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Master infection prevention and control (IPC) with our comprehensive training suite. Designed for primary health care teams, our education activities
provide an understanding of transmission, environmental cleaning, and aerosol-generating procedures, equipping participants with indispensable skills to fortify primary health care settings against infectious diseases. Learn essential principles and implementation of guidelines, plus all about the handling of sharp instruments and wound care. If you
are preparing for accreditation, one module empowers health care teams with self-assessment audits and effective implementation of IPC standards. In the ever-evolving realm of health care, the ability to stay informed and adept is paramount. Whether you are a newcomer or a seasoned professional seeking to deepen your expertise, our flexible
modular approach allows you to tailor your learning journey. Break free from the constraints of a prescribed sequence; our training adapts to your needs. As guardians of patient safety, enrol in the following education options and play a pivotal role in cultivating resilient health care environments. 1.5-2hr Presentations Basic principles of infection
prevention and control Format: 1.5hr presentation Immerse yourself in a dynamic 1.5-hour presentation to deepen your infections (HCAIs), infection control principles, and hand hygiene practices. Develop proficiency in properly handling
and disposing of sharp medical instruments, equipment usage, handling, and cleaning. Explore strategies to minimize infection risks in the work environments. This is an opportunity to fortify
your expertise and contribute to elevating patient safety and well-being in face-to-face healthcare settings. Search the APNA Events Calendar for upcoming dates of this presentation, or email courses@apna.asn.au to enquire about a bespoke delivery for your team. Infection prevention and control guidelines for primary health care and office-based
practices Format: 2hr presentation This presentation is designed to help you understand the core intent and development process of IPC quidelines, which are essential for meeting accreditation standards and seamlessly integrating into office based and community practice. Navigate emergency response plans, training protocols, and patient care
strategies while learning about the pivotal role of IPC coordinators. Review newly added information and fortify your expertise in managing risks, outbreaks, and practice setup. Enhance infection prevention skills, focusing on hand hygiene, personal protective equipment, and ventilation planning. This session ensures a robust defence against
infectious threats, enhancing the resilience of primary health care practices. Search the APNA Events Calendar for upcoming dates of this presentation, or email courses@apna.asn.au to enquire about a bespoke delivery for your team. Reprocessing, including sterilisation Format: 1.5hr presentation Join our comprehensive 1.5-hour presentation on
reprocessing, emphasizsing sterilisation procedures. Understand the critical role of a trained staff member in checking sterilisation processes, machine functionality, and a clutter-free environment. Explore the workflow, adhering to RACGP standards and ensuring a contamination-free process. Learn more about ensuring instruments are meticulously
clean, from wearing PPE to proper sealing and labelling. Learn the significance of documentation, mirroring labels with logbook entries, maintaining a separate tracing book, and performing annual sterilizer validation checks. This session will equip you with the skills to contribute to a safer, more efficient, and meticulously managed practice
environment. Search the APNA Events Calendar for upcoming dates of this presentation, or email courses@apna.asn.au to enquire about a bespoke delivery for your team. Environmental cleaning Format: 1.5hr presentation. Key principles, like risk-based management and efficient workflow,
elevate practices for safer healthcare. Learn hands-on strategies, contributing to effective infection prevention and control in primary care settings. Understand the significance of a streamlined approach to cleaning methods, frequencies, and product selection. With an emphasis on material compatibility, work health and safety, education, and
monitoring, this session equips you to refine your practices. Contribute to a safer and healthier healthcare environmental cleaning, fostering a culture of safety and cleanliness in your workplace. Search the APNA Events Calendar for upcoming dates of this presentation, or email
courses@apna.asn.au to enquire about a bespoke delivery for your team. Principals of infection prevention and control in wound care Format: 1.5-hour exploration of wound care Format: 1.5-hour explo
Gain insights into aseptic techniques, equipment sterilisation, and the crucial aspect of maintaining sterile environments. Evidence-based practices will be discussed, emphasizing the pivotal role of healthcare workers in applying the latest research to enhance patient care. Understand the significance of outcomes measurement in wound healing for
informed decision-making and address common questions surrounding dressings, Chlorhexidine usage, sterilization of gauze, and the use of appropriate personal protective equipment. Equip yourself with essential knowledge for evidence-based wound care, ensuring optimal patient outcomes aligned with national and international guidelines. Search
the APNA Events Calendar for upcoming dates of this presentation, or email courses@apna.asn.au to enquire about a bespoke delivery for your team. Infection prevention and control GP accreditation preparation Format: 1.5hr presentation prevention and control GP accreditation prevention and control great for upcoming dates of this presentation.
practice accreditation preparation. This presentation focuses on empowering healthcare teams to implement IPC standards effectively. Learn to identify accreditation requirements, develop protocols, and assess infection risks. Understand the responsibilities of an IPC coordinator, from policy drafting to staff training and the vital role of IPC in
meeting RACGP standards. With a 3-year accreditation cycle, grasp self-assessment audits, reduce infection risks, and hone essential competencies. Equip your team with practical knowledge, ensuring a seamless survey and onsite visit experience. Search the APNA Events Calendar for upcoming dates of this presentation, or email
courses@apna.asn.au to enquire about a bespoke delivery for your team. Aerosol-generating procedures (AGPs) in this informative face-to-face educational session. Uncover the definition and impact of AGPs, including lung function testing, nebuliser therapy, and
high-flow nasal oxygen use. This session will also explore recommended controls, including ventilation strandards and infection prevention strategies. This session will also explore recommendations for minimizing nosocomial infections during
AGPs and how to ensure compliance for spirometry and asthma management in primary health care settings. Equip yourself with essential knowledge for safe and effective healthcare practices. Search the APNA Events Calendar for upcoming dates of this presentation, or email courses@apna.asn.au to enquire about a bespoke delivery for your team.
