

Infection Control Basics - Safety

Hairstyling and Aesthetics
Health Care
Hospitality and Tourism



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Be prepared for success, take **TECH.**





TAS Curriculum Expectations

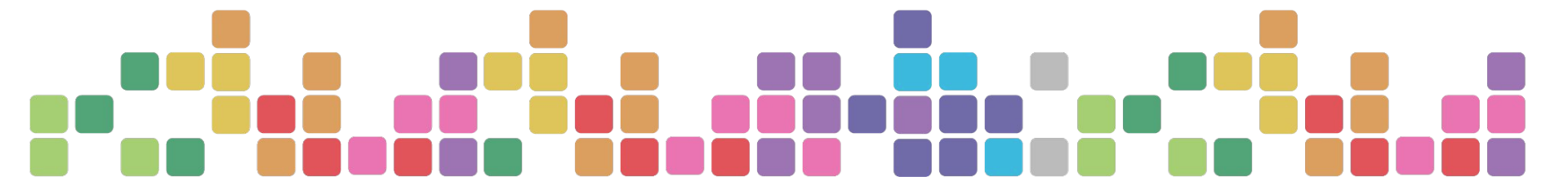
A4. Following Health and Safety Practices

- apply an understanding of health and safety practices and procedures when using materials, tools, and equipment

Specific Expectations

A4.1 describe relevant health and safety regulations for the classroom and workplace, including mandated roles and responsibilities

A4.6 demonstrate a safety mindset by making safety a priority at all times and by engaging in industry-specific safety procedures





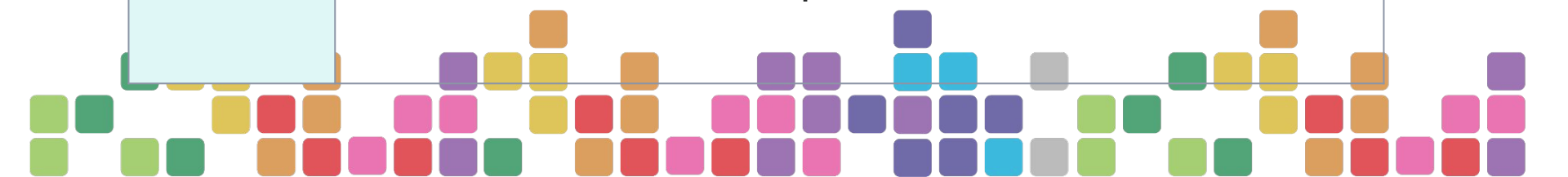
Fundamental Technological Concepts

Safety

The care and consideration required to ensure that the product, process, or service will not cause harm.

Creation

The act or process of assembling components and/or materials and resources to fabricate/build/create a product or service.



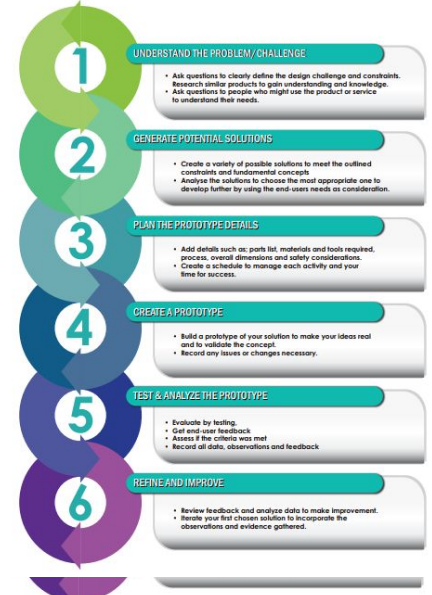
Engineering Design Process in Technological Education

Use this poster of the [Engineering Design Process](#) and this [link](#) for the student working [Engineering Design Process graphic organizer](#). Or click the pictures

ENGINEERING DESIGN PROCESS



ENGINEERING DESIGN PROCESS



Key Question: How do we break the chain of infection to prevent you and me from getting sick?

Challenge: Decide on an audience (e.g. Long-Term Care Home, elementary school, or ESL class) and make a poster to explain how to prevent infection.

