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Ati basic concept template infection control planning a protective environment. What are the five basic principles for infection control. Ati basic concept template safety and infection control. Ati active learning template basic concept safety and infection control.

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ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE

Basic Concept

STUDENT NAME: Ashley Stevens

CONCEPT: Infection control

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER: Pg. 101 to 103

Related Content

Isolation, airborne precautions, contact precautions

- Staff members should always perform hand hygiene prior to entering the isolation room and upon exiting the room
- Always wear a mask- wear an N95 mask if you are fit tested or a PAPR if you are not fit tested
- Must keep the door closed
- Disinfect equipment with disinfectant wipes between patients
- When transporting a patient on airborne precautions: have the patient wear a snug fitting surgical mask

Underlying Principles

- Have visitors check with nursing for mask instructions
- A precautions sign will be placed on the outside of the door
- All necessary equipment needed for the patient will be gathered before entering the room
- Perform hand hygiene before entering the isolation room and don PPE in the correct order
- Remove PPE in the correct order and perform hand hygiene after exiting the isolation room
- Once an item is brought into the isolation room- do not remove it

Nursing Interventions

What? When? Why? How?

Who: Any staff members entering the isolation room must perform hand hygiene prior to entering the room and after any contact with the patient and will properly don staff isolation equipment

When: prior to entering the isolation room to provide any care and/or assistance to the patient

Why: The use of proper PPE will prevent any contamination or infection to other patients or staff members outside of the isolation room

How: The use of proper PPE will prevent direct contact of any possible bacteria. This will reduce the risk of transmission

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REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE:Related Content (E., DELEGATION, LEVELS OF PREVENTION, ADVANCE DIRECTIVES)Underlying Principles Nursing InterventionsWHO? WHEN? WHY?

HOW?Victoria Portugal Infection Control 11-Isolation guidelines are a group of actions that include hand hygiene and use barrier precautions, which intend to reduce the transmission of infectious organisms-Apply to every patient regardless of diagnosis and implementation must occur whenever there is anticipation of coming into contact with potentially infectious material-Change PPE after contact with each patient and between procedures with the same patient if in contact with large amounts of blood and bodily fluidsStandard Precautions: applies to all bodily fluids, non-intact skin, and mucous membranes -hand hygiene with alcohol based sanitizer or soap and water if hands are visibly soiled -masks and eye protection, gloves, face shieldsAirborne Precautions: -private room, N95, negative pressure airflow room -used for measles, varicella, pulmonary or laryngeal TBdroplet Precautions: -private room or room with a patient that has the same disease -surgical mask for providers and visitors -patient wears mask while outside room/home -used for pneumonia, rubella, pertussis, mumps, flu, and scarlet feverContact Precautions: -private room or room with patient that has the same disease -gloves and gowns worn by providers and visitors -used for MDRO, scabies, impetigo, herpes simplex, wound infections, RSV, shigella-change PPE with each patient-hand hygiene with alcohol based sanitizer or soap and water when indicated-assist patient and family to understand reason for isolation and PPE-take precautions to ensure environment is not contaminated ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATES Basic ConceptSTUDENT NAME CONCEPT

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REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE:Related Content(E., DELEGATION, LEVELS OF PREVENTION, ADVANCE DIRECTIVES)Underlying Principles Nursing InterventionsWHO? WHEN? WHY? HOW?Barbara DudleyInfection ControlLevels of PreventionDelegationThe performance of goodand frequent hand washingis a very important step tohelp prevent the spread ofpathogens.Keeping the body and theenvironment clean helps toprevent tje spread of germsNurse to perform frequent and effective hand-hygiene before and after careEducate client about good oral hygiene to decrease the growth of microorganisms, Have client do a return demonstration as neededEncourage client to drink plenty of fluids to help prevent stasis which causes microorganisms to grow in the urinary tract; adequate hydration helps keep skin intact, which prevents microorganisms from entering the bodyUse of aseptic techniqueUse of proper PPE, such as gloves, gown, goggles, mask, N95 mask, and shieldKeep the environment around the patient clean and clutter freeEnsure that APnfollows procedures for handwashing and aseptic techniques. Ensure that they are wearing the proper PPE when requiredAs you were browsing something about your browser made us think you were a bot. There are a few reasons this might happen: You're a power user moving through this website with super-human speed. You've disabled cookies in your web browser. A third-party browser plugin, such as Ghostery or NoScript, is preventing JavaScript from running. Additional information is available in this support article. To regain access, please make sure that cookies and JavaScript are enabled before reloading the page.