



INFECTION CONTROL

KEYWORDS

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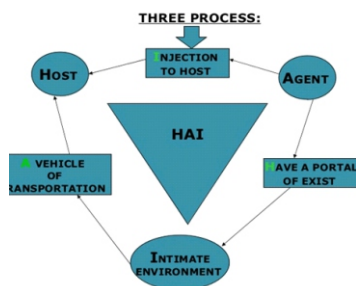
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DEFINITION

- **INFECTION**-It is the entry of foreign species in the host and causing some sign and symptoms to host.
- **SECONDARY INFECTION**-Is an infection that occurs during or following treatment of another already existing primary infection, eg; patient admitted in hospital,acquired urinary tract infection

TRANSMISSION:It Is the transfer of a disease/infection from an infected individual or group to a previously uninfected individual or group. Pathogen that cause disease may be transmitted from one person to another by one or more of the following means:

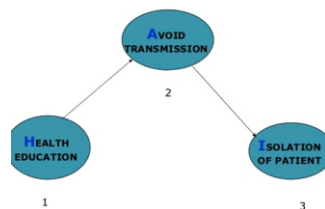
- **droplet contact** ;coughing or sneezing, on another person eg:TB, COLD
- **INDIRECT CONTACT**; usually by touching soil contamination or a contaminated surface
- **DIRECT CONTACT**; Touching an infected person,
- **AIR BORNE DISEASE**-If the micro-organism can remain in the air for long period eg:TB
- **Faecal-oral transmission**; eg-water borne infection
- Vector borne transmission-carried by insects or other animal eg:malaria
- **LATROGENIC TRANSMISSION**-Transmission due to medical procedure,such as infection or transplantation of infected material eg:MRSA infection
- Disease can be transmitted in two ways;
- Horizontal disease transmission
- disease transmission
- Chain of infection
- Infection agent,
- Reservoir,
- Portal of exit,
- Mode of transmission
- Portal of entry of host
- Susceptible host



NATURE OF INFECTION

- Infection involves injury of the body by living organism which enter it
- The body is in relation to the external world by its surface only,and organism must enter it by someone of these surface.
- The surface of the body protect from invasion to a greater or less degree.
- The skin protects by the impervious horny layer on the outside
- The internal surface are much more exposed to attack and the protection is not so efficient
- The lungs at first sight seem to offer the most favourable surface for infection
- Infection rarely takes place from the surface of oesophagus which leads the mouth to the stomach
- Infection of the genito urinary surface is comparatively rare
- Urinary tract infection
- Avoid using catheter always.
- If needed use intermittent catheterization
- Use small bore catheter and proper lubrication
- **NOSO COMIAL INFECTION**
- NCI ARE INFECTIONS WHICH OCCURS AS A RESULT OF TREATMENT IN A HOSPITAL,BUT SECONDARY TO THE PATIENT ORGIN CONDITION
- **WHY NCI ARE SO COMMON INCLUDES;**
- Hospital house large no of people who are sick
- Increased amount of op patient
- Medical staff moves from pt to pt
- Many meTransmission of ncidical procedure byepass the body nature protective barriers
- Routine use of anti microbial agents in hospital Contact transmission
- Direct contact
- Indirect contact
- Droplet transmission
- Airborne transmission
- Common vehicle transmission EG;FOOD,WATER,MEDICATION
- Vector borne transmission

PREVENTION OF INFECTION



PREVENTION

- ISOLATION

- HAND WASHING
- GLOVING
- APRONS

- MITIGATION-THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF CONTROLLING NCI IS TO IMPLEMENTING QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL

MEASURE TO THE HEALTH.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

1. Pest control & Vector Control Measures
2. Wet Mopping of floor.
3. Proper B&W Disposal
4. Disinfection & disposal of fomites
5. Safe Drinking Water
6. Clean Toilets
7. CSD Supply
8. Hospital Structural Survey
9. Modular OTE & Laminar Flow

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION

- UP REFERS to the practice of avoiding contacts with patients, body fluids, by wearing of non-porous such as medical gloves goggles, and face shields