**CHAPTER REVIEW 5**

1. Health is the complete state of physical, mental, & social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It takes the emphasis off disease and redirects jt to the healthy attitudes and lifestyles.  
   Wellness has to do with successfully balance things that happen in everyday lives. The five dimensions are physical, social, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual.
2. Holistic care involves considering the whole person, which includes his physical and psychological needs. (E.g) taking the time to talk to residents while helping them bathe. Holistic care supports harmony, which can improve a resident's chances of living a better live.
3. Psychological needs include social contact, emotions, thought, and spirituality.
4. Has to do with the wide variety of people through the world. Each culture may have different customs, traditions, religions, behaviors, and lifestyles. Culture and background often have an impact on how a person behaves while I'll.
5. It is a method of learning about each individual's views and behaviors and applying the knowledge to health care. It's an ongoing process of understanding other cultures to help provide better care.
6. Provide privacy and leave the room. Don't discuss what you saw with other staff members. Don't judge residents’ sexual choices, sexual orientation, or gender identity.
7. Remove the resident from the situation immediately. Take the resident to a safe place and report to the nurse right away.
8. A biased generalization about a group.
9. Usually based on opinions or distorted ideas from tv or movies.
10. Human dignity.
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. C
18. C

**CHAPTER REVIEW 6**

1. Clean means that an object is not contaminated with pathogens. Dirty means that an object is contaminated with pathogens.
2. Sterilization is when all microorganisms including those that form spores are destroyed. Disinfection is when only pathogens are destroyed.
3. -They are hospitalized more often  
   - Their skin becomes less elastic  
   - Bones become more brittle  
   - Decreased circulation and slow wound healing
4. Every person in your care.
5. Washing hands with either plain or antiseptic soap and water or using alcohol-based hand rubs.
6. Because they harbor bacteria and increase the risk of contamination even hands are washed often.
7. If you come in contact with blood, body fluids, secretions or excretions, tissue, or when splashing or spraying blood or body fluids is likely.

When handling any equipment that is visibly soiled or may have had contact with blood or body fluids.

1. Mask should be worn when caring for residents who cough or sneeze or have respiratory illnesses. Goggles are used whenever it is likely that blood or body fluids may be splashed or sprayed into your eye area or your eyes.
2. Donning (putting on):  
   Wash your hands, put on gown, put on mask or respirator, put on goggles or face shield & put on gloves  
   Doffing (taking off):  
   Remove and discard gloves, remove goggles or face shield, remove and discard gown, remove and discard mask or respirator and wash your hands.
3. Away from your uniform.
4. After it has been properly cleaned and reprocessed.
5. Infected blood entering the bloodstream, or if infected semen or vaginal secretions contact mucous membranes.
6. Inflammation of the liver caused by certain viruses and other factors, such as alcohol abuse, some medications, and trauma.
7. HIV damages the immune system so that the body cannot effectively fight infections.
8. Sexual contact, by sharing infected needles, from a mother to her baby during delivery, through improperly sterilized needles used for tattoos and piercings, and through grooming supplies such as razors, nail clippers, and toothbrushes.
9. Proper hand hygiene.
10. Proper handwashing with soap and water, especially after using the toilet and before eating or drinking, is vital in preventing the spread of the infection.

Handling contaminated waste properly can also help prevent the spread of the infection.

1. CRE are usually spread person to person through contact with infected or colonized people, particularly contact with wounds or stool (poop). This contact can occur via the hands of healthcare workers, or through medical equipment and devices that have not been correctly cleaned.
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. D