Five moments have been identified as critical times when hand hygiene should be performed these are

1. Before and after patient contact, before a procedure, after a procedure or contact with blood or body fluids, after contact with the patient’s environment
2. After a procedure or contact with blood or body fluids, after contact with the patient’s environment, before using toilet
3. When you clean,

3. standard practises are work practices required for basic level of infection. which of the following do they apply to

1. all Hepatitis B patients
2. all patient regardless of suspected of confirmed infection status
3. only TB patients
4. Gloves are to be worn when hands may be contaminated with body fluids (blood, urine or non-intact skin).

True

False

1. Standard precaution incleuds
2. Gloves
3. PPE
4. All the above

Top of Form

2. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) includes:

A.

Gloves - when hand contamination is anticipated

Masks and eye protection - when spashes may occur

Gowns - when soiling of clothes may occur

D.

All of the above

1. Standard Precautions include hand hygiene (hand washing with soap and water or use of an alcohol-based hand sanitizer) before and after patient contact and after contact with the immediate patient care environment, even if gloves are worn.

True

False

**Introduction-KNOWLEDGE CHECK**

1. **Many infections are transmitted on the hands of healthcare personnel and could be prevented by performing hand hygiene.**
2. True
3. false
4. **Why is cleaning your hands between patients important?**
5. It is a way of complying with infection control and prevention regulations
6. To assure that you are professional when working with patients
7. Many studies have shown that harmful germs are most frequently spread from one patient to another on the hands of healthcare provider
8. **If you touch a surface area in the exam room and do not touch the patient, you do not have to practice hand hygiene.**
9. True
10. False

Methodology KNOWLEDGE CHECK

1. Hand hygiene must be performed before placing gloves on and after glove removal.

True

False

**NOWLEDGE CHECK**

1. **Many infections are transmitted on the hands of healthcare personnel and could be prevented by performing hand hygiene.**
2. True
3. false

**2. Why is cleaning your hands between patients important?**

1. It is a way of complying with infection control and prevention regulations
2. To assure that you are professional when working with patients
3. Many studies have shown that harmful germs are most frequently spread from one patient to another on the hands of healthcare provider

**3. . If you touch a surface area in the exam room and do not touch the patient, you do not have to practice hand hygiene.**

1. True
2. False
3. Gloves should be changed between patients.

True

False

1. When should you practice hand hygiene?
2. Both before and after having contact with a patient

Only when you think your hands are dirty

All of the above

A.



A.

Bottom of Form

* Standard Precautions protect both healthcare personnel and patients from contact with infectious agents and should be used for all patients, all the time.

****

True

****

False

QUIZ-What is the primary purpose of hand hygiene?

****

To reduce microorganism on the hands

****

To maintain skin integrity

****

To prevent the spread of infection

****

All of the above

* When washing hands, you should rub hands together for at least:

****

1 minute.

****

30 seconds.

****

* 1. econds.

QUIZGerms are only spread by contact, not through the air.

****

True

****

False

What is known as sterile technique, prevents contamination of an open wound, serves to isolate the operative area from the unsterile environment, and maintains a sterile field for surgery?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | Aseptic Technique |
| B | Handwashing |
| C | Medical Asepsis |
| D | Surgical Asepsis |

You do not need to worry about washing your hands if you wear gloves when you provide care for your client

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | True |
| B | False |

**. The most important part of breaking the disease transmission cycle is:**

* Rinsing your hands
* 

Sneezing into your elbow joint

* 

Coughing into your hands

* 

Proper hand hygiene

When performing hand hygiene using antiseptic rub, the nurse would continue to rub for how long?   a. For about 5 seconds after applying.   b . Until hands are completely covered.   c. **Until antiseptic has evaporated from the skin**.   d . For several minutes to allow antiseptic to  work

The nurse is washing his/her hands, what should be done first?   a. Turn on water   b . **Remove any jewelry**.   c. Apply soap to hands.   d . Clean under nails. Question

 3 When washing hand with soap and water which of the following would be most appropriate?

1. **Using rubbing circular motion**.   b . Dry hands then fingers.   c. Washing to one inch below elbows.   d . Keeping hands above elbows.

