

Module 5

Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

Term

Airborne precautions

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Alcohol-based hand sanitizer (ABHS)

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Automated observation

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Contact precautions

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Droplet precautions

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Hawthorne effect

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Intensified precautions

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Personal protective equipment (PPE)

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Solution containing 60% to 95% alcohol that, when applied to hands, reduces the number of viable microorganisms.

Used to prevent the transmission of infectious organisms that remain suspended in the air and travel great distances due to their small size.

Used to prevent the transmission of infectious organisms that are spread by contact with the patient or the patient's environment.

Employs the use of computer programs, sensors, and applications.

When individuals modify their behavior in response to their awareness of being observed.

Used to prevent the transmission of infectious organisms that are spread through large respiratory droplets from coughing, sneezing, or talking.

Equipment designed to protect the wearer's skin, eyes, mucous membranes, airways, and clothing from contamination with infectious agents after coming into contact with or providing care to residents.

Used when both SP and TBP fail to halt the transmission of an infectious organism.

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Product volume monitoring

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Section A: Standard and Transmission Based Precautions

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Source control

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Section B: Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sterilization Practices

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Autoclaves

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Cleaning

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Contact time

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Critical equipment

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Disinfection

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High-touch surfaces

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Covering a person's mouth and nose when they are talking, sneezing, or coughing to reduce the likelihood of transmission of infection by preventing the spread of respiratory secretions and large particles.

Measures the consumption of HH products—such as paper towels, ABHS, or liquid soap—to estimate the number of HH actions performed by HCP.

The removal of foreign material (e.g., soil, organic material) from objects; required before disinfection and sterilization can occur since foreign material interferes with the effectiveness of these processes.

A type of mechanical cleaner that operates by exposing instruments, devices, and items to direct steam, under pressure, at specific temperatures (between 121°C [250°F] and 132°C [270°F]).

Equipment that must be free from all microbial contamination when it enters sterile tissue, bone, or the vascular system; a Spaulding Classification category.

The stated amount of time a disinfectant needs in order to be effective against microorganisms; also known as "wet time" or "dwell time."

Surfaces and items that are found within the patient zone, which includes the patient or resident and their immediate surroundings. In LTC settings, this would refer specifically to the residents' rooms, but may also refer to certain common areas.

Thermal or chemical destruction of pathogenic and other types of microorganisms.

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Section B: Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sterilization Practices

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Manual cleaning

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Mechanical cleaning

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Noncritical equipment

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Semicritical equipment

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Spaulding Classification

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Sterilization

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Ultrasonic cleaners

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Washer-decontaminators

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The use of a machine to remove debris and soil from equipment.

The use of friction produced by rubbing or scrubbing surfaces to clean equipment.

Equipment that should be free from all microorganisms (although small numbers of bacterial spores may be present) when it comes in contact with mucous membranes or non-intact skin during use; a Spaulding Classification category.

Equipment that does not need to be sterile, but it should only come into contact with intact skin; a Spaulding Classification category.

The process by which all forms of microbial life are destroyed or eliminated.

A system that divides medical equipment into three risk-based categories: critical, semicritical, and noncritical.

A type of mechanical cleaner that operates in a similar fashion to washer-disinfectors, applying water circulation and detergents to remove soil. These units can also apply a timed heat process (for example, 93°C [199°F], for ten minutes).

A type of mechanical cleaner that operates by sending ultrasonic waves through a liquid solution to disrupt bonds that hold soils to surfaces.

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Section B: Cleaning, Disinfection, and Sterilization Practices

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Washer-disinfectors

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Washer-sterilizers

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Section C: Injection Safety and Safe Sharps Disposal

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Auto injectors

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Section C: Injection Safety and Safe Sharps Disposal

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Connection needles

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Section C: Injection Safety and Safe Sharps Disposal

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Fingersticks

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Section C: Injection Safety and Safe Sharps Disposal

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Infusion sets

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Section C: Injection Safety and Safe Sharps Disposal

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Lancets

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Section C: Injection Safety and Safe Sharps Disposal

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Needles

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A type of mechanical cleaner that operates using rotating spray arms for a wash cycle, followed by a steam sterilization cycle (140°C [285°F]).

A type of mechanical cleaner that operates much like a dishwasher, using water and detergents to remove soil from equipment.

Needles that connect to a tube used to transfer fluids in and out of the body (used in home hemodialysis).

Syringes pre-filled with fluid medication designed to be self-injected into the body (e.g., epinephrine and insulin pens).

Tubing systems with a needle used to deliver drugs to the body.

Instruments with a short, two-edged blade used to get drops of blood for testing.

Hollow needles used to inject drugs (medication) under the skin.

Instruments with a short, two-edged blade used to get drops of blood for testing.

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*Section C: Injection Safety and Safe Sharps
Disposal*

Term
Syringes

Devices used to inject medication into or withdraw fluid from the body.