
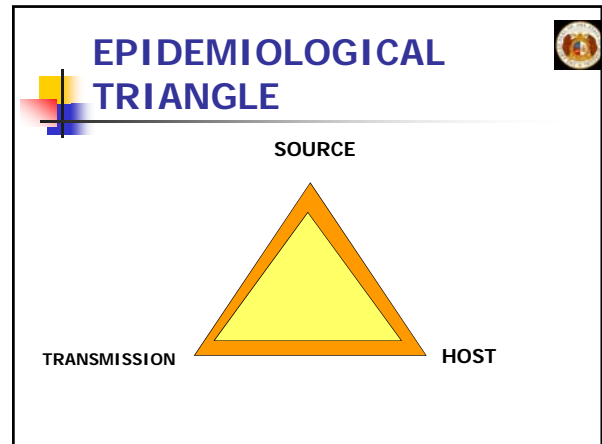


The Epidemiology of Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs) in Long Term Care

UNIT II – Infection Control 101

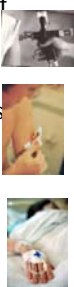


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SOURCES OF INFECTION

- Inanimate objects in environment that have become contaminated
- PEOPLE : Patients, Personnel, Visitors
 - Those with outward signs and symptoms of infection.
 - Those who are simply colonized or carrying an infectious agent.




HOST

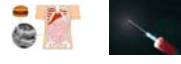
(Resistance to infections varies markedly)


- Immune-suppressed patients
 - lymphomas, leukemia, agranulocytosis, chemotherapy, irradiation, corticosteroids
- Organ Transplant patients
- Diabetics
- Patients on antibiotics*
- Those suffering trauma
- Elderly patients-chronic debilitating disease




4 PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSMISSION

VECTOR 

VEHICLE 

AIRBORNE 

CONTACT 



Vectorborne Diseases

- Transmitted by biting insects such as mosquitoes and ticks.

■ West Nile	■ Yellow Fever
■ Lyme Disease	■ Malaria
■ Babesiosis	■ Dengue
■ Ehrlichiosis	

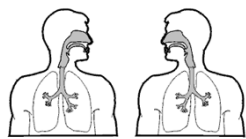

Vehicle Transmission

- Transmitted through ingestion or injection.
 - Bloodborne Pathogens
 - Hepatitis B
 - Hepatitis C
 - HIV
 - Arboviruses (i.e. West Nile, etc.)
 - Enteric pathogens
 - Salmonella
 - Shigella
 - 0157 E. coli
 - Norovirus



Airborne Transmission

- Inhaled into the lungs or upper respiratory tract
 - Varicella (Chickenpox)
 - Measles
 - Tuberculosis



CONTACT TRANSMISSION

- DROPLET - (e.g., common cold, "flu")
- INDIRECT - contaminated devices
- DIRECT - skin to skin contact (85% of HAIs)

