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Q3: An IP is conducting an educational session to help the nursing staff understand infectious disease transmission. She explains that the initial element in virulence is the ability of an organism to survive in the external environment during transit between hosts. What is the second element of virulence?

a. Secretion of enzymes that enhance spread through tissues

b. A mechanism for transmission to a new host

c. Invasion and dissemination in the host

d. Avoidance of host resistance

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Q4: A hospital has hired a new manager of the Microbiology section of the Laboratory. During the initial discussion with the manager about the Infection Prevention and Control Program, the IP stresses the importance of collaboration between the departments in reducing healthcare-associated infections (HAIs). Of the choices below, which activity will best meet this goal?

a. The Microbiology staff's compliance with the annual flu vaccination program and tuberculosis skin testing

b. The Microbiology staff's participation in the periodic infection prevention education sessions for the hospital staff

c. Microbiology's prompt notification to the Infection Prevention and Control Department of any organism's unusual resistance pattern

d. The Microbiology manager's attendance at local, state, and/ or national infection prevention and control education conferences

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Q5: The management of an infected surgical site includes the following foundational principles:

1) Open and drain the incision

2) Debride fibrous debris and necrotic soft tissue

3) Replace hardware

4) Implement antimicrobial management as needed

5) Manage the open wound

a. 1, 2, 3, 4

b. 2, 3, 4, 5

c. 1, 3, 4, 5

d. 1, 2, 4, 5

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Q6: The following blood culture result should be considered a potential contaminant:

- a. A positive result of coagulase-negative staphylococci from two sets, 2 days apart, without symptoms
- b. A positive result of *S. aureus* from one bottle in a patient with a temperature of 38.6°C
- c. A positive result of *E. coli* from one bottle in an afebrile patient with diarrhea
- d. A positive result of *Candida albicans* in a fungal blood culture in a patient with a urinary tract infection

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Q7: The IP reviewing the history of a patient who has been in the facility on a ventilator for 1 week. All of the following are risk factors for colonization and infection with multidrug resistant pathogens except:

- a. Antimicrobial therapy in preceding 90 days
- b. Current hospitalization of 5 days or more
- c. Immunosuppressive state or therapy
- d. Low frequency of antibiotic resistance in the facility

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Q8: The current community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) national quality measures used in the United States include all of the following except:

- a. Antibiotic timing (within 6 hours of arrival)
- b. Antibiotic selection
- c. Blood cultures performed in the Emergency Department before antibiotics were administered
- d. Ensure that all patients are screened for pneumococcal vaccination

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Q9: Measures that can be practiced for prevention of aspiration include all of the following except:

a. Antibiotic prophylaxis

b. Oropharyngeal cleaning and decontamination with an aseptic agent (i.e. chlorhexidine)

c. Orotracheal intubation, unless contraindicated, rather than nasotracheal intubation

d. The head of bed elevated at an angle of 30 to 45 degrees

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Q10: Guidelines for transporting specimens include:

1) Transport within 2 hours of collecting a specimen

2) Transport in leakproof specimen containers and sealable leakproof bags

3) Transport specimen in the syringe used to collect it

4) Refrigerate all specimens prior to transport

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Q11: A urine specimen collected from an indwelling urinary catheter was sent to the laboratory for culture and sensitivity testing. Culture results reported a colony count of 50,000 CFU/mL of *Escherichia coli*. Sensitivity testing reported resistance to cephalosporin and sensitivity to ciprofloxacin. This organism is an example of:

a. Methicillin resistance

b. Aminoglycoside resistance

c. Extended-spectrum beta-lactam (ESBL) resistance

d. Quinolone resistance

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Q12: Which of the following is NOT an effect of malnutrition on the body's immune system?

- a. Intestinal bacteria may be altered
- b. Tissue integrity is impaired
- c. Mucosal secretions are decreased
- d. Urine may be colonized with bacteria

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Q13: All of the following are descriptions of patients with immunocompromised status except:

- a. HIV with CD4 count <200
- b. Leukemia or lymphoma
- c. Neutropenia (absolute neutrophils count <500/mm3)
- d. 1 year post bone marrow transplant

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Q14: The IP is teaching nurses how to assess infection risks in patients. Depletion of what cell type provides the best indication of susceptibility to most bacterial infections?

- a. Monocyte
- b. Eosinophil
- c. Neutrophil
- d. Lymphocyte

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Q15: If a patient with suspected HIV infection tests negative on the HIV-1/2 antigen/ antibody immunoassay, what further testing is indicated to confirm the patient does not have HIV?

a. HIV-1/ HIV-2 antibody differentiation immunoassay

b. HIV-1 nucleic acid test

c. No further testing indicated

d. Repeat HIV-1/2 antigen/ antibody immunoassay

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Q16: The IP receives a call from a young man who thinks he was exposed to HIV. He has just taken his first test (an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)), which was negative. Which of the following is the most likely time frame after exposure in which HIV antibodies would be measurable in a blood test?

a. 6 months

b. 1 to 3 months

c. 12 months

d. 7 days

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Next Steps/Homework

▪ **Got Questions?** Join us for Office Hours every Thursday at 1:00pm PT

▪ Homework, Reading or Content review Assignment

▪ **Missed a session or want to review the material again?**
Access Padlet Resource Library



Padlet Link:

[ORACE Program Padlet](#)



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Contact Us

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