

Introduction to Reservoirs: Where Germs Live

Body Reservoirs

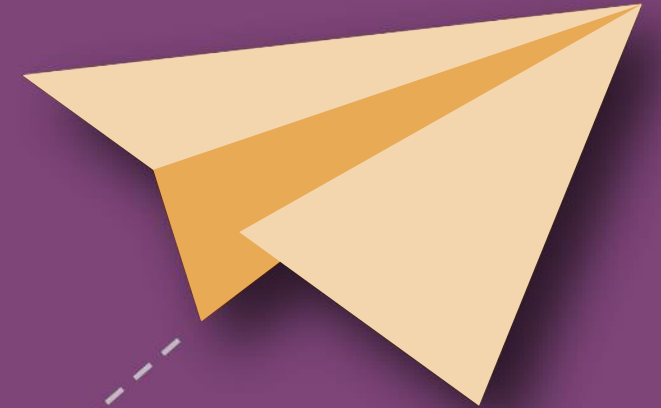
Session 1



Welcome

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Four Body Reservoirs
- Discussion
- Bringing It Together
- Conclusion



Acknowledgement

This Project Firstline Presentation is brought to you by the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH), Division of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology, and presented by NDDoH Infection Prevention Consultants.

All presenters have been trained on Project Firstline materials in correlation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

We want to get to know you!

HELLO

MY NAME IS

Introductions



- Morgan Messer, ASN RN
- Jamestown, ND
- Infection Prevention Consultant
- Project Firstline Facilitator

Introductions



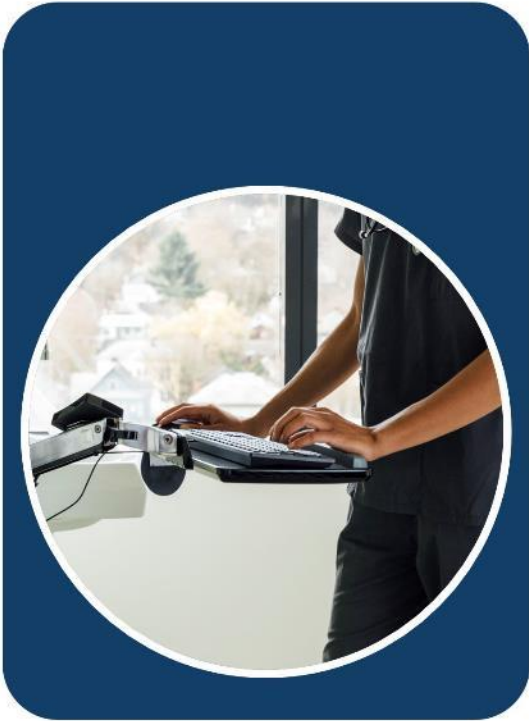
- Carla Monica Cabahug BSN, RN
- Bismarck
- Infection Prevention Consultant
- Project Firstline Facilitator

Four Body Reservoirs

What Do You Think?



The Body Reservoirs



Gastrointestinal system (the “gut”)