Bespoke IPC education Looking for a bespoke IPC education package for your team? Contactcourses@apna.asn.auand we can tailor a package to your needs. The ACIPC Foundations of Infection Prevention and Control (Foundations of Infection Prevention and Control (Foundations of Infection Prevention and Infection Prevention Infection Infection Prevention Infection Infect
a career as an infection control professional. With 11 self-paced modules, this course allows participants to apply knowledge to their own practice. Foundations is a key component to achieving the ACIPC Primary Credential (CICP-P). The program has been designed to accommodate busy work schedules, with a series of self-directed learning units
supported by a structured online curriculum. Topics include: environmental hygiene, outbreak management, employee health, surveillance, epidemiology and microbiology. This course reflects recent evidence, guidelines and standards. Overall learning objectives Comprehensively understand the role of the infection prevention and control practitioner
and apply this learning in their setting. Understand the application of clinical indicators to their practice and apply this knowledge through audit and surveillance activities. Develop and design an infection prevention and control program and a site-specific infection management plan relevant to their setting using a clinical governance
framework. Understand the rationale for and apply standard and transmission-based precautions in their setting. Evaluate, review and develop site-specific tools and strategies to support clinician-driven change in
organisational behaviour. Initiate and communicate effectively within the interdisciplinary team in the management of infection prevention and control. Cost$1520 for ACIPC Members$1820 for non-members course length to be completed in approximately 80-90 hours. We expect students to allocate 6-8 hours of study per
module including answering key questions and completing the quizzes. Students who have not studied in a long time or where infection prevention and control is a new concept may take longer to complete each module and the assessments. The expected 80-90 hours of study includes preparing, drafting and submitting the final 3000-word
minutes to complete. The AIE lesson is the first activity in the FIPC course. Completion dateEach course is spread over approximately 24 weeks and a course deadline is advised. After this date, a student who has not completed the course assessmentThe
assessments include several online key questions (100-200-word discussion points), 11 quizzes and a 3,000-word written assignment. Posting to all key questions contributes 20% to your final grade. For the third assessment, the final
assignment, which contributes 60% to the course total, you require a minimum of 50% to pass the course overall.CPD hours through their relevant body. The CPD points are not issued by the ACIPC. As noted above, we expect the study time required as approximately 80-90 hours. Each individual students may be able to apply for CPD points are not issued by the ACIPC. As noted above, we expect the study time required as approximately 80-90 hours.
will need to consider the hours they claim when submitting their application to their relevant body. Course facilitator and updates, and will review a draft of your assignment and provide feedback. You will use the question and
answer forum in Moodle to engage with your facilitator and other students. Whilst we encourage students to use the Moodle platform, we understand that sometimes a student will need to contact their facilitator directly and contact details will be provided. Target audience a student will need to contact their facilitator directly and contact details will be provided.
allied health care, acute care, rural and remote health, residential aged care, community health and health policy. This course will also benefit professionals who work in environments that require infection prevention and control strategies to be implemented such as veterinary practice. ACIPC are pleased to offer a specific Veterinary Foundations of
IPC course for veterinary staff worldwide. For information on this course, please click the link below: of Infection Prevention and Control modulesIntroductory concepts in infection prevention and transmission-based
precautionsSurveillance and audit: concepts and applicationCleaning, decontamination and sterilisation: environmental hygiene & management of reusable devicesOutbreak management: communicable disease notificationsMulti-resistant organisms: antimicrobial stewardshipAseptic technique and invasive devices: management and
evaluationInternational and Australian oversight of infection prevention and control strategies: clinical governance responding to standards and guidanceTheories of leadership and motivation; professional issuesEmployee health: vaccination, sharps safety, pregnancy. Blood and body fluid exposure response and managementPractice specific settings
aged Care, haemodialysis, invasive procedure settings, the built environment. Pathways after completing Foundations of IPC course is designed at AQF8 level to ensure that graduate study. Further information regarding applying for
Primary Credentialling can be found here Primary Credentialling RoadmapRecognised prior learning (RPL) and credit to their programs in slightly different ways. When enrolling in a university postgraduate graduate certificate or diploma
FIPC graduates may apply for credit for completing the Foundations of IPC. The College will provide a certificate of completion and these documents will include the learning objectives, assessments and hours of learning. Registered Training Organisation
(RTO)ACIPC is not a Registered Training Organisation (RTO). ACIPC is a member-based organisation for professional development course designed at AQF8 level to ensure that graduates are given a pathway to achieving ACIPC credentialling and may consider further post-graduate
study. The Foundations of IPC course provides a valuable pathway for further learning and is an important resource for those wishing to pursue a career as an infection control professional. Aged Care Infection Prevention and Control Leads in residential aged care
homes and determines the IPC specialist courses suitable for the IPC Lead role. The following training courses meet the requirements of the department of Health and Aged Cares website: and conditionsPlease read ACIPCs standard terms and conditions www.acipc.org.au/terms. It is each students
responsibility to ensure they have read and understood the terms and conditions before enrolling for ACIPCs Foundations of Infection Prevention and Control course. FAQsQ. What do I need to complete the course? A. You will also
However, for those that work as an Infection Control Professional you may find the recommended text very beneficial to your daily practice. All the materials that you need are found online. This includes online notes, readings, articles, lectures and activitiesQ. I havent studied for a long time; will the College help me learn?A. The College will provide
guidelines, instructions and feedback to help you learn the skills required. However, we wont be teaching you how to write essays or how to use the internet. We also include some resources for academic assignment writing.Q. Can I go on holiday or can I take leave during my study?A. As an adult learner, it is your responsibility to keep up to date
with weekly activities and assessment deadlines. The course facilitator or administration will not chase you if you do not complete activities or assessment. As the material is available online and designed as self-directed modules and the assessments
during the course, can factor in short breaks during the course.Q. What if I get sick or feel overwhelmed during assessment time you can contact the education manager to apply for an extension by emailing education manager will make reasonable adjustments to
assessment deadlines. However, in some situations this will not be possible if the request is outside of the course material? A. Your course material? A. Your situations this will be able to assist you with questions regarding the course material? A. Your situations this will be able to assist you with questions this will be able to support me with course material? A. Your situations this will be able to assist you with questions regarding the course material? A. Your situations this will be able to assist you with questions this will be able to assist you with questions this will be able to support me with course material? A. Your situations this will be able to assist you with questions this will be able to support me with course material.
