

Project Firstline Blood Education Packet

- Always assume blood is infectious. People who are infected with bloodborne pathogens don't always have symptoms, but their blood and some body fluids still have virus in them.
- The pathogens in blood that are the most concerning infection risks in health care are HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.
 - Bloodborne pathogens can be spread when infected blood enters the body, like:
 - From a needlestick
 - Through breaks or cracks in the skin
 - By splashes or sprays to the eyes, nose, or mouth

Resources Available:

Interactive & multi-media resources

English & Spanish language resources



CDC Interactive and Multimedia Resources

Preventing Unsafe Injection Practices
bit.ly/3INK2bq

Injection Safety Resources for Providers
bit.ly/4fc5q67



Print Materials

Germs Can Live in Blood
bit.ly/3GUqFKo

Questions:

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Learn more about Project Firstline
and how it impacts Wood County at
woodcountyhealth.org or scan the
QR code.



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CDC's National Training Collaborative
for Healthcare Infection Prevention & Control



 Wood County
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Project Firstline Cough/Congestion Education Packet

- Coughing by itself can be caused by a lot of things, but a cough in combination with congestion—a stuffy, runny nose, runny eyes, and a nasally voice—is commonly caused by a virus.
- These viruses spread easily when an infected person talks, breathes, coughs, or otherwise blows air out of their nose or mouth. One person releasing these germs into the air can infect multiple people quickly.
- Some of these viruses, like cytomegalovirus (CMV), don't cause major problems for healthy people, but they can cause harm to vulnerable patients.

Resources Available:

Interactive & multi-media resources

English & Spanish language resources



CDC Interactive and Multimedia Resources

Infection Control Guidance: Respiratory Viruses
bit.ly/3O1UXhM



Print Materials

Germs Can Live in the Respiratory System
bit.ly/46Da0WE

Ventilation in Healthcare Settings
bit.ly/3QOYWjs

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Project Firstline Draining Wound Education Packet

- A draining wound is a break in the skin or other tissue that has liquid coming out of it. This liquid moves and spreads easily, so draining wounds are treated differently from other types of wounds that can be covered or contained.
- A draining wound is a warm, wet place where germs grow easily. A draining wound is also a vulnerable spot on the patient that should be handled carefully, both to keep germs from spreading and to protect the patient from germs.
- Draining wounds can be caused by, or contain:
 - germs that can spread easily by touch, like MRSA and group A strep;
 - germs commonly found in stool that are often also found on skin, like Klebsiella and VRE; and
 - germs that spread by blood and bodily fluids, like HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C.

Resources Available:

Interactive & multi-media resources

English & Spanish language resources



CDC Interactive and Multimedia Resources

PPE: Gloves and Gowns Training
bit.ly/3J9Zajo

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Training
bit.ly/3KBBTVF

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Print Materials

Germs Live on the Skin
bit.ly/3OEGTty

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Project Firstline Rash Education Packet

- A rash is abnormal skin that is usually red, irritated, or broken and may have bumps, flat spots, or blisters.
- A rash can be caused by many things, including germs that can be spread by touch. You may not be able to tell what has caused the rash just by looking at it.
- Many viral infections can be associated with a rash and can spread to other people or to the environment.
 - Some viruses, such as chickenpox and measles, travel long distances in the air and can easily infect people who are not immune to them.
 - These viruses can spread when the infected person breathes or if the rash is disturbed, such as by scratching or rubbing, which can send infected fluid or debris into the air.
- Some rashes are not caused by an infection but by an injury or an allergic reaction like poison ivy or a bug bite. These rashes can still contain germs that can be spread by touch.

Resources Available:

Interactive & multi-media resources

English & Spanish language resources



CDC Interactive and Multimedia Resources

PPE: Gloves and Gowns Training
bit.ly/3J9Zajo

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Print Materials

Germs Live on the Skin
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Project Firstline Diarrhea Education Packet

- Diarrhea is liquid stool. All stool is full of germs. Diarrhea can be caused by a lot of things, but it is sometimes a sign of a pathogen that can cause illness, even in healthy people.
- Infections that cause diarrhea spread because germs move easily between hands, equipment, and surfaces in health care. Some of these germs can be difficult to kill.
- Common examples of infections that cause diarrhea include C. difficile, norovirus, and rotavirus (especially in children).

Resources Available:

Interactive & multi-media resources

English & Spanish language resources



CDC Interactive and Multimedia Resources

Diarrhea Dilemma Interactive Scenario
bit.ly/4ITlxbx

Hand Hygiene Training Module
bit.ly/49B21KW

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Print Materials

Germs Live in the Gut
bit.ly/3s1cleg

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Project Firstline Measles Education Packet

- Measles is one of the most contagious infectious diseases and can lead to severe illness and even death.
 - This is why it's important for everyone in the healthcare facility to be prepared to quickly recognize possible measles and take action to prevent spread in their facility. The best way to protect healthcare workers from measles is to ensure they are up to date on MMR vaccinations.
- Measles is a respiratory virus. Early symptoms can seem like a common cold and include fever; cough; runny nose; red, watery eyes; and/or tiny white spots in the mouth.
 - A rash generally occurs three to five days after symptoms begin and usually appears on the face and behind the ears first and then spreads down the body.
- Measles virus lives in the nose and throat of infected people, and it can spread to others through the air, remaining infectious in the air for up to two hours after an infected person leaves the area.

Resources Available:

Interactive & multi-media resources

English & Spanish language resources



CDC Interactive and Multimedia Resources

Clinical Overview of Measles
bit.ly/42vxGw2

Measles Infection Control Guidance
bit.ly/4iHOW67

Public Health Notification Contact List
bit.ly/4jM9ZVU

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Print Materials

Reduce the Risk of Spread
bit.ly/45oREbV

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