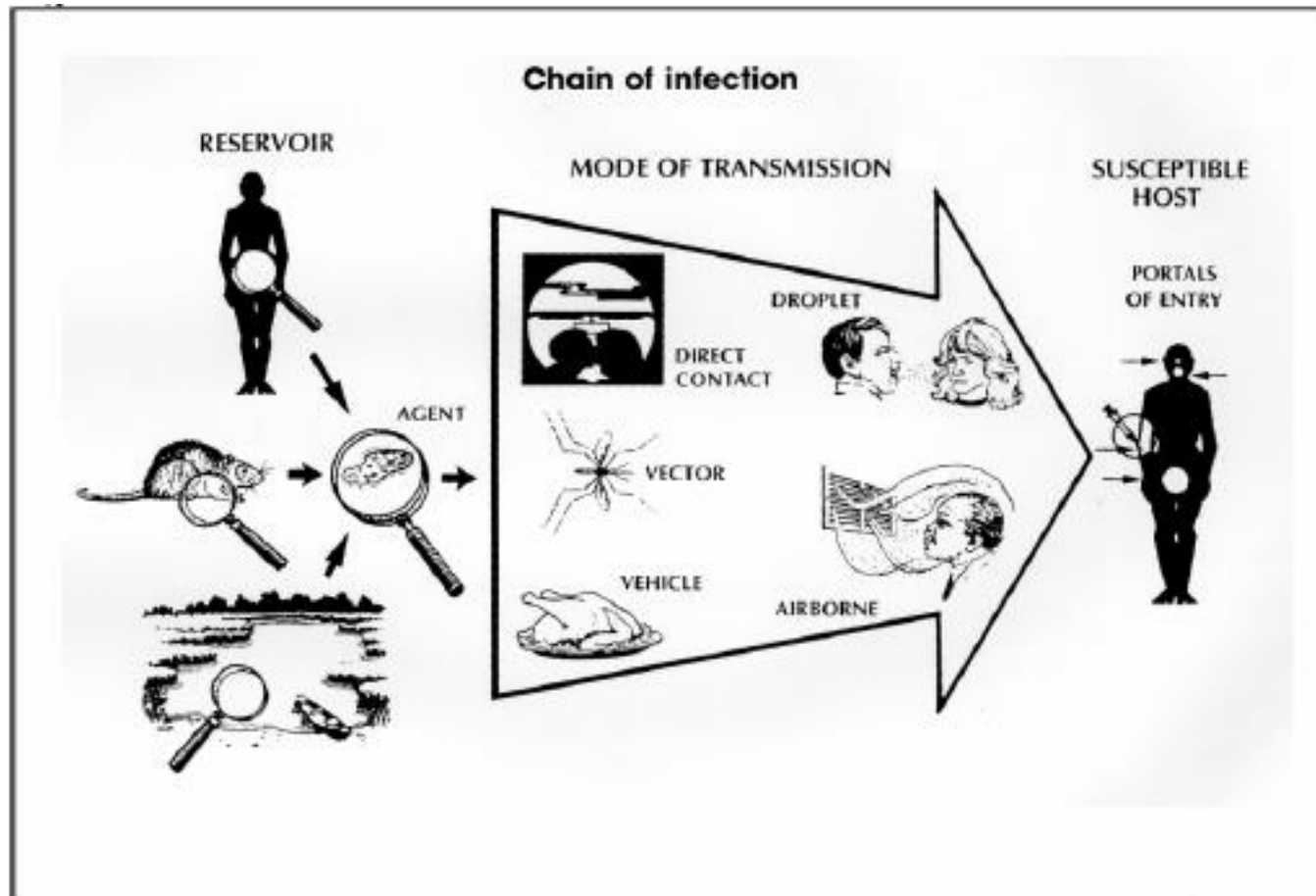
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HOST Characteristics	Types of AGENTS	ENVIRONMENTAL Factors
Age	Biologic – bacteria, virus, molds	Housing – crowding, noise
Gender	Chemical – poison, alcohol	Air – temperature, humidity
Occupation	Physical - trauma, fire	Water , food
Race		
Marital status		
Genetic profile		

Disease Transmission

6



Mode of Transmission

7

Route	Example	Disease
Direct contact	Kissing, sexual contact, skin-to-skin contact	STDs, skin infections, scabies
Droplet	Organism on large respiratory droplets that people sneeze, cough, drip, or exhale. Disease spread when people are close to each other (usually <3 feet) and inhale droplet.	Mumps, pertussis (whooping cough), common cold, 'strep throat', meningitis
Indirect contact	Contact with contaminated surfaces, clothing, etc	Skin infections, diarrheal disease
Vector	Bite from disease-carrying ticks, fleas, mosquitoes	Lyme disease, LaCrosse encephalitis
Vehicle	Eat/drink contaminated food/beverage, transfuse infected blood, fomites (bedding, infected tattoo needle)	Some diarrheal disease, hepatitis b/c
Airborne	Organism on dust particles or small respiratory droplets that may become aerosolized when people sneeze, cough, laugh, or exhale	Chickenpox, Tuberculosis, Smallpox, SARS, Anthrax (inhalational)

Infection Control

8

Route	Example	Control Measures
Direct contact	Kissing, sexual contact, skin-to-skin contact	Use of barrier (condom, clothing, dressing)
Droplet	Organism on large respiratory droplets that people sneeze, cough, drip, or exhale.	Respiratory etiquette
Indirect contact	Contact with contaminated surfaces, clothing, etc	Hand-hygiene, sanitizing infected surfaces
Vector	Bite from disease-carrying ticks, fleas, mosquitoes	Vector control
Vehicle	Eat/drink contaminated food/drink, transfuse infected blood, fomites (bedding, infected tattoo needle)	Proper hygiene and sanitation, cook food/boil water, etc.
Airborne	Organism on dust particles or small respiratory droplets	Respiratory etiquette, isolation (if necessary)