and Answer Forumwithin the Communicationsectionin Moodle to communicate with your facilitators answer. Your facilitators will have posted their email address within your course. Whilst we encourage students to use the Q&A function, we understand that
sometimes students will need to contact a facilitator directly.Q. Can my staff get recognised prior learning in other higher-level courses and IPC specific courses could move through the whole course quicker and complete the
final assessment essay. It would not mean they could skip certain modules though, so there isnt recognition of prior learning (RPL). The course needs to be completed as a whole.Q. How do I support my staff/students?A. It is critical employers engage directly with their employees/students over the duration of the Foundations of IPC course. The Aged
Care IPC Clinical Lead students will need support from their employers to undertake the study in an accelerated format, including paid study leave as required. The support required by individual students will vary given the broad range of staff undertaking the course. We recommend once students have accessed the course and begin working on the
modules employers talk with individual students to assess their personal requirements. The course is delivered and assessed at an AQF8 level. Each course is delivered and assessment. As the course is self-paced, different students
will progress through individual modules at different speeds. Infection Prevention is everyones responsibility. Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust staff are committed to providing effective prevention and control of Healthcare Associated Infections (HCAI) to ensure that our patients, carers and families are cared for in a safe, secure and clean
environment. The minimum requirements of any healthcare organisation are: A culture of zero tolerance to Healthcare Associated Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) team work in
partnership with staff and our multi-agency partners to promote best practice in infection, prevention and control. Managing increased
incidences and outbreaks of infection. Surveillance with regard to incidence of MRSA and Clostridium difficile. Developing and facilitating programmes of education. Operating and delivering and advising on building works and
facilities. Key documents Contact us Amanda Hemsley Head of Infection Prevention and Control Nurse Tel: 0116 295 2320 Social Care Mental Health Hospices Primary Care Clinics Community This is a newly released NHS Cleaning Standards 1-day managers/supervisors/head
housekeepers course. Every aspect of environmental cleaning is covered in this fulfilling 1-day course which is aimed primarily at those individuals with overall responsibility for environmental cleaning within their facility also known as the Decontamination Lead role. The course is intended to provide a complete overview of compliance with the 2025
national standards of healthcare cleanliness and courses focus on a specific environment of care primary care, social care, Hospices clinics etc. Delegate participation is actively encouraged using break-out rooms (via Zoom/MS Teams). Functional risk assessments are explained together with the principles of decontamination including disinfection
versus cleaning. At the end of this course delegates should have a clear understanding of their organisations responsibilities in complying with the national standards of cleanliness and how to undertake functional risk assessments as well as to create schedules for their facilities. View Courses for: Social Care | Hospices | Primary Care | Mental Health
Clinics The NHS cleaning standards were launched in April 2021, and with that expectation, all sectors start the implement these standards, with different emphasis depending on the room and/or sector. IPS are, therefore, launching a cost-effective cleaning management package to assist
our clients in achieving rapid implementation. Included in this package or alternatively as a stand alone cost for any delegate who wishes to attend this courses and understand how to implement these standards. View Aims
& Learning OutcomesView Courses for: Social Care | Hospices | Primary Care | Mental Health | Clinics IPS is offering a discount on our Infection prevention & control audit plus a IPC policies manuals PDF versions only. All our IPC policy manuals are constantly reviewed
and updated and have been to incorporate revisions to all relevant legislation and expert guidance to ensure ongoing compliance with the Code of Practice for the prevention and control of infections (2022). The usual cost is 475.00 plus VAT offer price is 435.00 plus VAT offer p
below): Social Care | Mental Health | Hospices | Primary Care | Clinics All our IPC (infection prevention and control) policy manuals are constantly reviewed and updated to incorporate revisions to all relevant legislation and expert guidance with the Code of Practice for the prevention and control of infections (2022). Our
new cleaning manuals incorporate the NHS cleaning standards, and IPS have tailored these to each sector for ease of understanding. All our Infection Prevention Control Audit tools are constantly reviewed and updated to incorporate revisions to all relevant legislation and expert guidance to ensure ongoing compliance with the Code of Practice for
the prevention and control of infections (2022). Both on site and web based action plan for your use. Zoom-based Level 1 and/or Level 2 IPC (infection prevention control) training with/or without audit. This is designed to allow your clinical and non-
clinical staff a dedicated Zoom-based infection prevention control training for:Social Care | Hospices | Primary Care | Mental Health | Clinics Please visit ICAT.co.uk for a view of our IPC
auditing software available for larger organisations Lines are open Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm, Calls may be recorded and may be monitored. Website Design and Development by Link Digital Official websites use .gov A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States. Secure .gov websites use HTTPS A lock () or
https:// means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. April 3, 2024 Skip to main content The online course platform (WHO Academy) and the courses are being moved in a phased approach to this new
platform. Some of the IPC-related courses are currently not available but will be back soon! For courses in thenew OpenWHO hubdedicated to health emergencies. Please be aware that additional training resources below are still available
The primary objective of this curriculum is to equip pre-service students in health-related programmes with the essential knowledge, skills and behavioural... The primary objective of this curriculum is to equip health and care workers with the essential knowledge and competencies necessary for delivering safe... The purpose of this document is to
define who is the infection prevention and control (IPC) professional and identify what core competencies are needed... 9789241598606-vie.pdf (5.114Mb) The game is designed to encounters. Set in the international alien hospital,
players encounter a series of challenges to test their knowledge of the 5 Moments for hand hygiene surrounding compassionate, clinical care. The game is an innovative, free resource, developed collaboratively by the WHO Infection Prevention and Control Hub, the WHO Academy, Marist University and Serious Games Interactive. Access to the game
at Skip to main content Skip to main content Skip to navigation Skip to accessibility Information We're here for youLearn More Rob Melling, Head of Community Development "I love working for the local population - I'm passionate about helping the people of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland." John Barnes, Charge
Nurse, LD Short Breaks "I really enjoy the human interaction on a daily basis - with colleagues, patients, relatives. Good communication skills are key." Laiqaah Manjra, Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator" I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from being an apprentice to a Corporate Affairs Administrator "I progressed from b
Knowledge Officer "I like that I'm able to help both staff and service users. It's really rewarding." Liam Capel, Nursing Associate "I have developed so many new skills over the years working in the NHS, going from a healthcare assistant to a nursing associate." Daxa Mangia, Mental Health Nurse, The Willows "I really enjoy my job, helping people to
recover - I cannot imagine doing anything else." Care to join our family? We're always looking for the best. Make a difference with a career at LPT. Work at LPT Autism Space Involving you Volunteering We have four core values: Compassion, Respect, Integrity, Trust. Our values This monthly award is about recognising members of staff who have
gone the extra mile. Our values The Infection Prevention and Control team work hard to ensure that patients receive the very highest standard of healthcare. Although the risk of getting an infection whilst in hospital is low, careful attention to infection prevention and control is a crucial part of keeping our patients safe. Although the Trust has a
dedicated Infection Prevention and Control Team there are also infection prevention and Control Team there are also infection prevention and Control. The Infection Prevention and Control Team there are also infection and Con
Prevention and Control Team is committed to preventing and minimising the spread of infections acquired in hospital Providing advice on the management of individual patients, or suspected outbreaks of infections reporting all
results back to the frontline staff Education and training of all staff via the Trust's Induction and mandatory training programme and locally at ward and department level Producing Infection Prevention & Control Policies and guidelines
to ensure that best practice is followed Supporting and reassuring patients and their families using our services You can read our Annual IPC report for 2017/18 here. Dr Ian Stanley - Direction Prevention Matron Marie Wright - Infection
Prevention Matron John Mannion - Infection Prevention Matron Christine Jones - Infection Prevention Nurse Fran Kerr - MRSA Specialist Nurse Michelle Jones - Infection Prevention Assistant Laura Moores - Infection Prevention Secretary Contact by telephone on
01254 733156 Or by post; Infection Prevention Team Dept. of Clinical Laboratory Medicine Level 0 Royal Blackburn Hospital infections are usually passed on by human contact, often from the skin of the hands, which is why washing and cleaning hands is so vital reducing infection rates
Hand sanitiser dispensers are placed and entrances to all wards/departments and beside every bed. Everyone can help combat infections by following these simple hand hygiene steps: Always wash hands or use the hand sanitizer before/on entering and when leaving clinical areas (such as wards) It's a very simple process - just press the button on the
dispenser and rub the sanitiser into your hand, taking care to cover both the palm and backs of your hands after using the toilet, or before and after preparing food If you are a patient, try to limit the number of
visitors you have at any one time. The more people on our wards, the more the chance of infection spreading Visitors please use the chairs on wards not the beds If you are concerned that staff are not cleaning their hands or adhering to infection control procedures, please remind them as they may have forgotten. They may also remind you in a
friendly way! If soap or hand towels are not available, or if the bathroom and toilet facilities are not clean, please tell a member of staff Stay at home if you have a cold, infection prevention prevention
and control If you are prescribed antibiotics, make sure you finish the full course, even if you feel better part way through, as otherwise not all the bacteria will be killed and those that do survive may develop a resistance to the drug Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix,
transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the
licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You do not have to
comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the
material. CDC developed the States Targeting Reduction in Infections via Engagement (STRIVE) curriculum with national infection prevention experts led by the Health Research & Educational Trust (HRET). The CDC/STRIVE curriculum with national infection prevention experts led by the Health Research & Educational Trust (HRET).
