Nov 14th, 12:00 AM - 12:00 AM

Assets and Barriers to Infection Control on a College Campus

Kimberly A. Whitaker  
*Murray State University*

Matthew Allen  
*Murray State University*

Chelsey Delaney  
*Murray State University*

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/scholarsweek](https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/scholarsweek)

Part of the [Community Health and Preventive Medicine Commons](https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/communityhealth), and the [Public Health Education and Promotion Commons](https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/publichealth).

Whitaker, Kimberly A.; Allen, Matthew; and Delaney, Chelsey, 'Assets and Barriers to Infection Control on a College Campus' (2016). *Scholars Week*. 3.  
https://digitalcommons.murraystate.edu/scholarsweek/Fall2016/EXSHEA/3

This Poster Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the The Office of Research and Creative Activity at Murray State's Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Scholars Week by an authorized administrator of Murray State's Digital Commons. For more information, please contact msu.digitalcommons@murraystate.edu.
Assets and Barriers to Infection Prevention on a College Campus

HEA 356: Health Promotion Programming Photovoice Research Project – Fall Semester 2016
Mathew Allen, Kimberly Whitaker, and Chelsey Delaney; Under the supervision of Dr. Miranda Sue Terry, Assistant Professor
Department of Applied Health Sciences, Murray State University

The Problem:
Throughout history densely populated areas have been shown to be more susceptible to high rates of disease transmission.
• The U.S.’s largest Public Health campaign, the handwashing campaign, has lowered transmission rates, but college campuses still struggle with high transmission rates due to the density of the college population in small areas and lack of preventative vaccines.
• One case of a communicable disease can result in a ripple effect of contractions of the disease within the campus population.
• Handwashing is shown to be the most effective prevention method, but with the pace of today’s society, most college students may not have the time to frequently wash their hands. As a result, college students who do not wash their hands experience more occurrences of infectious diseases, medical visits, and absences from class (Prater, et. al, 2016).
• Hand sanitizer stations may help alleviate caseloads for infectious diseases. College students are shown to be less apt to get preventative vaccinations such as the flu shot (American College Health Association, 2015).

Research Methodology:
“Photovoice has three main goals:
(1) To enable people to record and reflect their community’s strengths and concerns,
(2) To promote critical dialogue and knowledge about important community issues through large and small group discussion of photographs, and
(3) To reach policy makers” (Wang & Burris, 1997).

Photo Voice Two: Pictured Below
Classrooms are one of the most notable aspects of a college campus. With the large amount of people within the room and the lack of consistent cleaning, infection rates in class rooms are high. Studies have shown classrooms are similar to petri dishes in the cultivation of diseases.

References: