

Warm-up: 9/22/14

1. What are two defining differences between autoclaves and chemical disinfection?
2. Bubbles breaking against instruments in ultrasonic cleaning is known as ____.
3. What three things must be written on a autoclave pouch?
4. How long do items remain sterile?
5. Differentiate between autoclaves and dry heat sterilization.

9/22/14 Today's Agenda:

1. Homework Due –
Current Event Article.

U2 EQ: What potentials
infectious hazards are there
in medical facilities and
how may we prevent them?

2. Students will record C
List Abbreviations for
quiz on Friday.

3. TO: Describe
levels of isolation.

Sterile Techniques

- Sterile - free from all organisms
- Contaminated - organisms and pathogens are present
- **Sterile to sterile; non-sterile to non-sterile**



Isolations

- Communicable dz: caused by a pathogenic organism that can be easily transmitted.
- Transmission-based isolation precautions: methods (isolation) of caring for pts who have communicable dzs.

Isolations

4 Main Classifications:

1. Standard – private room

2. Airborne - private room, filtered air, special masks, no facial hair (TB & chicken pox)

3. Droplet - private room, 3' buffer zone if not private, mask, gloves (influenza & mumps)

4. Contact - private room, gloves, gown (E.coli)

Protective or Reverse Isolation

- Protects certain pts from organisms present in the environment.
 - Transplants
 - Severe burns
 - Immune system problems
 - Chemo / radiation

