IPC Module Quiz II

1. Who created the first microscope that was used to discover bacteria?
   a. Semmelweis  
   b. Van Leeuwenhoek  
   c. Pasteur  
   d. Koch

2. Which of the following are reasons that microbiology continues to remain important?
   a. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria  
   b. Depressed immune system due to new medications  
   c. Antibiotic resistance in people  
   d. Bacterial infections can be identified  
   e. All of these

3. Which of the following microorganisms require an electron microscope to be seen?
   a. Bacteria  
   b. Fungi  
   c. Ectoparasites  
   d. Viruses

4. An infection obtained in a healthcare facility is known as: (Check all that apply).
   a. Nosocomial infection  
   b. Healthcare-acquired infection (HAI)  
   c. Epidemic  
   d. A legal liability
5. Healthcare-acquired infections can consist of:
   a. Bloodstream infections
   b. Urinary tract infections
   c. Respiratory infections
   d. All of these

6. Personal protective equipment (PPE) used to protect healthcare workers from infections include:
   a. Gloves
   b. Gowns
   c. Masks
   d. Eye protection
   e. All of these

7. What procedure is used to determine which isolation precaution is best suited for a particular client?
   a. Point-of-care risk assessment (PCRA)
   b. Health history
   c. Health assessment
   d. Laboratory test

8. Which of following are components of routine practices?
   a. PCRA
   b. Hand hygiene
   c. Aseptic technique
   d. Personal protective equipment
   e. All of these

9. Alcohol-based hand rinse is effective for the majority of pathogens EXCEPT: (Check all that apply).
   a. Adenovirus
   b. Clostridium difficile
   c. Anthrax, Bacillus anthracis or Bacilli
   d. Bronchiolitis
10. When should additional precautions be applied?
   a. Symptoms of infection
   b. Routinely for all clients
   c. Immunocompromised clients
   d. Pediatric clients

11. The two most important factors in preventing infections via the direct or indirect contact route are: (Check all that apply).
   a. Hand hygiene
   b. Gloves
   c. Mask
   d. Gown
   e. Eye protection

12. For which of the following, should contact precautions be applied? (Check all that apply).
   a. Common cold
   b. Draining wounds
   c. Rashes
   d. Bronchiolitis
   e. Croup

13. Which of the following personal protective equipment is required for airborne precautions?
   a. Mask
   b. Gown
   c. Eye protection
   d. N95 respirator mask

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

   a. Rubella
   b. Mumps
   c. Hepatitis A
   d. Whooping cough
   e. Lice
   f. Scabies

16. A client with flu-like symptoms returning from a trip to Asia should be kept under:

   a. Routine precautions only
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Respiratory precautions
   d. No precautions

17. The point in time when infection can be transferred from an infected person to an uninfected person is:

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

18. What are the appropriate precautions for varicella-zoster?

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

19. Varicella-zoster infections are potentially fatal which groups of clients? (Check all that apply).

   a. Pregnant women
   b. Immune-compromised clients
   c. Young children
   d. Senior / elderly clients
20. The symptoms of measles include:
   a. Fever of 38 C or higher
   b. Cough
   c. Rhinitis
   d. Maculopapular rash
   e. All of these

21. Pregnant women infected with rubella measles may have:
   a. Spontaneous abortions
   b. Premature deliveries
   c. Low birth-weight infants
   d. All of these

22. Measles rash usually last for:
   a. 1 day
   b. 2 days
   c. 5 days
   d. 8 days
   e. 12 days

23. Rubella rash usually lasts for:
   a. 1 day
   b. 2 days
   c. 3 days
   d. 4 days
   e. 5 days

24. The greatest risk of rubella infections is to:
   a. Pediatric clients
   b. Pregnant women
   c. Seniors and the elderly
   d. Immunocompromised
25. Potential complications of mumps include:
   
   a. Orchitis
   b. Pancreatitis
   c. Meningitis
   d. Encephalitis
   e. All of these

26. Symptoms of hepatitis A include:

   a. Fever
   b. Loss of appetite
   c. Abdominal pain
   d. Diarrhea
   e. Jaundice
   f. All of these

27. Children infected with the influenza virus may also develop: (Check all that apply).

   a. Ear infections
   b. Pneumonia
   c. Rash
   d. Swollen jaw

28. Which type of influenza virus causes a mild infection and is usually NOT a cause of epidemics?

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

29. What infections precautions should be in place with influenza clients? (Check all that apply).

   a. Routine precautions only
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Droplet precautions
   d. Airborne precautions
30. What type of precautions need to be applied for clients with active TB?
   
   a. Routine precautions only
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Droplet precautions
   d. Airborne precautions

