Pierson and Fairchild's Principles and Techniques of Patient Care 6th edition Fairchild Test Bank

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Fairchild: Pierson and Fairchild's Principles & Techniques of Patient Care, 6th Edition

Chapter 02: Approaches to Infection Control

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the absence of disease-producing microorganisms?
   A. Sepsis
   B. Asepsis
   C. Contamination
   D. Isolation

   ANS: B
   Asepsis is the absence of microorganisms that produce disease. It might also be defined as the prevention of infection by maintaining sterile conditions. Sepsis, conversely, is the presence of pathogenic microorganisms or their toxins in blood or tissues.

   PTS: 1

2. Microorganisms move from place to place by various means in a cyclical manner. What are the five elements in the cycle of infection?
   A. Reservoir, exit, transmission, infection, and susception
   B. Isolation, wound, contamination, infection, and sterilization
   C. Infection, contamination, decontamination, transmission, and exit
   D. Susception, reservoir, wound, isolation, and exit

   ANS: A
   Microorganisms require a place where they can grow and reproduce (reservoir), a means by which they can leave the host (exit), a mode of passage from one person to another (transmission), the ability to enter a person (infection), and a host who is susceptible to them (susception).

   PTS: 1

3. What are the most common modes of transmission of pathogenic microorganisms?
   A. Gloves, masks, and gowns
   B. Tables, chairs, and beds
   C. Water and food
   D. Contact, droplet, airborne

   ANS: D
   The primary means of transmission of pathogenic microorganisms are through contact, droplets, and the air. The healthcare worker must be aware of the barriers (such as gloves, masks, and gowns) used to prevent transmission of pathogens via each of these modes.

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PTS: 1

4. What is the term used to describe practices that render and keep objects and areas free of all microorganisms, preventing the spread of infection to a patient?
   A. Surgical asepsis
   B. Medical asepsis
   C. Hospital asepsis
   D. Clinical asepsis

   ANS: A
   Surgical asepsis techniques are used to exclude all microorganisms before they can enter a surgical wound or contaminate a sterile field prior to or during surgery. Techniques of medical asepsis, on the other hand, are designed to keep pathogens confined to a specific area, object, or person.

   PTS: 1

5. What is the most important activity that caregivers should perform before and after contact with a patient to control infection?
   A. Documentation
   B. Hand hygiene
   C. Linen changing
   D. Gown changing

   ANS: B
   The most common method of pathogen transmission is by direct contact; therefore, the habitual use of proper hand hygiene techniques is the single most effective way to protect the patient and the caregiver.

   PTS: 1

6. Which of the following are advantages of hand rubbing with alcohol-based rubs?
   A. It is more accessible than sinks.
   B. It requires less time to use than soap and water.
   C. It causes less damage to the skin than soap and water when an emollient has been added.
   D. All of the above are advantages.

   ANS: D
   Hand rubbing, especially using alcohol-based rubs from a wall-mounted dispenser, has several advantages over hand washing. For example, it requires less time to use, it is more effective than soap and water, it is more accessible than sinks, it reduces bacterial counts on hands significantly, and it often causes less damage to the skin than soap and water.

   PTS: 1

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7. Which list of diseases describes those that are more commonly transmitted through contact?
   A. Herpes simplex virus, Staphylococcus aureus, VRE, and *C. difficile*
   B. Strep throat, meningitis, pneumonia, and influenza
   C. The common cold, pertussis (whooping cough), smallpox, and mumps
   D. Measles, varicella (chickenpox), and *M. tuberculosis*

   ANS: A
   Microorganisms are transferred directly from one infected person to another or indirectly where the transfer of an infectious agent occurs through an object, medical equipment, a furniture surface, or a person. The herpes simplex virus, *Staphylococcus aureus*, VRE, and *C. difficile* are all diseases that can be transmitted by contact. The modes of transmission other than contact are the droplet and airborne modes.

   PTS: 1

8. What is the proper clothing application sequence for aseptic isolation?
   A. Gown, mask, cap, then gloves
   B. Mask, gloves, gown, then cap
   C. Cap, mask, gown, then gloves
   D. Gloves, gown, mask, then cap

   ANS: C
   Refer to Procedure 2-4. The gown and then gloves should be applied last in the sequence. Moreover, hand washing should be performed first. Techniques are detailed for both one-person and two-person methods of donning gloves. Given the proximity of the hands to the patient during procedures, utmost care should be devoted to keeping the gloves sterile.

   PTS: 1

9. Which of the following precautions is not recommended in the treatment of a patient who is in protective isolation?
   A. Apply protective clothing carefully and in the appropriate sequence.
   B. Move and perform patient care quickly to reduce the amount of exposure to pathogens.
   C. Do not enter the patient's room with protective clothing or equipment that has been worn to treat patients in another area of the hospital.
   D. Remember to perform proper hand washing before applying and after removing protective clothing.

   ANS: B
   A standard precaution to follow when treating a patient who is in protective isolation is to avoid causing excessive air currents in the patient's room. It is recommended that the healthcare provider move slowly and arrange linen or equipment carefully instead of quickly.

   PTS: 1

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10. According to standard precautions for contact transmission, what protocol is used for items that are removed from the patient's room?
    A. Items must be disinfected or placed in a bag labeled "biohazard."
    B. No items should be removed from the room until the patient has been discharged.
    C. The carrier should take care only to perform appropriate hand washing before removing items.
    D. The handler must wear a gown and gloves when removing items, but the items need no preparation.

    ANS: A
    Patient care items (e.g., thermometer, stethoscope, blood pressure cuff) should remain in the room. But if any item has to be removed, it must be disinfected or placed in a bag labeled "biohazard."