Infection Prevention

9

Education and Training

- Hygiene
- Sanitation
- Follow public health recommendations – food preparation, isolation and quarantine

Vaccination

- Keep up to date

Medicine

- Prophylactic antibiotics – meningitis, pertussis

Main Sources of Infection

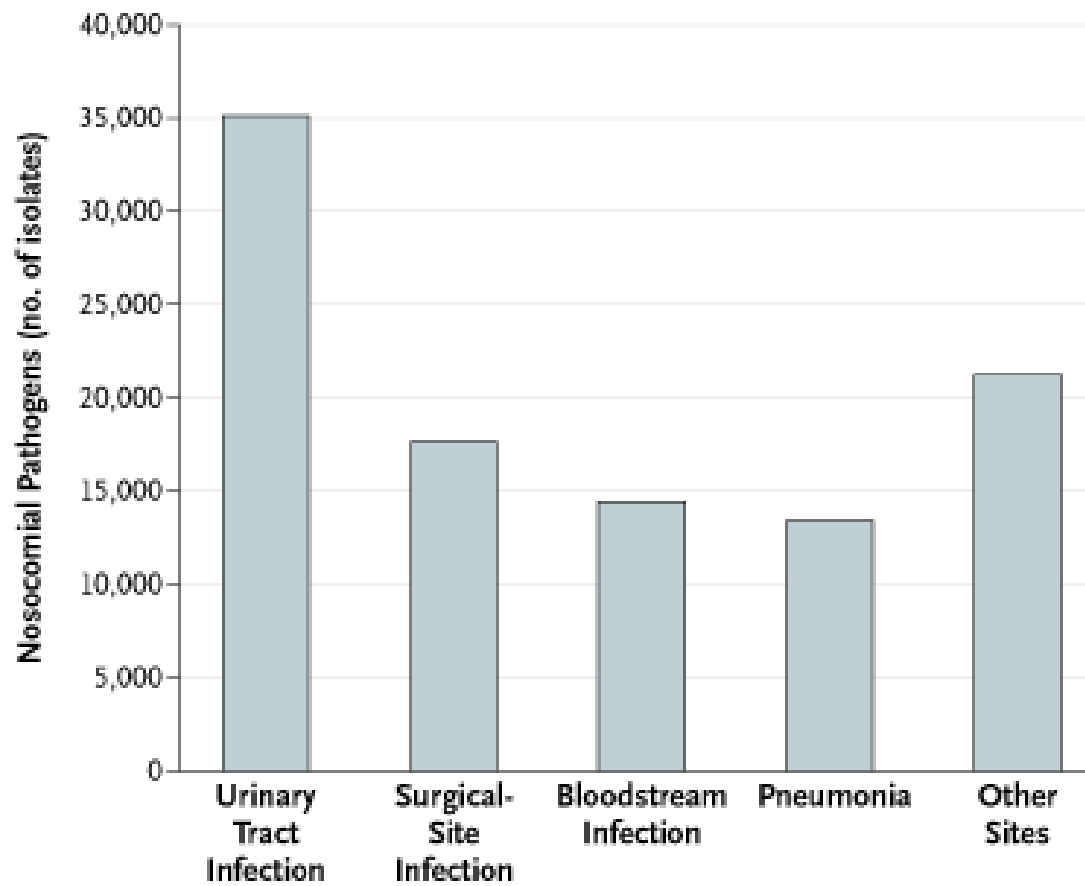
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- Person to person via hands of health-care providers, patients, and visitors
- Personal clothing and equipment (e.g. Stethoscopes, flashlights etc.)
- Environmental contamination
- Airborne transmission
- Hospital staff who are carriers
- Rare common-source outbreaks

Main Routes for infections

11

- Urinary tract infections (UTI)
 - ▣ Catheter-associated UTIs are the most frequent, accounting for about 35% of all HAI.
- Surgical infections: about 20% of all HAI
- Bloodstream infections associated with the use of an intravascular device: about 15% of all HAI
- Pneumonia associated with ventilators: about 15% of HAI



Summary

An Ounce of Prevention Keeps the Germs Away

Follow these easy and low-cost steps to stop many infectious diseases.



Clean Your Hands Often

Keeping your hands clean is one of the best ways to keep from getting sick and spreading illnesses.



Routinely Clean and Disinfect Surfaces

Cleaning with soap, water, and scrubbing *removes* dirt and most germs. However, using a disinfectant cleaner *kills* germs, giving even better protection.



Handle and Prepare Food Safely

- Clean hands and surfaces often
- Separate – don't cross-contaminate one food with another
- Cook foods to proper temperatures
- Chill – refrigerate foods promptly



Get Immunized

Getting immunizations is easy, low-cost, and saves lives. Make sure you and your kids get the shots suggested by your doctor.



Use Antibiotics Appropriately

Antibiotics don't work against viruses such as colds and flu. Unnecessary antibiotics can be harmful. Antibiotics should be taken exactly as prescribed by your doctor.



Be Careful with Pets

Pets should be routinely cared for by a vet. Babies and children under age 5 should be watched carefully around pets and animals. Always wash hands after touching animals or animal waste.



Avoid Contact with Wild Animals

Wild animals can carry deadly diseases and pass them to you and your pets. Keep your house free of wild animals by not leaving any food around. Keep garbage cans sealed.

For information about ordering brochures and posters, please visit www.cdc.gov/ounceofprevention