for CDC. See the American Hospital Association's HRET STRIVE page Getting Hospitals to Zero. Courses address both the technical and foundational elements of healthcare-associated infection (HAI) prevention. Courses can be taken in any order. Each course has 1 or more modules. Individual modules can be used for: new employee training annual
infection prevention trainingperiodic trainingperiodic trainingRecommended audience All staffInfection PreventionistsInfection Prevention and Control Team/CommitteeHospital LeadersClinical EducatorsNurse ManagersPhysician Manage
Jump to: Educational Opportunities | Certification Preparation | Professional Development Tools | Accreditation & Contact Hours APIC offers clinical training and professional development opportunities for infection preventionists no matter where you are in your career. With in-person and online (both live instructor-led and on-demand) learning
programs, youll find an educational experience that suits your learning style, your schedule, and your budget. Learn more about our comprehensive educational offerings below and choose the right course for you. Demonstrate Your Expertise and Commitment With the CIC The CIC credential identifies healthcare professionals who have shown
mastery in knowledge of infection prevention and control by sitting for and passing the certification exam. The CIC shows a commitment to best practices in infection prevention and control and improved patient care and signals to your employer and colleagues that you are committed to your professional growth. Whether you prefer to learn with the
help of an expert instructor, or at your own time & convenience, APIC has a learning option that can help you succeed! Prepare for Your a-IPC
ExamDesigned for those preparing to take the Associate Infection Prevention and Control (a-IPC) exam or recertification exam, this instructor-led course will teach best practices and provide test preparation tips, strategies, and practice questions. Discover learning options for every study style all including the APIC Learning System for LTC-CIP
through the career stages and pursuing leadership roles. Developmental Path of the Infection PreventionistAs part of APICs mission to create a safer world through preventionists, healthcare professionals, and patients. Certification Shows
that your prepared for every infection prevention and control challenge that comes your way. Enhance your professional credited by the Accreditation Council
for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education for the healthcare team. Course evaluations will be available via an online link provided in course materials. All evaluations must be completed within 30 days
After satisfying all evaluation requirements, a certificate of completion will be available for your records indicating CEs. Education customer service 1.4831529) was a Venetian
 diplomat and writer. He entered the Great Council of Venice at the age of twenty, five years younger than was normal at the time. He edited manuscripts at the Aldine Press, garnering a reputation as a scholar and a highly skilled writer. In 1515, he was appointed the official historian of the Republic of Venice as well as the caretaker of a library
containing the collection of the scholar Bessarion. Navagero was named the Venetian ambassador to Spain in 1523 and navigated the volatile diplomatic climate caused by the conflict between CharlesV of Spain and FrancisI of France. By the time Navagero arrived back in Venice in 1528, he had grown disillusioned with politics and wished to return
to editing manuscripts and cultivating his prized gardens. Much to his dismay, he was appointed ambassador to France in January 1529. After traveling to meet with FrancisI, he fell ill and died that May. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceTransportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and
ParalympicsArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutEngraving of the World?... that Hedwig Tam gained 20 pounds to play a postpartum mother in Montages of a Modern Motherhood?... that the
Alfonsine Ordinances punished Jews and Muslims with enslavement if they disguised their identity with the intention of "sinning with Christian women"?... that even though he had never seen a field hockey game, Willy Miranda became a high school coach and went on to win over 450 games across a 42-year tenure?... that a false viral rumour claimed
42 people committed suicide after their homoerotic fan art was included in the film Crazy About One Direction?... that an Arizona TV station put a satellite dish in a vacant swimming pool?... that 42 years after Jilly Cooper's How to Stay Married was first published, she described it as "terribly politically incorrect"?... that wrestler Kurt Howell won all
108 of his matches in high school?... that the second-place candidate in the 2018 Taipei mayoral election lost by just 0.23%, demanded a recount, and ended up losing by even more? ArchiveStart a new article Jafar Panahinosato Daiki becomes sumo's 75th yokozuna. In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500. In basketball,
the EuroLeague concludes with Fenerbahe winning the Final Four Playoff.It Was Just an Accident (director Jafar Panahi pictured) wins the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Mary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry
Connolly Sebastio Salgado Alfredo Palacio Nominate an article May 29: Feast day of Saint Paul VI (Catholicism) Headline in the New York Times 1233 Mongol Jin War: The Mongols entered and began looting Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty of China, after a 13-month siege. 1416 A squadron of the Venetian navy captured many Ottoman ships at the
Battle of Gallipoli, confirming Venetian naval superiority in the Aegean Sea for the next few decades. 1913 During the premiere of the music and choreography caused a near-riot in the audience (report pictured). 1999 Charlotte
Perrelli, representing Sweden, won the Eurovision Song Contest, the first edition not to feature an orchestra or live accompaniment. 2011 Residents of Portland, Oregon, held a rally called Hands Across Hawthorne in response to an attack against a gay couple holding hands while crossing the Hawthorne Bridge. Benedetto Pistrucci (b.1783) G.K.
Chesterton (b.1874) Hubert Opperman (b.1904) Uro Drenovi (d.1944) More anniversaries: May 28 May 29 May 30 Archive By email List of days of the year About The Australian white ibis (Threskiornis molucca) is a wading bird of the ibis family, Threskiornis thidae. It is widespread across much of Australia, and has a predominantly white plumage with a
bare, black head, long downcurved bill, and black legs. While it is closely related to the African sacred ibis, the Australian white ibis is a native Australian bird. Due to its increasing presence in the urban environment and its habit of rummaging in garbage, the species has acquired a variety of colloquial names such as "tip turkey" and "bin chicken".
