**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** |
| **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** |

**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](mailto:AURA@safetyandquality.gov.au)

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