IPC Module Quiz I

1. Who discovered that washing hands could significantly reduce the mortality rate of puerperal fever?
   a. Semmelweis
   b. Van Leeuwenhoek
   c. Pasteur
   d. Koch

2. Who was responsible for developing vaccines and better methods of identifying bacteria? (Check all that apply).
   a. Semmelweis
   b. Van Leeuwenhoek
   c. Pasteur
   d. Koch

3. Which of the following microorganisms can NOT be identified using a light microscope?
   a. Bacteria
   b. Fungi
   c. Ectoparasites
   d. Viruses

4. What is the typical magnification of an electronic microscope?
   a. 200 times
   b. 400 times
   c. 100,000 times
   d. 1,000,000 times
5. What types of infections can be healthcare-acquired?
   a. Bacterial
   b. Viral
   c. Ectoparasitic (scabies)
   d. All of these

6. Which infectious disease resulted in significant modifications to isolation precautions?
   a. HIV
   b. SARS
   c. Legionnaire’s
   d. H1N1

7. Additional isolation precautions are typically categorized as: (Check all that apply).
   a. Contact
   b. Droplet
   c. Airborne
   d. NPIR

8. IPC practices used in routine care of all clients at all times in all healthcare settings are known as:
   a. Routine practices
   b. Transmission-based additional precautions
   c. Point-of-care risk assessment
   d. Contact and droplet precautions

9. The MOST important defense against transmission of infection is:
   a. Hand hygiene
   b. Aseptic technique
   c. Personal protective equipment
   d. Isolation procedures
   e. Visitor management
10. Which of the following is NOT a component of additional precautions?
   
   a. Contact precautions  
   b. Droplet precautions  
   c. Airborne precautions  
   d. NPIR  

11. Individuals with bowel and/or bladder incontinence should all have which precautions?
   
   a. Only routine practices  
   b. Contact precautions  
   c. Droplet precautions  
   d. Airborne precautions  

12. In droplet exposure and transmission, large droplets containing an infection are formed and spread through the air during: (Check all that apply).
   
   a. Coughing  
   b. Talking  
   c. Sneezing  
   d. Medical actions  

13. For which of the following, should droplet precautions be applied? (Check all that apply).
   
   a. Bronchiolitis  
   b. Influenza-like illness  
   c. Meningitis  
   d. Common cold  
   e. Draining wounds  

14. Which ones of the following infections are caused by viruses? (Check all that apply).
   
   a. Varicella-zoster  
   b. Measles  
   c. Meningococcal disease  
   d. Whooping cough  
   e. Lice  
   f. Scabies
15. Which ones of the following infections are caused by ectoparasites? (Check all that apply).

   a. Varicella-zoster  
   b. Measles  
   c. Meningococcal disease  
   d. Whooping cough  
   e. Lice  
   f. Scabies

16. Which ones of the following infections are caused by viruses? (Check all that apply).

   a. Parvovirus B19  
   b. Influenza  
   c. Group A strep  
   d. Lice  
   e. Scabies

17. The time from initial exposure to appearance of signs and symptoms of infection is:

   a. Incubation period  
   b. Communicability period  
   c. Development period  
   d. Infectious period

18. The varicella-zoster virus is responsible for: (Check all that apply).

   a. Chicken pox  
   b. Shingles  
   c. Measles  
   d. Rubella

19. The skin eruptions in both chicken pox and shingles are contagious and require:

   a. Routine precautions only  
   b. Contact precautions  
   c. Droplet precautions  
   d. Airborne precautions
20. A nonimmune client exposed to chicken pox should be placed under airborne precautions for:

   a. 5 to 9 days  
   b. 10 to 21 days  
   c. 20 to 30 days  
   d. 30 to 40 days

21. Potential complications of measles include: (Check all that apply).

   a. Pneumonia  
   b. Acute encephalitis  
   c. Myocarditis  
   d. Pericarditis  
   e. Hepatitis

22. Koplik spots (white spots on the red base of the mouth’s inner lining) are often found in clients infected with:

   a. Measles  
   b. Chicken pox  
   c. Rubella  
   d. Mumps

23. What infection precautions should be enforced on clients infected with measles?

   a. Routine precautions only  
   b. Contact precautions  
   c. Droplet precautions  
   d. Airborne precautions

24. Clients with rubella should be placed under what type of precautions?

   a. Routine precautions only  
   b. Contact precautions  
   c. Droplet precautions  
   d. Airborne precautions
25. Which virus causes puffy cheeks and swollen jaws?
   a. Mumps
   b. Rubella
   c. Chicken pox
   d. Parvovirus B19

26. Clients infected with mumps should be placed on:
   a. Routine precautions only
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Droplet precautions
   d. Airborne precautions

27. How is hepatitis A infection spread? (Check all that apply).
   a. Feces contaminated food or water
   b. Direct contact with infected person
   c. Air droplets spread by coughing
   d. Contaminated respiratory secretions

28. Clients suspected of being infected with hepatitis A should be placed on:
   a. Routine precautions only
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Droplet precautions
   d. Airborne precautions

