

## CLEAN NEEDLE TECHNIQUE

6TH EDITION

### INFECTION

<b>Natural Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin and mucous membranes of the nose, throat, urethra, and rectum</li> <li>• Stomach acid</li> <li>• Healthy cells of the nose and lungs</li> <li>• Normal mucus and saliva</li> <li>• Nonspecific factors: tears, urine, acidity of vaginal secretions</li> </ul>				
<b>Types of Infection</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"><b>Autogenous infection</b></td> <td>Caused by pathogens that the patient is already carrying</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Cross infection</b></td> <td>Caused by pathogens acquired from another person</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Autogenous infection</b>	Caused by pathogens that the patient is already carrying	<b>Cross infection</b>	Caused by pathogens acquired from another person
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### TWO TYPES OF MICROORGANISM ON THE SKIN

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<b>Staphylococcus</b>	The <b>most serious</b> contaminant found on the skin and on other surfaces				
<b>Handwashing</b>	The single <b>most important</b> action in preventing cross infection				

### HEPATITIS

<b>A, E</b>	Transmitted via fecal-contaminated food and water
<b>B, C, D (Non-B)</b>	Transmitted via blood and/or sexual exposure

<b>HEPATITIS A (HAV)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainly due to <u>poor sanitation</u> and <u>overcrowding</u>.</li> <li>• Incubation period <u>15-50 days</u>. abrupt onset with high fever to 100.4°F.</li> <li>• Other Sx: loss of appetite, fatigue, fever, muscle aches, nausea and vomiting.</li> <li>• 2 weeks later: <u>jaundice</u>.</li> <li>• Most common in children and young adults, <u>peak in autumn</u>.</li> <li>• Individual with HAV <u>cannot</u> be reinfected.</li> <li>• Symptoms are mild, <u>no chronic carrier states</u>, <u>HAV vaccination available</u>.</li> </ul>
<b>HEPATITIS B (HBV)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Bloodborne</u> pathogen, most serious threat to health care workers.</li> <li>• Due to IV users and high sexual activity, Most common between 15-29 years age.</li> <li>• Incubation period <u>50-180 days</u>.</li> <li>• Begins with mild flu-like symptoms such as fever, malaise, insidious onset of anorexia, abdominal pain</li> <li>• Other Sx: chills, nausea, joint pains, rash, and diarrhea.</li> <li>• <u>2-6 weeks later</u>: extreme fatigue and <u>depression</u> lasting for months.</li> <li>• Of these who recover from symptoms, <u>70%</u> remain infectious for <u>3 months or more</u>.</li> <li>• 6% are lifelong carriers and they may develop cirrhosis of the liver and liver cancer. Of the chronic carriers <u>15-25%</u> die of liver disease.</li> <li>• <b>Treatment:</b> There is <u>no biomedical treatment</u> for HBV although an injection of HBIG immediately following exposure may provide protection in unvaccinated persons.</li> <li>• <u>3 injections of HBV vaccination</u> is available and it <u>lasts for at least 20 years</u>.</li> </ul>