

Select questions from this list to create a pre- and post- test assessment tailored to the infection prevention education session you are performing:

1. The most important procedure for the prevention of infection from germs and viruses is:

- a. Wearing gloves.
- b. Properly bagging used linen.
- c. Effective hand washing.
- d. Wearing protective eyewear.

2. Common bloodborne pathogens include:

- a. HBV
- b. HCV
- c. HIV
- d. All of the above

3. True / False. If you have an accidental exposure, immediately wash exposed skin with soap and water or flush exposed mucous membranes with water, and then report the incident to your supervisor.

True

4. What are standard precautions

A set of infection control practices used in healthcare to prevent the spread of pathogens

5. Which disease is spread through contaminated food and water

Hepatitis A / Salmonella

6. True / False. You are allowed to keep food/drinks in medication/specimen refrigerators if they are labeled and covered.

False

7. True / False. All sharps injuries occurring must be reported immediately to your supervisor.

True

8. Ways to prevent the spread of the skin infection MRSA in the general community include:

- A. Frequent handwashing and hand hygiene
- B. Keeping infected skin lesions covered w/ clean, dry bandages
- C. Avoiding skin contact with others until lesions are healed
- D. Limited sharing of personal items (i.e. towels, clothes, sports equipment)
- E. All of the above

9. True / False. Good 'cough etiquette' means covering your nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing; disposing of tissue immediately, and washing hands thoroughly

True

10. True / False. Infection Control is the responsibility of the Infection Control Team.

False

11. True / False. Personal protective clothing is mainly worn to protect staff.

False

12. How do I appropriately dispose of sharps?

ALL sharps are disposed of in hospital approved sharps containers.

13. When should I use soap and water vs alcohol hand rub for hand hygiene?

Hands must be washed thoroughly with soap and water when visibly soiled and when caring for patients with known or suspected C. difficile because alcohol does not deactivate spores.

14. Why can't I wear my artificial fingernails at work?

They harbor bacteria and fungi and have been linked to infections and other untoward events in hospitalized patients.

15. Why is eating and drinking prohibited in patient care areas including nursing stations?

Eating and drinking in patient care areas is not safe due to potential contamination of food and beverages.

16. What is MTB and how is it spread?

Mycobacterium tuberculosis (Mtb) is a bacterium that is transmitted through the air when persons who have active lung disease sneeze, cough, or laugh. MTB continues to be a public health concern worldwide.

17. What can I do to prevent exposure to Mtb?

- a. Instructing patients who are coughing and sneezing to cover their mouth with a tissue.
- b. Admitting patients with MTB lung disease into a room with special "negative air flow" ventilation and placing isolation sign on the outer door of the room.
- c. Keeping the doors to the patient room closed.
- d. Wearing an N95 mask when entering the room. (Healthcare workers are required to be fit tested for the N95 mask.)
- e. Monitoring the alarm system before entering the room to determine if the airflow is at negative pressure.

f. Complying with the annual TB skin testing requirements of the Occupational Health Service Department.

g. All of the above

18. Why do some patients require isolation precautions?

Patients with communicable diseases may require isolation precautions in order to contain an infectious process. Isolation precautions do not replace Standard Precautions.

19. What is a “Respiratory Etiquette Program”?

A “Respiratory Etiquette Program” is a common sense plan to decrease the risk of spreading airborne infectious diseases including the common cold and the flu (also vaccine preventable).

20. To whom does the Respiratory Etiquette Program apply?

Following these basic infection prevention procedures applies to everyone, including hospital staff, patients, visitors and contract workers.

21. Where are your infection control policies?

Infection Control policies are located in the Infection Control manual and in the policy and procedure book.

22. What would you do if fluids [urine, cleaning products, blood] splashed in your eye?

Rinse face and eye using eye wash station, notify administrator, complete injury log and if necessary go to the Emergency Department @ hospital for evaluation.

23. Name two common bloodborne pathogens.

HBV - Hepatitis B virus

HCV - Hepatitis C virus

HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus

24. How often do you complete TB (PPD) testing?

TB testing is completed at the time of employment. Two-step testing is performed if the new employee has not had a TB test within the prior 12 months. Subsequent testing is determined based on an annual risk assessment (incidence of active TB patients in the community and facility).

