

Advancing Infection Control Capacity & Education (ACE): Coaching to Certification

Session 5: Identification of Infectious Disease Process Part 4

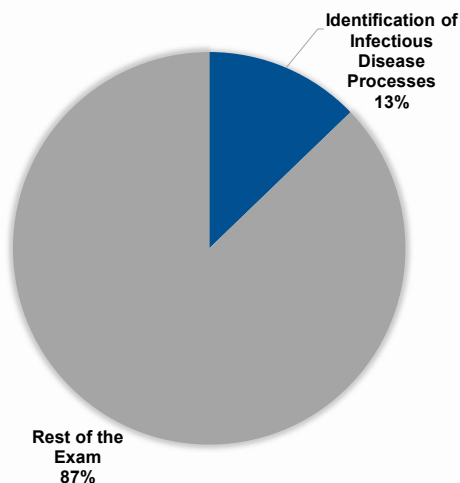
C. difficile, Parasites, Pertussis and Ebola

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Objectives



- Interpret the relevance of diagnostic and laboratory reports
- Identify appropriate practices for specimen collection, transportation, handling, and storage
- Correlate clinical signs and symptoms with infectious disease process
- Differentiate between colonization infection and contamination
- Differentiate between prophylactic empiric and therapeutic uses of antimicrobials

*22 questions out of 150 questions on the CIC exam
Why is this topic relevant to competent IPC practice?



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Q1: Which of the following rules should be followed when collecting a stool sample for C. difficile testing?

- 1) Stool sample should be freshly passed within 1-2 hours
- 2) 10-20mL of formed stool should be collected
- 3) Stool should be passed into a clean, dry container
- 4) Specimens should be obtained before antimicrobial agents have been administered

- a. 1, 2
- b. 2, 3
- c. 1, 3
- d. 1, 4

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Q2: Which factor is commonly associated with Clostridium difficile infections (CDIs)?

- a. Chemotherapeutic agents
- b. ACE inhibitors
- c. Prophylactic antibiotics or antibiotic to treat a primary bacterial infection
- d. Antiviral medication to treat a primary viral infection

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Q3: Which of the following surface disinfection products is effective in preventing spread of C. difficile?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Formaldehyde
- c. Hydrogen Peroxide
- d. Hypochlorite

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Q4: In the environment, C. difficile spores can survive up to:

- a. 24 hours
- b. One week
- c. Four weeks
- d. Five months

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Q5: Which of the following diagnostic tests for *C. difficile* has the best sensitivity and specificity?

- a. Nucleic acid amplification, including PCR
- b. Glutamate dehydrogenase
- c. Toxigenic culture
- d. Toxin enzyme immunoassay (EIA)

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Q6: Which of the following group of drugs may increase the risk of *C. difficile* infections (CDI)?

- a. Proton Pump Inhibitors
- b. ACE inhibitors
- c. B-blockers
- d. Antihistamines

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Q7: The incubation period for pertussis in immunocompetent persons is usually:

- a. 7 to 10 days
- b. 3 to 5 days
- c. 1 to 2 days
- d. 2 to 4 days

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Q8: The paroxysmal stage of pertussis usually lasts:

- a. 1 to 6 weeks
- b. 11 to 15 weeks
- c. 15 to 20 weeks
- d. 6 to 21 weeks

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Q9: A 14-year-old boy from rural Maryland was seen in the emergency room with fever, fatigue, chills, headache, and a large annular lesion on his left thigh, which the patient described as burning and itching. What is the most probable vector of this child's illness?

- a. Tick
- b. Mosquito
- c. Flea
- d. Louse

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Q10: The spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi* is the agent responsible for:

- a. Legionnaires' disease
- b. Lyme disease
- c. Aseptic meningitis
- d. Syphilis

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Q11: Lyme disease is commonly found in all of the following regions of the United States expect:

- a. New England
- b. Mid-Atlantic
- c. Upper Midwest
- d. Southeast

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Q12: One of the first indications of Lyme disease is often:

- a. Severe joint pain and swelling
- b. Impaired muscle function
- c. Erythema migrans (Bull's eye rash)
- d. Numbness

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Q13: A patient was just admitted to a long-term care facility from the local hospital. The patient is being treated for psoriasis. The psoriasis does not appear to be responding to treatment, and 48 hours later, the infection preventionist (IP) receives a report that a certified nursing assistant has developed an itchy rash. The patient's physician visits and determines that the patient has crusted scabies and not psoriasis. Another name for crusted scabies is:

- a. American scabies
- b. Norwegian scabies
- c. Canadian scabies
- d. English scabies

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Q14: A patient who was hospitalized for 2 days calls 3 days after discharge complaining that he has developed healthcare-associated scabies due to his recent inpatient stay. The IP knows that his scabies infestation is not healthcare-associated because:

- a. Scabies is only transmitted through contaminated linens and the IP confirmed that all linens the patient came into contact with had been properly laundered.
- b. The incubation period for scabies is longer than 5 days
- c. The incubation period for scabies is shorter than 3 days
- d. Scabies is only transmitted through direct contact and none of the healthcare personnel who cared for the patient are infested

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Q15: A patient who was hospitalized for 2 days calls 3 days after discharge complaining that he has developed healthcare-associated scabies due to his recent inpatient stay. The IP knows that his scabies infestation is not healthcare-associated because:

- a. Scabies is only transmitted through contaminated linens and the IP confirmed that all linens the patient came into contact with had been properly laundered.
- b. The incubation period for scabies is longer than 5 days
- c. The incubation period for scabies is shorter than 3 days
- d. Scabies is only transmitted through direct contact and none of the healthcare personnel who cared for the patient are infested

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Q16: A patient is admitted with pruritic lesions on the hands, webs of fingers, wrists, the extensor surfaces of the elbows and knees, and the outer surfaces of the feet, armpits, buttocks, and waist. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Scarlet fever
- b. Herpes zoster
- c. Scabies
- d. Measles

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Q17: A person with possible exposure to the Ebola virus should be monitored for possible infection for:

- a. 7 days
- b. 14 days
- c. 21 days
- d. 28 days



Q18: The mode of transmission of the Ebola Virus is through which route?

- a. Blood only
- b. Airborne droplets
- c. Fecal-oral route
- d. All body fluids

Suggested Reading

CDM0

- Dive deeper into this material if the organisms are challenging
- If there are a lot of questions around what we studied in the session

APIC Text Subscription

- **Chapter 24:**
Microbiology Basics
- **Chapter 99**
Viral Hepatitis
- **Chapter 89**
Neisseria meningitidis
- **Chapter 97:**
Tuberculosis and Other Mycobacteria
- **Chapter 82**
Herpes Virus
- **Chapter 84**
Influenza

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Next Steps

- **Got Questions?** Join us for Office Hours every Thursday at 1:00pm PT
- **Missed a session or want to review the material again?**
Access Padlet Resource Library



Padlet Link:
[OR ACE Program Padlet](#)



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Contact Us

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