



This still counts as smoking!




Leave your bad mood outside

Lesson 3: Chain of infection

Unit 638: Infection Prevention And Control



 No mobile phones out or on loud



Save food for after learning!



AIM: to understand how to break the chain of infection to minimise spread (LO1)

OBJECTIVES

By the end of the lesson you will all be able to

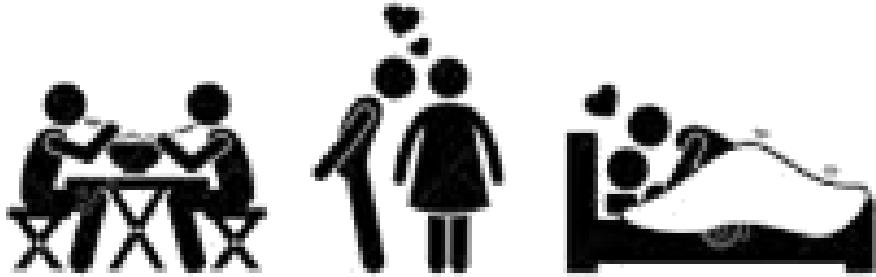
- **Identify** the chain of infection
- **Describe** at **least 2** aspects of how infection spreads through the chain (1.1)
- **Explain** at **least 1** method of reducing infection and breaking the chain (1.2)

Recap

Spider gram at least 5 ways infections spread

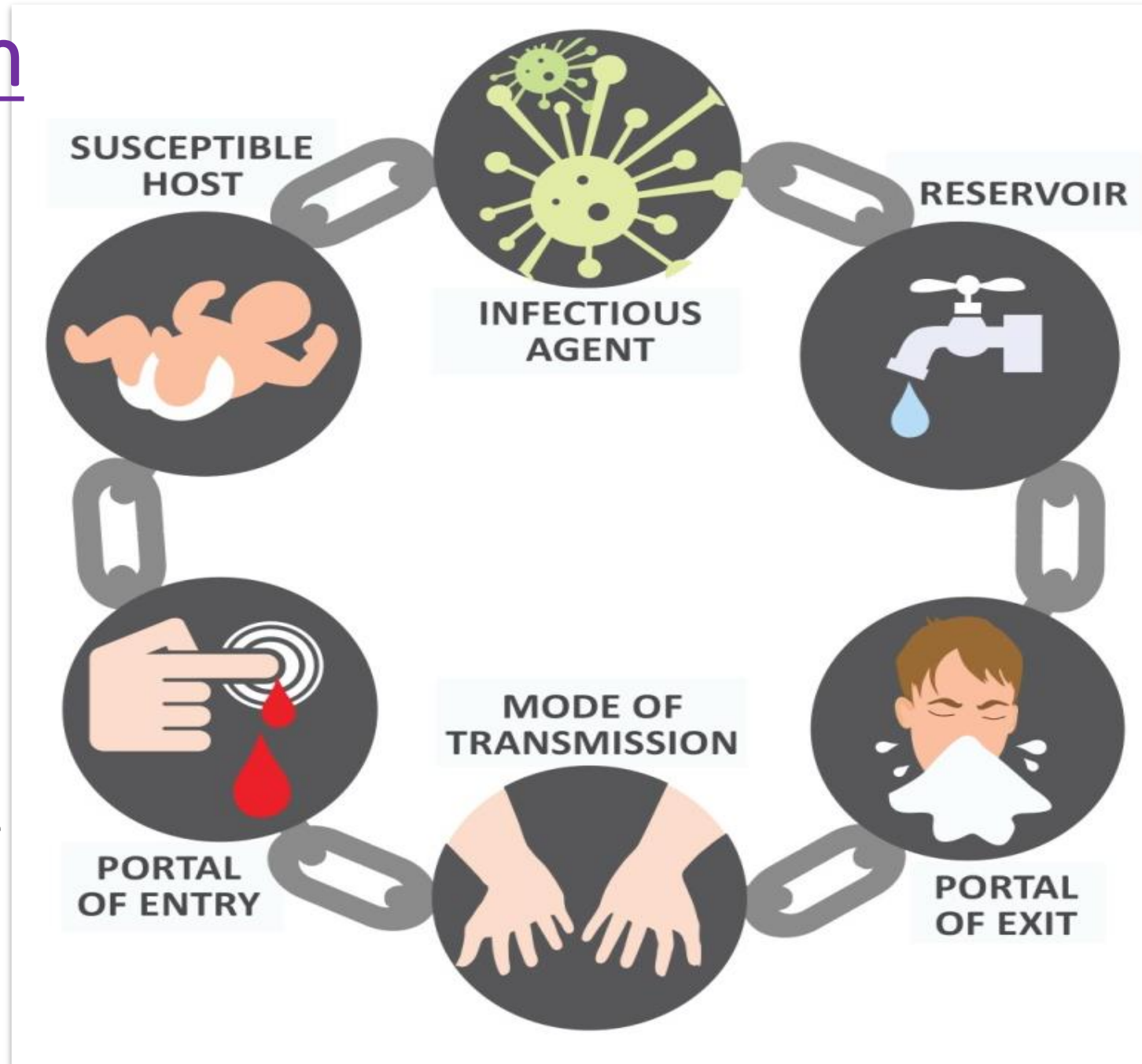
(to form part of your coursework)

