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

## **Session 26: Sterilization, Disinfect and Cleaning – Part 3**

Presented on June 27, Therese Phin, RN, CIC, LTC-CIP



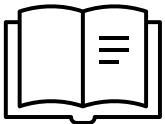
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**Q1:** An IP is asked to participate in the selection of a company to reprocess single-use devices (SUDs). Before a decision is made on which reprocessing company will be used, the IP reviews available information from a variety of resources to assist with the decision making. Which of the following activities should the IP recommend the hospital undertake?

- a. Talk to other infection preventionists about which sterilizing methods to use on the SUDs
- b. Visit reprocessing companies under consideration
- c. Create quality control records for the SUD
- d. Identify the patients on which the reprocessed SUDs, as opposed to new devices, will be used



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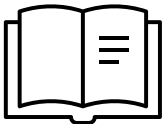
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**Q2:** Commercial third-party reproprocessors are regulated by which government agency?

- a. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- b. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- c. Center for Medicaid/Medicare Services (CMS)
- d. Food and Drug Administration



Practice Exam 3, Question 62, CBIC Certification  
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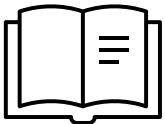
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**Q3:** This process destroys all forms of microbial life

- a. High-level disinfection
- b. Cleaning
- c. Sterilization
- d. Antisepsis



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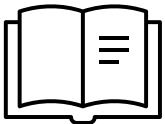
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**Q4:** List the following diseases in order of resistance of the disease agents to disinfection and sterilization, from high resistance to low resistance.

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*
2. *Clostridioides difficile*
3. Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease
4. Polio

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



Practice Exam 1, Question 130, CBIC Certification  
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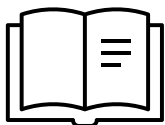
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**Q5:** Event-related storage of sterile items allows packaged, sterile items to be used anytime after processing provided that:

- 1) The expiration date has not passed
  - 2) The packing wrapper is intact
  - 3) The item has not gotten wet
  - 4) The storage area is well-ventilated, dry, and free of dust and insects
- 
- a. 1
  - b. 1, 2, 3
  - c. 2, 3, 4
  - d. 1, 2, 3, 4



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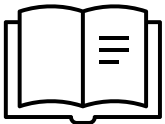
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**Q6:** An inspection of the Sterile Processing Department reveals several incorrect practices. Which of the followings is a correct practice?

- a. Ensuring hinged instruments are cleaned with the hinge closed
- b. Flushing instruments with saline
- c. Daily use of a biological indicator
- d. Transporting contaminated instruments in a permeable container



Practice Exam 2, Question 16, CBIC Certification  
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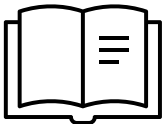
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**Q7:** Which of the sterility assurance levels (SAL) listed below is appropriate for critical items?

- a. Zero
- b.  $10^{-10}$
- c.  $10^{-6}$
- d.  $10^{-8}$



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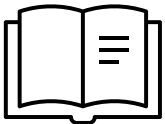
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**Q8:** This type of sterilizer works by forcing steam into the chamber from the top and pushing the air in the chamber out of the bottom of the chamber:

- a. Steam sterilizer
- b. Ethylene oxide sterilizer
- c. Dynamic air removal sterilizer
- d. Gravity displacement sterilizer



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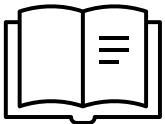
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**Q9:** Another term for “flash” sterilization:

- a. Immediate-use
- b. High-level disinfection
- c. Low-level disinfection
- d. ETO or Ethylene oxide sterilization



Practice Exam 3, Question 132, CBIC Certification  
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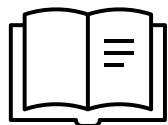
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**Q10:** Which of the following scenarios would be most appropriate for immediate-use sterilization:

- a. The vendor brings the instrument for the procedure the morning of surgery, which does not allow for the full sterilization process
- b. The instrument used for the procedure is dropped on the floor of the operating room and another instrument is not available
- c. The turnaround time between procedures does not allow enough time for the full sterilization process
- d. The OR does not have the needed instruments to meet the demand of surgeries, so the instruments are flashed between procedures.



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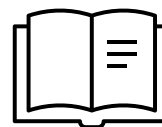
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**Q11:** An ambulatory clinic will be transporting equipment to the local hospital for sterilization. The IP at the clinic has been asked to write a policy to ensure safe handling of the equipment by staff. The policy should include which of the following points on handling the instruments at the point of use?

- 1) Devices are to be cleaned before biofilm can form
- 2) Keep instrumentation moist to prevent biofilm from drying
- 3) Instruments with lumens should be flushed with saline
- 4) Contaminated devices are to be placed in a sealed container to prevent exposure to staff and patients.

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

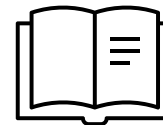


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**Q12:** Which of the following parameters affect(s) the effectiveness of ethylene oxide (ETO) sterilization?

- 1) Gas concentration
  - 2) Temperature
  - 3) Relative humidity
  - 4) Exposure time
- 
- a. 1, 2
  - b. 1, 3, 4
  - c. 1, 2, 3, 4
  - d. 1, 4

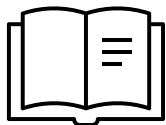


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**Q13:** When conducting in-service training on ethylene oxide sterilization, an infection preventionist (IP) should include all of the following statements *except*:

- a. Controlled aeration is required
- b. Heavy exposure may be a health risk
- c. Special handling of sterilized items is required prior to aeration due to toxicity
- d. Gas concentration is easily monitored by chemical indicators during the sterilization cycle

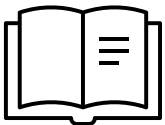


Self-achievement recertification exam (SARE)



**Q14:** A biological indicator from one of the sterilizers in Sterile Processing turns positive. The first action should be:

- a. Retrieve unused items from the load
- b. Conduct surveillance of involved patients
- c. Evaluate the sterilizer
- d. Evaluate staff education for those using the sterilizers

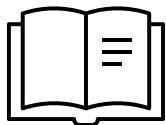


Practice Exam 2, Question 101, CBIC Certification  
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**Q15:** The biological indicator that was included in a steam sterilization load of non-implantable instruments has shown a positive result, as have biological indicators used in two additional follow-up tests of the sterilizer. The chemical indicator in the original load was reactive, as were the chemical indicators used in the follow-up tests. The log of all the runs indicates that the run conditions (temperature and time) were appropriate for the instrument load and there were no abnormalities in steam supply or electrical supply. Which of the following should be done next:

- a. The load should be released for use in the facility
- b. The sterilizer should be tested again with paired biological indicators from two different manufacturers
- c. The items processed from the load should be immediately recalled and reprocessed.
- d. All items that were processed in the sterilizer since the time of the last negative biological indicator should be recalled and reprocessed



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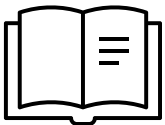
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**Q16:** The OR notifies the IP that a patient is scheduled for a brain biopsy. After reviewing the results of the diagnostic tests, possible diagnosis, and the reason for the biopsy, the IP assesses the patient to be high risk for Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD). The next step is to:

- a. Determine the instruments to be used and the processing to be done
- b. Notify the staff to quarantine the patient after the procedure
- c. Advise the OR staff to disinfect the instruments in the OR
- d. Incinerate all equipment used to perform the biopsy



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