    PTS: 1

11. According to standard isolation precautions for airborne transmission, what is the recommended architecture for a patient's room?
    A. Cohort
    B. Private or cohort, preferably more than 3 feet between beds
    C. Private
    D. Private isolation room with a closed door

    ANS: D
    A patient subject to airborne precautions may transmit infectious agents that remain infectious over long distances when suspended in the air. Rooms for these patients should be private airborne infection isolation rooms (AIIRs), and the door must remain closed.

    PTS: 1

12. In applying an alcohol-based hand rub, what is the appropriate step to take after rubbing the product briskly over all surfaces of the hands?
    A. Rinse the hands with water after every use.
    B. Continue to rub until the hands are dry.
    C. Rinse the hands with soap and water after every use.
    D. Use a paper towel to wipe residual hand rub from the hands.

    ANS: B
    After applying the hand rub over the hands, the appropriate step is to continue to rub the hands together until they are dry. Do not rinse the hands with water. It may require 25 to 30 seconds for the hands to become dry depending on the product. After several hand rubs, the hands may become sticky and a hand wash should be used to cleanse them.

    PTS: 1

13. What is the recommended length of time for hand washing with ordinary soap and water?
    A. 0–10 seconds

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B. 10–15 seconds
C. 15–30 seconds
D. More than 30 seconds

ANS: C
Although hand washing is not the most effective method for decontaminating hands, it is the preferred method when hands are visibly dirty, soiled, or considered to be contaminated. Hand washing for 15 to 30 seconds using ordinary soap and water will remove transient bacteria from the hands due to the mechanical action of the friction while rubbing and scrubbing during the wash.

PTS: 1

14. Which of the following objects is a potential host site for the survival of pathogens?
A. Bar soap
B. Sink rims
C. Faucet handles
D. All of the above

ANS: D
Bar soap is not regularly used in hospitals because it is considered easily contaminated. Pathogens can survive on a bar of soap, even if it has been rinsed before being replaced in the holder. Other objects that may contaminate hands during hand washing are the sink rims and basin, water that splashes from the sink, towel dispenser, faucet handles, and operating lever of a dispenser of soap. Avoid contact with these items whenever possible, or at least recognize that they are likely to be contaminated.

PTS: 1

15. What is a form of surgical asepsis, designed to keep an area and objects free from pathogens, that often uses a nonabsorbent, sterile towel as its base?
A. Sterile field
B. Isolation
C. Decontamination zone
D. Disinfection area

ANS: A
As the term indicates, a sterile field is designed to maintain the sterility of objects contained within the field, such as dressings or bandages, and to prevent contamination of the objects, which in turn could contaminate the patient. The sterile field is a form of surgical asepsis designed to keep the area free from pathogens. Usually a nonabsorbent, sterile towel or the inside of the outer cover or wrapping of a package for carrying sterile supplies is used as the base for the sterile field.

PTS: 1

16. What is the proper protocol for disposing of sharp instruments?
A. They may be placed in ordinary waste baskets.

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B. Needles should be broken or bent before disposal.
C. They should be put into specially designated containers without manipulation.
D. Needles should be recapped before being deposited into ordinary waste baskets.

ANS: C
Sharp instruments and needles should be disposed of in the proper containers without attempting to recap, bend, break, or otherwise manipulate them before disposal.

PTS: 1

17. When should hand washing be performed?
A. Before and after patient contact
B. After sneezing, coughing, or nose blowing
C. After removing gloves
D. Hand washing should be performed after all of the above activities.

ANS: D
Hand hygiene is crucial for preventing the spread of pathogens. It should be performed before and after patient contact, toileting, eating, and contact with wounds, dressing, specimens, bed linen, and protective clothing. It should also be performed after sneezing, coughing, nose blowing, or removing gloves.

PTS: 1

18. Which of the following is appropriate with respect to maintaining a sterile field?
A. A sterile field must not be left unattended.
B. It's acceptable to turn your back to a sterile field as long as you remain in the same room.
C. Talking is allowed across a sterile field, but sneezing, coughing, and reaching across it must be avoided.
D. The base of a sterile field should be slightly moist.

ANS: A
Do not leave the field unattended, even if it is covered with a sterile towel or other sterile item. In your absence, the field can become contaminated. Moreover, do not turn your back to the field because contamination of the objects in the field can occur when you are not able to observe the field. Talking, sneezing, coughing, and reaching across a sterile field should be avoided. The air currents or moisture droplets from your nose or mouth can convey pathogens onto the field. Finally, the base and the area surrounding the field should be void of moisture because moisture is likely to contain microorganisms.

PTS: 1

19. For which of the following procedures might it be unnecessary to wear gloves?
A. Controlling bleeding
B. Performing oral or nasal suctioning
C. Measuring blood pressure or temperature
D. Handling or cleaning contaminated instruments

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ANS: C
Gloves should be worn routinely in situations in which it is necessary to control bleeding, perform a venipuncture, do oral or nasal suctioning, perform endotracheal intubation, change a contaminated dressing, or handle or clean contaminated instruments or equipment. Usually it is not necessary to wear gloves to measure blood pressure or temperature; however, if there are other reasons to wear gloves when performing either of these two procedures, they should be worn.

PTS: 1

20. In which of the following scenarios is protective eyewear most important?
A. Around a patient associated with airborne precautions
B. In the transportation of a patient subject to contact precautions
C. During times when blood splashes or sprays of other body fluids are likely
D. When a patient is performing upper extremity exercises

ANS: C
Protective eyewear, such as goggles, facial shield, or eyewear with side shields, should be worn to prevent fluids from entering the eyes. It is especially important that protective eyewear be worn when blood splashes or spurts are likely to occur and when other body fluids are likely to be sprayed or splashed onto the face.

PTS: 1

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