- through the air
- from direct or indirect contact with another person
- soiled objects
- skin or mucous membrane (such as the nose, mouth, throat and genitals)
- saliva
- urine
- blood and body secretions
- through sexual contact
- through contaminated food and water



The Chain of Infection

- **Infectious agent**
Infectious agents are microorganisms (or microbes) with the ability to cause infection.
- **Reservoir**
Where infection live, survive, thrive and reproduce – 3p's, equipment...
- **Portal of exit**
how the infection can leave the reservoir.
- **Mode of transmission**
The way in which the organism moves or is carried from one place to another.
- **Portal of entry**
An opening allowing the infection to enter the host.
- **Susceptible host**
People who lack the immunity to overcome invasion by microorganisms.



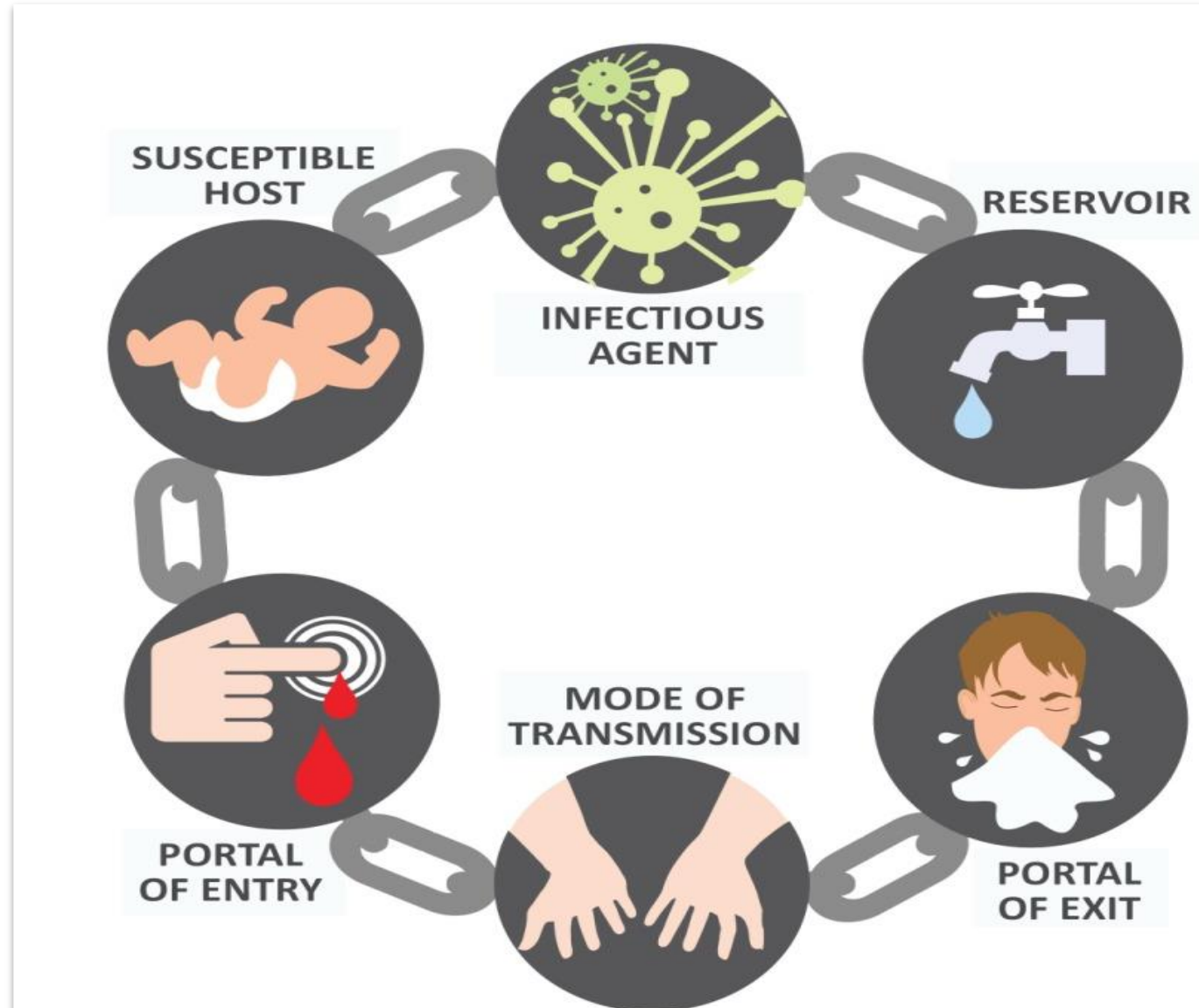
The Chain of Infection

There are 6 points within the chain of infection

In groups of 3-4:

Create a scenario of infection describing how it spreads through the chain. What might happen at each point within the chain

For example: infectious agent could be bacteria (salmonella)
Reservoir could be people (eating)



1 Example

2+ example

Does it have to be in a certain order?



Break the chain

- In your groups consider the infections we have looked at and how they were treated.
- What methods of trying break the chain of infection to stop infection spreading?
- Be prepared to explain your answer.
- Do we agree or disagree with the methods

Methods
– at least
1 each

Why will
it work?

What might
stop it
working



Infectious agent

- preventative treatment
- rapid identification
- prompt treatment
- good health and hygiene.

Reservoir

- good health and hygiene
- environmental sanitation
- disinfection/sterilisation
- hand hygiene.

Portal of exit

- hand hygiene
- control of excretions and secretions
- proper attire
- appropriate disposal of trash and waste.

Mode of transmission

- hand hygiene
- proper food handling
- isolation procedures
- airflow control
- disinfection/sterilisation.

Portal of entry

- hand hygiene
- wound care
- catheter care
- aseptic technique

Susceptible host

- treatment of primary disease
- recognising high risk clients.

