Infection Control

1. Some germs that cause infection or disease can live on surfaces for days, weeks and even months.
   a. True
   b. False

2. According to the CDC, what is the **best** way to stop the spread of germs that cause infection or disease?
   a. Disinfect everything with bleach
   b. Perform hand hygiene
   c. Clean rooms every day
   d. Wear gloves when you clean rooms

3. Which of these statements about cleaning is **true**?
   a. Cleaning includes removing soil and dirt you can see by scrubbing, washing or wiping.
   b. Removing trash and dirty laundry is not part of cleaning.
   c. Removing soil, dirt and organic matter is done after disinfecting a room.

4. Which of these statements is **true** about surface disinfection?
   a. When you disinfect a surface, you kill all harmful pathogens and spores on the surface that can cause illness.
   b. To fight organisms, environmental service technicians work with high-level, hospital-grade disinfectants that are registered with the EPA.
   c. Many facilities use broad-spectrum germicides (solutions that kill germs) and 1-step products that both clean and disinfect.

5. What do you do if there is a body fluid spill in a patient area?
   a. Place a cloth over the spill and clean it within 1 hour.
   b. Clean the spill using reusable cloths and wipe it until dry.
   c. Treat the area with an EPA-registered disinfectant for the recommended contact time and allow the area to air dry.

6. Which of the following is **true** about wearing gloves?
   a. Wear latex-free disposable gloves while cleaning and disinfecting.
   b. Wear utility gloves while cleaning and disinfecting.
   c. Wear the same gloves from room to room on the same floor of the hospital.

7. When you enter a room that is under Airborne Precautions, which type of personal protective equipment (PPE) **must** you wear?
   a. A particulate respirator or a powdered air-purifying respirator (PAPR)
   b. An isolation gown
   c. A surgical mask that covers nose and mouth

8. Which of the following PPE is removed **after** you leave a patient’s room and close the door?
   a. Respirator
   b. Gloves
   c. Mask
   d. Gown
9. The 3 basic types of waste in a hospital facility are:
   a. Patient room waste, infectious waste and office waste
   b. Patient room waste, procedure and operating room waste and laboratory waste
   c. The general waste stream, the regulated medical waste stream and the hazardous waste stream

10. When diluting disinfectants, add more chemical to the solution to make it work better.
    a. True
    b. False
1. **TRUE.** Some germs that cause infection or disease can live on surfaces for days, weeks and even months. If they stay on surfaces, they can be touched by health care workers, patients and visitors. Those people can then carry those germs to other parts of the facility.

2. **B. Perform hand hygiene.**
   Answer A is not correct. Not everything should be disinfected with bleach. Also, the CDC also does not recommend it as the best way to prevent the spread of infection.
   Answer C and D are not correct. Cleaning every day and wearing gloves is important but not as important as cleaning your hands.

3. **A.**
   Answer B is not correct because removing trash and laundry are part of cleaning. Answer C is not correct because soil and dirt are removed before disinfecting a room.

4. **C. Many facilities use broad-spectrum germicides (solutions that kill germs) and 1-step products that both clean and disinfect.**
   Answer A is not correct. Surface disinfectants kill most pathogens but not spores.
   Answer B is not correct. Environmental service technicians work with low- to intermediate-level hospital grade disinfectants registered with the EPA. The most commonly used disinfectants are quaternary ammonium compounds. High-level disinfectants are used to sterilize instruments.

5. **C.**
   You must clean up body spills as soon as possible because they can spread germs and cause infection. Covering up the spill with cloths does not get rid of the germs.

6. **B.**
   Utility gloves should not be used because they are difficult to keep clean. They can also spread germs from room to room.

7. **A. A particulate respirator or a powdered air-purifying respirator (PAPR).**
   You must wear a surgical mask to enter a room under Droplet Precautions. You must wear a gown and gloves to enter a room under Contact Precautions.

8. **A.**
   Before leaving a patient room, you should remove all PPEs except respirators or PAPRs. You should only remove respirators and PAPRs after you have left the patient room and after you have closed the door to the room.

9. **C. The general waste stream, the regulated medical waste stream, and the hazardous waste stream.**
   General waste includes trash such as newspapers from patient rooms. Medical waste includes items that have blood or body fluids on them. Hazardous waste includes drugs used for chemotherapy and certain chemicals used in the laboratory.

10. **False.**
    Always dilute disinfectants according to manufacturer recommendations. More chemical does not make it work better. It can also harm surfaces and cause an injury.