Basic Infection Control for Health Care Professionals 3rd edition Kennamer Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 Introduction to Infection Control

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following describes an occupational exposure?
   a. Performing bystander chest compressions at a sports event
   b. Using an AED at an outdoor concert
   c. Starting an IV line at a nursing home
   d. Having blood splattered in your eye at a motor vehicle collision

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. Performing chest compressions does not constitute an exposure.
   b. Incorrect. Using an AED does not constitute an exposure.
   c. Incorrect. Starting an IV line does not constitute an exposure.
   d. Correct. Having blood splattered in your eye does constitute an occupational exposure.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:05 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 10:20 PM

2. Which of the following wrote of the dangers posed by stagnant water and expressed the importance of good hygiene?
   a. Semmelweis
   b. Hippocrates
   c. Pasteur
   d. Lister

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. Semmelweis' work focused on handwashing.
   b. Correct. In Air, Water, and Places, Hippocrates expressed the importance of good hygiene and wrote of the dangers posed by stagnant pools of water.
   c. Incorrect. Pasteur created germ theory.
   d. Incorrect. Lister discovered that infection could be prevented by covering wounds and using antiseptic agents.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:12 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:42 PM

3. Which ancient civilization built an elaborate system of aqueducts, which helped to promote health and sanitation?
   a. Roman empire
   b. France
   c. Scotland
   d. Greece

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
   a. Correct. Ancient Romans built elaborate systems of aqueducts, which helped to

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promote health and sanitation.

b. Incorrect. The French did not build elaborate systems of aqueducts.

c. Incorrect. Scotland did not build elaborate systems of aqueducts.

d. Incorrect. Ancient Greeks did not build elaborate systems of aqueducts.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:12 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:44 PM

4. In 13th-century France, which parts of the body were kept relatively clean?

a. Hands and feet
b. Hands and mouth
c. Feet and face
d. Head and neck

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. While the hands were kept clean, the feet were not.

b. Correct. In this culture, only the parts of body involved in preparing, blessing, or consuming food were kept relatively clean.

c. Incorrect. While the mouth was kept relatively clean, the feet were not.

d. Incorrect. The head and neck were not kept clean. Only those parts involved in preparing, blessing, or consuming food were kept somewhat clean.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:12 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:46 PM

5. Which of the following discovered that hand washing seemed to decrease the incident of death due to infection following the childbirth in the mid-1800s?

a. Semmelweis
b. Hippocrates
c. Pasteur
d. Lister

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. Semmelweis found that simple handwashing procedures decreased the death rate due to infection from 18% to 1%.

b. Incorrect. Hippocrates expressed the importance of good hygiene and wrote of the dangers posed by stagnant pools of water.

c. Incorrect. Pasteur created germ theory.

d. Incorrect. Lister discovered that infection could be prevented by covering wounds and using antiseptic agents.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

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HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:12 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:47 PM

6. Which of the following developed a process in which controlled heating helped to preserve various food products?

a. Semmelweis
b. Hippocrates
c. Pasteur
d. Lister

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Semmelweis' work focused on handwashing.
b. Incorrect. Hippocrates expressed the importance of good hygiene and wrote of the dangers posed by stagnant pools of water.
c. Correct. Pasteur developed the process of pasteurization, a technique of controlled heating for the preservation of various food products.
d. Incorrect. Lister discovered that infection could be prevented by covering wounds and using antiseptic agents.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:12 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:48 PM

7. Which disease, which was introduced to the American public in the 1980s resulted in health care professionals starting to wear gloves?

a. AIDS
b. Hepatitis A
c. Hepatitis B
d. Hepatitis C

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:

a. Correct. As word of AIDS spread throughout the country, persons with occupational exposure to blood started to routinely wear gloves and other personal protective equipment.
b. Incorrect. Hepatitis A was not the disease that prompted health care professionals to start wearing gloves.
c. Incorrect. Hepatitis B was not the disease that prompted health care professionals to start wearing gloves.
d. Incorrect. Hepatitis C was not the disease that prompted health care professionals to start wearing gloves.

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:13 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:49 PM

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8. Which of the following had a second-generation genetically engineered synthetic vaccine approved in 1986?
   a. AIDS
   b. Hepatitis A
   c. Hepatitis B
   d. Hepatitis C

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. There is no vaccine for AIDS.
   b. Incorrect. A Hepatitis A vaccine was approved in 1994.
   c. Correct. The second-generation engineered synthetic Hepatitis B vaccine was approved in 1986 and has been part of the childhood vaccination routine since 1994.
   d. Incorrect. A Hepatitis C vaccine is under development but has not yet been approved.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:13 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:50 PM

9. Which of the following diseases has no vaccine and no cure?
   a. AIDS
   b. Hepatitis A
   c. Hepatitis B
   d. Influenza

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
   a. Correct. AIDS is a formidable disease for which there is no vaccine and no cure.
   b. Incorrect. There is a vaccination for Hepatitis A.
   c. Incorrect. There is a vaccination for Hepatitis B.
   d. Incorrect. There is a vaccination for influenza.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:13 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:51 PM

10. How many Americans are infected with Hepatitis C?
   a. 400,000
   b. 800,000
   c. 1.5 million
   d. 2.7 million

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
   a. Incorrect. More than 400,000 Americans are chronically infected.
   b. Incorrect. More than 800,000 Americans are chronically infected.
   c. Incorrect. More than 1.5 million Americans are chronically infected.