25. True / False. Laundry workers are exposed to injuries when policy guidelines are not followed and instruments are mixed with bedding or linen. True

26. Nursing uniforms, shoes or any jewelry worn while at work can act as a _____ for potential infections, as can medical equipment used between patients such as stethoscopes.

a) Susceptible host

b) mode of transmission

c) infectious agent

27. During which stage of infection are the signs and symptoms nonspecific? Prodromal

28. OSHA requires that healthcare agencies have _____ (PPE), such as gloves, gowns, masks, and protective eyewear, available.

Personal protective equipment

29. True or False: A new RN is more likely to adhere to hand hygiene techniques than a long-time employed RN

False: Newer RNs may feel overwhelmed with the patient assignment and forget to perform proper hand hygiene

30. Transmission can be through:

- A. Direct contact
- B. Blood
- C. Indirect contact
- D. Water
- E. All of the above

31. True / False. The portal of entry is usually the same as the portal of exit. True

32. The smallest of all microorganisms, visible only with an electron microscope is a _____? Virus

33. Most bacteria are aerobic or anaerobic? aerobic

34. Most sterile solutions are considered sterile for how many hours after being opened. 24 hours

35. Some humans are reservoirs for the infectious agent but do not exhibit any manifestations of the disease, they are called: Carriers

36. An infection is referred to as _____ when the causative organism comes from microbial life harbored in the person. Endogenous

38. What is the most significant and most commonly observed infection-causing agent in healthcare institutions? Bacteria

39. Which of the following is NOT a measure used by healthcare agencies to reduce the incidence of HAIs (Healthcare Acquired Infections).

A. Use of infection-control committees and nurse epidemiologists

B. Use of antibiotics (Correct Answer)

C. Meeting patients needs for nutrition, fluids, rest, oxygen, and comfort and security

D. Written infection prevention practices

E. Adherence to hand-hygiene recommendations

40. The greatest risk of sero-conversion (development of antibodies in response to an infection) after a needle stick injury is

A. Hepatitis B (Correct Answer)

B. Hepatitis C

C. HIV

D. Hepatitis A

E. None of the above

41. _____ of the organisms is its ability to cause disease. Virulence

42. The foreign material that stimulates an immune response is called an _____. Antigen

43. Which stage of infection is the interval between the pathogen's invasion of the body and the appearance of symptoms? Incubation period

44. _____ is a disease state that results from the presence of pathogens. It occurs as a result of a cyclic process consisting of six components. Infection

45. True or False: A mask is worn only once but can be lowered around the neck and then brought back over the mouth and nose for reuse. False

46. When an organism becomes attached to dust particles it is considered a:

A. Direct route

B. Droplet route

C. Airborne route (Correct Answer)

D. Entry route

E. Fomite

47. _____ destroys all microorganisms including spores. Sterilization

48. _____ destroys all pathogenic organisms except spores. It is used when preparing the skin for a procedure or cleaning a piece of equipment that does not enter a sterile body part.

Disinfection

49. Linzolid (Zyvox), administered orally or by IV, is effectively used to treat this species of resistant microorganisms (the nonresistant species is often found in normal intestinal and female genital tracts) Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE)

50. How long does an effective hand wash last? 20 seconds

51. When do you need to wear an N-95 mask? Airborne precautions
52. When can you eat at the Nurses' station? Never
53. What type of precaution should meningitis patients be put on? droplet
54. How many Isolation Precaution types are there? 3 (contact, droplet, airborne)
55. When should you clean wheel chairs and stretchers? After each patient use
56. Can you use hand sanitizer when caring for a person with C. diff? No
57. What does MDRO stand for? Multi-Drug Resistant Organism
58. PPE stands for? Personal Protective Equipment
59. Can gloves be used more than once? No
60. Is the flu vaccine good for life? No
61. What disease can you get from tattoos/body piercing?
Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV
62. How should you carry dirty linen? Arms length away from the body
63. Red bags are for what kind of trash? Biomedical waste
64. Name your infection control staff?
65. Contaminated inanimate objects are called? Fomites
66. During which stage of infection are the microorganisms growing and multiplying? Incubation period
67. What is the most effective way to help prevent the spread of organisms?
- Sterile technique
 - Medical asepsis
 - Use of ultraviolet properties
 - Eliminating normal flora
 - Hand hygiene
68. True / False. Alcohol-based hand rubs are NOT as effective in reducing bacterial counts on the hand as antimicrobial soap. False
69. True / False. Gloves are a good substitute for good hand hygiene. False