This Australian white ibis was photographed at the Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney. Photograph credit: Charles J. SharpRecently featured: Hell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaBluespotted ribbontail rayArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump Forum for
discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news Sources of news about wikipedia. Help desk Ask guestions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk Ask research guestions about encyclopedic
topics. Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination
WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiyovageFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiyovageFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiguoteCollection of guotations WikiyovageFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiguoteCollection of guotations with the guotation of guotation with the guotation with the guotation with the guotation of guotation with the g
Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha
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ROC679Nanakshahi calendar235Thai solar calendar(male Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 206to(female Water-Dragon)1359 or 978 or 207 Henry I of Cyprus receives a messageYear 1233 (MCCXXXIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Julian calendar. War of the Lombards: Lombard forces at Kyrenia surrender to
John of Beirut, after a 10-month siege. The defenders, with their personal belongings, are allowed to retire to Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards, at Tyre. Captured prisoners are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, commander of the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, and the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, and the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, and the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, and the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, and the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, and the Lombards are exchanged for those held by Richard Filangieri, and the Richard Filangieri, and the Richard Filangieri, and the Richard Filangieri, and the Richard Filangieri, and the
they have made are repaid.[1]August 20 Oath of Bereg: King Andrew II of Hungary vows to the Holy See that he will not employ Jews and Muslims to administer royal revenues, which causes diplomatic complaints and ecclesiastical censures.[2]Winter Reconquista: King Ferdinand III of Castile ("the Saint") conquers the cities of Trujillo and beda. The
Castilian army besieges the city of Peniscola. Ferdinand forces Ibn Hud, ruler of the Taifa of Zaragoza, to sign a truce.[3] August Richard Marshal, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, signs an alliance with Llywelyn the Great, to join forces to revolt against King Henry III. Richard is faced by demands from royal bailiffs in September where the garrison of Usk
Castle is forced to surrender. November Henry III's army camped at Grosmont Castle is attacked in the night, by a force of Welsh and English rebels. Several of Henry's supporters are captured, and the castle is returned to Hubert de Burgh, one of the rebels. May 29 Mongol Jin War: The Mongol army led by gedei Khan captures Kaifeng, capital of the
Jin dynasty ('Great Jin'), after the 13-month Siege of Kaifeng (1232). The Mongols plunder the city, while Emperor Aizong of Jin flees for the town of Caizhou. The Mongols under gedei Khan besiege Caizhou and ally themselves with
the Chinese Song dynasty to eliminate the Jin Dynasty, Gendt receives its city rights from Otto II ("the Lame"), count of Guelders (modern Netherlands). Pope Gregory IX establishes the Papal Inquisition, to regularize the persecution of heresy, June/July Ibn Manzur, Arab lexicographer and writer (d. 1312) August 15 Philip Benizi de Damiani, Italian
religious leader (d. 1285)October Al-Nawawi, Syrian scholar, jurist and writer (d. 1277)Adelaide of Burgundy, duchess of Brabant (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1258)Ibn al-Quff, Ayyubid physician and surgeon (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military leader and dictator (d. 1273)Choe Ui, Korean military l
(or Maud), English noblewoman (b. 1171) January 18 Yang (or Gongsheng), Chinese empress (b. 1162) February 12 Ermengarde de Beaumont, queen of ScotlandMarch 1 Thomas I (or Tommaso), count of Savoy (b. 1178) May Simon of Joinville, French nobleman and knight (b. 1175) June Yolanda de Courtenay, queen consort of Hungary July 8 Konoe
Motomichi, Japanese nobleman (b. 1180)July 26 Wilbrand of Oldenburg, prince-bishop of UtrechtJuly 27 Ferdinand (or Ferrand), count of Flanders (b. 1181)July 30 Konrad von Marburg, German priest (b. 1180)October 8 Ugo Canefri, Italian health worker (b. 1148)October 22 Fujiwara no Shunshi,
Japanese empress consort (b. 1209)November 22 Helena, duchess of Brunswick-LneburgNovember 27 Shi Miyuan, Chinese politician (b. 1179)Bohemond IV ("the One-Eyed"), prince of Antioch (b. 1175)Gkbri ("Blue-Wolf"), Ayyubid general and
ruler (b. 1154)Guilln Prez de Guzmn, Spanish nobleman (b. 1180)John Apokaukos, Byzantine bishop and theologianMathilde of Angoulme, French nobleman (b. 1181)Sayf al-Din al-Amidi, Ayyubid scholar and jurist (b. 1156)William Comyn, Scoto-Norman nobleman (b. 1180) Steven Runciman (1952). A History of The Crusades. Vol III: The
Kingdom of Acre, pp. 169170. ISBN 978-0-241-29877-0. Berend, Nora (2001). At the Gate of Christendom: Jews, Muslims and "Pagans" in Medieval Hungary, c. 1000-c.1300. Cambridge University Press. p.158. ISBN 978-0-521-02720-5. Lourie, Elena (2004). Jews, Muslims, and Christians in and around the Crown of Aragon: essays in honour of
Professor Elena Lourie. Brill. p.270. ISBN 90-04-12951-0. [permanent dead link] Retrieved from 30ne hundred years, from 1101 to 1200 See also: Renaissance of the 12th century 13th century
leaders11thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury12thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury12thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13thcentury13th
culture, this period is considered part of the High Middle Ages and overlaps with what is often called the "Golden Age of Islam experienced significant development, particularly in Islamic Spain. In Song dynasty China, an invasion by Jurchens caused a political schism of north and south. The Khmer Empire of
Cambodia flourished during this century, while the Fatimids of Egypt were overtaken by the Ayyubid dynasty. Following the expansions of the Ghaznavids and Ghurid Empire, the Muslim conquests in the Indian subcontinent took place at the end of the century. The Ghurid Empire converted to Islam from Buddhism. 1101: In July, the Treaty of Alton is
signed between Henry I of England and his older brother Robert, Duke of Normandy in which Robert agrees to recognize Henry as king of England in exchange for a yearly stipend and other concessions. The agreement temporarily ends a crisis in the succession of the Anglo-Norman kings. 11011103: David the Builder takes over Kakheti and Hereti
(now parts of Georgia).1102: King Coloman unites Hungarian Crown.1104: A church council is convened by King David the Builder in Urbnisi to reorganize the Georgian Orthodox Church.1104: In the Battle of Ertsukhi, King David the Builder defeats an army of
Seljuks.1104: King Jayawarsa of Kadiri (on Java) ascends to the throne.[citation needed]1106: Battle of Tinchebray.11071111: Sigurd I of Norway becomes the first Norway be
the Treaty of Devol, signed in September, Bohemond I of Antioch has to submit to the Byzantine Empire, becoming the vassal of Alexius I.1109: In the Battle of Nako, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats the Pomeranians and re-establishes Polish
