
Advancing Infection Control Capacity & Education (ACE): COACHING TO CERTIFICATION

Session 23: Education and Research – Part 4

Presented on June 6, 2023 by Roza Tammer, MPH, CIC

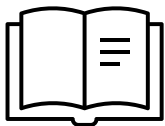


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Q1: All of the following are features of well-written research methods sections except:

- a. Time period of the study
- b. Clear criteria for defining cases and controls
- c. Questions the research will answer
- d. Methods of quality assurance



**Question 11 from Chapter 8 in the
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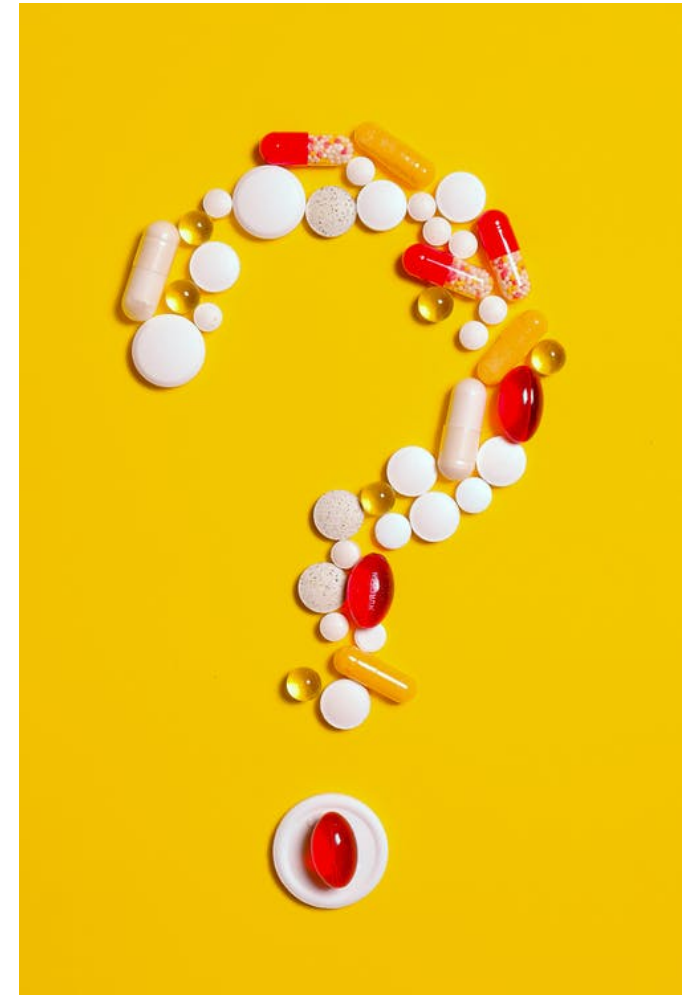


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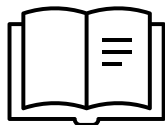
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Q2: What of the following questions should be asked when evaluating results from a research study?

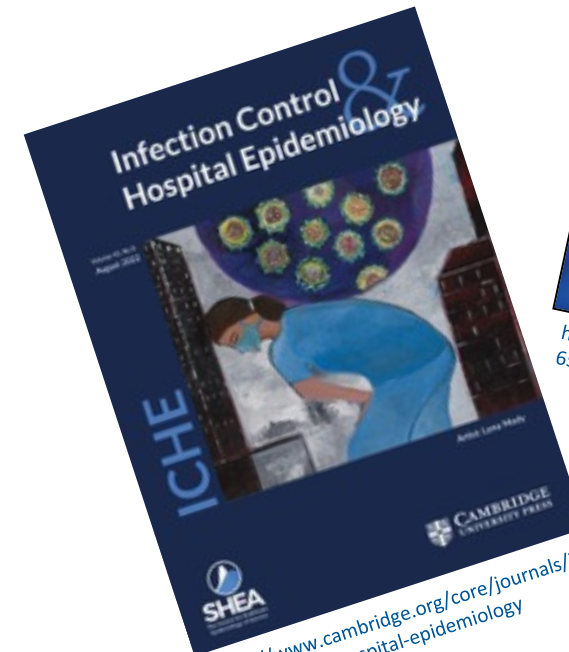
- 1) Were the instruments valid for the study?
- 2) Is this a peer-reviewed research journal?
- 3) Was the sample representative of the intended population?
- 4) Do the conclusions prove the hypothesis?

