**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.**

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| **Question** | **Answer** |
| **1. What six events make up 'The Chain of infection'?****Select six answers** | 1. **The source**
2. A colonised patient
3. **The reservoir**
4. **The portal of exit**
5. Bacteria, viruses and fungi
6. **Means of transmission**
7. The chain of infection
8. **Portal of entry**
9. **Susceptible people**
 |
| **2. Older people, immunocompromised people, babies, hospitalised patients and pregnant women are usually more at risk of infection.****True or false?** | 1. **True**
2. False
 |
| **3. Which of the following is a way for a microorganism to enter a new source?** | 1. Inhalation
2. Secretion
3. Ingestion
4. **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?** | 1. Medical equipment and instruments
2. Clothing, uniforms
3. Soiled linen and dressings
4. **All answers are correct**
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| **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?** | 1. **Portal of exit**
2. The chain of infection
3. Bacteria
4. Microorganism
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| **Question Answer** |
| 1. **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?**
2. **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?**
3. **The objective of IPC is to interrupt the chain of infection.**

**True or False?**1. **What are the nine types of standard precautions?**
2. **What are the three categories of transmission-based precautions?**
 | 1. **Age**
2. **Comorbidities**
3. **Previous and recent health care**
4. The chain of infection
5. **Standard precautions**
6. Personal protective equipment (PPE) precautions
7. Hand hygiene
8. **Transmission-based precautions**
9. **True**
10. False
11. **Hand hygiene**
12. **The use of appropriate PPE**
13. Care management
14. **The safe use and disposal of sharps**
15. **Environmental cleaning**
16. Collecting observations
17. **Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette**
18. **Aseptic technique**
19. Documentation
20. **Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment and instruments**
21. **Waste management**
22. **Appropriate handling of linen**.
23. **Contact precautions**
24. **Droplet precautions**
25. PPE precautions
26. Clinical precautions
27. **Airborne precautions**
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**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](https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/break-chain-infection-poster-a3) and a suite of educational presentations.

Visit [safetyandquality.gov.au/IPC-Week](https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/our-work/infection-prevention-and-control/infection-prevention-and-control-week) or email HAI@safetyandquality.gov.au

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