

**Module 6**  
*Section A: Food Safety*

**Term**  
End temperature

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**Module 6**  
*Section B: Contracted Services and Hospice*

**Term**  
Gait belts

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**Module 6**  
*Section B: Contracted Services and Hospice*

**Term**  
Nail hygiene services

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**Module 6**  
*Section B: Contracted Services and Hospice*

**Term**  
Treatment tables

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**Module 6**  
*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**  
Air changes per hour (ACH)

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**  
Air pressure balancing

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**  
Antimicrobial fabric

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
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**Term**  
Black water

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Used to provide stability and security when ambulating residents.

The temperature a food reaches at the end of cooking; this must be checked with a properly calibrated, appropriate thermometer.

Also called “mats” or “platform tables,” these are routinely used in physical and occupational therapy programs.

The routine trimming, cleaning, filing, but not polishing of undamaged nails. (CMS)

Describes the pressure relationships with respect to the surrounding area or corridor and can be positive (excess air supply in the room), negative (air drawn into the room), or neutral.

The number of times the air volume of a given space is replaced in one hour.

Waste water containing sewage contaminants.

Fiber-based substrates to which antimicrobial agents have been applied, either at the surface or incorporated into the fibers, rendering a product that kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms.

**Module 6**

*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**

Condition/drying area

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
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**Term**

Contaminated laundry

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**Term**

Decontamination

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**Term**

Deionized water

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Extraction area

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**Term**

Folding area

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**Term**

Foreign object

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
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**Term**

Functional separation/barrier

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According to OSHA, laundry that has been soiled with blood or other potentially infectious material (OPIM), or may contain sharps.

An area where, after extraction, textiles are either conditioned (partly dried) or fully dried in a dryer or tumbler.

Purified water that has had charged ions removed; it is used for various applications within healthcare, including the laboratory.

The use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface; or the use of disinfectants to render the item incapable of transmitting infectious particles, so that the item is made safe for handling, use, or disposal.

An area where textiles are folded.

An area where excess water is removed from textiles after laundering, but before conditioning or drying.

An activity or structure that separates one movement, action, or space from another.

Non-textile objects or items (e.g., instruments, disposable devices, sharps, personal resident information, etc.) that may potentially harm people or laundry equipment if left among the textiles.

**Module 6**

*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**

Gray water

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC)  
system

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
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**Term**

High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration

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**Term**

Hygienically clean

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**Term**

Infection control risk assessment (ICRA)

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**Term**

Negative air pressure

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**Term**

Neutral air pressure

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Other potentially infectious material (OPIM)

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Composed of everything included in the overall air-handling system for any facility. These systems supply, filter, condition (meaning heat, cool, humidify, or dehumidify), and exhaust air using a wide range of designs and equipment.

Water (as from a sink or bath) that does not contain serious contaminants (as from toilets or diapers).

A clean state, free of pathogens (or in sufficiently low numbers) so as to minimize risk of infection.

Defined as filtration with efficiency of 99.97% in removing particles 0.3 micron or more in size.

Used as an isolation measure to keep microbes from escaping from rooms, and for residents with infectious airborne diseases, such as tuberculosis, measles, and varicella.

A process to assess the impact that construction and renovation work in healthcare facilities has on IPC programs and practices and to ensure that new construction is designed to meet the needs of the anticipated resident population.

The following human body fluids: semen; vaginal secretions; cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, pericardial, peritoneal, or amniotic fluids; saliva in dental procedures; bodily fluids that are visibly contaminated with blood, and all bodily fluids in situations where it is difficult or impossible to differentiate between them; and any unfixed tissue or organ (other than intact skin) from a human (living or dead). Also included are HIV-containing cell, tissue, or organ cultures, as well as HIV- or HBV-containing culture mediums or other solutions; and blood, organs, or other tissues from experimental animals infected with HIV or HBV.

Refers to situations where the air pressure is the same between two adjacent rooms.

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
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**Term**

Positive air pressure

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Potable water

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**Term**

Processed

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**Term**

Receiving area

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**Term**

Regulated waste

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**Term**

Reverse osmosis water

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**Term**

Soiled

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**

Staging

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Water suitable for drinking.

Used to keep microbial contamination out of rooms, and for immunosuppressed residents, such as those undergoing bone marrow transplantation.

An area where soiled textiles are sorted, usually by textile category and sometimes by degree of soiling or color.

Items that have been laundered, cleaned, disinfected, or sterilized (as appropriate), so that they are safe to use as intended.

Water that has been forced through a special membrane, under pressure, producing highly purified water, which typically requires remineralizing with essential trace elements before use; it is used for various applications within healthcare, including in dialysis.

A liquid or semi-liquid blood or other potentially infectious materials; contaminated items that would release blood or other potentially infectious materials in a liquid or semi-liquid state if compressed; items that are caked with dried blood or other potentially infectious materials and are capable of releasing these materials during handling; contaminated sharps; and pathological and microbiological wastes containing blood or other potentially infectious materials. (OSHA)

A process for preparing the textiles for delivery and having them wrapped and ready for transport.

A textile product that has been used or worn and soiled by perspiration, bodily oils, or one of the many other items to which it may have been exposed.



**Module 6**

*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**

Washing (processing) area

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*Section C: Environmental Safety,  
Maintenance, and Construction*

**Term**

infection control risk mitigation recommendation  
(ICRMR)

These written plans describe work process and equipment requirements to manage potential infection risks from proposed risk.

An area where soiled textiles are washed and in which such equipment as washers, extractors, washer-extractors, continuous-batch washers and/or continuous processing systems are located; also known as the wash floor.