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**