

**Module 1**

*Section A: Long-Term Care Facilities*

**Term**

Assisted living facilities (ALFs)

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**Module 1**

*Section A: Long-Term Care Facilities*

**Term**

Hospice care

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*Section A: Long-Term Care Facilities*

**Term**

Infection prevention and control (IPC)

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*Section A: Long-Term Care Facilities*

**Term**

Infection preventionist (IP)

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*Section A: Long-Term Care Facilities*

**Term**

Interdisciplinary

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*Section A: Long-Term Care Facilities*

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Long-term care (LTC)

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Long-term care facilities

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*Section A: Long-Term Care Facilities*

**Term**

Nursing home

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Program of palliative and supportive care service providing physical, psychological, social, and spiritual care for dying persons, their families, and other loved ones. (CDC)

Facilities that provide help with activities of daily living (for example, taking medicine, using eye drops, getting to appointments, and preparing meals). Residents often live in their own room or apartment within a building or group of buildings. (CDC)

Professionals who make sure that healthcare workers and residents are doing all the things they should to prevent infections. (APIC)

A practical, evidence-based approach to prevent residents and health workers from being harmed by avoidable infections. (WHO)

An umbrella term that encompasses several different types of facilities that provide care for individuals who cannot achieve independent self-care in the community; they are generally referred to as long-term care or LTC facilities. (APIC)

Professional disciplines that work together to provide the greatest benefit to the resident. (CMS)

Nursing facilities providing primarily long-term maintenance and restorative care for individuals needing support with their activities of daily living. A large percentage of certified nursing homes in the U.S. provide a combination of long-term nursing care or restorative services and skilled nursing services. (CDC)

Facilities providing a spectrum of medical and non-medical supports and services to frail or older adults unable to reside independently in the community. (CDC)

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**Term**  
Palliative care

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**Term**  
Person-centered care

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**Term**  
Skilled nursing facilities (SNFs)

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*Section B: Ethics*

**Term**  
Advance directive

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*Section B: Ethics*

**Term**  
Durable power of attorney (DPA)

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*Section B: Ethics*

**Term**  
Guardianship

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**Module 1**

*Section B: Ethics*

**Term**  
Long-term care ombudsman program

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**Module 1**

*Section C: Special Populations and Social Gatherings*

**Term**  
Bloodstream infections (BSIs)

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Means to focus on the resident as the locus of control and support the resident in making their own choices and having control over their daily lives. (CMS)

Approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, including psychological, psychosocial, and spiritual. (WHO)

A written instruction, such as a living will or durable power of attorney for healthcare, recognized under state law (whether statutory or as recognized by the courts of the state), relating to the provision of healthcare when the individual is incapacitated. (CMS)

Facilities engaged primarily in providing skilled nursing care and rehabilitation services for residents who require such care because of injury, disability, or illness. A large percentage of SNFs are dually certified as both SNFs and nursing homes. (CDC)

The legal process in which one individual takes over the decision making for another when it has been determined that the individual in question lacks decision-making capacity. (Zietlow)

A legal document that gives one person (such as a relative, lawyer, or friend) the authority to make legal, medical, or financial decisions for another person; may go into effect right away or when the person is no longer able to make decisions for himself or herself; remains in effect until the person who grants it dies or cancels it. (NIH)

Infections in the vascular system; include bacteremia, fungemia, and viremia. (APIC)

State program that serves individuals living in long-term care facilities such as nursing homes, board and care (including assisted living), and similar settings and works to resolve resident problems related to poor care, violation of rights, and quality of life. Also advocates at the local, state, and national levels to promote policies and consumer protections to improve residents' care and quality of life. (ACL)

**Module 1**

*Section C: Special Populations and Social Gatherings*

**Term**  
Dialysis

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*Section C: Special Populations and Social Gatherings*

**Term**  
Vascular access device (VAD)

Any device used to access the vascular system for hemodynamic monitoring, medication administration, infusions, blood sampling, or dialysis. (APIC)

The mechanical removal of excess fluid, electrolytes, metabolic waste, and toxins that would normally be cleared by the kidneys.