31. Clients infected with meningococcal disease should be placed under:
   
   a. Routine precautions only
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Droplet precautions
   d. Airborne precautions

32. Twenty to thirty percent of infants with pertussis are admitted to hospital and should be placed under:
   
   a. Routine precautions only
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Droplet precautions
   d. Airborne precautions

33. Clients with wounds infected with Streptococcus pyogenes that can be controlled with dressing materials should apply:
   
   a. Routine precautions only
   b. Contact precautions
   c. Droplet precautions
   d. Airborne precautions

34. How are HIAs spread?
   
   a. Through the air
   b. Direct or indirect contact
   c. Infected blood
   d. Infected body fluids
   e. All of these
35. Suitable precautions for preventing the spread of gram-negative bacteria infections include: (Check all that apply).

   a. Routine precautions  
b. Hand hygiene  
c. Contact precautions  
d. Droplet precautions  
e. Airborne precautions

36. By the 1950s, with the development of antibiotics and the polio vaccine, it was concluded that modern medicine had conquered microbiology.
   
True   False

37. Viruses are identified by microscopy and routine cultures.
   
True   False

38. The purpose of infection control is to prevent a client from developing a viral infection during healthcare delivery.
   
True   False

39. The most important thing a PCRA must determine is whether the client is infectious or at risk of becoming infected.
   
True   False

40. Only one type of additional precaution is required.
   
True   False

41. Research shows that infectious microorganisms are spread from an infected source to a host only through direct physical contact.
   
True   False
42. For droplet precautions, it is recommended that long-sleeve gowns be worn during any direct contact.

   True   False

43. If there is more than one client in the room, and the nurse is caring for both clients, she should change her respirator mask between clients.

   True   False

44. The communicability period for measles starts around four days before the onset of the rash and last approximately four days after the rash begins.

   True   False

45. The incubation period of mumps is 14 to 25 days.

   True   False

46. Clients with respiratory TB are at low risk of causing nosocomial infections.

   True   False

47. Clients diagnosed with an HAI had no infection reported on hospital or facility admission or when treatment began.

   True   False
Answer Key to IPC Module Quiz II

Q01  b
Q02  e
Q03  d
Q04  a b
Q05  d
Q06  e
Q07  a
Q08  e
Q09  a b c
Q10  a  When a client exhibits symptoms of an infection, additional precautions may also be applied, e.g. contact, droplet and airborne.
Q11  a b
Q12  a b c  Bronchiolitis and croup require droplet precautions.
Q13  d
Q14  c d
Q15  a b c
Q16  c  They might be infected with a new strain of influenza and should be kept under respiratory precautions.
Q17  b
Q18  d
Q19  a b
Q20  e
Q21  d
Q22  c  5 days with clients complaining that they feel worst on the second and third days of the rash.
Q23  c
Q24  b
Q25  e  All of these are potential complications as well as deafness. Sterility is rarely a complication of adult mumps infections.
Q26  f
Q27  a b
Q28  c
Q29  b c  Transmission is through airborne respiratory droplets from an infected person sneezing or coughing. Transmission may also occur through contact with secretions on surfaces.
Q30  d
Q31  c
Q32  c  Healthcare providers unaware of their immune status should wear masks when in contact with infected clients.
Q33  a  However, if the drainage cannot be controlled with wound management, contact precautions should be implemented.
Q34  e
Q35  a b c  If a client is identified as having a GNB infection, following routine precautions will limit an outbreak. When contact precautions are implemented, the bacterial is easier to manage.
Q36  T  However this misconception was short-lived for several different reasons.
Q37  F  These diagnostic methods do not work for viruses; they are identified by testing for viral antigens.
Q38  T  Infections can be transmitted to both client and health care provider and spread to other patients, families, colleagues and the public.
Q39  T  And implementation of appropriate contact, droplet and airborne precautions.
Q40  F  For some organisms, more than one type of precaution may be required, e.g. during influenza season, both droplet and contact precautions must be applied.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q#</th>
<th>True/False</th>
<th>Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q41</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Infections are also spread through indirect contact or exposure from an inanimate object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q42</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Facial protection can also be worn when necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q43</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Changing respirator masking between clients in the same room is NOT required. Immediately after use the mask should be discarded in a no-touch receptacle, followed by hand hygiene.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q44</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>The disease is most infectious near the end of the prodromal stage, when coughing and a runny nose are most severe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q45</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>And the communicability period is 12 to 29 days after exposure, with maximum infectiousness occurring two days before symptoms and four days after onset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q46</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Clients with non-respiratory TB are at low risk of causing these infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q47</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Approximately 5 to 10% of hospitalized clients in Canada will develop an HAI. Some 8,000 Canadians die each year as a result of HIA.</td>
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</table>