

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND CONTROL Total points 19/79

Five moments of hand hygiene include all of the following except: 1/1 Before patient contact Before a clean/aseptic procedure

Before body fluid exposure risk

After patient contact After contact with patient surroundings

If you were told by a nurse at handover to take 'standard precautions', what would you expect to be doing? 1/1

- Taking precautions when handling blood and 'high risk' body fluids so as not to pass on any infection to the patient
- Wearing gloves, an apron and a mask when caring for someone in protective isolation
- Asking relatives to wash their hands when visiting patients in the clinical setting



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 Using appropriate hand hygiene, wearing gloves and an apron when necessary, disposing of used sharp instruments safely, and providing care in a suitably clean environment to protect yourself and the patients

All individuals providing nursing care must be competent at which of the following procedures?

1/1

- Hand hygiene and aseptic technique
- Aseptic technique only
- Hand hygiene, use of protective equipment, and disposal of waste
- Disposal of waste and use of protective equipment
- All of the above

A healthcare assistant was assigned to perform direct patient care to an immunocompromised patient and you noted that the assistant encountered difficulties in performing the correct technique in doing hand washing. As a registered nurse, what should you do to address this concern?



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0/1

- Do not intervene but report this to the manager and arrange for training of all healthcare assistants
- Immediately, but politely tell the assistant of your concern and teach them the proper way of doing hand washing
- Tell the assistant off for not meeting the expectations as far as hand washing
- Intervene by raising concern immediately to the line manager about the concern and the possible risk to patient safety so something can be done to address the lack of competence

Correct answer

Immediately, but politely tell the assistant of your concern and teach them the proper way of doing hand washing

What must the nurse do before commencing direct patient care?

1/1

Check consent form Perform hand washing using 6-step technique



Pull the curtains shut All of the above

Define standard precaution:

0/1

- The precautions that are taken with all blood and 'high-risk' body fluids
- The actions that should be taken in every care situation to protect patients and others from infection, regardless of what is known of the patient's status with respect to infection
- It is meant to reduce the risk of transmission of bloodbourne and other pathogens from both recognized and unrecognized sources
- The practice of avoiding contact with bodily fluids, by means of wearing of nonporous articles such as gloves, goggles, and face shields

Correct answer

The actions that should be taken in every care situation to protect patients and others from infection, regardless of



what is known of the patient's status with respect to infection

The use of an alcohol-based hand rub for decontamination of hands before and after direct patient contact and clinical care is recommended when:

0/1

- Hands are visibly soiled
- Caring for patients with vomiting or diarrhoeal illness, regardless of whether or not gloves have been worn
- Immediately after contact with body fluids, mucous membranes and non-intact skin

Correct answer

Immediately after contact with body fluids, mucous membranes and non-intact skin

Respiratory protective equipment include:

0/1 Gloves Mask

Apron



Paper towels

Correct answer <mark>Mask</mark>

According to the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Guidelines, examples of the Personal Protective Equipment are:

0/1

Tunic top, vascular access devices, surgical scissors

Gloves, aprons, face mask and goggles Gloves, cannula, aprons and syringes All of the above None of the above

Correct answer <mark>Gloves, aprons, face mask and goggles</mark>

Which of the following is the most important in infection control and prevention? 1/1

Wearing gloves and apron at all times Hand washing



Immediate prescription of antibiotics Use of hand rubs in the bedside

Contact precautions are initiated for a client with a health care associated infection caused by MRSA. Which protective equipments the nurse should wear while providing colostomy care?

0/1 Gloves and gown Gloves and goggles

Gloves, gown and shoe protecters Gloves, gown, goggles and face shield

Correct answer

Gloves, gown, goggles and face shield

The charge nurse observes a new staff nurse who is changing a dressing on a surgical wound. After carefully washing her hands the nurse dons sterile gloves to remove the old dressing. After removing the dirty dressing, the nurse removes the gloves and dons a new pair of sterile gloves in preparation for cleaning and redressing the





wound. The most appropriate action for the charge nurse is to:

- 0/1
 - Interrupt the procedure to inform the staff nurse that sterile gloves are not needed to remove the old dressing
 - Congratulate the nurse on the use of good technique
 - Discuss dressing change technique with the nurse at a later date
 - Interrupt the procedure to inform the nurse of the need to wash her hands after removal of the dirty dressing and gloves

Correct answer

Interrupt the procedure to inform the nurse of the need to wash her hands after removal of the dirty dressing and gloves

The objective of standard precautions is to prevent the spread of infection within the health care institution: 0/1

From patient to patient From patient to staff



From staff to patient From staff to staff All of the above

Correct answer <mark>All of the above</mark>

The most important procedure for the prevention of infection from germs and viruses is:

0/1 Wearing gloves Properly bagging used linen

Effective hand washing Wearing protective eyewear

Correct answer Effective hand washing

Except which procedure must all individuals providing nursing care must be competent at? 0/1 Hand hygiene



Use of protective equipment Disposal of waste

Aseptic technique

Correct answer <mark>Aseptic technique</mark>

Before giving direct care to the patient, you should: 1/1 Wear mask, aprons Wash hands with alcohol rub Hand washing using 6 steps

Take all standard precautions

When do you wear clean gloves?

0/1 Assisting with bathing

Feeding a client When there is broken skin on hand Any activity which includes physical touch of a client

Correct answer



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When there is broken skin on hand

A patient is admitted to the ward with symptoms of acute diarrhoea. What should your initial management be? 1/1

Assessment, protective isolation, universal precautions Assessment, source isolation, antibiotic therapy Assessment, protective isolation, antimotility medication Assessment, source isolation, universal precautions

What may not be cause of diarrheoa?

