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Certificate Programme in Healthcare Facility Design and Layout

## Infection Control And Prevention

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Aerosol Generating Procedure refers to medical procedures that can generate aerosols, which are airborne particles that can contain infectious agents, such as viruses and bacteria. Related terms include Airborne Precautions and Personal Protective Equipment. Aerosol generating procedures require specific infection control measures to prevent the transmission of infectious agents to healthcare workers and other patients. Examples of aerosol generating procedures include intubation, bronchoscopy, and surgery.

Airborne Precautions are a set of infection control measures designed to prevent the transmission of airborne pathogens, such as tuberculosis and varicella. Related terms include Aerosol Generating Procedure and Negative Pressure Isolation Room. Airborne precautions require the use of personal protective equipment, such as N95 respirators, and the placement of patients in negative pressure isolation rooms.

Antimicrobial Stewardship refers to the coordinated effort to promote the appropriate use of antimicrobial agents, such as antibiotics and antivirals, to prevent the development of antimicrobial resistance. Related terms include Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control. Antimicrobial stewardship programs aim to improve patient outcomes, reduce the risk of antimicrobial resistance, and minimize the adverse effects of antimicrobial agents.

Antimicrobial Resistance refers to the ability of microorganisms, such as bacteria and viruses, to resist the effects of antimicrobial agents. Related terms include Antimicrobial Stewardship and Infection Control. Antimicrobial resistance is a major public health concern, as it can lead to increased morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs.

Bloodborne Pathogen refers to a pathogenic microorganism, such as HIV and hepatitis B, that is present in human blood and can cause disease in humans. Related terms include Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure and Personal Protective Equipment. Bloodborne pathogens can be transmitted through needlestick injuries, cuts, and other puncture wounds.

Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure refers to the potential for a healthcare worker to come into contact with a bloodborne pathogen, such as HIV and hepatitis B. Related terms include Bloodborne Pathogen and Personal Protective Equipment. Bloodborne pathogen exposure can occur through needlestick injuries, cuts, and other puncture wounds.

Certificate of Need refers to a regulatory requirement that healthcare facilities must meet before constructing or renovating a facility. Related terms include Healthcare Facility Design and Layout. The certificate of need process ensures that healthcare facilities are designed and constructed to meet the needs of the community and to provide high-quality patient care.

Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection refers to a type of infection that occurs when a microorganism, such as bacteria or fungi, enters the bloodstream through a central line, such as a central venous catheter.

Related terms include Central Line Bundle and Infection Control. Central line-associated bloodstream infections can be prevented through the use of evidence-based practices, such as the central line bundle.

Central Line Bundle refers to a set of evidence-based practices designed to prevent central line-associated bloodstream infections. Related terms include Central Line-Associated Bloodstream Infection and Infection Control. The central line bundle includes practices such as hand hygiene, sterile insertion technique, and daily review of central line necessity.

Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments refer to a set of regulations that govern the operation of clinical laboratories, including those in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Laboratory Safety and Infection Control. The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments ensure that clinical laboratories provide high-quality test results and maintain patient safety.

Communicable Disease refers to a type of disease that can be transmitted from person to person, such as tuberculosis and influenza. Related terms include Infection Control and Public Health. Communicable diseases can be prevented through the use of infection control measures, such as vaccination and personal protective equipment.

Contact Precautions refer to a set of infection control measures designed to prevent the transmission of pathogens, such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*, through direct or indirect contact. Related terms include Personal Protective Equipment and Infection Control. Contact precautions require the use of personal protective equipment, such as gloves and gowns, and the placement of patients in private rooms.

Decontamination refers to the process of removing or inactivating microorganisms, such as bacteria and viruses, from surfaces or equipment. Related terms include Disinfection and Sterilization. Decontamination is an essential step in preventing the transmission of infectious agents in healthcare facilities.

Disinfection refers to the process of eliminating many or all pathogenic microorganisms, such as bacteria and viruses, from surfaces or equipment. Related terms include Decontamination and Sterilization. Disinfection is an essential step in preventing the transmission of infectious agents in healthcare facilities.

