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

Session 25: Sterilization, Disinfection and Cleaning – Part 2

Presented on June 20, Therese Phin, RN, CIC, LTC-CIP

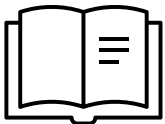


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Q1: Decontamination is the process by which an item is:

- a. Cleaned of all soil and germs
- b. Rendered free from all pathogens and infectious organisms
- c. Sterilized and ready for reuse
- d. Rendered safe for handling without protective attire



Practice Exam 2, Question 71, CBIC Certification
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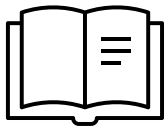
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Q2: Which of the following organisms is most likely to be associated with contaminated disinfectants?

- a. Pseudomonas species
- b. Hepatitis
- c. Clostridium (Clostridioides) difficile
- d. Cryptosporidium parvum



Practice Exam 2, Question 38
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Q3: Using improved hydrogen peroxide has many advantages. Those advantages are:

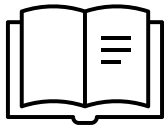
- 1) Rapid action
- 2) Low toxicity
- 3) Effective against spores
- 4) Low cost

a. 1, 2

b. 2, 3

c. 2, 4

d. 1, 4



Practice Exam 3, Question 32
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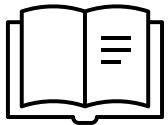
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Q4: A patient in your facility has an infection with *Cryptosporidium parvum*. Which disinfectant would you recommend for use on potentially contaminated patient equipment?

- a. Ethyl alcohol
- b. Six percent hypochlorite
- c. Ortho-phthalaldehyde
- d. Six percent hydrogen peroxide



Practice Exam 3, Question 80
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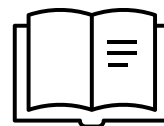
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Q5: Which two of the following must be documented when using soaking solutions for cleaning instruments?

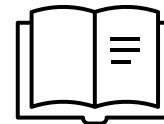
1. Monitoring the temperature of the solutions
 2. Monitoring the room temperature
 3. Monitoring the humidity of the room
 4. The time the instruments soaked
-
- a. 1, 2
 - b. 2, 4
 - c. 3, 4
 - d. 1, 4



Practice Exam 3, Question 27, CBIC Certification
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 **Q6:** The initial soaking of bloody instruments in an enzymatic solution performs which of the following?

- a. Disinfection
- b. Sterilization
- c. Cleaning
- d. Asepsis

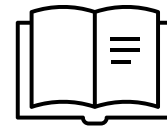


Practice Exam 3, Question 27, CBIC Certification
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? **Q7:** Which of the following observations noted by an infection preventionist (IP) during routine environmental inspection is an appropriate practice?

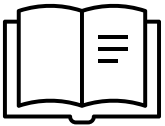
- a. Using isolation gowns no longer than the duration of a shift
- b. Patient care staff cleaning infusion pumps between patients
- c. High-level disinfection of eating utensils for patients on isolation
- d. Direct care provide using alcohol hand gel on fingers of a casted hand



Self-Achievement Recertification Exam (SARE)

 **Q8:** Which of the following must be processed minimally by high-level disinfection (HLD)?

- a. Non-critical items
- b. Semi-critical items
- c. Critical items
- d. Non-patient care items



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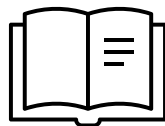
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Q9: Examples of high-level disinfectants (HLD) are:

- 1) Glutaraldehyde
- 2) Hydrogen peroxide
- 3) Enzymatics
- 4) 70 percent ethyl alcohol

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

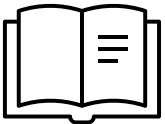


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Q10: As a time-saving measure, hospital administrators in your facility have suggested that endo cavity probes do not need to undergo high-level disinfection because they are used with probe covers. How would you respond to this suggestion?

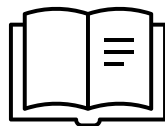
- a. Agree, because the probe cover prevents contact with mucous membranes and non-intact skin
- b. Disagree, because the probe covers are not 100 percent reliable
- c. Agree, because even without covers the probes don't contact mucous membranes and non-intact skin during use
- d. Disagree, because switching from high-level disinfection to low-level disinfection will not save time



CBIC Study Guide 6th Edition: Exam 1, Q 39

 **Q11:** Of the recommendations for reprocessing flexible gastrointestinal endoscopes listed below, the one that is most strongly supported by well-designed experimental, clinical, or epidemiological studies is:

- a. Cleaning of endoscopes is essential before manual or automated disinfection
- b. Brushes used to clean endoscopes should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected or sterilized between uses
- c. Ultrasonic cleaning of reusable endoscopic components should be used to remove soil and organic material
- d. Routine environmental microbiological testing of endoscopes should be carried out

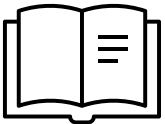


CBIC Study Guide 6th Edition: Exam 2, Q 46



Q12: Which of the following is the correct order for disinfecting endoscopes?

- a. High-level disinfection, rinse the scope with sterile water, flush the channels with 70-90 percent alcohol, dry using forced air
- b. Rinse the scope with sterile water, high level disinfection, flush the channel with 70-90 percent alcohol, dry using forced air
- c. Flush the channels with 70-90% alcohol, rinse the scope using sterile water, high-level disinfection, dry using forced air
- d. Dry using forced air, high-level disinfection, flush the channels with 70-90% alcohol, rinse the scope using sterile water

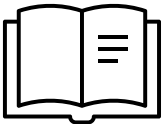


CBIC Study Guide 6th Edition: Exam 3, Q 9



Q13: A used endoscope was placed in a carrying case before being cleaned and reprocessed. Which of the following actions should be taken?

- a. The endoscope should be cleaned and reprocessed and placed back in the case
- b. The carrying case should be retained and only utilized for endoscopes that have not been cleaned or reprocessed
- c. The carrying case should be discarded
- d. The carrying case should be retained and only used for endoscopes that have been wrapped after cleaning and disinfection



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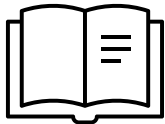
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Q14: When performing an audit of the Endoscopy Department, the IP observes the following practices. Which one is cause for concern?

- a. Single-use brushes are used to clean the scopes
- b. Equipment is immersed in enzymatic cleaner that is discarded every 24 hours
- c. Leak testing performed on scopes after each use
- d. Scopes stored vertically in a closed cabinet



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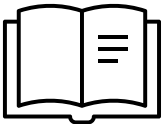
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Q15: Which of the following organisms is most likely to be the cause of outbreaks of healthcare-associated infections due to improper reprocessing of endoscopes?

- 1) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- 2) Carbapenemase-resistant Enterobacterales
- 3) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 4) *Staphylococcus aureus*

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



CBIC Study Guide 6th Edition: Exam 2, Q 61

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