Respiratory system



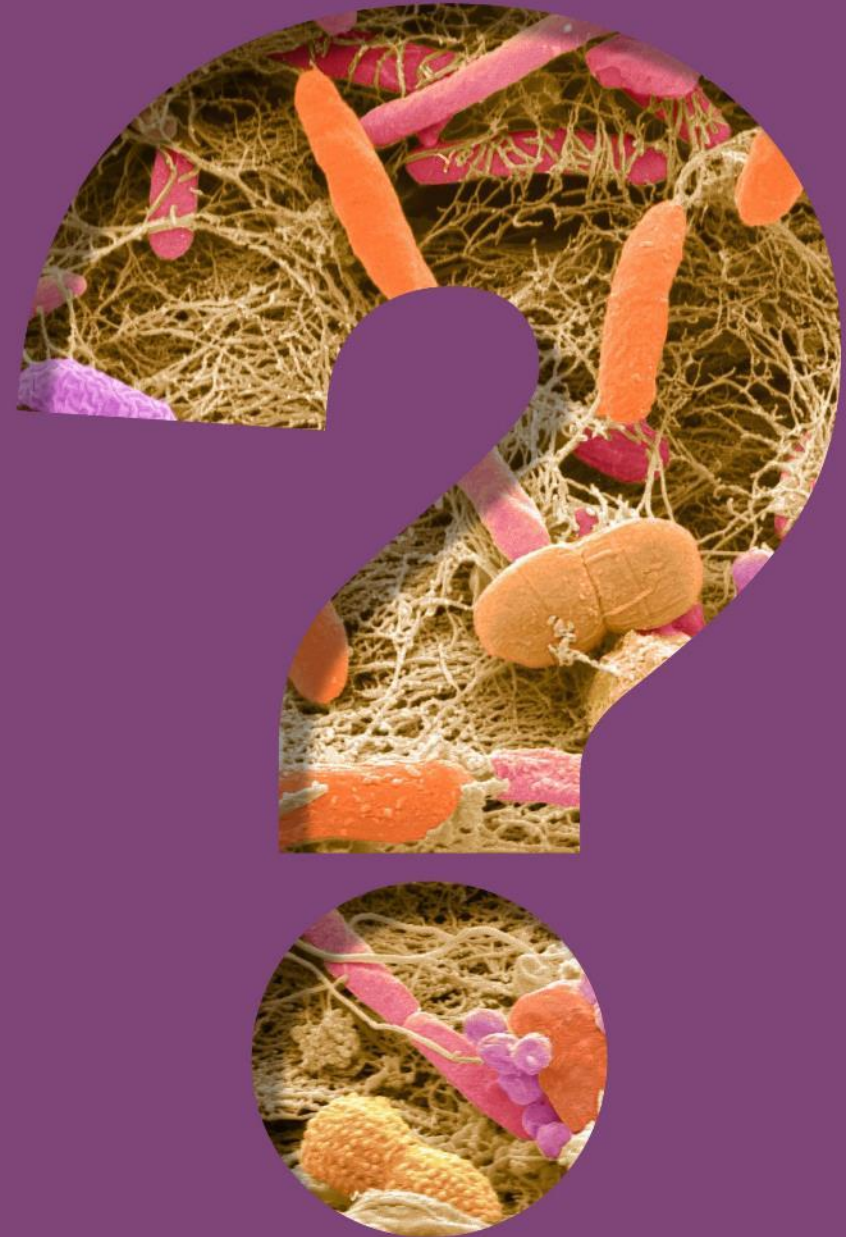
Blood



Discussion

Reservoir Discussion

What is one important thing about your assigned reservoir that a new colleague should know to prevent the spread of germs? Why?



Skin Discussion



Key Takeaways about the Skin Reservoir

- ✓ Skin, especially hands, interacts with the environment daily.
- ✓ Pathways:
 - Touch
 - Breaking down or bypassing the body's defenses