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



Question 12 from Chapter 8 in the
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<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/infection-control-and-hospital-epidemiology>



[https://www.ajicjournal.org/issue/S0196-6553\(21\)X0019-3](https://www.ajicjournal.org/issue/S0196-6553(21)X0019-3)

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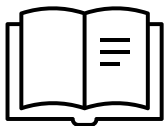


Q3: An assessment of internal validity and the influence of bias can be found in which section of a research study?

- a. Introduction
- b. Results
- c. Discussion
- d. Methods



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**Question 13 from Chapter 8 in the
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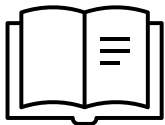
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Q4: The abstract in a research study must include:

- a. A review of literature
- b. A biographical profile of the principal investigator
- c. The intent or objective of the study
- d. Conflict of interest disclosures



**Question 14 from Chapter 8 in the
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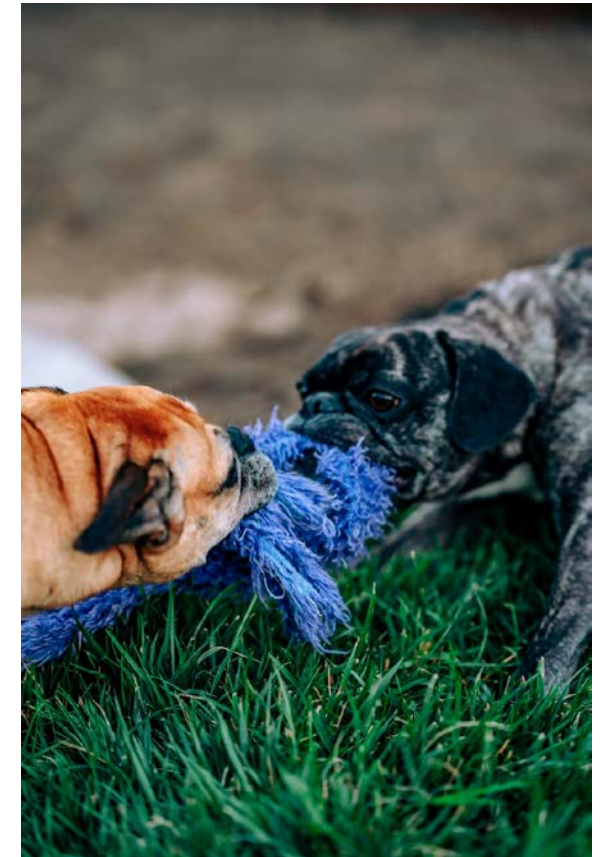


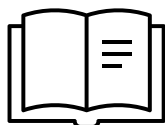
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Q5: Which of the following refers to the statistical technique that combines the results of a large number of studies?

- a. Linear regression analysis
- b. Inferential statistics
- c. Meta-analysis
- d. Axiomatic approach