Breaking the chain

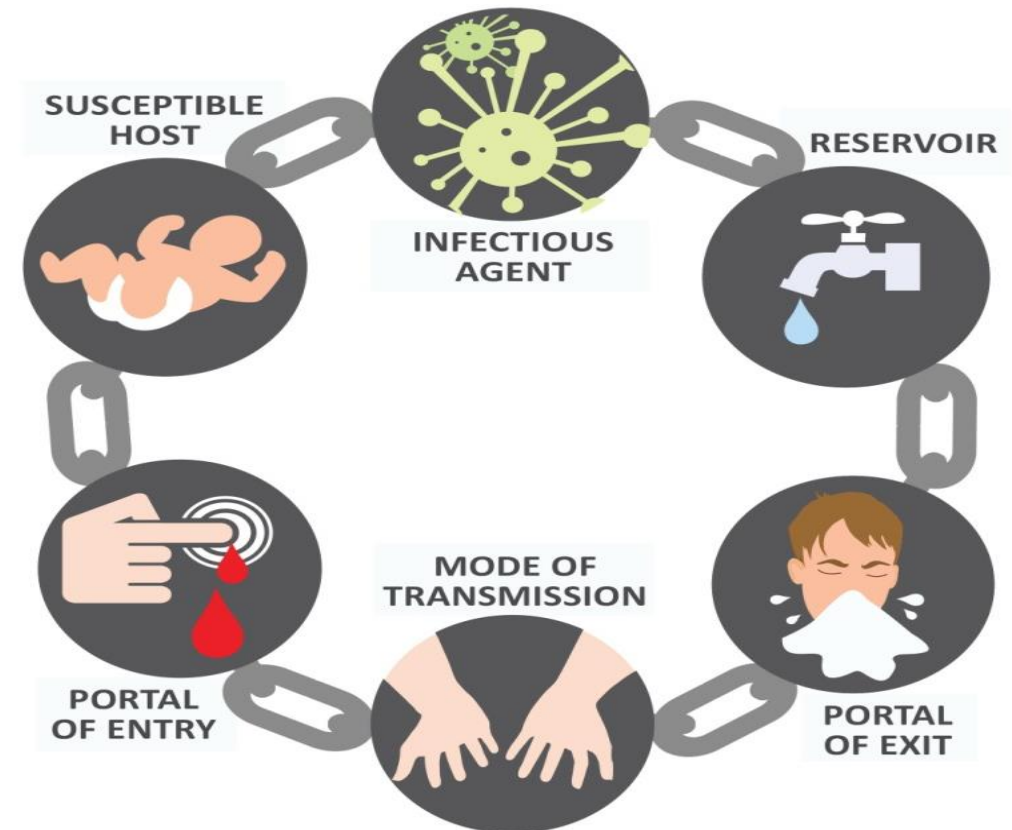