Question

4 When removing soiled gloves, what should the nurse do?

a. Slide fingers of gloved hand between skin and glove of dominant hand.

b . Pull on the fingertips of gloved non-dominant hand using fingers of the gloved dominant hand

All of the following statements apply when drying the hands and arms EXCEPT:  
A. Bend over slightly from the waist   
B. Begin drying with the hand and move up the arm   
C. Dry thoroughly to avoid skin irritation   
D. Roll the towel before discarding into the appropriate container

D. Roll the towel before discarding into the appropriate container

The purpose of the surgical hand scrub is to:  
1. remove normal skin flora  
2. sterilize the skin  
3. suppress growth of microorganisms  
4. remove soil and debris  
  
A. 1 and 3   
B. 2 and 3   
C. 3 and 4   
D. All of the above

C. 3 and 4  
  
anser-Suppress growth of microorganisms and remove soil and debris.

Wearing artificial or acrylic nails in the surgical setting is:  
A. permitted if they are in good repair   
B. **unacceptable because they may harbor microorganisms**   
C. permitted if polish is less than four days old   
D. unacceptable for aesthetic reasons

* **2.**

What is second step in handing washing.

* + A.

Wash hands for 20 seconds

* + B.

Soap hands

* + C.

Rinse hands

**You should wash your finger tips, back of hands and wrists and**

* + fingernails
  + knuckles
  + webs between fingers

1. **You should practice hand hygiene before and after touching \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** 
   * a patient
   * patient items & equipment
   * both are correct

**Module 2**

**Waste management quiz**

* 1. Containers marked with the biohazard symbol are used to collect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  2. A. clean dressings
  3. Extra dressings
  4. Disposable supplies
  5. Infectious materials

**Introduction quiz**

1.A chemical that kills most pathogenic organisms but does not kill spores

* + 1. Disinfectant
    2. Disinfection
    3. Sterilant
  1. The absence of all pathogens, including spores, is known as

1. Sanitization
2. Disinfection
3. Decontamination
4. Sterility
   1. Cleaning disinfection and sterilization differ as follows
5. Cleaning removes dirt and all organic matter, disinfecting kills 100% of germs plus endospores, sterilization kills germs
6. Killing kills germs, disinfecting kills endospores, sterilization removes dirt and grease
7. Cleaning does not kill germs; sterilization kills 100% of the germs plus endospores
8. Only cleaning and disinfecting are required in the hospital set-up
   1. --------------------is an example of steam sterilization
9. Autoclave
10. Oven
11. Pasteurization
12. Boiling
    1. Disinfection method for thermometer
13. Alcohol
14. autoclave
15. Hot air oven
16. Flaming

**Which is the correct sequence in cleaning process**

Sorting the items to be cleaned

Pre-soaking the item

Washing

Rinsing

Dryng

**Knowledge check -Disinfection**

* 1. When disinfecting contact surfaces, one wipe with a disinfectant wipe or one spray with a disinfectant is adequate infection control.
     1. True
     2. B. false
  2. Q.  When diluting disinfectant concentrates, It’s OK to use more disinfectant than the label indicates, but not less.

**False.**  You should follow the manufacturer’s dilution ratio instructions exactly to ensure proper effectiveness and appropriate chemical usage.

* 1. Q.  It is best to clean a room by starting with the cleanest area and moving to the dirtiest.
  2. **True.** Cleaning and disinfecting the dirtiest areas last will help prevent cross-contamination of germs.

1. *Q.  I need to let a disinfectant remain wet on a surface before wiping it dry.*
2. **True, usually.**  Disinfectants must remain wet on surfaces for entire length of the dwell time / contact time, at the as stated on the label, to ensure all germs are killed. Dwell times can range from 30 seconds to 10 minutes, depending on the disinfectant and the germs being killed.
3. *Q.  Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be worn when applying and using disinfectants.*
4. **True.**  Protective eyewear and gloves are recommended for most disinfectant application. For bleach or chlorine-based disinfectants, an apron to protect clothing from splatters is also recommended.

*Q.  Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be worn when applying and using disinfectants.*

1. **True.**  Protective eyewear and gloves are recommended for most disinfectant application. For bleach or chlorine-based disinfectants, an apron to protect clothing from splatters is also recommended.

### Sharp objects, like needles, should be:

### Segregated from other types of waste

### Drained

### Placed into the sewage

### Thrown into the regular trash bin

Cleaning quiz What is the correct method of cleaning?

* Wear domestic gloves, aprons and visors to protect your mucous membranes
* Fill a sink or tub with warm water
* Add detergent according to the manufacturer’s instructions
* If applicable, disassemble the instrument fully
* Hold the item below the surface of the water
* Using a soft nylon brush, clean all surfaces, grooves and hinges of the instrument
* Inspect the instrument thoroughly to ensure all visible organic material is removed
* Prepare the item for disinfection or sterilization as needed.