access to the sea.1109: On August 24, in the Battle of Hundsfeld, Boleslaus III Wrymouth defeats Emperor Henry V of Germany and stops German expansion eastward.1111: On April 14, during Henry V's first expedition to Rome, he is crowned Holy Roman Emperor.1113: Paramavishnulok is crowned as King Suryavarman II in Cambodia. He expands
the Khmer Empire and builds Angkor Wat during the first half of the century. He establishes diplomatic relations with China.1115: In Java, King Kamesvara of Kadiri ascends to the throne. Janggala ceases to exist and comes under Kadiri domination, highly possible under royal
marriage. During his reign, Mpu Dharmaja writes Kakawin Smaradahana, a eulogy for the king which become the inspiration for the Panji cycle tales, which spread across Southeast Asia.[1]1116: The Byzantine army defeats the Turks at Philomelion.1116: Death of doa Jimena Daz, governor of Valencia from 1099 to 1102.c. 1119: The Knights Templar
are founded to protect Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem. A Black and White Photo of the 12th century Cuenca Cathedral (built from 1182 to 1270) in Cuenca, Spain1120: On January 16, the Council of ecclesiastic and secular lords in the crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem, establishes the first written laws for the kingdom. 1120: On
November 25, William Adelin, the only legitimate son of King Henry I of England, drowns in the White Ship Disaster, leading to a succession crisis which will bring down the Builder with 45,000 Georgians,
15,000 Kipchak auxiliaries, 500 Alan mercenaries and 100 French Crusaders defeats a much larger Seljuk-led Muslim coalition army.1121: On December 25, St. Norbert and 29 companions make their solemn vows in Premontre, France, establishing the Premonstratensian Order.1122: The Battle of Beroia (Modern-day Stara Zagora, Bulgaria) results
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in the disappearance of the Pechenegs Turkish tribe as an independent force.1122: Con September 23, the Concordat of Worms (Pactum Calixtinum) is drawn up between Emperor Henry V and Pope Calixtus II bringing an end to the first phase of the power struggle between the papacy and the Holy Roman Empire.1122: King David the Builder captures Tbilisi and declares it the capital city of Georgia, ending 400 years of Arab rule.1123: The Jurchen dynasty of China forces Koryo (now Korea) to recognize their suzerainty.1124: In April or May, David I is crowned King of the Scots.1125: On June 11, in the Battle of Azaz, the Crusader states, led by King Baldwin II of Jerusalem, defeat the Seljuk Turks.1125: In November, the Jurchens of the Jin dynasty declare war on the Song dynasty, beginning the great struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines.1127: The Northern Song dynasty

loses power over northern China to the Jin dynasty.1128: On June 24, the Kingdom of Portugal gains independence from the Kingdom of Len at the Battle of So Mamede; (recognised by Len in 1143). The temple complex of Angkor Wat, built during the reign of Suryavarman II in Cambodia of the Khmer Era.11301180: 50-year drought in what is now the American Southwest.11301138: Papal schism, Pope Innocent II vs. Antipope Anacletus II.1130: On March 26, Sigurd I of Norway dies. A golden era of 95 years comes to an end for Norway as civil wars between the members of Harald Fairhair's family line rage for the remainder of the century.1130: On Christmas Day, Roger II is crowned King of Sicily, the royal title being bestowed on him by Antipope Anacletus II.1132: The Southern Song dynasty establishes China's first permanent standing navy, although China had a long naval history prior. The main admiral's office is at the port of Dinghai.11321183: the Chinese navy increases from a mere 3,000 to 52,000 marine soldiers stationed in 20 different squadrons. During this time, hundreds of treadmill-operated paddle wheel craft are assembled for the navy to fight the Jin dynasty in the north.1135: King Jayabaya of Kadiri ascends to the throne.[2]11351154: The Anarchy takes place, during a period of civil war in England.1136: Sugar begins rebuilding the abbey church at St Denis north of Paris, which is regarded as the first major Gothic building.1137: On July 22, the future King Louis VII of France marries Eleanor, the Duchess of Aquitaine.1138: On October 11, the 1138 Aleppo earthquake devastates much of northern Syria.1139: in April, the Second Lateran Council ends the papal schism.1139: On July 5, in the Treaty of Mignano, Pope Innocent II confirms Roger II as King of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, and Prince of Capua and invests him with his titles.1139: On July 25, the Portuguese defeat the Almoravids led by Ali ibn Yusuf in the Battle of Ourique; Prince Afonso Henriques is acclaimed King of Portugal by his soldiers. Averroes in a 14th-century painting by Andrea di Bonaiuto11401150: Collapse of the Ancestral Puebloan culture at Chaco Canyon (modern-day New Mexico).1141: The Treaty of Shaoxing ends the conflict between the Jin dynasty and Southern Song dynasty, legally establishing the boundaries of the two countries and forcing the Song dynasty to renounce all claims to its former territories north of the Huai River. The treaty reduces the Southern Song into a quasi-tributary state of the Jurchen Jin dynasty.1143: Manuel I Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowned as Byzantine emperor after the death of John II Komnenos is crowne Kingdom of Len. Portugal also recognizes the suzerainty of the pope.1144: On December 24, Edessa falls to the Atabeg Zengi.11451148: The Second Crusade is launched in response to the fall of the County of Edessa.1147: On October 25, the four-month-long Siege of Lisbon successfully brings the city under definitive Portuguese control, expelling the Moorish overlords.1147: A new Berber dynasty, the Almohads began as a religious movement to rid Islam of impurities.1147: The Wendish Crusade against the Polabian Slavs (or "Wends") in what is now northern and eastern Germany.1150: Ramon Berenquer IV, Count of Barcelona marries Petronilla, the Queen of Aragon.1151: The Treaty of Tudiln is signed by Alfonso VII of Len and Raymond Berenquer IV, Count of Barcelona, recognizing the Aragonese conquests south of the Jcar and the right to expand in and annex the Kingdom of Murcia.1153: The Treaty of Wallingford, ends the civil war between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen of England fought over the English crown. Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephen acknowledges Matilda's son Henry of Anjou as heir.1153: The First Treaty of Constance is signed between Empress Matilda and her cousin King Stephen acknowledges Matilda and her cousin King Stephe Manuel I Comnenus to reestablish the Byzantine Empire on Italian soil and to assist the pope against his enemies in revolt in Rome.1154: On December 27, Henry II is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.1155: Pope Adrian IV grants overlordship of Ireland to Henry II of England in the bull Laudabiliter.1156: On June 18, the Treaty of Benevento is entered into by Pope Adrian IV and the Hauteville kings. The kingship of William I is recognized over all Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, Campania, and Capua. The tribute to the pope of 600 schifati agreed upon by Roger II in 1139 at Mignano is affirmed and Len. The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, 11651161: the Song dynasty Chinese navy, employing gunpowder bombs launched from trebuchets, defeats the enormous Jin dynasty navy in the East China Sea in the Battle of Caishi.1161: Kilij Arslan II, Sultan of Rum, makes peace with the Byzantine Empire, recognizing the emperor's primacy.1161: In the siege of Ani, troops from the Kingdom of Georgia take control over the city, only to have it sold for the second time to the Shaddadids, a Kurdish dynasty.1162: Genghis Khan, the founder of the Mongol