

Microbes haunt the hallways and exam rooms in healthcare settings everywhere. There's no way to entirely avoid them, but here's an idea of what you're up against.

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Be safe. Be smart. Be certain.

# AIRBORNE VS. CONTACT DISEASES

Airborne diseases are spread via:



 Coughing, sneezing



Laughing



 Close personal contact

### **How Long Can You Hold Your Breath?**

The cough or sneeze of an infected measles or flu patient can contaminate an airspace for several hours before settling onto surfaces.

## Germs Are **Getting Tougher**

Hospital acquired infections are common and increasingly difficult to fight. Many types of bacteria are now drug-resistant which puts patients at even greater risk.

#### **Contact Diseases** are transmitted through:





 Direct bodily contact

 Non-disinfected hard surfaces



 Soft surfaces housing microbes

- VRE
- MRSA
- VRSA
- **MDR-TB**

## Why We Wash Our Hands So Much

Many forms of bacteria are spread by hand via surfaces such as bed rails, doorknobs and bedside tables that are touched frequently. That's often how Klebsiella, Acinetobactor, and other bacteria get on medical devices such as ventilators and IV catheters, causing serious illness in vulnerable patients.



# WHICH MICROBES ARE MOST DIFFICULT TO SCRUB OUT?



### **How to Keep Germs at Bay**

- Practice good hand washing and overall hygiene
- Cover mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing
- Use proper disinfection and sterilization protocols
- **Regularly clean** commonly touched



## **Resources**

- http://www.cdc.gov
- http://www.aidsmap.com
- http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
- http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca
- http://www.ciriscience.org
- http://www.maine.gov

