

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

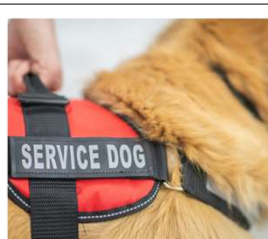
Session 13: Preventing and Controlling the Transmission of Infectious Agents – Part 5

Presented on March 28, 2023, by: Pam Bruhn, RN, BSN, MAN, ANP



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Preventing and Controlling the Transmission of Infectious Agents Part 5



**Animal
Transmission**



**Safe Injection
Practices**



Bioterrorism

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Q1: A disabled person has a service animal (a German Shepherd) and insists the dog be allowed to stay in the hospital room to assist the patient. The correct response in collaboration with risk management is to:



- a. Make arrangements to accommodate the animal
- b. Inform the patient that the animal is not allowed in the hospital
- c. Provide alternative assistance for the patient
- d. Advise the patient's nurse to care for the animal as well as the patient

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Q2: The policy for therapy animals in healthcare facilities should include all the following **except:**



- a. Hand hygiene must be performed after contact with the animal
- b. Animal must be bathed within 24 hours prior to visiting the healthcare facility
- c. Animals must be healthy and current with immunizations
- d. Small animals are never allowed to sit on the patient's bed

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Q3: A facility has decided to engage in animal-assisted activities/animal-assisted therapy, and the IP has been asked to develop infection prevention guidelines related to these activities. Of the choices below, which should be included in the guidelines?

- a. The types of animals visiting a patient must be limited to small dogs less than 20 lbs. with proper temperament.
- b. Animals must be screened to ensure that they are healthy and that their immunizations are current
- c. A patient's personal pet may interact with other patients
- d. Service animals may enter the operating room

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Q4: Numerous outbreaks of infections have been attributed to unsafe injection practices. The IP designs an educational program to review safe injection practices with all nursing staff. These practices include:

- 1) Use single-dose vials whenever possible and avoid using multidose vials
- 2) Discard saline bags used of intravenous (IV) flushes for multiple patient after 1 hour.
- 3) Enter medication vials with a new needle and syringe, even on the same patient
- 4) Use needles and syringe for only one patient

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



<https://www.cdc.gov/dotw/hepatitisc/index.html>

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Q5: The US Pharmacopoeia (USP) recommends that multidose vials be disposed of:

- a. 14 days after opening
- b. 30 days after opening
- c. 28 days after opening
- d. When all the medication has been used



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Q6: When using a medication vial that is intended to be discarded after a single procedure, it is acceptable to reuse the same syringe that was just used to access that vial and give that patient medication if:

- a. The needle is replaced with a new needle
- b. The medication vial is a single-use vial
- c. The vial is only going to be used for that patient
- d. It is not acceptable to reuse the syringe

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Q7: An outbreak of Hepatitis C has occurred in the endoscopy clinic. Single-use vials of medication are used in the clinic and observation of practice shows that the rubber stopper of each vials is wiped with alcohol before access. Medication is drawn up with a needle and syringe and administered to the patient. If an added dose is needed, the needle is replaced on the syringe and more medication is drawn up from the vial. If medication remains in the vial, then it is stored at the recommended temperature for use on another patient. HCP in the clinic had a 40 percent overall compliance with recommended hand hygiene practices. Which practice is the most likely cause of the outbreak?

- a. Use of single-dose medication vial for more than one patient
- b. Poor hand hygiene practices
- c. Contamination of medication through the rubber stopper
- d. Inadequate cleaning and disinfection of endoscopes

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Q8: You are the IP in an ambulatory surgery center. During rounds, you discover that staff are using a single bag of saline to prepare saline flushes for multiple patients. Your immediate response is:



- a. Clarify that saline bags must be labeled with time of use and discarded within 24 hours.
- b. Explain that single dose bottles of sterile water should be used to flush IVs
- c. Remove the bag and send a follow-up email to the staff explain your actions
- d. Remove the bag and teach staff how to follow safe injection practices

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Q9: The CDC has categorized bioterrorism agents according to priority. A disease that meets the criteria listed under Category B is:

- a. Anthrax
- b. Typhus
- c. Hantavirus
- d. Measles

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Q10: There has been a major bioterrorism event in the area, as is evidenced by a large number of patients being admitted to local healthcare facilities with fever $> 101.1^{\circ}\text{F}$ and respiratory symptoms that are progressing rapidly. Health officials are currently unaware of the causative organism. What type of Isolation Precautions are warranted in this situation?

- a. Standard Precautions
- b. Droplet Precautions
- c. Airborne Precautions
- d. Contact and Airborne Precautions

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Q11: There is a bioterrorism event in a city. Patients are presenting to the Emergency Room with blurred vision descending symmetrical flaccid paralysis, and respiratory failure. The most likely bioterrorism disease is:

- a. Botulism
- b. Pneumonic plague
- c. Viral hemorrhagic fever
- d. Smallpox

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Q12: A 47-year-old female bus driver is brought to the Emergency Department (ED) with a two-day history of fever, shortness of breath, and chest pain. She is diaphoretic and appears acutely ill. She is confused as to place and time. Temperature is 38°C (100.4°F), blood pressure is 88/60 mmHg, pulse rate is 110 beats/min, and respiration rate is 28/min. Coarse bronchial breath sounds are heard. She has had no recent known contact with ill persons. The leukocyte count is 15,000/QL ($15 \times 10^9/L$). A chest radiograph shows a widened mediastinum and bilateral pleural effusions. Gram stain of a peripheral blood smear shows box-car-shaped Gram-positive bacilli. A bioterrorism agent is suspected. Which of the following agents is most likely?

- a. Typhus fever
- b. Smallpox
- c. Tularemia
- d. Anthrax

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Q13: The Director of Infection Prevention and Control has just received information about a bioterrorist threat in her county with an agent spread primarily by contaminated food/water. Which of the following agents should she include in her emergency response plan?

- a. Tularemia
- b. *Vibrio cholerae*
- c. Q fever
- d. Brucellosis