

Infection Control Quiz

TRUE/FALSE

- T / F 1. Standard precautions are the daily practices (e.g. hand washing, use of personal protective equipment, cleansing of equipment) that will reduce the transmission of infections.
- T / F 2. Gowns and gloves should not be worn in common use areas such as nursing stations, eating areas, and elevators.
- T / F 3. Masks and goggles must be worn for care activities such as care of patients who have a cough or are vomiting.
- T / F 4. The use of gloves is an effective substitute for hand washing.
- T / F 5. You must wash your hands after removing your gloves.
- T / F 6. In a hospital, routine precautions are the responsibility of doctors and nurses only.

MULTIPLE CHOICE – Choose the MOST CORRECT response.

7. The objective of standard precautions is to prevent the spread of infection within the health care institution:
- From patient to patient.
 - From patient to staff.
 - From staff to patient.
 - From staff to staff.
 - All of the above.
8. The most important procedure for the prevention of infection from germs and viruses is:
- Wearing gloves.
 - Properly bagging used linen.
 - Effective hand washing.
 - Wearing protective eyewear.

9. The following statement is true about effective hand washing:
- Keep elbows lower than hand when washing and rinsing.
 - Use friction to clean between fingers, palms, nail beds, back of hands and wrists.
 - Wash for 30 seconds or longer using an alcohol-based hand rinse.
 - Use a paper towel to turn off the light switch.
10. Bacteria and viruses can spread by way of:
- Water, food, drinks, and eating utensils.
 - Direct contact with people and/or body substances.
 - Coughing, sneezing, or vomiting.
 - Equipment such as telephones, keyboards, or glucometers.
 - All of the above.
11. I should wash my hands:
- Before handling or preparing food.
 - After taking off a mask and/or gown.
 - Before going into a patient's room and after coming out.
 - At the beginning and end of my shift.
 - All of the above.
12. Alcohol-based hand rinse SHOULD NOT be used:
- Prior to patient contact.
 - If fingernails are chipped.
 - If the patient has a respiratory infection.
 - If hands are visibly dirty.

Bloodborne Pathogen Quiz

1. You can be exposed to blood borne pathogens at work if a contaminated sharp punctures your skin or if blood or other infectious material splashes your broken skin or mucous membrane:
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Common bloodborne pathogens include:
 - a. HBV
 - b. HCV
 - c. HIV
 - d. All of the above

3. Of all the bloodborne pathogens, HBV is the major infectious hazard to healthcare workers.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Always bend the needle on a disposable syringe after use to make sure it cannot be reused.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. 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 instructor.
 - a. True
 - b. False