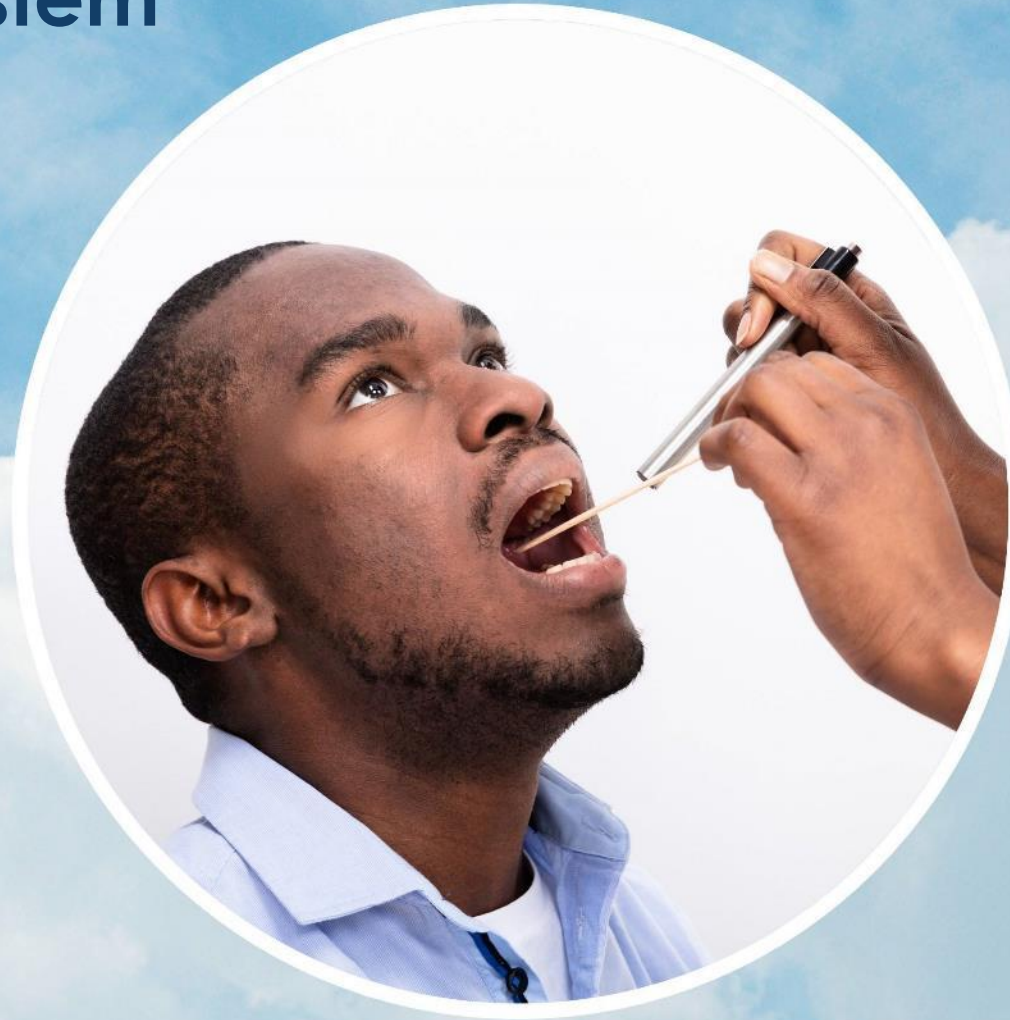
GI System Discussion



Key Takeaways about the GI System Reservoir

- ✓ The “gut” usually refers to most of the intestines, rectum, and anus.
- ✓ Gut germs travel easily in stool.
- ✓ Pathways:
 - Touch
 - Breaking down or bypassing the body's defenses

Respiratory System Discussion



Key Takeaways about the Respiratory System Reservoir

- ✓ Upper airway: Nose, mouth, throat, windpipe
- ✓ Lower airway: Lungs
- ✓ Pathways:
 - Breathing in
 - Splashes and sprays
 - Touch