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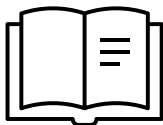
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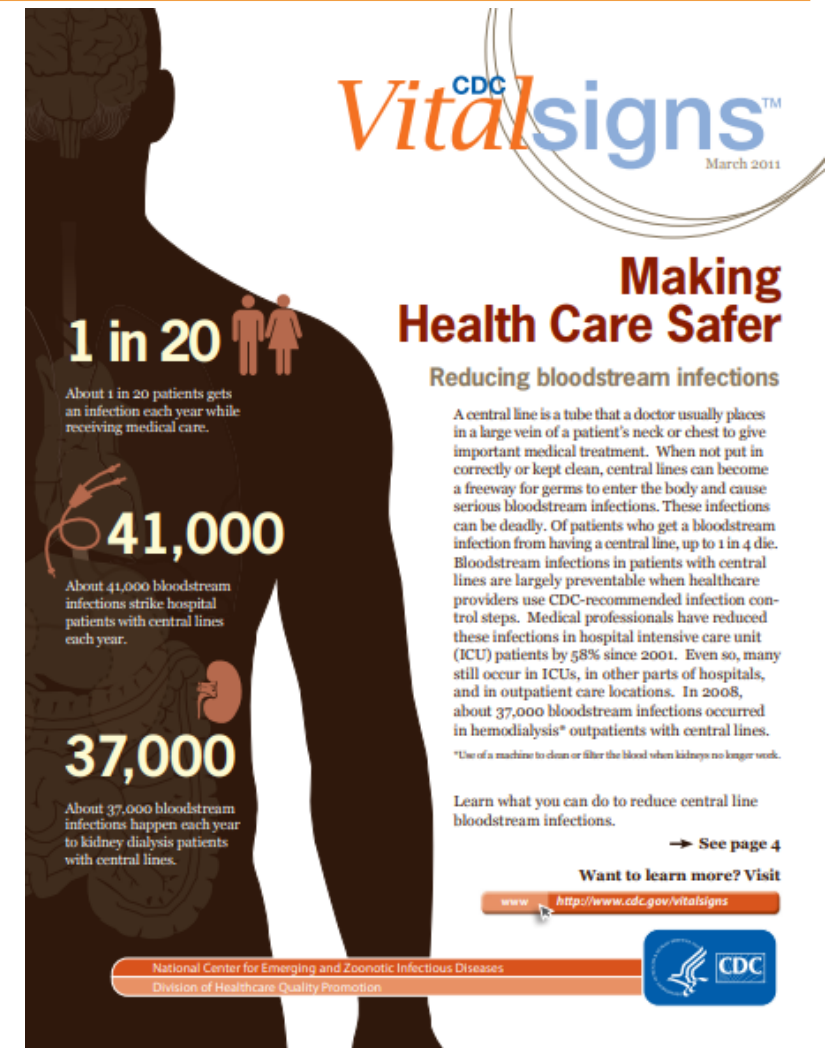


Q6: The IP is reviewing a research study to assess the association between needleless connector (NC) change frequency and central line-associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) rate. In multivariate analysis, the CLABSI rate was significantly higher ($p=0.001$) among patients that had NC changed every 24 hours compared to patients with NC that were changed at 96-hour intervals. The IP knows that this p-value indicates more evidence in support of which of the following?

- a. The alternative hypothesis
- b. The quality of the analysis
- c. The null hypothesis
- d. The statistical hypothesis



**Question 16 from Chapter 8 in the
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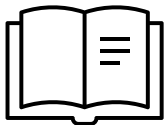


<https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/pdf/2011-03-vitalsigns.pdf>



Q7: An employee has scored below the minimal acceptable level on the annual review of infection prevention competencies. The employee has attempted to pass the written test three times and has now been referred to the infection preventionist (IP) for additional help. What should the IP evaluate first?

- a. The employee's motivation to learn or review the material
- b. The length of time the individual has been employed in healthcare
- c. The employee's anxiety regarding test taking
- d. The employee's literacy and reading ability



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Q8: During an infection prevention class, one person repeatedly interrupts, contradicts the guest instructor, and makes negative comments. The most important thing that the IP can do in this situation is:

- a. Request that the individual be removed by security
- b. Insist that the individual interrupting the class remain silent
- c. Remain calm and assess the best way to intervene
- d. Dismiss the class and apologize to the instructor

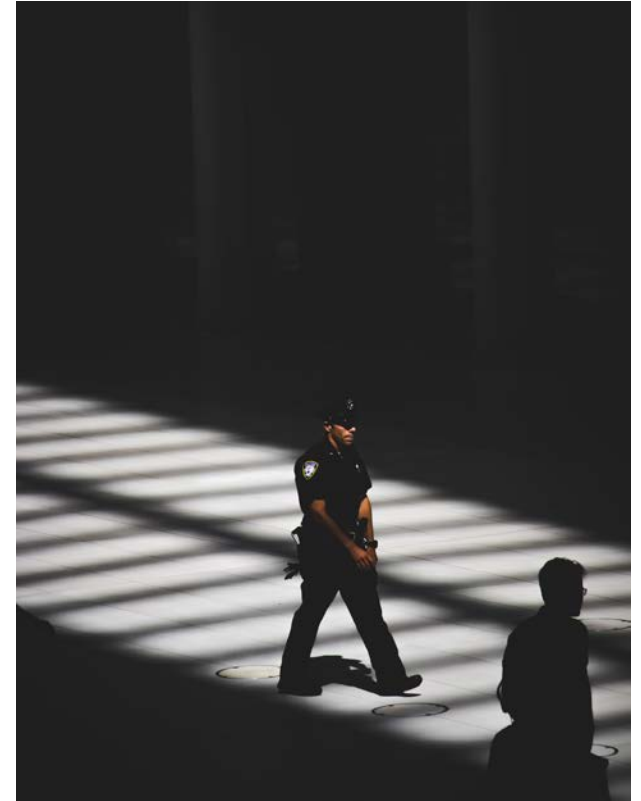
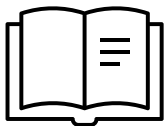


