Infection Prevention For General Orientation – The Ongoing Challenge

Review Quiz
Post Test

1. Of great concern to healthcare facilities, accreditation bodies and federal agencies are:
   A. Multiple-drug resistant organisms
   B. Healthcare-associated infections
   C. Bloodborne pathogens
   D. All of the above

2. There are ______ links in the Chain of Infection.
   A. 4
   B. 5
   C. 6
   D. 7

3. Transmission of pathogens can happen:
   A. From touching urine
   B. From needlestick injuries
   C. From a sneeze droplet contacting the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose or mouth
   D. All of the above

4. T or F. Hand hygiene does not have to be performed after contact with a patient’s intact skin.

5. All are true regarding the use of gloves except:
   A. Gloves should be worn whenever there is reasonable expectation of contact with infectious agents
   B. Hands should still be cleaned even after wearing gloves
   C. Gloves should be changed when moving from a contaminated body site to a clean body site
   D. Gloves should be removed after leaving the patients room

6. T or F. Respiratory Hygiene includes providing surgical masks for patients with symptoms of respiratory illness when they enter the facility.

7. T or F. Cleaning and disinfection are part of Standard Precautions.

8. Three types of Isolation or Transmission-based Precautions are:
   A. Contact, Waterborne and Airborne
   B. Airborne, Droplet and Foodborne
   C. Contact, Airborne and Droplet
   D. Waterborne, Foodborne and Airborne

9. Tuberculosis should be suspected in patients with the following symptoms:
   A. Chest pain, fever and unexplained weight loss
   B. Dry cough for more than 2 months
   C. Productive cough lasting more than 3 weeks, bloody sputum, night sweats
   D. A & C only

10. T or F. Safer medical devices allow you to bend or break needles without potential harm.
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Answer Key

1. D. All of the above. Healthcare-associated infections (HAIs) are infections received during the course of receiving medical care. Multiple-drug resistant organisms (MDROs) are resistant to at least one of the drugs most commonly used to treat them. Bloodborne pathogens create long term and chronic infections, and healthcare providers are at risk for acquiring them through contaminated sharps. It is of utmost importance to reduce all three through infection prevention practices.

2. C. 6. There are 6 links in the Chain of Infection: Infectious Agents; Reservoirs; Portals of Exit; Modes of Transmission; Portals of Entry; and Hosts.

3. D. All of the above. Transmission can happen through direct contact with blood, body fluids, secretions, excretions, or any moist body tissue such as mucous membranes, wounds or abraded skin; when infectious blood or fluids contact the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose or mouth; and through a vehicle such as contaminated sharps or healthcare worker hands.

4. False. Hand hygiene should be performed before and after all direct contact with patients, in all clinical situations.

5. D. Gloves and other PPE should be removed BEFORE leaving the patients room, according to your facility’s protocol.

6. True. Patients with respiratory symptoms should also be provided tissues and access to alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water to practice hand hygiene, and be separated from patients without respiratory symptoms by at least 3 feet.

7. True. Cleaning and disinfection of environmental surfaces is part of Standard Precautions and is vital to removing the pathogens that thrive on beds, bed rails and other frequently touched surfaces. In addition, medical instruments and devices must be properly cleaned, disinfected or sterilized before reuse on another patient.

8. C. Contact, Airborne and Droplet. The fourth type of Transmission-based Precautions is the Protective Environment designed to protect allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT) patients who are more susceptible to infection.

9. D. A & C only. The symptoms of TB include a productive cough lasting more than 3 weeks, bloody sputum, night sweats, chest pain, fever and unexplained weight loss.

10. False. Safer medical devices such as recessed needles, needleless systems and syringes with sliding sheaths help reduce the potential for accidental needle sticks. Even with these devices, you must never bend, break or remove contaminated needles!