

Infection Control – Handwashing

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Please select the most appropriate response.

1. Terms used to describe procedures in preventing disease are:
 - a. Infection control
 - b. Universal precautions
 - c. Disease prevention
 - d. All of the above\
2. Transmission of disease primarily happens in four (4) ways:
 - a. Airborne droplets and body fluids only
 - b. Airborne droplets, body fluids, blood, and skin to skin
 - c. Body fluids and blood only
 - d. Airborne and body fluids
3. Disease can be spread through
 - a. Direct – means there is an immediately transfer of the organism which may happen as a result of touching, kissing, intimate contact or the direct projection of droplets into mucous membrane of conjunctiva
 - b. Indirect – means that there is a delay in the transfer of the organism and must be transported to an entry portal such as mucous membranes, breaks in the skin, digestive track or from objects, such as floor, toys, clothing
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. a only
 - e. b only
4. Universal precautions and infection control procedures used for disease prevention include:
 - a. Proper hand washing
 - b. Proper disposal of waste products
 - c. Proper cleaning and disinfecting
 - d. Use of gloves (protective barrier)
 - e. All of the above
5. Hand washing is the single most important factor in the prevention of the spread of disease.
 - a. True
 - b. False
6. Important time to wash your hands are:
 - a. Before preparing or eating food
 - b. Before preparing or giving medications
 - c. Before and after every diaper change or handling equipment or soiled garments

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- d. Before and after you go to the toilet
 - e. After coughing, sneezing, or blowing you nose
 - f. Any time you feel it is necessary
 - g. Only a, b, c
 - h. All of the above
7. Wearing gloves provides a protective barrier which helps
- a. Reduce the risk of coming in direct contact with body secretions/fluids or blood
 - b. Reduce the risk in the spread of infection from student to student and student to . caregiver
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
8. Disposable gloves can be used in caring for more than one (1) student as long as there are no tears.
- a. True
 - b. False
9. Wear gloves:
- a. When changing diapers/catheters
 - b. When changing dressings or sanitary napkins
 - c. When providing mouth, nose, or tracheal care
 - d. When caregiver has broken skin (cuts) on hands
 - e. When cleaning up blood, bodily secretions or soiled supplies/equipment or surfaces
 - f. Other times you feel necessary
 - g. All of the above

True or False (write T for True or F for False in the blank)

10. ___ Cleaning and disinfecting are important parts of infection control and should include all surfaces, toys, equipment, basically anything that comes in contact or has potential to come in contact with an individual.
11. ___ Bleach is an inexpensive cleaning solution, but must be mixed daily and used where there is good air circulation.
12. ___ Agents used for hand washing can be used to disinfect work environment.
13. ___ It is advisable that you check the school janitorial service to learn what and if the chemical disinfectants, detergents or germicidal hand washing products are registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and are suitable for school settings.
14. ___ Spills of blood and fluid do not need to be cleaned up immediately.

Circle correct answer:

15. When contaminated supplies are placed in plastic bag and sealed and then placed in another plastic bag and sealed, it is referred to as:
 - a. Double bagging
 - b. Plastic bagging

16. Bodily waste such as urine, feces, vomitus, or mucous should be disposed of in the toilet.
 - a. True
 - b. False

17. Dirty disposable diapers should be placed in plastic lined receptacle and double bagged at the end of the day or when full.
 - a. True
 - b. False

18. Sharp objects such as needles should be placed in a puncture proof or metal container immediately after use.
 - a. True
 - b. False