29. The symptoms of an influenza infection include: (Check all that apply).
   a. Fever
   b. Dry cough
   c. Sore throat
   d. Rash
   e. Vomiting
30. Which type of influenza targets mostly pediatric clients?

   a. Influenza A  
   b. Influenza B  
   c. Influenza C  
   d. Influenza E

31. Which ones of the following are tests used to identify tuberculosis? (Check all that apply).

   a. Mantoux test  
   b. Chest X-ray  
   c. Acid fast staining  
   d. Clinical symptoms

32. *Bordetella pertussis* bacterium is the cause of:

   a. Pertussis (whooping cough)  
   b. Meningococcal disease  
   c. Strep throat  
   d. Rubella

33. *Streptococcus pyogenes* is the causative agent for: (Check all that apply).

   a. Strep throat  
   b. Necrotizing fasciitis  
   c. Pertussis  
   d. Tuberculosis

34. Clients infected with ectoparasites (scabies and lice) are placed under:

   a. Routine precautions only  
   b. Contact precautions  
   c. Droplet precautions  
   d. Airborne precautions
35. What steps can be taken to prevent nosocomial infections? (Check all that apply).
   a. Routine precautions
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Rapid diagnosis of HIA
   d. PCRA for every client, every shift

36. The best defense against C. difficile spreading is:
   a. Soap and hot water
   b. Alcohol-based hand wash
   c. Droplet precautions
   d. Airborne precautions

37. Fungal infections are identified the same way as viral infections.
   True   False

38. An individual who has been exposed to hepatitis, will display a yellow hue in their skin and eyes.
   True   False

39. With a presenting infection, routine practices and additional precautions should be deferred until the causative agent is diagnosed.
   True   False

40. Clear signage should be placed at the room’s entrance stating the precautions that are in place for the client.
   True   False

41. The client will determine what kind of infection precaution is required.
   True   False
42. With droplet transmission, once the organism is released, it is small enough that it can float in the air until it contacts a susceptible host.

True False

43. When working with cases of rubella or mumps, all nurses are required to wear a mask when in contact with the client.

True False

44. Measles is a common occurrence in Canada.

True False

45. Hepatitis A usually causes severe damage to the liver.

True False

46. A healthy individual is able to keep infectious bacteria from developing into a pathological TB condition.

True False

47. Meningococcal disease is a contagious infection spread by direct contact with an infected person through respiratory secretions and/or droplets.

True False
Answer Key to IPC Module Quiz I

Q01   a
Q02   c d
Q03   d
Q04   d
Q05   d
Q06   a   For the first time, healthcare providers could be exposed to a fatal virus by clients who may not be displaying any symptoms. The only choice was to treat all clients as potentially infectious and practice universal blood and body fluid precautions.
Q07   a b c   NPIR – negative pressure isolation room – is the ultimate solution to treatment of severe infections.
Q08   a
Q09   a
Q10   d
Q11   b
Q12   a b c d   Droplet infections can be spread during all of these actions.
Q13   a b c   For colds and draining wounds, contact precautions are sufficient.
Q14   a b
Q15   e f
Q16   a b
Q17   a
Q18   a b
Q19   b
Q20   b   Up to 28 days if the client is immune compromised or has received varicella-zoster immunoglobulin (VZIG).
Q21   a b c d e   All of these are possible complications of measles.
Q22  a

Q23  d  Airborne precautions should be followed from day 5 of exposure until day 21.

Q24  c  Droplet precautions should be used until seven days after the onset of the rash.

Q25  a  This is the result of swollen salivary glands.

Q26  c  Clients should be placed on droplet isolation precautions for nine days after the onset of parotid gland swelling.

Q27  a  b

Q28  b

Q29  a  b  c

Q30  b  Influenza B is not as virulent as influenza A and targets mostly children.

Q31  a  b  c  d  All of these tests are used, but not are 100% effective or accurate.

Q32  a

Q33  a  b

Q34  b

Q35  a  b  c  d  All of these strategies should be employed to prevent the spread of HIA's. Vigilance if required to keep an HAI from spreading to other clients and healthcare providers.

Q36  a  Because C. difficile has the ability to form spores, they are able to survive alcohol-based hand wash, but not soap and hot water.

Q37  F  Fungal infections are identified the same way as bacterial infections.

Q38  T  If diagnosed with hepatitis A, the person should be admitted to a hospital and immediately be placed on contact, blood, and body fluid precautions.

Q39  F  Routine practices and additional precautions should be implemented immediately until the infectious disease is diagnosed. This is necessary to protect the client, the public and healthcare team.
Q41 T For example, adults may only require routine practices, while pediatric clients require contact precautions.

Q42 F Organisms floating in the air are airborne infections, not droplet infections.

Q43 F Nurses who have documented immunity to these infections are NOT required to wear masks.

Q44 F This is because of the use of vaccines. However, measles is still a concern due to imported cases that may spread to Canadians with no immunity.

Q45 F Hepatitis A is usually a self-limiting infection with no chronic effects on the liver. In very rare cases, it can cause liver failure and death.

Q46 T

Q47 T Rapid medical attention is required because if untreated, the fatality rate is high.