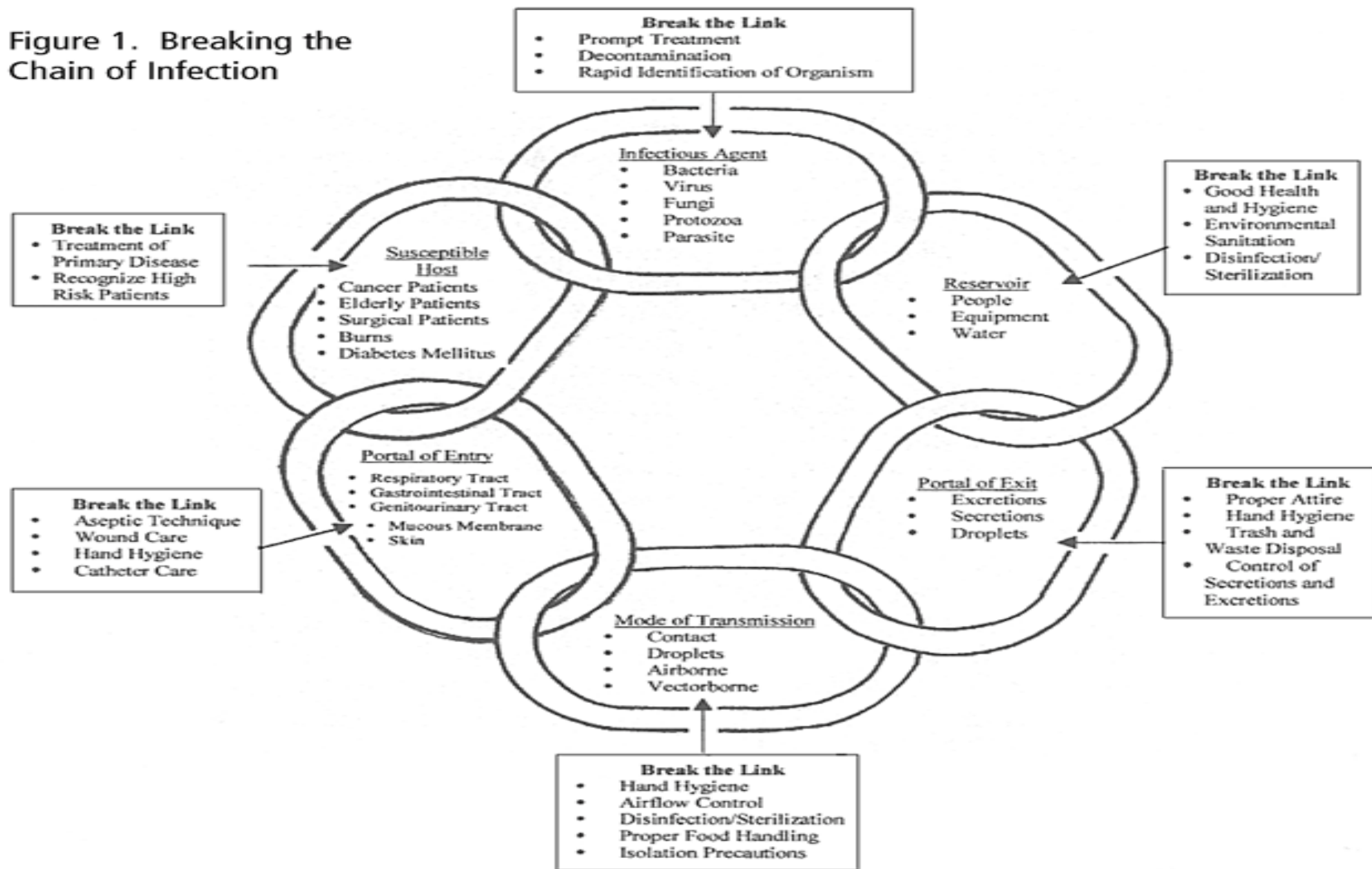


