Infection Transmission Precautions

1. Which of the following precautions would you apply for Clostridium difficile enteric infection 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 enteroviral infection, in a diapered or incontinent patient, for the duration of the illness?
   a. Airborne
   b. Droplet
   c. Contact
   d. Contact and airborne
   e. Contact and droplet

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

4. Which of the following precautions would you apply for streptococcus pyogenes – until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy?
   a. Airborne
   b. Droplet
   c. Contact and airborne
   d. Contact
5. Which of the following precautions would you apply for major abscesses, cellulitis or pressure ulcer – until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy?

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

6. Which of the following precautions would you apply for pediculosis (lice) – until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy?

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

7. Which of the following precautions would you apply for rotavirus infection, in a diapered or incontinent patient, 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 scabies, until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy?

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

9. Which of the following precautions would you apply for viral hemorrhagic infections (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg), for the duration of the illness?

a. Contact  
b. Airborne  
c. Droplet  
d. Contact and airborne
10. Which of the following precautions would you apply for chickenpox (varicella) – until lesions are crusted and no new lesions appear?

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

11. Which of the following precautions would you apply for herpes zoster (localized in immuno-compromised patient), for the duration of the illness?

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

12. Which of the following precautions would you apply for adenovirus infection in an infant or a young child, for the duration of the illness?

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

13. Which of the following precautions would you apply for influenza, for the duration of the illness?

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

14. Which of the following precautions would you apply for invasive Neisseria meningitides disease, including meningitis, pneumonia, epiglottitis and sepsis – until 24 hours after initiation of effective therapy?

   a. Contact  
   b. Airborne  
   c. Droplet  
   d. Contact and airborne
15. Which of the following precautions would you apply for Mycoplasma pneumoniae infection, for the duration of the illness?
   a. Droplet
   b. Contact
   c. Airborne
   d. Contact and airborne
   e. Contact and droplet

16. Which of the following precautions would you apply for pertussis (whooping cough) – until 5 days after initiation of effective therapy?
   a. Contact
   b. Airborne
   c. Droplet
   d. Contact and airborne

17. Which of the following precautions would you apply for rubella (German measles) – until 7 days after onset of rash?
   a. Droplet
   b. Contact
   c. Airborne
   d. Contact and airborne
   e. Contact and droplet

18. Standard precautions refer to protection from: (Check all that apply).
   a. Blood
   b. Sweat
   c. Intact skin
   d. Mucous membranes
   e. Excretions

19. Contact precautions reduce the risk of transmitting infectious agents by direct or indirect contact.
   True    False

20. Hand washing is not as important in contact precautions since gloves are worn.
   True    False
21. Large-particle droplets remain in the air for a long time and travel considerable distances.

   True    False

22. A herpes simplex virus infection requires droplet precautions.

   True    False

23. In addition to contact precautions, zoster requires airborne precautions as well.

   True    False
Answer Key to Transmission Quiz II

Q01  a
Q02  e
Q03  b
Q04  d
Q05  a
Q06  b
Q07  c
Q08  a
Q09  d
Q10  d
Q11  d
Q12  e
Q13  d
Q14  c
Q15  e
Q16  c
Q17  e
Q18  a, d, e
Q19  T
Q20  F  It is essential after removing protective items.
Q21  F  Large particle droplets remain in the air only a short time and rarely travel more than 3 feet (1 meter).
Q22  F  It requires only contact precautions.
Q23  T