70. _____ nails are not recommended because they harbor more bacteria than do natural nails. **Artificial nails**

71. Which government agency requires that employers offer HBV vaccine free of charge to employees?

OSHA (Occupational Safety & Health Administration)

72. True / False. Transmission-based precautions can be used in place of standard precautions. **False**

73. True / False. Healthcare Associated Infections (HAI) are the same as nosocomial infections. **True**

74. An infection that is acquired during the course of treatment for other conditions that was not noted to be present on admission is known as _____.

HAI / nosocomial.

75. Which of the following is NOT a measure used by healthcare agencies to reduce the incidence of HAIs.

- a. Use of infection-control committees and nurse epidemiologists
- b. Use of antibiotics
- c. Meeting patients needs for nutrition, fluids, rest, oxygen, and comfort & security**
- d. Written infection prevention practices
- e. Adherence to hand-hygiene recommendations

76. True / False. A high RN-to-patient ratio has a higher correlation to HAIs. **True**

77. True / False. A new RN is more likely to adhere to hand hygiene techniques than a long-time employed RN. **False**

78. True / False. Most states have a mandatory public reporting of HAIs (Healthcare Associated infections). **False**

79. Which of the following is NOT a typical access site for nosocomial/ Healthcare Acquired Infection?

- a. Surgical wounds
- b. Urinary catheters
- c. IV catheters
- d. Mechanical ventilation
- e. None of the above**

80. An Infection-Control Professional (ICP) is NOT responsible for which of the following:

- a. Survey laboratory reports and review records for patients at risk
- b. Develop a plan to respond to an act of bioterrorism

- c. Doing recommended and mandatory reporting of HAIs
- d. Evaluating new products
- e. None of the above

81. Which government agency requires that employers establish minimum health and safety standards for work? OSHA

82. Which government agency requires that employers follow regulations for use of universal precautions in settings in which occupational exposures to blood may occur? OSHA

83. What are the 6 links in the chain of infection?

Infectious agent, Reservoir, Portal of exit, Mode of transfer, Portal of entry, Susceptible host.

84. The correct progression of an infection phase is:

- a. Convalescent period, full stage of illness, prodromal stage, incubation period
- b. Incubation period, full stage of illness, prodromal stage, convalescent period
- c. Prodromal stage, incubation stage, full stage of illness, convalescent period
- d. Incubation period, prodromal stage, full stage of illness, convalescent period
- e. Incubation period, full stage of illness, prodromal stage, convalescan period

86. During which stage of infection is the person most infectious? Prodromal

87. A break in the skin is the _____ in the chain of infection

- a. Reservoir
- b. Mode of Transmission
- c. Portal of Entry
- d. Portal of Exit

88. A living organism which is not visible to the naked eye is:

- a. Bacteria
- b. Virus
- c. Microorganism
- d. All of the above

89. True / False. In a hospital, routine precautions are the responsibility of doctors and nurses only. False

90. The objective of standard precautions is to prevent the spread of infection within the healthcare institution:

- a. From patient to patient
- b. From patient to staff
- c. From staff to patient
- d. From staff to staff
- e. All of the above

