**Guided Lecture Notes, Chapter 12, Infection Control Measures**

Learning Objective 1. Explain the differences between communicable diseases that are considered endemic, epidemic, and pandemic. (Refer to PowerPoint slides xx.)

Learning Objective 2. Define the term *health care–associated infection* (HAI) and discuss ways a person could get an infection within the health care system. (Refer to PowerPoint slides 2 and 3.)

* Explain to the students that there are more people with infections located in a health care facility, as well as many people who have an increased susceptibility to infection.
* Discuss that a common cause of HAI is from germs being carried on the hands of health care workers from one patient or resident to another. Handwashing is the most effective method of preventing the spread of infection.
* Have learners refer to learning activities located at the end of the chapter.

Learning Objective 3. List the four major methods of infection control. (Refer to PowerPoint slides 4 to 9, 18 to 26.)

* Discuss the four methods of infection control: medical asepsis, surgical asepsis, barrier methods, and isolation precautions.
* Have learners refer to learning activities located at the end of the chapter.

Learning Objective 4.List the four techniques of medical asepsis. (Refer to PowerPoint slides 4 to 9, 18.)

* Explain the techniques that make up medical asepsis, such as sanitization, antisepsis, disinfection, and sterilization.
* Give examples of how each technique involved with medical asepsis, sanitization, antisepsis, disinfection, and sterilization is used in the health care setting.
* Explain that surgical asepsis is used for procedures that involve entering a person’s body. Examples of procedures that require surgical asepsis include surgical procedures, injections, sterile dressing changes, the insertion of IV catheters, and the insertion of urinary catheters. Stress that in most states, performing procedures that require surgical asepsis is not within a nursing assistant’s scope of practice. However, some facilities will provide extra training in this area if performing procedures that require surgical asepsis is part of the nursing assistant’s job description.
* Have learners refer to learning activities located at the end of the chapter.

Learning Objective 5.State how personal protective equipment (PPE) is used in infection control. (Refer to PowerPoint slides 19 to 25.)

* Explain that barrier methods are used to control infection in the health care setting. A barrier is an object that physically prevents microbes from reaching a health care provider’s skin or mucous membranes.
* List the types of PPE and describe the use of each.
* Demonstrate and discuss the procedure of removing gloves.
* Demonstrate and discuss the procedure of putting on a gown.
* Demonstrate and discuss the procedure of putting on and removing a mask. Make sure to explain how to tie the mask properly so that it fits against the face snugly, without gaps. You should breathe through the mask, not around it.
* Demonstrate and discuss the procedure of putting on and removing more than one article of PPE.
* Have learners refer to learning activities located at the end of the chapter.

Learning Objective 6. Explain the standard precautions that are taken with every patient or resident. (Refer to PowerPoint slides 26 to 29.)

* Define the term standard precautions.
* Explain that standard precautions are taken with every patient or resident because many times, it is impossible to know whether the person is infected with a bloodborne pathogen. Standard precautions are designed to reduce the health care worker’s exposure to pathogens in blood and other body fluids.
* Have learners refer to learning activities located at the end of the chapter.

Learning Objective 7. Describe the three types of transmission-based precautions and explain when they are used. (Refer to PowerPoint slides 30 to 32.)

* Discuss how transmission-based precautions are used to protect both the health care worker and other people in a health care facility from infection.
* Explain the purpose of contact precautions and methods used in the health care setting.
* Explain the purpose of airborne precautions and the methods used in the health care setting.
* Explain the purpose of droplet precautions and the methods used in the health care setting.
* Have learners refer to learning activities located at the end of the chapter.

Learning Objective 8. Demonstrate proper hand hygiene, gloving, masking, gowning, and double-bagging techniques. (Refer to PowerPoint slides 10 to 17.)

* Discuss proper hand hygiene. Make a note of important points on a flip chart or whiteboard. Prepare a list stating when the hands should be washed. The instructor should supplement the list with the points the participants have left out.
* Explain why you should wash your hands. Focus on the role of a nursing assistant as a health care worker, and discuss the importance of hand hygiene together as a class.
* Explain the advantages of using alcohol-based hand rubs for routine hand decontamination. Stress that if your hands are visibly soiled with dirt, blood, or other body fluids or substances, you must wash them at the sink, using soap and water. However, if your hands are not visibly soiled, it is acceptable to use an alcohol-based hand rub to decontaminate your hands instead of hand hygiene.
* Have learners refer to learning activities located at the end of the chapter.