

Module 2

Section A: The IP as a Subject Matter Expert

Term
Audits

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Section A: The IP as a Subject Matter Expert

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Hawthorne effect

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Occupational health

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Return demonstration

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Section A: The IP as a Subject Matter Expert

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Spaulding Classification

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Section B: Operational and Functional Roles of the IP

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Active surveillance

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Antimicrobial stewardship

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Antimicrobial stewardship programs (ASPs)

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When individuals modify their behavior in response to their awareness of being observed.

Direct observations of HCP practices in the healthcare setting, often facilitated using checklists.

An activity in which HCP demonstrate proper exercise of a given competency by performing the required processes as they were taught.

A discipline dedicated to the well-being and safety of employees in the workplace.

Surveillance that involves trained individuals (such as IPs) actively looking for healthcare-associated infections using standardized definitions and protocols.

A system that divides medical equipment into three risk-based categories: critical, semicritical, and noncritical.

Programs that optimize the selection, dosage, and duration of antimicrobial treatment to produce the best clinical outcome with minimal toxicity to the resident.

Practices dedicated to improving and optimizing antimicrobial selection, dosage, and duration while minimizing resident harm.

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Section B: Operational and Functional Roles of the IP

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Diagnostic stewardship

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Passive surveillance

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Surveillance

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Surveillance that relies on others (e.g., physicians, nurses, or the microbiology laboratory) who are not trained on surveillance methods or primarily responsible for surveillance activities to report healthcare-associated infections.

Coordinated guidance and interventions to improve appropriate use of microbiological diagnostics to guide therapeutic decisions; should promote appropriate, timely diagnostic testing, including specimen collection, and pathogen identification and accurate, timely reporting of results to guide patient treatment. (WHO)

A system for routine, ongoing, and systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of surveillance data to identify infections (i.e., HAI and community-acquired), infection risks, communicable disease outbreaks, and to maintain or improve resident health status.