Empire, is born as Temjin in present-day Mongolia.1163: The Norwegian Law of Succession takes effect.11651182: Tensions and disputes between the Pagan Empire and the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa causes the Sinhalese under Parakramabahu the Great to raid Burma.1168: King Valdemar I of Denmark conquers Arkona on the Island of Rgen, the strongest pagan fortress and temple in northern Europe.1169: On May 1, the Norman invasion of Ireland begins. Richard fitzGilbert de Clare ('Strongbow') allies with the exiled Irish chief, Dermot MacMurrough, to help him recover his kingdom of Leinster. The defense of the Carroccio during the battle of Legnano (1176) by Amos Cassioli (18321891)1170: The Treaty of Sahagn is signed by Alfonso VIII of Castile and Alfonso II of Aragon. Based on the terms of the accord, Alfonso VIII agrees to provide Alfonso II with three hostages, to be used as tribute payments owed by Ibn Mardan of Valencia and Murcia.1170: On December 29, Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.1171: Saladin deposes the last Fatimid Caliph Al-'id and establishes the Ayyubid dynasty.1171: On November 11, Henry II of England lands in Ireland to assert his claim as Lord of Ireland.1172: The Pandyan city of Madurai is sacked by the Sinhalese army due to an attempt to drive off the rival throne claimant, Kulasekara Pandyan it sacked by the Pandyan Civil War.1174: On July 12, William I of Scotland is captured by the English in the Battle of Alnwick. He accepts the feudal overlordship of the English crown and pays ceremonial allegiance at York.1175: The Treaty of Windsor is signed by King Henry II of England and the High King of Ireland, Ruaidr Ua Conchobair.1176: On May 29, Frederick Barbarossa's forces are defeated in the Battle of Legnano by the Lombard League which results in the emperor's acknowledgment of the pope's sovereignty over the Papal States and Alexander acknowledging the emperor's overlordship of the imperial Church.1176: On September 17, The Battle of Myriokephalon (Myriocephalum; Turkish: Miryakefalon Sava) is fought between the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final, unsuccessful, effort by the Byzantine forces and will be the final fo papacy and its allies, and Frederick I, Holy Roman Emperor. The Norman Kingdom of Sicily also participates in negotiations and the treaty thereby determines the political course of all of Italy for the next several years.1178: Chinese writer Zhou Qufei, a Guangzhou customs officer, writes of an island far west in the Indian Ocean (possibly Madagascar), from where people with skin "as black as lacquer" and with frizzy hair were captured and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquistance and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquistance and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquistance and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquistance and purchased as slaves by Arab merchants.1179: The Treaty of Cazola (Cazorla) is signed by Alfonso II of Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquistance and the Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquistance and the Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms, so that the work of the Reconquistance and the Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the two kingdoms and the Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalusia into separate zones of conquest for the Aragon and Alfonso VIII of Castile, dividing Andalus would not be stymied by internecine feuding.1180: The Portuguese Navy defeats a Muslim fleet off the coast of Cape Espichel.11801185: the Genpei War in Japan.1181: Parakramabahu the Great conducts a large-scale raid on Burma, after a ship transporting a Sinhalese princess to the Khmer Empire is attacked by Burmese naval fleets.1182: Religious reformations of Theravada Buddhism in Pagan Burma under the patronage of Narapatisithu are continued with the end of the Polonnaruwa-Pagan War.1182: Revolt of the people of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus I Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins, whom they massacre, proclaiming Andronicus II Comnenus as co-emperor.1183: On January 25, the final Peace of Constantinople against the Latins and Constantinople against the Lati between Frederick Barbarossa, the pope and the Lombard towns is signed, confirming the Peace of Venice of 1177.1183: On September 24, Andronicus I Comnenus has his nephew Alexius II Comnenus strangled.1184: On March 24, Queen Tamar, King of Georgia, accedes to the throne as sole ruler after reigning with her father, George III, for six years.1184: Diet of Pentecost organised by Emperor Frederick I in Mainz.1185: The Uprising of Asen and Peter against the Byzantine Empire leads to the restoration of the Bulgarian Empire.1185: The Cathedral school (Katedralskolan) in Lund, Sweden, is founded. The school is the oldest in northern Europe and one of the oldest in all of Europe.1185: Beginning in this year the Kamakura shogunate deprives the emperor of Japan of political power.1186: On January 27, the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI marries Constance of Sicily, the heiress to the Sicilian throne.1187: On July 4, in the Battle of Hattin, Saladin defeats the king of Jerusalem.1187: In August, the Swedish royal and commercial center Sigtuna is attacked by raiders from Karelia, Couronia, and/or Estonia.[3]1188: The Riah were introduced into the Habt and south of Tetouan by the Almohad caliph, Abu Yusuf Yaqub al-Mansur, and Jochem and Acem were introduced in Tamesna.[4]1189: On September 3, Richard I is crowned King of England at Westminster.1189: On November 11, William II of Sicily dies and is succeeded by his illegitimate cousin Tancred, Count of Lecce instead of Constance.11891192: The Third Crusade is an attempt by European leaders to wrest the Holy Land from Saladin. Richard I of England, or Richard the Lionheart. 1190: On June 10, Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowns in the River Salef, leaving the Crusader army under the command of the rivals Philip II of France and Richard I of England, which ultimately leads to the dissolution of the army. 1191: Holy Roman Emperor Henry VI attacked the Kingdom of Sicily from May to August but fails and withdrawn, with Empress Constance captured (released 1192).1191: On September 7, Saladin is defeated by Richard I of England at the Battle of Jaffa, King Richard the Lionheart defeats Saladin. 1192: In June, the Treaty of Ramla is signed by Saladin and Richard Lionheart. Under the terms of the agreement, Jerusalem will remain under Muslim control. However, the city will be open to Christian pilgrims. The Latin Kingdom is reduced to a coastal strip that extends from Tyre to Jaffa. 1192: Minamoto no Yoritomo is appointed Sei-i Taishgun, "barbarian-subduing great general", shgun for short, the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to bear this title.1192: Sultan Shahbuddin Muhammad Ghori establishes the first military dictator to be an interest military dictat Henry VI conquers the Kingdom of Sicily.1195: On June 16, the struggle of Shamqori. Georgian forces annihilate the army of Abu Baqar.1198: The brethren of the Knights of the Hospital in Acre are raised to a military order of knights, the Teutonic Knights, formally known as the Order of the Knights of the Hospital of St. Mary of the Teutons in Jerusalem.1199: Pope Innocent III writes to Kaloyan, inviting him to unite the Bulgarian Church with the Roman Catholic Church.1200: Construction begins on the Grand Village of the Natchez people is occupied and built until the early 17th century.