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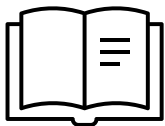


**Question 18 from Chapter 8 in the
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Q9: The need to include employee education for infection prevention is included in all of the following program components except:

- a. The facility infection prevention risk assessment
- b. The facility's infection prevention program plan
- c. The annual facility budget and allocation of resources
- d. The facility's 5-year strategic plan



**Question 19 from Chapter 8 in the
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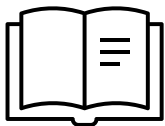


Q10: The IP has received feedback from course attendees that the didactic component of the program is too lengthy and difficult. Which training component should the IP now re-evaluate for its effectiveness?

- a. Laboratory-based simulation training
- b. Supervised clinical practice in patient care areas
- c. The classroom portions of the program
- d. The testing requirement for course completion



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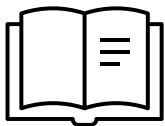


**Question 20 from Chapter 8 in the
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Q11: Direct observation of performance by an individual of a specific skill may yield a temporary and artificial high result. This phenomenon is known as the:

- a. Hawthorne effect
- b. Measure of success
- c. Score inflation risk
- d. Robertson's rule



**Question 21 from Chapter 8 in the
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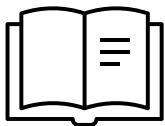
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Q12: The IP wants to ensure that educational programs are based on the most rigorous and reliable sources of clinical evidence. Which of the following sources would best meet this need?

- a. Standards issued by national or international authoritative sources
- b. Best-practice guidelines from professional organizations
- c. Consensus statements published by leading subject matter experts
- d. Literature review of publications during the past 5 years



Question 22 from Chapter 8 in the
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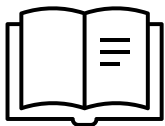
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Q13: The process of evaluating learner response to individual test questions in order to determine the quality and accuracy of those questions is known as:

- a. Validity testing
- b. Correlation
- c. Item analysis
- d. Risk adjustment



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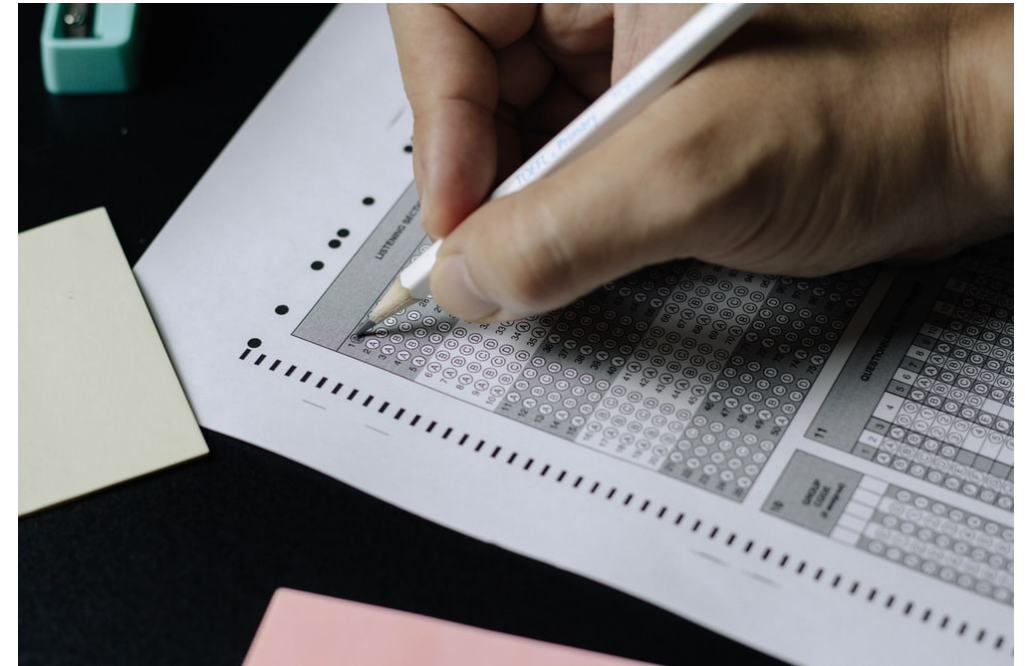


