Infection Prevention – Is it in Our Hands?

Expires Thursday, October 31, 2019  Nursing  Colleen Symanski-Sanders, RN

Examination

1. Each year, nearly _________ people in the United States get an infection as a result of receiving health care in a hospital.
   a. 200 thousand
   b. 2 million
   c. 20 million
   d. 88 thousand
   e. 1 million

2. Everyone is vulnerable to nosocomial infections, but all of the following are at the highest risk EXCEPT
   a. the elderly
   b. young children
   c. those with a compromised immune system
   d. young adults
   e. pregnant women

3. The organisms most frequently associated with healthcare related infections are
   a. Resident floras
   b. Resistant floras
   c. Transient floras
   d. Vitamin K producing floras
   e. Candida

4. Normal flora does have some important benefits and these include all of the following EXCEPT
   a. preventing some pathogenic microorganisms from access to body surfaces
   b. producing essential nutrients
   c. promoting the growth of Candida, which blocks other bacteria
   d. producing vitamin K
   e. producing antibiotics

5. Based on substantial scientific evidence, the area (of the hands) _____ has the highest concentrations of bacteria and other pathogens.
   a. between the fingers
   b. where the fingers join the palms
   c. in the palm region
   d. in the finger joint region
   e. in the subungual region

6. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
   a. Long nails, both natural and artificial, can facilitate the colonization of bacteria on the hands by making hand-washing less effective.
   b. The longer the nail the more likely it is that bacteria can reside under its free edge.
   c. A few reports have implied that nurses who wear acrylic fingernails may become colonized with Candida
   d. Only long nails of the artificial type make the use of gloves less practical.
   e. Personnel wearing artificial nails have been epidemiologically implicated in several outbreaks of infection caused
by gram-negative bacilli and yeast.

7. In the Oklahoma City Hospital study that was discussed in the article, those with long natural or artificial nails had a ______ times higher rate of pseudomonas aeruginosa colonization when compared to those with short or medium length nails.
   a. 15
   b. 13
   c. 10
   d. 8
   e. 6

8. The AORN’s recommendation regarding artificial nails states that
   a. Artificial nails should not be worn.
   b. Artificial nails can be worn in the perioperative setting, but not in the operating room.
   c. Artificial nails should not be worn by the person who is scrubbed, but they are acceptable for the circulating nurse.
   d. Artificial nails can be worn by the nurse who is scrubbed as long as she double gloves.
   e. Only artificial nails of the acrylic type can be worn in the operating room.

9. The primary function of the skin is to do all of the following EXCEPT
   a. reduce water loss
   b. provide protection against abrasive action
   c. act as a permeability barrier to the environment
   d. provide protection against microorganisms
   e. allow the growth of bacteria that produce vitamin K

10. Which of the following cells of the epidermis helps protect the body against infection?
    a. Langerhans cells
    b. Papillae cells
    c. Melanocytes
    d. Keratinocytes
    e. Connective tissue cells

11. It is recommended that healthcare workers decontaminate their hands in all of the following situations EXCEPT
    a. before having direct contact with patients
    b. before donning sterile gloves when inserting a central intravascular catheter
    c. after contact with body fluids or excretions, mucous membranes, non-intact skin, and wound dressings
    d. after contact with a patient’s intact skin
    e. if moving from a clean-body site to a contaminated-body site during patient care

12. Regarding antimicrobial-impregnated wipes (i.e. towelettes), all of the following are true EXCEPT
    a. may be considered as an alternative to washing hands with non-antimicrobial soap and water.
    b. are not as effective as alcohol-based hand rubs for reducing bacterial counts
    c. are not as effective as washing hands with an antimicrobial soap and water for reducing bacterial counts
    d. are not a substitute for using an alcohol-based hand rub
    e. can be used as a substitute for using an antimicrobial soap

13. Regarding exposure to Bacillus anthracis, which of the following is recommended as a better activity against anthrax spores?
    a. washing with alcohol rubs
    b. rinsing with chlorhexidine
    c. washing with iodophors
d. the physical action of washing and rinsing the hands

e. using antimicrobial-impregnated wipes

14. When washing hands with soap and water, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT
   a. rub hands together vigorously for at least 15 seconds, covering all surfaces of the hands and fingers
   b. Rinse hands with water and dry thoroughly with a cloth towels of the hanging or roll type
   c. Use the towel to turn off the faucet
   d. Avoid using hot water, because repeated exposure to hot water might increase the risk of dermatitis
   e. When bar soap is used, a soap rack that facilitates drainage and small bars of soap should be used

15. Regarding surgical hand antisepsis, all of the following are true EXCEPT
   a. Remove rings, watches, and bracelets before beginning the surgical hand scrub
   b. Remove debris from underneath fingernails using a nail cleaner under running water
   c. Using either an antimicrobial soap or an alcohol-based hand rub with persistent activity is recommended before donning sterile gloves
   d. When performing surgical hand antisepsis using an antimicrobial soap, scrub hands and forearms for at least 10 minutes or longer
   e. After application of an alcohol-based product as recommended, allow hands and forearms to dry thoroughly before donning sterile gloves

16. Regarding hand hygiene, it is recommended that natural nail tips be less than _____ inch long
   a. 1/8
   b. 1/4
   c. 1/2
   d. 2/3
   e. 3/4

17. The CDC cites all of the following as contributors (based on information provided by healthcare workers) to poor adherence to hand-washing practices EXCEPT
   a. being a physician
   b. believing that wearing gowns/gloves obviates the need for hand hygiene
   c. the female gender
   d. working in an intensive-care unit
   e. working during the week versus the weekend

18. Using gloves reduces hand contamination by
   a. 70% to 80%
   b. 90% to 100%
   c. 50% to 60%
   d. 25% to 40%
   e. 40% to 50%

19. When evaluating hand hygiene products for potential use in healthcare facilities, all of the following characteristics of a product can affect the acceptance and therefore usage by a healthcare worker EXCEPT
   a. its smell
   b. its consistency
   c. the cost
   d. its color
   e. the effect of dryness on hands

20. Alcohol-based hand rubs take less time to use than traditional hand washing. In an eight-hour shift, an estimated _____ of an ICU nurse's time will be saved by using an alcohol-based hand rub.
   a. one hour
b. hour and a half

15 minutes

d. 30 minutes

e. 10 minutes