Quiz-the single most imrptant way to controlthe spread of infection is by

* + 1. Disicnfecting equipment and surfaces
    2. Covering the mousth and nose when sneezing and coughing
    3. Through hand washing
    4. Wearing glove

Quiz-Alcohol-based hand rub can be used for hand decontamination, even if hand are visibly dirty

True

False

Quiz-

Quiz-What can you do to take care of your work area?

1. Keep work area free of clutter and debris
2. Use only approved cleaners and disinfectants provided by the organization
3. Store food in sealed containers and refrigerate on special shelf in specimen/medication
4. All of the above
5. A and B
   1. **The most important step ininstrument reprocessing orsurface management is….**

**Cleaning**

**True**

**False**

* 1. **What is standard precaution**

1. Precautions only used on infectious patients
2. Precautions only used for the flu
3. Precautions used for all patients
4. Precaution used onlyin the hospital
   1. Your patient has influenza infection, all the following precautions need initiated except
5. Private room
6. Wear a mask
7. Don gown and gloves
8. Leave equipment in the room
   1. What precautions are need for a patient with tuberculosis
   2. Airborne
   3. Contact
   4. Droplet
   5. Only standard precautions
   6. Which of the following is an example of direct contact

answer-Touching an open wound

* 1. The practice of putting a patient with a communicable disease in a private room is called

Answer-isolation

* 1. Healthcare providers must wear respiratory protection when they enter an isolation room with airborne diseases

-true

8. why must a room with airborne precautions be kept in a AIIR with door closed

-To prevent droplets from being drawn into other rooms

9. contact precautions are required for diseases that can be spread in which way

Through both direct and indirect contact

* 1. A staff member who has a cold sneezes. Another staff member sitting nearby breathes in the microorganism, and later develops a cold. These microorganisms were most likely carried by which mode of transmission?

1. Direct
2. **Droplet**
3. Airborne
4. Indirect
   1. Appropriate routine management of patients with suspected or known infectious TB include:
5. Placement in respiratory isolation with the door closed
6. Use of an N95 respirator for all individuals entering the isolation room
7. Patient wears a surgical grade mask when out of the room
8. All the above
   1. Transmission-Based Precautions are used in addition to Standard Precautions when the patient is suspected of having organisms that could be spread in ways other than in blood or body fluids.

-true

12. Airborne precaution includes

1. n-95 mask, positive pressure room
2. surgical mask negative pressure room
3. none of the above
4. when are additional transmission based precautions required
5. when standard precautions are not useful
6. when standard precaution alone is not sufficient to prevent transmission of disease
7. when patient have hepatitis c
   1. Mrs Carolyne is admitted to mama Lucy hospital with a leg wound which is infected with antibiotic resistant bacteria, the wound has moderate pus discharge. Mr Shadrach is admitted to same hospital and because he was in the hospital with antibiotic resistant bacteria infected. Specimen is taken from his nose and is tests positive for antibiotic resistant bacteria positive. Mrs Carolyne is placed in contact precautions. should Mr. Jones also be placed in contact precautions
8. No there’s no need
9. Yes, because of potential source of transmission
   1. Your patient is being transported to special procedures, the patient is in droplet precaution what are your healthcare provider actions to ensure proper transport of the patient?

Place a surgical mask on the patient

Place N95 mask on the patient

Cancel transport

Place goggles, gown, and mask on the patient

* 1. Your patient in droplet precautions has family visiting. A family member asks how far they should stand away from the patient while visiting. Your response is:

2 feet or more

3 feet or more

Stand at the doorway

6 feet or more

**Primary care provider and use of Electronic Medical Records to keep doctors informed**

**And enable timely intervention**

**Observation** We have hypertension, diabetes, dementia, and surgical patients. Almost all our patients are on BP monitoring and are not stable at all. Some are on blood sugar monitoring too.

Let us embrace Active home telemonitoring devices to capture these vital signs, symptoms and report them to a remote provider/physician.

Priority being-

1. Connect Home-Based Self-Monitoring of Blood Pressure and blood pressure Data into Electronic Health Records and send to the physicians

2. Post-surgery/discharged patients -A quick summary will communicate **important** information about a patient e. g pain, fever, surgical site healing status and general well being