91. What can healthcare workers do to prevent the transmission of infection?

- a. Wash their hands before patient contact
- b. Always use gloves
- c. Wash their hands after patient contact

d. Wear clean uniforms everyday

e. All of the above

92. There are ____ links in the chain of infection.

a. 8

b. 2

c. 6

d. 7

93. Which serious viral infections can be found in blood and body fluids?

a. Hepatitis C

b. Hepatitis B

c. Bacterial meningitis

d. Flu

94. The Infection Control Nurse is part of a team dedicated to:

a. Ensuring patients receive a high standard of nutrition

b. Surveillance of infections in their work area

c. Monitoring the number of people attending outpatient services

d. Training healthcare personnel about infection control and management

95. The most important factor in deciding if one of our patients needs precautions BEYOND Standard Precautions is:

a. The patient's diagnosis

b. The risk of transmission

c. What the hospital is doing

96. If you have a sharps exposure while providing patient care, you will need to

a. Remain calm, knowing that most exposures at this facility are low risk

b. Wash the area well with soap and water, letting the area bleed freely

c. Report the exposure to the Employee health/ Department manager right away

d. All of the above

97. Handwashing is done to decontaminate hands when

a. Hands are visibly soiled or dirty

b. Working with patients with C. diff (Clostridium difficile)

c. Working with patients with undiagnosed cause for their diarrhea

d. All of the above

98. True / False. Good 'cough etiquette' means covering your nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing; disposing of tissue immediately, and washing hands thoroughly. True

99. True / False. Wearing gloves is NOT a substitute for adequate hand hygiene. True

100. Respiratory etiquette practices include: (select all that apply)

a. Do not report for work if you are ill, especially if you are coughing

b. Cover your nose and mouth when you sneeze or cough

c. Cough and sneeze into a tissue and throw it away in a waste basket

d. If you do not have a tissue, cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hand

e. After coughing or sneezing, clean your hands with soap and water, or alcohol-based hand rub

f. Do not share eating utensils, drinking cups, water bottles, towels or other personal items, including lip balm, lipstick, toothbrushes etc.

101. When should sharps container be emptied? When $\frac{3}{4}$ full
102. True / False. The Occupational Health & Safety Administration (OSHA) require that hospitals provide "clean" areas away from patient care areas where we may eat and drink (Conference/report rooms, cafeterias & dining rooms). True
103. What two isolations do you MASK the patient for transport?
- contact & droplet
 - droplet & airborne
 - contact & Cdiff
104. Should you use alcohol gel or soap and water after taking care of a Cdiff patient?
- Alcohol gel
 - Soap & water
105. What are 5 considerations before ordering a Cdiff test?
- Does the patient have clinically significant Cdiff (3+ <24 hrs)
 - Are there any other reasons for diarrhea (meds-PPI, CIWA-lactulose)
 - Does the stool sample take the shape of the collection container (all liquid)
 - Has the patient received laxatives or enteral feeding
 - Repeat testing or testing for "cure" is discouraged (we do NOT test for cure)
106. What 3 things should be done prior to any patient transport?
- Wash patient hands
 - Fresh gown & socks
 - Fresh linen or blanket
107. What are the 5 moments of hand hygiene?
- Before touching the patient
 - Before clean/aseptic procedures
 - After body fluid exposure risk
 - After touching the patient
 - After touching patient surroundings
108. Can you leave a surgical mask hanging from one ear or around the neck?
- Yes
 - No
109. What stool type from the Bristol Stool Chart is acceptable to submit for Cdiff testing?
- Type 5, type 6 and type 7
 - Type 6 and type 7
 - Type 7 only
110. What is the acceptable fingernail length?
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " in length
111. Which stool sample should be sent to lab for Cdiff testing?
- 1st loose stool at any time during stay
 - The 3rd loose stool in 72 hours
 - 3rd loose stool in less than 24 hours
112. When do you clean with a sporicidal disinfectant?

