

meticulous sanitary practices, especially during diaper changes, is essential (see Family-Centered Care box on Transmission and Fig. 6-9). Nurses can play an important role in educating parents of small children and day care staff regarding appropriate sanitation. In addition, discourage young children who are infected or who have diarrhea from swimming in community or private pools until they have been infection free for 2 weeks ([American Academy of Pediatrics, 2015](#)). Lakes and streams may contain high numbers of *Giardia* spore cysts, which can be swallowed in the water. Discourage children from swimming in stagnant bodies of water and in water where there are known infected children swimming when there is a high chance of swallowing water. *Giardia* organisms are resistant to chlorine ([Eisenstein, Bodager, and Ginzl, 2008](#)). Encourage parents to take small children to the restroom frequently when swimming, avoid letting children in diapers in swimming areas, and change diapers away from the water source. (See also Centers for Disease Control and Prevention information on recreational water illnesses, <http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/swimming>.) After children are infected, family education regarding drug administration is essential.