Infection Transmission Precautions

1. Which of the following precautions would you apply for acute viral (acute hemorrhagic) conjunctivitis for the duration of the illness?
   a. Contact
   b. Airborne
   c. Droplet
   d. Contact and airborne

2. Which of the following precautions would you apply for diphtheria (cutaneous) for the duration of the illness?
   a. Airborne
   b. Contact
   c. Droplet
   d. Contact and airborne
   e. Contact and droplet

3. Which of the following precautions would you apply for Escherichia coli disease, in a diapered or incontinent patient, for the duration of the illness?
   a. Airborne
   b. Droplet
   c. Contact
   d. Contact and airborne

4. Which of the following precautions would you apply for herpes simplex virus infection (neonatal or mucocutaneous), for the duration of the illness?
   a. Airborne
   b. Contact
   c. Droplet
   d. Contact and airborne
5. Which of the following precautions would you apply for infection or colonization with multidrug-resistant bacteria – until antibiotic treatment is completed or culture is negative?

a. Contact  
b. Airborne  
c. Droplet  
d. Contact and airborne

6. Which of the following precautions would you apply for parainfluenza virus infection, in a diapered or incontinent patient, for the duration of the illness?

a. Airborne  
b. Droplet  
c. Contact and airborne  
d. Contact

7. Which of the following precautions would you apply for respiratory syncytial virus infection, in an infant or young child, for the duration of the illness?

a. Airborne  
b. Droplet  
c. Contact  
d. Contact and airborne

8. Which of the following precautions would you apply for rubella, congenital syndrome?

a. Contact  
b. Airborne  
c. Droplet  
d. Contact and airborne  
e. Contact and droplet

9. Which of the following precautions would you apply for shigellosis, in a diapered or incontinent patient, for the duration of the illness?

a. Airborne  
b. Droplet  
c. Contact  
d. Contact and airborne
10. Which of the following precautions would you apply for staphylococcal furunculosis, in an infant or a young child, for the duration of the illness?

   a. Airborne
   b. Contact
   c. Droplet
   d. Contact and airborne

11. Which of the following precautions would you apply for zoster (chickenpox, disseminated zoster, or localized zoster in immunodeficient patient) – until all lesions are crusted?

   a. Contact
   b. Airborne
   c. Droplet
   d. All of these

12. Which of the following precautions would you apply for herpes zoster (disseminated), for the duration of the illness?

   a. Contact
   b. Airborne
   c. Droplet
   d. All of these

13. Which of the following precautions would you apply for rubella (a form of measles virus), for the duration of the illness?

   a. Airborne
   b. Contact
   c. Droplet
   d. All of these

14. Which of the following precautions would you apply for tuberculosis (TB) – pulmonary or laryngeal, confirmed or suspected?

   a. Contact
   b. Airborne
   c. Droplet
   d. Contact and airborne
15. Which of the following precautions would you apply for diphtheria (pharyngeal) – until off antibiotics and two cultures taken at least 24 hours apart are negative?

   a. Contact  
   b. Airborne  
   c. Droplet  
   d. Contact and airborne

16. Which of the following precautions would you apply for invasive Haemophilus influenzae type B or Pneumococcal disease, including meningitis, pneumonia and bacteremia – until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy?

   a. Contact  
   b. Droplet  
   c. Airborne  
   d. Contact and airborne  
   e. Contact and droplet

17. Which of the following precautions would you apply for mumps – for 9 days after onset of swelling?

   a. Contact  
   b. Airborne  
   c. Droplet  
   d. Contact and airborne

18. Which of the following precautions would you apply for Parvovirus B19 – for seven days?

   a. Droplet  
   b. Contact  
   c. Airborne  
   d. Contact and airborne

19. Which of the following precautions would you apply for pneumonic plague – until 72 hours after initiation of effective therapy?

   a. Contact  
   b. Airborne  
   c. Droplet  
   d. Contact and airborne  
   e. Contact and droplet
20. Which of the following precautions would you apply for streptococcal pharyngitis, pneumonia, or scarlet fever in an infant or young child – until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy?

a. Contact  
b. Droplet  
c. Airborne  
d. Contact and airborne  
e. Contact and droplet

21. Droplet precautions require the use of gloves, a mask and a gown.

   True  False

22. Indirect-contact transmission can occur through patient care activities that require physical contact.

   True  False

23. Airborne precautions are taken to reduce the risk of infectious agents being dispersed widely by air currents in the same room or a longer distance away.

   True  False

24. Measles requires contact precautions.

   True  False
Answer Key to Transmission Quiz 1

Q01  d
Q02  e
Q03  c
Q04  b
Q05  a
Q06  d
Q07  d
Q08  e
Q09  c
Q10  b
Q11  d
Q12  d
Q13  d
Q14  b
Q15  c
Q16  e
Q17  c
Q18  a
Q19  e
Q20  e
Q21  F  Only a mask, the rest are for contact precautions.
Q22  F  This is direct contact transmission.
Q23  T
Q24  F  It requires contact and airborne precautions.