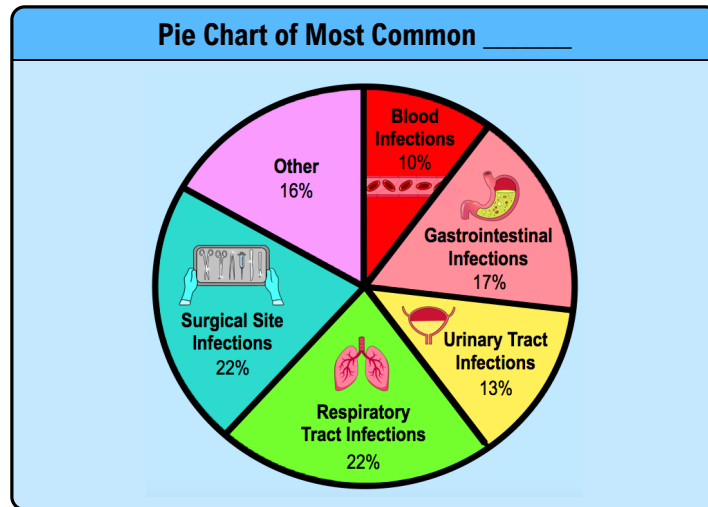


## TOPIC: HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS (HAIs)

- **Healthcare-Associated (Nosocomial) Infections:** infections acquired by patients in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- Affects ~1 in every 31 hospital patients; one of the leading causes of death in the USA.



### PRACTICE

Approximately what percentage of hospital patients develop a nosocomial infection?

- a) 40%                      b) 3%                      c) 25%                      d) 95%

### PRACTICE






Which scenario best illustrates a nosocomial infection?

- a) A teacher contracts chickenpox, then visits a friend at hospital.
- b) A patient is admitted to hospital for measles, which they contracted while on vacation.
- c) A patient develops cellulitis at the surgical incision after bacterial contamination during surgery.
- d) A nurse contracts influenza while out at a concert.

## TOPIC: HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS (HAIs)

### Risk Factors Contributing to HAIs

◆ There are many factors that contribute to the risk of a patient acquiring an HAI:

Risk Factors Contributing to HAIs		
Other Patients	Patients with _____ diseases can infect others.	
Hospital Environment	_____ pathogens thrive in hospitals & may be resistant to disinfectants.	
Hospital Workers	Healthcare workers can be _____ or passive carriers of pathogens.	
Patient Visitors	_____ can unintentionally expose patients to infectious agents.	
Normal Flora	_____ procedures create portals of entry & may transfer microbes to sterile sites.	

### PRACTICE

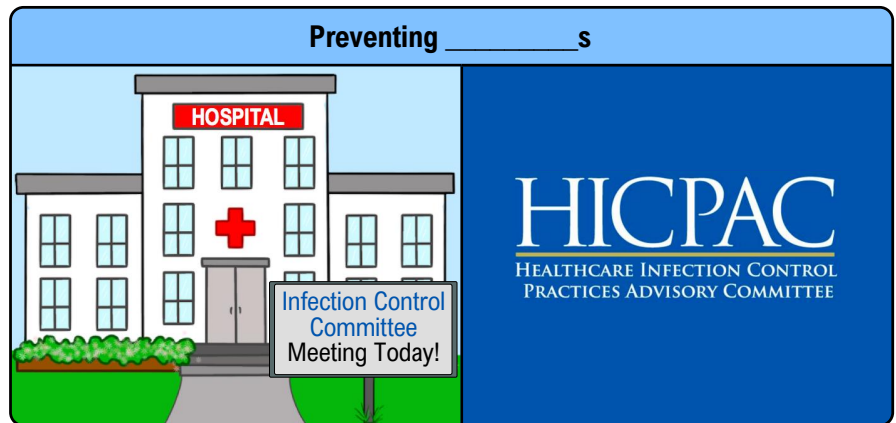
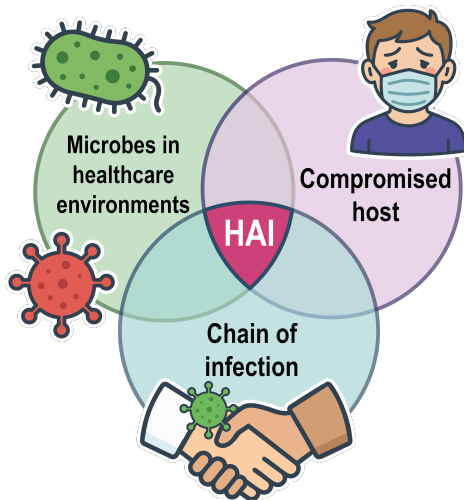
Which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to hospital-acquired infections?

- a) Some hospital workers can be asymptomatic carriers of a disease.
- b) Some types of bacteria are resistant to disinfectants.
- c) Some patients are allergic to certain medications.
- d) Invasive procedures can result in infections when sanitation procedures are not met.
- e) All the above may contribute to hospital-acquired infection.

## TOPIC: HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS (HAIs)

### Preventing HAIs

- ◆ **Infection Control Committee:** group who develop/evaluate infection control policies in healthcare facilities.
  - Infection Control Practitioner (\_\_\_\_\_): actively surveys HAIs & implements policies.
- ◆ **Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (\_\_\_\_\_):** operates at federal level.
  - Provides national safety guidelines for the prevention & control of HAIs.



### PRACTICE

The hospital staff who actively surveys the types and numbers of nosocomial infections is the:

- a) Hospital Coordinator.
- b) Infection Control Committee.
- c) Head Nurse.
- d) Infection Control Practitioner.

### PRACTICE

Nosocomial infections are:

- a) Acquired at social events like concerts.
- b) Acquired while working in a hospital.
- c) Infections that a patient is admitted to a hospital for.
- d) Acquired by a patient admitted to a hospital.