**INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL (IPC) GENERAL QUIZ ANSWERS**

1. Standard precautions are precautions taken each time an episode of care or task is undertaken (e.g. hand washing, use of personal protective equipment, cleaning of equipment) that will reduce the transmission of infections.

**A. TRUE:** By using standard precautions we can reduce the risk of cross infection.

b. False

2. Aprons and gloves should not be worn in common use areas such as corridors, staff room, office or linen room.

**A. TRUE:** Gloves and aprons become contaminated with many microorganisms (bacteria, fungi and virus) which can be passed from items of PPE to surfaces and people.

b. False

3. Masks and goggles must be worn for care activities such as care of residents who have a cough.

a. True

**B. FALSE: GOGGLES SHOULD BE USED IF THERE IS A RISK OF SPLASHING OR WHEN MIXING CHEMICALS. FACE MASKS CAN BE USED WHEN A CLIENT HAS A RESPIRATORY INFECTION FOLLOWING RISK ASSESSMENT AND GUIDELINES.**

4. The use of gloves is an effective substitute for hand washing.

a. True

**B. FALSE: GLOVES ARE NOT 100% EFFECTIVE AND WHILST WEARING GLOVES MICROORGANISMS CAN MULTIPLY ON HANDS.**

5. You must wash your hands after removing your gloves.

**A. TRUE: ALWAYS WASH HANDS WHEN YOU HAVE REMOVED YOUR GLOVES.**

b. False

6. In a care home, standard precautions are the responsibility of nurses and caregiver only.

**A. TRUE:** Although the responsibility for IPC precautions being implemented are the responsibility of the healthcare side. Everyone who enters the home has a personal responsibility for IPC.

b. False

7. The objective of standard precautions is to prevent the spread of infection within the care home:

a. From resident to resident.

b. From resident to staff.

c. From staff to resident.

d. From staff to staff.

**E. ALL OF THE ABOVE. USING STANDARD PRECAUTIONS CORRECTLY PROTECTS EVERYONE.**

8. The most important procedure for the prevention of infection from microorganisms is:

a. Wearing gloves

b. properly bagging used linen.

**C. EFFECTIVE HAND WASHING.**

d. Wearing protective eyewear. Hand washing is known to be the most effective way to prevent spread of microorganisms.

9. Which of the following statements are true about effective hand washing?

**A. KEEP ELBOWS LOWER THAN HAND WHEN WASHING AND RINSING.**

**B. USE FRICTION TO CLEAN BETWEEN FINGERS, PALMS, NAIL BEDS, BACK OF HANDS AND WRISTS**

c. Wash for 30 seconds or longer using an alcohol-based hand rinse.

d. Use a paper towel to turn off the light switch.

e. None of the above. Friction loosens the microorganisms from the skin making it easier to flush them away with running water. Keeping hands upper most allows for effective rinsing, away from the finger tips.

10. Bacteria and viruses can spread by way of:

a. Water, food, drinks, and eating utensils.

b. Direct contact with people and/or body substances.

c. Coughing, sneezing, or vomiting.

d. Equipment such as telephones, keyboards, or glucometers.

e. Animals, insects and vermin.

**F. ALL OF THE ABOVE.**

11. You should wash your hands:

a. Before handling or preparing food.

b. After taking off a gloves and/or apron.

c. Before going into a resident’s room and after coming out.

d. At the beginning and end of my shift.

**E. ALL OF THE ABOVE.**

12. Alcohol-based hand gel SHOULD NOT be used:

a. Prior to contact with resident.

b. If fingernails are chipped.

c. If the resident has a respiratory infection.

**D. IF HANDS ARE VISIBLY DIRTY. ALCOHOL GEL IS NOT A ‘CLEANING’ SOLUTION IT LESSENS THE AMOUNT OF ORGANISMS ON THE SKIN BUT CAN ONLY DO SO ON A VISIBLY CLEAN SKIN SURFACE.**

13. Which of the following are allowed when you are bare below the elbows?

a. Stoned rings, engraved rings, raised patterned rings.

b. Wedding rings with stones

c. Wrist watches

d. Charity wrist bands

e. Long finger nails / nail extensions / false nails

f. Nail varnish if not chipped

g. Long sleeves in winter

**H. NONE OF THE ABOVE BARE BELOW THE ELBOWS MEANS YOU HAVE NOWHERE FOR MICROORGANISMS TO BE HARBORED. THE ORGANIZATION SHOULD HAVE A BARE BELOW THE ELBOW POLICY IN FORCE.**

14. Who is responsible for cleanliness within the care home?

a. The manager

b. The housekeeper/domestic staff

c. The nurses d. The caregiver

**E. ALL OF THE ABOVE - CLEANLINESS IS EVERYONE’S RESPONSIBILITY**

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