Figure 1. Breaking the Chain of Infection



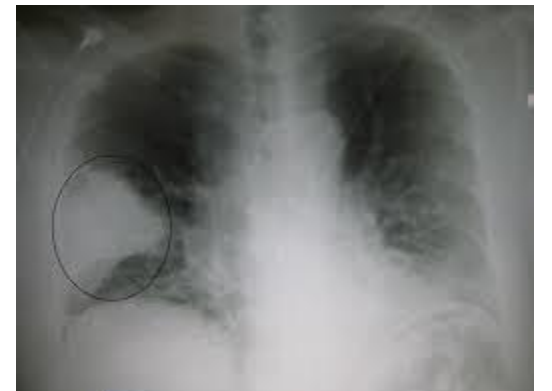
Healthcare Associated Infections

Known as **HAI's** transmitted.....

- as a direct result of treatment in, or contact with, a health or social care setting
- as a result of healthcare delivered in the community
- outside a healthcare setting (for example, in the community) and brought in by patients, staff or visitors and transmitted to others (for example, norovirus).

Which Infections?

- Do any of you know the names of any Healthcare Associated Infections HAI's?
- MRSA – Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus
- C.Diff - Clostridium Difficile
- E.Coli – Escherichia Coli
- Pneumonia



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Before you go...

- Chain of questions....
- I will begin



Your assignment

Create an informative leaflet about one type of infection

Within it you MUST include:

- Identify how the infection spreads – at least 2 methods
- Describe how the breaking the chain of infection can minimise its spread
- Identify who may be more vulnerable to infection
- Describe how individuals can be supported to minimise the spread of infection
- Identify where you might seek advice when concerned about infections

