



Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Week 2024

Moving the needle on infection prevention: Quiz with answers

The correct answers are in **bold** – there may be more than one correct answer.

Question	Answer
1. What six events make up 'The Chain of infection'? Select six answers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The sourceb. A colonised patientc. The reservoird. The portal of exite. Bacteria, viruses and fungif. Means of transmissiong. The chain of infectionh. Portal of entryi. Susceptible people
2. Older people, immunocompromised people, babies, hospitalised patients and pregnant women are usually more at risk of infection. True or false?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Trueb. False
3. Which of the following is a way for a microorganism to enter a new source?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Inhalationb. Secretionc. Ingestiond. All answers are correct.
4. Reservoirs are where microorganisms survive. A reservoir may include individuals, contaminated water, food, or a fomite. Which of the following may be a reservoir for microorganisms in a healthcare setting?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Medical equipment and instrumentsb. Clothing, uniformsc. Soiled linen and dressingsd. All answers are correct
5. The mouth (including saliva, vomit, sneezes or coughs), a wound (including blood or pus) and the gastrointestinal and urinary tracts (including faeces or urine) are examples of what?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Portal of exitb. The chain of infectionc. Bacteriad. Microorganism



Question	Answer
6. An individual who, due to a range of factors, may become infected after exposure to a microorganism. What factors may affect the susceptibility of an individual to an infectious disease?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Age b. Comorbidities c. Previous and recent health care d. The chain of infection
7. IPC aims to prevent the spread of infections in healthcare settings. What are the two types of precautions used in healthcare to prevent and control infections?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Standard precautions b. Personal protective equipment (PPE) precautions c. Hand hygiene d. Transmission-based precautions
8. The objective of IPC is to interrupt the chain of infection. True or False?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. True b. False
9. What are the nine types of standard precautions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hand hygiene b. The use of appropriate PPE c. Care management d. The safe use and disposal of sharps e. Environmental cleaning f. Collecting observations g. Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette h. Aseptic technique i. Documentation j. Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment and instruments k. Waste management l. Appropriate handling of linen.
10. What are the three categories of transmission-based precautions?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contact precautions b. Droplet precautions c. PPE precautions d. Clinical precautions e. Airborne precautions

More information

Get behind IPC Week efforts in your health service! Use the Commission's resources on the chain of infection, which include a [Break the Chain poster](#) and a suite of educational presentations.

Visit safetyandquality.gov.au/IPC-Week or email HAI@safetyandquality.gov.au



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