

# Infection Control Knowledge & Experience

Instructions: Answer the questions below.

## 1. Preserving the health and well-being of Individuals and staff

What does the word “Universal” mean in terms of handling fluids?

What does the word “Precautions” mean in terms of handling fluids?

## 2. Knowing the at-risk situations

Circle the fluids that are considered infectious:

Blood	Vomit	Drainage from open wounds
Tears	Sweat	Saliva
Semen	Nasal Secretions	Feces
Urine	Vaginal Secretions	Any fluid that visibly contains blood

*Important Note:*

Even though some bodily substances are not considered to be infectious (in regard to blood-borne pathogens), use your common sense when handling these “non-infectious” fluids, as they might contain lesser-serious pathogens such as the common cold, etc.

## 3. Being equipped and trained to handle situations

When are the following personal protective barriers used?

Gloves	
Masks	
Gowns	

Study the steps below to learn how to clean up an infectious fluid:

- ✓ Put on disposable gloves.
- ✓ Use paper towels to absorb spill.
- ✓ Place used towels in leak-proof plastic bag. (For extensive spills, use a red plastic bag.)
- ✓ Flood area with bleach solution (1 part bleach to 10 parts water).
- ✓ Dry area with paper towels.
- ✓ Place used towels in leak-proof plastic bag.
- ✓ Remove gloves and place into bag and tie.
- ✓ Wash hands with soap and water for at least 15 seconds.

## 4. Teaching precautions to Individuals

Why is it important to teach individuals about infection control?

How can you compensate for the human barrier created by personal protective equipment?