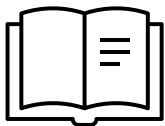
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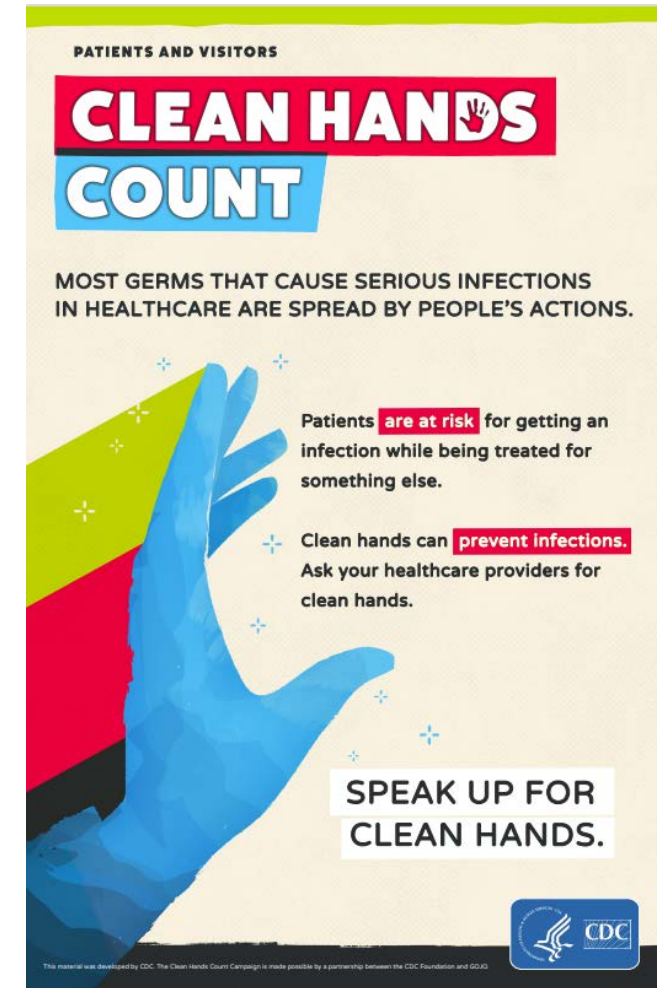
Q14: After holding a house-wide education session on hand hygiene, the IP wants to find out how effective the sessions were in changing hand hygiene behavior. The most common way to assess hand hygiene behavior is to:

- a. Give participants a post-test to find out how much information they retained about hand hygiene
- b. Monitor job performance reviews for 1 year after the session to identify deficiencies related to hand hygiene
- c. Send an anonymous observer to the floors to assess hand hygiene compliance
- d. Conduct a survey to find out whether participants have changed their hand hygiene behavior



**Question 24 from Chapter 8 in the
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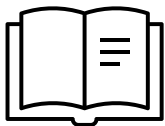
<https://www.cdc.gov/handhygiene/pdfs/patient-poster-speak-up-for-clean-hands-508.pdf>

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Q15: Which of the following would be an enabling factor to increase hand hygiene compliance with staff in the Intensive Care Unit?

- a. Easy access to hand sanitizer, sinks and soap
- b. Staff rewards for good hand hygiene
- c. Staff knowledge of contact transmission of infections
- d. Counseling for staff members who are observed not performing hand hygiene



**Question 25 from Chapter 8 in the
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