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Next Sick Person

(Susceptible Host)

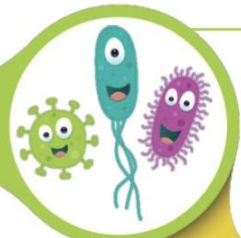
- Babies
- Children
- Elderly
- People with a weakened immune system
- Unimmunized people
- Anyone



Germ

(Agent)

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Parasites



How Germs Get In

(Portal of Entry)

- Mouth
- Cuts in the skin
- Eyes



Chain of Infection

Where Germs Live

(Reservoir)

- People
- Animals/Pets (dogs, cats, reptiles)
- Wild animals
- Food
- Soil
- Water



Germs Get Around

(Mode of Transmission)

- Contact (hands, toys, sand)
- Droplets (when you speak, sneeze or cough)




How Germs Get Out

(Portal of Exit)

- Mouth (vomit, saliva)
- Cuts in the skin (blood)
- During diapering and toileting and stool)



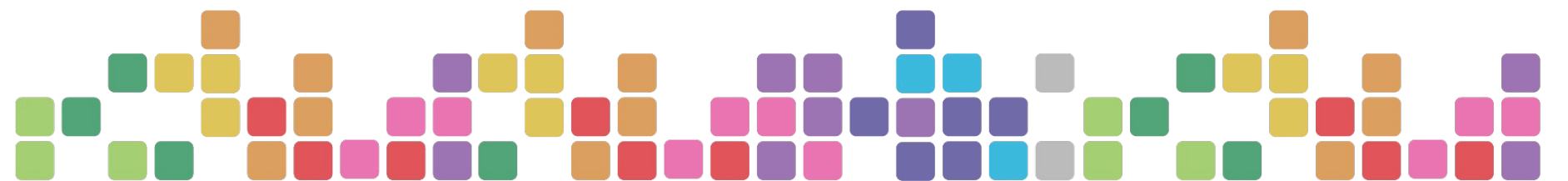


While the teacher covers the lesson, the students should take notes on each of the six links in the chain of infection.

Infection Control Basics - Chain of Infection Handout

1. Complete chart.

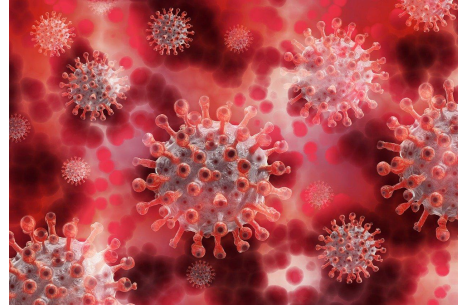
Link in Chain of Infection	Example or Note
Germ (Infectious Agent)	
Where Germs Live (Reservoir)	
How Germs Get Out (Portal of Exit)	
How Germs Get Around (Mode of Transmission)	



See [this link for “TAS Infection Control Basics - Chain of Infection 2024”](#)

Germs (agent)

- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Parasites
- Fungi



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Where germs live (reservoir)

- People
- Animals/Pets (dogs, cats, reptiles)
- Wild animals
- Food
- Soil
- Water
- Health Care and Hairstyling and Aesthetics instruments (e.g. forceps, tweezers and nail files)
- Hospitality and Tourism kitchen tools (e.g. knives and cutting boards)



How germs get out (portal of exit)

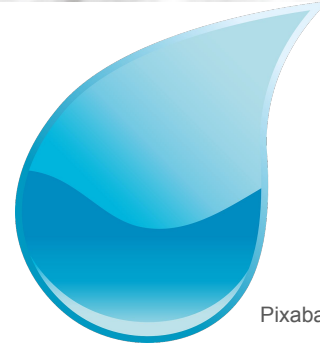
- Mouth (vomit, saliva, sneeze)
- Cuts in the skin (blood)
- During diapering and toileting stool
- During dressing changes
- During manicures or pedicures
- Using contaminated knives, forks and spoons



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How germs get around (mode of transmission)