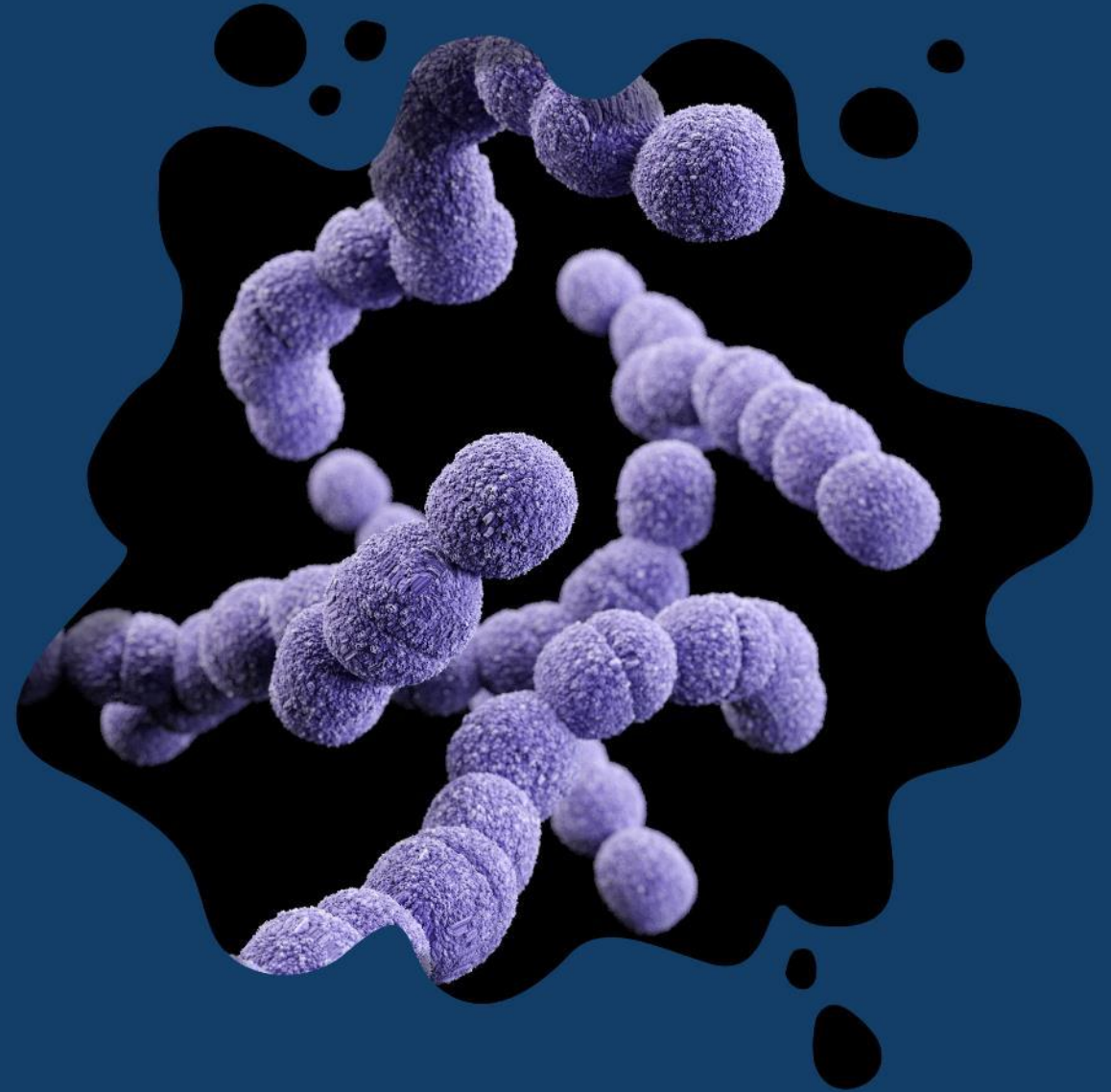
Blood Discussion



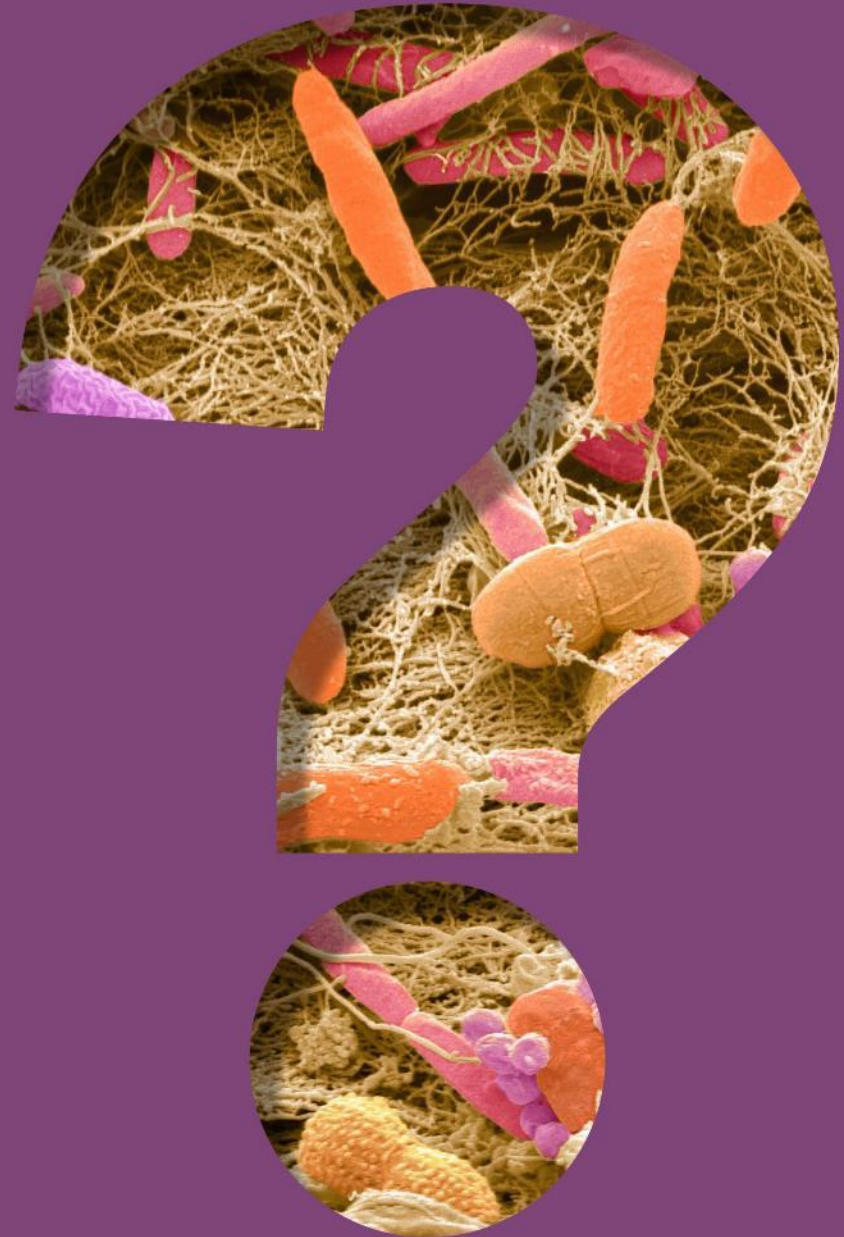
Key Takeaways about the Blood Reservoir

- ✓ Blood is not supposed to have germs in it.
- ✓ Some viruses cause infections that release virus into the blood. If a person is infected and untreated, blood can then spread the virus to other people.
- ✓ Pathways:
 - Breaking down or bypassing the body's defenses
 - Splashes and sprays
 - Touch

Reflection



Questions



Key Takeaways

- ✓ "Reservoirs" are the places on and in our bodies and in the environment where germs live. Germs frequently spread between and among these reservoirs.
- ✓ Four reservoirs in the human body that are important for infection control are the skin; the gastrointestinal (GI) system or "gut"; the respiratory system; and blood.
- ✓ Understanding where germs live helps us recognize where there is risk for them to be spread, and why infection control actions work to stop them from spreading and making people sick.

How to Get Involved and Feedback



Project Firstline on CDC.gov:
<https://www.cdc.gov/infection-control/projectfirstline/index.html>



CDC's Project Firstline on Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/CDCProjectFirstline>



CDC's Project Firstline on Twitter:
https://twitter.com/CDC_Firstline



Project Firstline *Inside Infection Control* on YouTube:
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLvrp9iOILTQZQGtDnSDGViKDdRtlc13VX>



To sign up for Project Firstline e-mails, click here:
https://tools.cdc.gov/campaignproxyservice/subscriptions.aspx?topic_id=USCDC_2104

- Project Firstline feedback form:
<https://www.cdc.gov/infectioncontrol/pdf/projectfirstline/TTK-ParticipantFeedback-508.pdf>

Evaluation

Take the end of course evaluation for NDBON CEU certificate:

- https://ndhealth.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_bKiOFMvcgWuzXla

If you are a room moderator for a group attending under one login, fill out the Group Attendance Form. EACH attendee will need to complete the evaluation form.

Submit all forms to dohpfl@nd.gov

Recordings can be found on:

www.health.nd.gov/projectfirstline

Questions? Email us: dohpfl@nd.gov

Call us: (701)-328-2378