Emergency Management refers to the process of planning, responding to, and recovering from emergencies, such as natural disasters and bioterrorism attacks. Related terms include Disaster Planning and Infection Control. Emergency management plans ensure that healthcare facilities are prepared to respond to emergencies and maintain patient care.

Environmental Cleaning refers to the process of cleaning and disinfecting surfaces and equipment in healthcare facilities to prevent the transmission of infectious agents. Related terms include Decontamination and Infection Control. Environmental cleaning is an essential step in preventing the transmission of infectious agents in healthcare facilities.

Epidemiology refers to the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related events, diseases, or health-related characteristics among populations. Related terms include Infection Control and Public Health. Epidemiology is essential in understanding the causes and patterns of infectious diseases and in developing

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effective prevention and control measures.

Facility Design refers to the process of designing and constructing healthcare facilities to meet the needs of patients, staff, and the community. Related terms include Healthcare Facility Design and Layout. Facility design takes into account factors such as infection control, patient safety, and environmental sustainability.

Hand Hygiene refers to the practice of washing hands with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer to prevent the transmission of infectious agents. Related terms include Infection Control and Personal Protective Equipment. Hand hygiene is one of the most effective ways to prevent the transmission of infectious agents in healthcare facilities.

Healthcare-Associated Infection refers to an infection that is acquired in a healthcare facility, such as a hospital or clinic. Related terms include Infection Control and Patient Safety. Healthcare-associated infections can be prevented through the use of evidence-based practices, such as hand hygiene and proper use of personal protective equipment.

Healthcare Facility Design and Layout refers to the process of designing and constructing healthcare facilities to meet the needs of patients, staff, and the community. Related terms include Facility Design and Infection Control. Healthcare facility design and layout takes into account factors such as infection control, patient safety, and environmental sustainability.

Hazardous Materials Management refers to the process of handling, storing, and disposing of hazardous materials, such as chemicals and biological agents, in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Environmental Safety and Infection Control. Hazardous materials management ensures that healthcare facilities minimize the risks associated with hazardous materials and maintain a safe environment for patients and staff.

Infection Control refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent the transmission of infectious agents in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Epidemiology and Public Health. Infection control measures include hand hygiene, personal protective equipment, and environmental cleaning.

Infection Prevention and Control Program refers to a comprehensive program that outlines the policies, procedures, and practices for preventing and controlling infections in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Infection Control and Patient Safety. Infection prevention and control programs ensure that healthcare facilities have a coordinated approach to preventing and controlling infections.

Isolation Precautions refer to a set of infection control measures designed to prevent the transmission of pathogens, such as tuberculosis and varicella, through direct or indirect contact. Related terms include Personal Protective Equipment and Infection Control. Isolation precautions require the use of personal protective equipment, such as gloves and gowns, and the placement of patients in private rooms.

Laboratory Safety refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent accidents and exposures to hazardous materials in laboratories. Related terms include Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments and Infection Control. Laboratory safety measures include the use of personal protective equipment, proper handling and storage of hazardous materials, and regular training and education.

Medical Waste Management refers to the process of handling, storing, and disposing of medical waste, such as needles and blood, in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Environmental Safety and Infection Control. Medical waste management ensures that healthcare facilities minimize the risks associated with medical waste and maintain a safe environment for patients and staff.

Negative Pressure Isolation Room refers to a type of patient room that is designed to prevent the spread of airborne pathogens, such as tuberculosis and varicella. Related terms include Airborne Precautions and Infection Control. Negative pressure isolation rooms are used to care for patients with airborne infections and to prevent the transmission of these infections to other patients and healthcare workers.

Occupational Health and Safety refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent injuries and illnesses in the workplace. Related terms include Infection Control and Environmental Safety. Occupational health and safety measures include the use of personal protective equipment, regular training and education, and proper handling and storage of hazardous materials.

