MODULE E-1 INFECTION CONTROL – SELF-ASSESSMENT

1. Define the following terms:

	1. Microorganism: **Minute living bodies not perceptible to the naked eye.**
	2. Pathogenic microorganism: **Microorganisms that cause disease; mainly rickettsia, bacteria, spirochetes, fungi (yeasts & molds), protozoans and viruses.**
	3. Contaminate: **The introduction of pathogens.**
	4. Nosocomial: **An infection that is acquired after admission to a health-care facility. Also known as a Hospital-Acquired Infection (HAI).**
	5. Fomite: **An inanimate object that transmits infectious diseases.**
	6. –static: **The inhibition of growth (e.g. bacteriostatic).**
	7. –cidal: **The destruction of microorganism (e.g. bactericidal).**
	8. Clean: **Free from dirt, stain, or impurities; unsoiled.**
	9. Antiseptic: **A process that inhibits growth of disease-producing microorganisms on the body.**
	10. Disinfect: **A process of destruction of all pathogenic microorganisms except nonresistant bacterial spores.**
	11. Sterilization: **A process of complete destruction of all microorganisms.**
	12. Asepsis: **Sterile, a condition free from any form of life.**
	13. MRSA: **Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus**
	14. VRE - **Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus**
	15. Non-Critical Device: **Devices that touch only the intact skin or do not touch the patient.**
	16. Semi-Critical Device: **These are devices directly or indirectly come in contact with mucous membranes.**
	17. Critical Devices: **Devices introduced into the bloodstream or other parts of the body.**
2. List the five modes of transmission of microorganisms:

	1. Airborne (aerosol, droplet & dust)
	2. Droplet (within 3 feet)
	3. Contact (direct & indirect)
	4. Vehicle (waterborne & food borne)
	5. Vectorborne (ticks, mites, mosquitoes & fleas)
3. What is the correct order for placement of the following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

	1. Gloves \_\_**4**\_\_
	2. Goggles \_\_**3**\_\_
	3. Gown \_\_**1**\_\_
	4. Mask \_\_**2**\_\_
4. What is the correct order for placement of the following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
	1. Gloves \_\_**1**\_\_
	2. Goggles \_\_**2**\_\_
	3. Gown \_\_**3**\_\_
	4. Mask \_\_**4**\_\_
5. Give two examples of infections that require Airborne Precautions:

	1. **TB**
	2. **Measles**
	3. **Chicken pox**
	4. **Small Pox**
	5. **Legionellosis**
	6. **Histoplasmosis**
6. Give two examples of infections that require Droplet Precautions:

	1. **Pertussis**
	2. **Diphtheria**
	3. **Rhinovirus**
	4. **Rubella**
	5. **Mumps**
	6. **Adenovirus**
	7. **Influenza**
	8. **SARS**
	9. **Some Streptococcal Pneumonia**
	10. **Bacterial Meningitis**
7. A surgical mask is required for Droplet Precautions if you will be within \_**3**\_ feet of the patient to provide care.
8. Give two examples of infections that require Droplet Precautions:

	1. **Staphylococcus**
	2. **Enteric Bacteria**
	3. **VRE**
	4. **MRSA**
	5. **Clostridium Difficile**
	6. **Scabies**
	7. **RSV**
	8. **Impetigo**
	9. **Lice**
	10. **Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis**
	11. **Pseudomonas Aeruginosa**
9. For which infectious agent should you not use an alcohol-based hand rub? **Clostridium Difficile**
10. Name two gram-positive bacteria:

	1. **Staphylococcus**
	2. **Steptococcus**
	3. **Diplococcus**
	4. **Pneumococcus**
11. Name two gram-negative bacteria:

	1. **Pseudomonus aeruginosa**
	2. **Haemophilus influenza**
	3. **Serratia marcescens**
	4. **Escherichia coli**
	5. **Proteus**
	6. **Klebsiella**
12. Name an organism that is identified with an acid-fast stain. **Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB)**
13. Name two pathogenic fungi:

	1. **Candida (Candidiasis)**
	2. **Histoplasma capsulatum (Histoplasmosis)**
	3. **Coccidioides immitios (Coccidiomycosis)**
14. Name two viruses that cause respiratory infections:

	1. **Adenovirus**
	2. **Influenza**
	3. **Cytomegalovirus (CMV)**
	4. **Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)**
15. What is the best agent for reducing microbial growth on the hands? **Alcohol-based hand rub.**
16. What is the CDC’s recommended hand wash time? **15 to 30 seconds.**
17. What are the three levels of devices according to the CDC?

	1. **Non-critical**
	2. **Semi-critical**
	3. **Critical**
18. How should non-critical items be processed between patients? **They require detergent washing (cleaning) or low-level to intermediate disinfection.**
19. Give three examples of non-critical equipment:

	1. **Stethoscopes**
	2. **Blood pressure cuffs**
	3. **Pulse oximetry probes**
	4. **Ventilators (with the use of inline filters…)**
	5. **Beds**
	6. **Counter tops**
20. How should semi-critical items be processed between patients? **They require detergent washing (cleaning) and high-level disinfection.**
21. Give three examples of non-critical equipment:

	1. **Face masks**
	2. **Airways**
	3. **Bronchoscopes**
	4. **Ventilator parts**
	5. **PFT supplies**
	6. **Nebulizers**
	7. **Mouthpieces**
22. How should critical items be processed between patients? **They require detergent washing (cleaning) and sterilization.**
23. Give three examples of non-critical equipment:

	1. **ABG needles**
	2. **Bronchoscopic forceps/brushes**
	3. **Surgical devices**
	4. **Implants**
	5. **Intravascular catheters**
	6. **Foleys**
	7. **Chest tubes**
24. Name two physical methods of high-level disinfection:

	1. **Pasteurization**
	2. **Boiling**
25. Name two chemical methods of high-level disinfection:

	1. **Alkaline gluteraldehyde (Cidex) - high level**
	2. **Acid gluteraldehyde (Sonacide) - high level**
	3. **Peroxide - high level**
	4. **Chlorine Bleach - high level**
26. Name two methods of intermediate-level disinfection:

	1. **Alcohol - intermediate level**
	2. **Phenols (household sprays) - intermediate**
	3. **Iodine - intermediate level**
27. Name two methods of low-level disinfection:

	1. **Quats - low level**
	2. **Acetic Acid - low level**
28. Name two physical methods of sterilization:

	1. **Steam autoclave**
	2. **Incineration**
	3. **Irradiation**
	4. **Dry heat**
29. What gas is used as a chemical method of sterilization? **Ethylene Oxide (ETO)**
30. What four factors are required for steam autoclaving?

	1. **High heat (126 - 129°C).**
	2. **Moisture (steam).**
	3. **Pressure (1 - 2 ATM).**
	4. **Time = *15 minutes* @ 121°C & 15 psi or *3 minutes* @ 121°C and 30 psi.**
31. How do we verify sterilization with the steam autoclave process? **A bio-indicator strip is placed inside the bag as it is packaged.**
32. Why must equipment be thoroughly dried prior to packaging for sterilization with ETO? **Because the water will chemically react with the ETO to form ethylene glycol which is toxic to tissues.**
33. What process must be done for 24 hours after exposure to ETO sterilization? **Aeration**