- a. C-diff
- b. MRSA
- c. Strep

113. For contact precautions do you REMOVE gloves and gown before you leave the patients room?

- a. yes
- b. no

114. Cross transmission happens when I do not take off my gloves and wash my hands before I leave the patient's room?

- a. True
- b. False

115. Should you order a C-diff culture if you gave a laxative in the last 48 hours?

- a. No
- b. Yes

116. If your patient has a history of C-diff BUT no current diarrhea should you order a C-diff test?

- a. No
- b. Yes

117. When you have to transport a C-diff patient, you place a clean gown & sheet on the patient, wash the head board with bleach and side rails. Take off your gown & gloves. Wash your hands with soap and water. Push the patient down the hall to the destination. The destination staff should gown and glove to handle the patient

- a. True
- b. False

118. What if you have to do something for your patient during transport (touch them, etc) what should you do?

- a. Scream
- b. Wash your hands

119. Every time you go into a patient room, you should wash your hands. WASH IN & WASH OUT. GEL IN & GEL OUT

- a. True
- b. False

120) "Standard Precautions" means:

- A. Handling the blood and body fluids from all patients as infectious.
- B. Preventing contact with blood/body fluids by using personal protective equipment (PPE).
- C. A & B

121) Personal protective equipment, appropriate to the task being performed, should be worn when:

- A. Handling blood, body fluids, and mucous membranes.
- B. Coming into contact with surfaces, materials or objects visibly contaminated with blood/body exposures.
- C. Any time there is a potential for exposure to blood/body fluids.
- D. All of the above.

122) Hand should be washed with soap and water or waterless alcohol based hand rub:

- A. Before and after each patient contact.
- B. Before and after removing gloves.
- C. After contact with any blood/body exposures.
- D. All of the above.

123) Which of the following are examples of the safe handling of needles and sharps?

- A. Using needle-safe products.

- B. Activating safety devices.
- C. Disposing of needles and sharps into sharps containers immediately.
- D. Never bending, breaking or removing needles.
- E. Avoiding recapping needles (and using one-handed scoop method when recapping is required).

F. All of the above.

124) Which of the following are examples of items that can be disposed of as regular waste?

- A. Empty suction liners.
- B. Dressings without liquid or expressible blood.
- C. Used gloves without blood.
- D. Used but empty urinals and emesis basins.

E. All of the above.

126) Which of the following items must be disposed of in a sharps container?

- A. Syringe with needle attached.
- B. Safety syringe even if needle is covered.
- C. Lancets.
- D. Razors or scissors.
- E. Any items capable of cutting or piercing the skin.

F. All of the above.

127) If you get a needlestick or blood/body fluids in your eyes or mouth you should:

- A. Immediately wash area with soap and water.
- B. For splashes, rinse eyes with normal saline or water.
- C. Report incident to supervisor.
- D. Be evaluated by EOHD or ED within 2 hours of exposure.

E. All of the above.

128) Tuberculosis can be spread:

- A. When an infectious person coughs or sneezes and sprays the bacteria into the air.
- B. On the clothing of caregivers.
- C. On objects in the room.
- D. All of the above.

129) Which of the following are strategies to reduce a patient's risk of developing a CLABSI:

- A. Perform hand hygiene before accessing the line
- B. Clean the IV connectors with antiseptic solutions and friction before accessing the line
- C. Place an antimicrobial impregnated sponge at insertion site and ensure contact of impregnated side with skin
- D. Change site dressing using sterile technique every 7 days or when dressing is not clean, dry and intact

E. All of the above

130) Elevating the head of the bed of a ventilated patient is not a strategy to reduce the risk of VAP:

True False

131) Which of the following are strategies to reduce a patient's risk of developing a CAUTI:

- A. Perform hand hygiene before and after contact with the patient or the urinary catheter
- B. Insert catheters only when necessary and remove them as soon as possible
- C. Adhere to sterile technique when inserting urinary catheter
- D. Keep the drainage tubing straight and the collection bag below the level of the bladder

E. All of the above

132) Performing a pre-operative shower or bath with an antimicrobial soap is one strategy to reduce the risk of SSI:

True False

133) MRSA is a common cause of hospital infections that include pneumonia, wound or blood infections:

True False

134) Which of the following are precautions to take when caring for patients with C. Diff?

A. Private room.

B. Dedicated equipment.

C. Use of gloves/gowns when anticipated contact with patient clothing or their environment.

D. Wash hands with soap and water (alcohol based hand rubs are ineffective against spores).

E. All of the above.