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d. Correct. It is estimated that at least 2.7 million Americans are chronically infected.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:13 PM
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11. Which of the following diseases affects the liver?

a. AIDS
b. Hepatitis B
c. Tuberculosis
d. Influenza

ANSWER: b
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. AIDS affects the immune system.
b. Correct. Hepatitis B affects the liver.
c. Incorrect. Tuberculosis affects the lungs.
d. Incorrect. Influenza primarily affects the respiratory system.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:13 PM
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12. Studies have shown that one percent of hospital health care personnel (compared to three percent of the general population) have evidence of which of the following?

a. AIDS
b. Hepatitis A
c. Hepatitis B
d. Hepatitis C

ANSWER: d
FEEDBACK:

a. Incorrect. Occupational exposure to HIV/AIDS is rare.
b. Incorrect. One percent of hospital employees do not have Hepatitis A.
c. Incorrect. One percent of hospital employees do not have Hepatitis B.
d. Correct. One percent of hospital health care personnel have evidence of Hepatitis C.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:54 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 9:59 PM

13. How many new occupational HBV infections were reported in 1983?

a. Fewer than 400

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b. 401–1,000
c. 1,001–5,000
d. More than 5,000

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. More than 400 HBV infections were reported in 1983.
b. Incorrect. More than 1,000 HBV infections were reported in 1983.
c. Incorrect. More than 5,000 HBV infections were reported in 1983.
d. Correct. Actually, more than 10,000 new HBV cases were reported in 1983.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:57 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 10:00 PM

14. What percent of needlestick/cut exposures to HIV-infected blood lead to infection?
a. 0.3
b. 1.3
c. 3
d. 30

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. 0.3 percent of needlestick/cut exposures to HIV-infected blood lead to infection.
b. Incorrect. Less than 1.3 percent of needlestick/cut exposures lead to infection.
c. Incorrect. Less than 3 percent of needlestick/cut exposures lead to infection.
d. Incorrect. Less than 30 percent of needlestick/cut exposures lead to infection.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 9:59 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 10:23 PM

15. How did Ignaz Semmelweis die?
a. Suicide
b. Heart attack
c. Infection
d. Stroke

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Semmelweis did not die as a result of suicide.
b. Incorrect. Semmelweis did not die of a heart attack.
c. Correct. Semmelweis died of an infection similar to the ones he had tried to prevent in Austria.
d. Incorrect. Semmelweis did not die of a stroke

POINTS: 1

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QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 10:00 PM
DATE MODIFIED: 10/9/2019 10:21 PM

16. Which of the following created germ theory?
    a. Semmelweis
    b. Pasteur
    c. Lister
    d. Hippocrates

ANSWER: b

FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect. Semmelweis discovered that hand washing decreased the incidence of death from infection.
    b. Correct. Pasteur created germ theory.
    c. Incorrect. Lister expanded, but did not create, germ theory.
    d. Incorrect. Hippocrates described the importance of good hygiene.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 10:01 PM
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17. Which of the following terms describes the degree of an agent's ability to cause a disease?
    a. Airborne transmission
    b. Prophylaxis
    c. Virulence
    d. Pandemic

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
    a. Incorrect. The degree of an agent's ability to cause a disease is not airborne transmission.
    b. Incorrect. The degree of an agent's ability to cause a disease is not prophylaxis.
    c. Correct. Virulence is the degree of an agent's ability to cause a disease.
    d. Incorrect. Pandemic is not the degree of an agent's ability to cause a disease.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 10:03 PM
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18. Where is HIV of greatest concern currently?
    a. Prehospital setting
    b. Hospital setting
    c. Developing countries

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d. Tattoo parlors

ANSWER: c

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. Occupational exposure to HIV is rare.
b. Incorrect. Occupational exposure to HIV is rare.
c. Correct. HIV continues to be an international concern, especially in developing countries.
d. Incorrect. Occupational exposure to HIV is rare.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
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19. What percentage of health care professionals do NOT show evidence of HCV infection?

a. 93
b. 95
c. 97
d. 99

ANSWER: d

FEEDBACK:
a. Incorrect. More than 93 percent of health care professionals do not show evidence of HCV infection.
b. Incorrect. More than 95 percent of health care professionals do not show evidence of HCV infection.
c. Incorrect. More than 97 percent of health care professionals do not show evidence of HCV infection.
d. Correct. Ninety-nine percent of health care professionals do not show evidence of HCV infection.

POINTS: 1
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
HAS VARIABLES: False
DATE CREATED: 10/9/2019 10:05 PM
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20. The risk of HIV after short-term exposure to intact skin is:

a. nil
b. 0.1 percent
c. 0.3 percent
d. 0.5 percent

ANSWER: a

FEEDBACK:
a. Correct. The risk of HIV after short-term exposure to intact skin is nil.
b. Incorrect. The risk of HIV after short-term exposure to intact skin less than 0.1 percent.
c. Incorrect. The risk of HIV after short-term exposure to intact skin less than 0.3 percent.
d. Incorrect. The risk of HIV after short-term exposure to intact skin less than 0.5 percent.

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