[5] Eastern Hemisphere at the end of the 12th century China is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the endury China is under the Northern Song dynasty. Early in the Champa. Angkor Wat is built under the Hindu king Suryavarman II. By the endury China is under the Northern Song dynasty. of the century, the Buddhist Jayavarman VII becomes the ruler. Japan is in its Heian period. The Chj-jinbutsu-giga is made and attributed to Toba Sj. It ends up at the Kzan-ji, Kyoto. In Oceania, the Tui Tonga Empire expands to a much greater area. Europe undergoes the Renaissance of the 12th century. The blast furnace for the smelting of cast iron is imported from China, appearing around Lapphyttan, Sweden, as early as 1150. Alexander Neckam is the first European to document the mariner's compass, first documented by Shen Kuo during the previous century. Christian humanism becomes a self-conscious philosophical tendency in Europe. Christianity is also introduced to Estonia, Finland, and Karelia. The first medieval universities are founded. Pierre Abelard teaches. Middle English begins to develop, and literacy begins to spread outside the Church throughout Europe. [6] In addition, churchmen are increasingly willing to take on secular roles. By the end of the century, at least a third of England's bishops also act as royal judges in secular matters.[7] The Ars antiqua period in the history of the medieval music of Western Europe begins. The earliest recorded miracle play is performed in Dunstable, England. Gothic architecture and trouvre music begin in France. During the middle of the century, the Cappella Palatina is built in Palermo, Sicily, and the Madrid Skylitzes manuscript illustrates the Synopsis of Histories by John Skylitzes. Fire and plague insurance first become available in Iceland, and the first documented outbreaks of influenza there happens. The medieval state of Serbia is formed by Stefan Nemanja and the House of Anjou are relying primarily on mercenaries in their militaries. Paid soldiers are available year-round, unlike knights who expected certain periods off to maintain their manor lifestyles.[8]In India, Hoysala architecture reaches its peak. In the Middle East, the icon of Theotokos of Vladimir is painted probably in Constantinople. Everything but the faces will later be retouched, and the icon will go to the Tretyakov Gallery of Moscow. The Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli composes his epic poem The Knight in the Panther's Skin. Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi founds his "school of illumination". In North Africa, the kasbah of Marrakesh is built, including the city gate Bab Agnaou and the Koutoubia mosque. In sub-Saharan Africa, Kente cloth is first woven. In France, the first piedfort coins were minted. The city of Tula burns down, marking the end of the Toltec Empire is established. See also: Timeline of historic inventions 12th century 1104: The Venice Arsenal of Venice, Italy, is founded. It employed some 16,000 people for the mass production of sailing ships in large assembly lines, hundreds of years before the Industrial Revolution.1106: Finished building of Gelati.1107: The Chinese engineer Wu Deren combines the mechanical compass vehicle of the south-pointing chariot with the distance-measuring odometer device.1111: The Chinese Donglin Academy is founded.1165: The Liuhe Pagoda of Hangzhou, China, is built.1170: The Roman Catholic notion of Purgatory is defined.[9]1185: First record of windmills.Wikimedia Commons has media related to 12th century. Soekmono, R, Drs., Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed. Penerbit Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 1973, 5th reprint edition in 1988 p.57^ Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (1998, July 20). Kairi. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Francine Weiss and Mark R. Barnes (May 3, 1989). "National Register of Historic Places Registration: Grand Village of the Natchez Site / Fatherland Plantation Site (22-Ad-501)" (pdf). National Park Service. and Accompanying 3 photos, from 1989. (680KB)^ Warren 1961, p.129.^ Warren 1961, p.159.^ War ISBN0226470822.Warren, Wilfred Lewis (1961). King John. University of California Press. p.362. ISBN9780520036437. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Retrieved from "4The following pages link to 12th century External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View of the countral tools (link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View of the countral tools (link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View of the countral tools (link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items. View of the countral tools (link countral tools) and the countral tools (link countral tools) are tools (link countral tools). 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Social media can often present misinformation about outbreaks of viruses, and it is important to always double-check with credible sources such as UNICEF and the World Health Organisation. This online awareness course on infection prevention and control the spread of infection in the workplace. It explains infection prevention and control in the workplace, standard precautions of infection control, common infections and modes of transmission, and how to identify and report situations that pose a risk for infection control the spread of infection to control the spread of infection to control the spread of infection control that pose a risk for infection to control the spread of infection to control the spread of infection to control that pose a risk for infection to control the spread of infection to control that pose a risk for infection tha and volunteers and will take approximately 10-15minutes to complete. At the end of the course, learners do a short assessment to check their understanding, followed by a declaration to confirm their responsibility to contribute to a healthy and safe workplace when it comes to infection prevention and control at work. This course is suitable for all people or groups in Australian workplaces, including employees, contractors and volunteers. The following topics are covered in this infection prevention and control course: Infection prevention and control course in this infection prevention and control course in the workplaces. risk for infectionControl the spread of infectionInfection control is everyones responsibility This course will take approximately 10-15 minutes to complete. This online awareness course for infection prevention and control is simple to navigate, easy to understand and will accommodate all learning styles. During this infection prevention and control is simple to navigate, easy to understand and will accommodate all learning styles. training, learners will undertake case studies and learning activities to reinforce the importance of standard precautions that pose a risk for infection control and how to identify, report and control situations that pose a risk for infection control and how to identify, report and control situations that everyone understands that infection prevention and control will be taken seriously and that reporting of risks for infection prevention and control. Understand the standard precautions of infection control. Spot common infections and the modes of transmission. Identify and report situations that pose a risk for infection. Control the spread of infection prevention and control course, you will achieve the following benefits: Increased productivity through a healthier workplace. Increased absenteeism due to sickness. Reduced risk for the spread of infection in the workplace. Increased staff morale through a healthier workplace. Increased reputation by being recognised as providing a healthier workplace. To Get a FREE Demonstration of The Online Infection Prevention and Control Training Course, Please get in touch with Us Today! 600 + Businesses from all industry sectors 100,000 + Staff supported across Australia 1,000,000 + Hours saved every year across Australia

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