Outbreak Investigation refers to the process of identifying and controlling outbreaks of infectious diseases in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Epidemiology and Infection Control. Outbreak investigations involve the collection of data, identification of sources of infection, and implementation of control measures to prevent further transmission.

Patient Safety refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent harm to patients in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Infection Control and Healthcare-Associated Infection. Patient safety measures include the use of evidence-based practices, such as hand hygiene and proper use of personal protective equipment, to prevent healthcare-associated infections and other adverse events.

Personal Protective Equipment refers to the equipment worn by healthcare workers to prevent exposure to infectious agents, such as gloves and gowns. Related terms include Infection Control and Hand Hygiene. Personal protective equipment is used to prevent the transmission of infectious agents and to protect healthcare workers from occupational hazards.

Public Health refers to the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through the organized efforts of society. Related terms include Epidemiology and Infection Control. Public health measures include vaccination programs, disease surveillance, and health education campaigns to prevent and control infectious diseases.

Quality Improvement refers to the process of systematically improving the quality of patient care in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Patient Safety and Infection Control. Quality improvement involves the use of data and evidence-based practices to identify areas for improvement and to implement changes to improve patient outcomes.

Radiation Safety refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent exposure to ionizing radiation in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Environmental Safety and Infection Control. Radiation safety measures include the use of personal protective equipment, proper handling and storage of radioactive materials, and regular training and education.

Regulatory Compliance refers to the process of ensuring that healthcare facilities comply with relevant laws, regulations, and standards. Related terms include Accreditation and Infection Control. Regulatory compliance involves the implementation of policies and procedures to ensure that healthcare facilities meet the requirements of regulatory agencies and accrediting organizations.

Respiratory Protection refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent exposure to airborne pathogens, such as tuberculosis and influenza. Related terms include Personal Protective Equipment and Infection Control. Respiratory protection measures include the use of respirators, such as N95 masks, to prevent the transmission of airborne pathogens.

Risk Management refers to the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Patient Safety and Infection Control. Risk management involves the use of data and evidence-based practices to identify areas of risk and to implement strategies to reduce or eliminate these risks.

Sharps Safety refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent injuries from sharp objects, such as needles and scalpels. Related terms include Occupational Health and Safety and Infection Control. Sharps safety measures include the use of personal protective equipment, proper handling and disposal of sharp objects, and regular training and education.

Sterilization refers to the process of eliminating all forms of microbial life, such as bacteria and viruses, from surfaces or equipment. Related terms include Decontamination and Disinfection. Sterilization is an essential step in preventing the transmission of infectious agents in healthcare facilities.

Surgical Site Infection refers to an infection that occurs after a surgical procedure, such as a wound infection or organ space infection. Related terms include Infection Control and Patient Safety. Surgical site infections can be prevented through the use of evidence-based practices, such as proper wound care and antibiotic prophylaxis.

Surveillance refers to the process of monitoring and tracking infectious diseases in healthcare facilities. Related terms include Epidemiology and Infection Control. Surveillance involves the collection of data, identification of trends and patterns, and implementation of control measures to prevent the transmission of infectious agents.

Universal Precautions refer to a set of infection control measures designed to prevent the transmission of bloodborne pathogens, such as HIV and hepatitis B. Related terms include Personal Protective Equipment and Infection Control. Universal precautions require the use of personal protective equipment, such as gloves and gowns, and the proper handling and disposal of sharps and other contaminated materials.

Ventilation refers to the process of providing a safe and healthy indoor environment through the use of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems. Related terms include Infection Control and Environmental Safety. Ventilation is essential in preventing the transmission of airborne pathogens and in maintaining a safe environment for patients and healthcare workers.

Water Safety refers to the practices and procedures used to prevent the transmission of waterborne

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pathogens, such as Legionella and Pseudomonas. Related terms include Infection Control and Environmental Safety. Water safety measures include the proper maintenance and testing of water systems, the use of personal protective equipment, and regular training and education.