

CHAPTER TWO: SAFETY AND INFECTION CONTROL
REVIEW QUIZ

1. ____ pathogen
 2. ____ virulence
 3. ____ standard precautions
 4. ____ susceptible host
 5. ____ personal protective equipment
 6. ____ nosocomial infection
 7. ____ chain of infection
 8. ____ reservoir
 9. ____ mode of transmission
 10. ____ isolation precautions
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- a. Person at risk for infection
 - b. Source of a pathogen
 - c. Group of six steps that lead to infection
 - d. How a pathogen is spread
 - e. Ability of a pathogen to cause disease
 - f. Precautions taken with all patients to prevent the spread of infection
 - g. Infectious agent
 - h. Steps taken to prevent the spread of specific infections
 - i. Equipment designed to protect the user
 - j. An infection acquired in the hospital
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11. Needlestick injuries expose health-care workers to blood-borne pathogens such as HIV and hepatitis B and C viruses.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 12. Health-care workers have no personal responsibility to prevent needlestick injuries.
 - A. True
 - B. False
 13. Failure to activate safe needle features puts the user at risk for needlestick injury.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 14. Standard precautions are used only with patients who have specific infections
 - a. True
 - b. False
 15. Washing your hands or using an alcohol-based hand rub is the best way to prevent the spread of infection
 - a. True
 - b. False

16. How can needlestick injuries be prevented?
- a. Proper education and training
 - b. Safer equipment
 - c. Eliminating needles when possible
 - d. All of the above
17. Which of the following can you be exposed to as a result of a needlestick injury?
- a. HIV and hepatitis B and C
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Measles, mumps, rubella
 - d. Legionnaires' disease and varicella
18. Which of the following is NOT a link in the chain of infection?
- a. Reservoir; mode of transmission
 - b. Isolation precautions
 - c. Portals of entry and exit
 - d. Susceptible host
19. How are pathogens transmitted?
- a. Droplet, contact, or airborne transmission
 - b. Vector or vehicle transmission
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
20. How do you spread droplets that carry pathogens?
- a. Changing a dressing without wearing gloves
 - b. Sneezing or coughing
 - c. Using contaminated equipment
 - d. Having contact with insects
21. A susceptible host is at risk for infection when which of the following is impaired?
- a. Circulation of blood
 - b. Respiration
 - c. Mobility
 - d. Natural defense mechanisms

22. Which of these precautions should you take when performing routine patient care?

- a. Always wear a gown and mask during care
- b. Wear gloves during care and wash hands after
- c. Keep infected patients away from other patients
- d. Only hand hygiene is necessary

23. When should you wash your hands?

- a. Before using the restroom
- b. Following the use of an alcohol-based hand rub
- c. Before and after direct contact with a patient
- d. Only at the beginning of your shift

24. What governmental agency makes recommendations for hand hygiene?

- a. OSHA
- b. JCAHO
- c. HIPPA
- d. CDC

25. What do you use personal protective equipment such as gowns and masks?

- a. To keep your uniform and your face clean
- b. To prevent the spread of infection to a patient
- c. To prevent the contamination of your clothes or mucous membranes during patient care
- d. To eliminate the need for hand hygiene