



Module 3 Study Notes

- **Pressure Ulcers**

- Injuries to skin and underlying tissue resulting from prolonged **pressure** on the skin.

Pressure Ulcer Staging:

- **Stage 1-** Skin is unbroken, but inflamed
 - **Stage 2-** Skin is broken to the epidermis (surface skin) or dermis (deeper skin)
 - **Stage 3-** Skin is broken to the subcutaneous fat layer (deepest part of the skin)
 - **Stage 4-** Skin is broken and ulcer extends to muscle or bone
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- **Venous Ulcers**
 - Ulcer that form because of insufficient blood return from the leg.
 - **Direct Contact**
 - A way of transmitting pathogens through touching the infected person or his or her secretions.
 - **Indirect Contact**
 - A way of transmitting pathogens from touching something contaminated by the infected person.
 - **Portal of Entry**
 - Any body opening on an uninfected person that allows pathogens to enter.
 - **Mucous Membranes**
 - The membranes that line body cavities that open to the outside of the body, such as the linings of the mouth, nose, eyes, rectum, or genitals



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- **Susceptible Host**
 - An uninfected person who could get sick.
- **Transmission**
 - Passage or transfer.
- **Infectious**
 - Contagious.
- **Medical Asepsis**
 - Refers to practices such as handwashing that reduce, remove, and control the spread of microorganisms.
- **Surgical Asepsis**
 - The state of being free of all microorganisms; also called sterile technique.

- **Pathogenic Microorganism**
 - Capable of causing infection or disease.
- **Non-pathogenic Microorganism**
 - Not capable of causing infection or disease