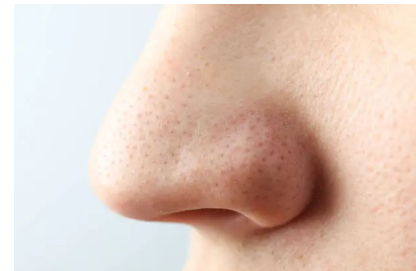
- Contact (hands, light switches, railings, toys, sand)
- Droplets (when you speak, sneeze or cough)



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How germs get in (portal of entry)

- Mouth
- Nose
- Cuts in the skin
- Eyes



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Next sick person (susceptible host)

- Babies
- Children
- Elderly
- People with a weakened immune system
- Unimmunized people
- Anyone

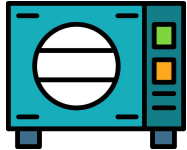


The cycle repeats, so follow pertinent infection control protocols!

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Pertinent Infection Control Protocols

- WASH YOUR HANDS!
- Get vaccinated
- Run dishwasher and wash dishes with hot enough water and detergent
- Launder hospital bed linens, patient gowns, towels and aprons with hot enough water and detergent
- Use autoclave to sterilize reusable health care and hairstyling and aesthetics tools
- Use industry sanitizing products such as Barbicide or bleach



The most effective strategy to break the chain of infection is handwashing!

Video:
Public Health Ontario. (2017). How to Hand Wash. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o9hjmges72I> (run time 1 minute, 42 seconds)



Hand Washing

The infographic illustrates the six steps of handwashing in a 2x3 grid of panels. Each panel contains a line drawing and a numbered caption. Step 1 shows hands being wetted under a faucet. Step 2 shows soap being applied to the palms. Step 3 shows hands being lathered with soap, with bubbles and arrows indicating scrubbing between fingers, the back of hands, fingertips, and under nails. Step 4 shows hands being rinsed under running water. Step 5 shows hands being dried with a paper towel or hot air blower. Step 6 shows a paper towel being used to turn the taps off.

1. Wet hands.
2. Apply soap.
3. Lather for 15 seconds. Rub between fingers, back of hands, fingertips, under nails.
4. Rinse well under running water.
5. Dry hands well with paper towel or hot air blower.
6. Turn taps off with paper towel, if available.

Stop the Spread of Germs

Always Wash Your Hands

After you:	Before and after you:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sneeze, cough or blow your nose• Use the washroom or change diapers• Handle garbage• Play outdoors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepare or eat food• Touch a cut or open sore

PH 2013/011

Handwashing: A Checklist for Competency

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Date: _____



Step	Instructions	Assessment
1	Prepare garbage pail 🗑️, towels 🧻 and liquid soap. 🧼	
2	Wet your hands under running water. 💧	
3	Apply about 5 mL (1 tsp, 2 squirts) of liquid soap to your hands. 🧼	
4	Scrub all surfaces of hands (fingers, wrists and fingernails) to work up a lather for 20 seconds. 🙌	
5	Rinse hands. 🙌	
6	Dry hands by patting dry with paper towel(s). 🧻	
7	Turn off the taps with paper towel(s). 🧻	
8	Discard the paper towel(s) into garbage pail. 🗑️	



For more information see also:

1. OCTE toolSAFE TPJ Healthcare Handwashing and Hygiene at <https://legacy.octe.ca/en/resources/resource-folder/safetydocs/tpj-safetydocs/toolsafe-tpj-healthcare-handwashing-and-hygiene>
 2. OCTE SHSM Infection Control Certification at <https://octe.ca/resources/shsm/certifications-and-awareness-training/infection-control-certification>
- 



References

Ottawa Public Health. (2024). Chain of Infection.

<https://www.ottawapublichealth.ca/en/professionals-and-partners/chain-of-infection.aspx>

The University Health Network. (2022). Keeping You Safe: How We Clean and Disinfect Rooms and Equipment at UHN.

https://www.uhn.ca/PatientsFamilies/Health_Information/Health_Topics/Documents/Keep_You_Safe_how_UHN_clean_disinfect_rooms_equipment.pdf

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