

Summary #400 Infection Control

Read Summary

Master Esthetics State Board Theory Overview 28% Safety, Sanitation & Infection Control

Infection Control

Definition of infection-It is the invasion of pathogenic microorganisms in a body part or tissue. It may produce tissue injury and lead to disease through different ways of cellular or toxic processes.

Features of infection

- 1) Local
- 2) Systematic
- 3) Severe life-threatening diseases

Sources of infections between humans

- 1) Inhalation
- 2) Sexually transmitted
- 3) Insect bites

Ways microorganism transfer

- 1) Person to person
- 2) Food
- 3) Water
- 4) Insects

Important infections to which therapists are exposed

- 1) Bacteria: S. aureus, E. coli, Strep.
- 2) Viruses: Hepatitis, Herpes, HIV/AIDS,
- 3) Fungal Infection: ringworm, tinea versicolor
- 4) Head lice, scabies

Therapy treatments with potential to spread blood and fluid-borne diseases

- 1) Methods of hair removal
- 2) Manicure, pedicure and nail treatments
- 3) Facials
- 4) Cosmetic tattooing

5) Electrodes for muscle stimulation

6) Other beauty procedures

Universal procedures to minimize risk include

1) Health policy

2) Hand hygiene

3) Personal protective equipment (PPE)

4) Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette

5) Environmental cleaning

6) Linens

7) Waste disposal

8) Patient care equipment

9) Prevention of needle stick and injuries from other sharp instruments²

10) Facial protection

HIV and AIDS

HIV stands for Human immunodeficiency virus

AIDS stands for acquired immune deficiency syndrome or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

HIV affects the immune system

How is HIV transmitted? HIV is transmitted (spread) through the blood, semen, genital fluids, or breast milk of a person infected with HIV. The spread of the virus is called transmission of HIV. Having unprotected sex or sharing drug equipment (such as needles and syringes) with a person infected with HIV are the most common ways HIV is transmitted.

How is HIV not transmitted- There is no risk of contracting HIV infection in daily routine activities and by casual contact with HIV positive person.

AIDS virus is not transmitted through:

- Embarrassing or kissing (social)
- Touching hand shaking or hugging
- Sharing bathroom or toilet
- Coughing, saliva or sneezing
- Eating together or sharing utensils
- Swimming pools
- Sharing clothes
- Mosquito bites, insect bite or house flies

Features of HIV disease

- 1) Recurrent
- 2) Severe
- 3) Life threatening malignancies

Syndromes of severe HIV disease

- 1) Primary infection
- 2) Symptomatic HIV and progression to AIDS

Treatment for AIDS: Antiviral therapy suppresses the replication of the HIV virus. A combination of several antiviral drugs has been very effective in reducing the number of HIV particles in the blood. This is measured by how much virus is found in the blood. Preventing the virus from replicating can improve T-cell counts and help the immune system.

Prognosis: There is no cure for HIV infection. Before we had any treatment for the virus, people with AIDS lived only for a couple of years. Medications have improved the survival rates. Prevention efforts have reduced HIV infection in young children and other people

Prevention

- Use a new condom every time you have sex
- Tell your sexual partners if you have HIV.
- Do not use drugs
- Consider male circumcision

Hepatitis

Definition –Inflammation of the liver

Causes vary depending on the type

Jaundice: Jaundice, also known as icterus. It is a term used to describe a yellowish color to the skin and the white part of the eye. It is caused by an excess of bilirubin in the blood. Body fluids may also be yellow. The color of the skin varies depending on levels of bilirubin.

Hepatitis A: Hepatitis A is usually spread by eating food or drinking water contaminated with feces carrying the virus. Hepatitis A is the least dangerous form of hepatitis

because it almost always gets better on its own. Also, it does not lead to chronic inflammation of the liver.

Hepatitis B: Hepatitis B can spread through sex. It is easier to spread through sex than HIV. Blood transfusions and needle sharing by intravenous drug users are other ways to spread it. The virus can pass from mother to child at birth or afterward. The virus can also pass between adults and children to infect families

Hepatitis C: Hepatitis C is usually spread through contact with blood or contaminated needles, including tattoo needles. Hepatitis C may cause only mild symptoms or none at all. The disease can be passed on through blood transfusions, but screening people has reduced the number of such cases.