0/1 Colitis Intestinal obstruction Food allergy

Food poisoning

Correct answer Intestinal obstruction



A patient's daughter wants to visit her mom in the hospital, she has been experiencing diarrhoea, what will you advise her?

1/1

Advise to visit when she feels better <mark>Advise her that she can visit when she is 48 hours</mark> symptom free

She can visit when she is fully recovered None of the above

A patient had been suffering from severe diarrheoa and is now showing signs of dehydration. Which of the following is not a classic symptom?

0/1

Passing small amounts of urine frequently Dizziness or lightheadedness

Dark-coloured urine Thirst

Correct answer Passing small amounts of urine frequently



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A relative of the patient was experiencing vomiting and diarrhoea and wished to visit her mother who was admitted. As a nurse, what will you advise to the patient's relative?

0/1

There should be 48 hours after active symptoms should disappear prior to visiting patient Inform relative it is fine to visit mother as long as she uses alcohol before entering ward premises

Correct answer

There should be 48 hours after active symptoms should disappear prior to visiting patient

Leonor, 72 years old patient is being treated with antibiotics for her UTI. After three days of taking them, she developed diarrhoea with blood stains. What is the most possible reason for this?

1/1

Antibiotics causes chronic inflammation of the intestine An anaphylactic reaction Antibiotic alters her GI flora which made Clostridium difficile to multiply



She is not taking the antibiotics with food

Mr Bond's daughter rang and wanted to visit him. She told you of her diarrhoea and vomiting in the last 24 hours. How will you best respond to her about visiting Mr Bond? 0/1

Allow her to visit and use alcohol gel before contact with him

Visit him when she feels better

Visit him when she is symptom free after 48 hours Allow her to visit only during visiting times only

Correct answer

Visit him when she is symptom free after 48 hours

When explaining about travellers' diarrhoea which of the following is correct?

0/1

Travellers' diarrhoea is mostly caused by Rotavirus

Antimotility drugs like loperamide is ineffective management

Oral rehydration in adults and children is not useful Adsorbents such as kaolin is ineffective and not advised



Correct answer Adsorbents such as kaolin is ineffective and not advised

Causes of diarrhoea in Clostridium difficile:

1/1

Ulcerative colitis Hashimoto's disease Crohn's disease <mark>Pseudomembranous colitis</mark>

Effect of toxins released by Clostridium difficile: 0/1 Ulcerative colitis Crohn's Disease

Hashimotos Diseases Pseudomembranous Colitis

Correct answer Pseudomembranous Colitis



What infection control steps should not be taken in a patient with diarrhoea caused by Clostridium difficile? 0/1

- Isolation of the patient
- All staff must wear aprons and gloves while attending the patient
- All staff will be required to wash their hands before and after contact with the patient, their bed linen and soiled items
- Oral administration of metronidazole, vancomycin, fidaxomicin may be required
- None of the above

Correct answer <mark>None of the above</mark>

You are caring for a patient in isolation with suspected Clostridium difficile. What are the essential key actions to prevent the spread of infection?

0/1

• Regular hand hygiene and the promotion of the infection prevention link nurse role



- Encourage the doctors to wear gloves and aprons, to be bare below the elbow and to wash hands with alcohol handrub Ask for cleaning to be increased with soap-based products
- Ask the infection prevention team to review the patient's medication chart and provide regular teaching sessions on the '5 moments of hand hygiene' Provide the patient and family with adequate information
- Review antimicrobials daily, wash hands with soap and water before and after each contact with the patient, ask for enhanced cleaning with chlorine-based products and use gloves and aprons when disposing of body fluids

Correct answer

Review antimicrobials daily, wash hands with soap and water before and after each contact with the patient, ask for enhanced cleaning with chlorine-based products and use gloves and aprons when disposing of body fluids

Barrier Nursing for C diff patient what should you not do? 0/1

Use of hand gel/alcohol rub



Use gloves Patient has his own set of washers

Strict disinfection of pt's room after isolation

Correct answer <mark>Use of hand gel/alcohol rub</mark>

Clostridium difficile (C diff) infections can be prevented by: 0/1 Using hand gels

Washing your hands with soap and water Using repellent gowns Limit visiting times

Correct answer <mark>Washing your hands with soap and water</mark>

There has been an outbreak of the Norovirus in your clinical area. Majority of your staff have rang in sick. Which of the following is incorrect? 0/1



Do not allow visitors to come in until after 48h of the last episode Tally the episodes of diarrhoea and vomiting Staff who has the virus can only report to work 48h after last episode

Ask one of the staff who is off-sick to do an afternoon shift on same day

Correct answer <mark>Ask one of the staff who is off-sick to do an afternoon shift</mark> <mark>on same day</mark>

When treating patients with Clostridium difficile, how should you clean your hands?

0/1

Use alcohol hand rubs Use soap and water Use hand wipes All of the above

Correct answer Use soap and water



Patient with Clostridium difficile has stools with blood and mucus due to which condition?

0/1

Ulcerative colitis Chrons disease Inflammatory bowel disease

Correct answer <mark>Ulcerative colitis</mark>

Jenny, a nursing assistant working with you in an Elderly Care Ward is showing signs of Norovirus infection. Which of the following will you ask her to do next? 1/1

Go home and avoid direct contact with other people and preparing food for others until at least 48 hours after her symptoms have disappeared

Disinfect any surfaces or objects that could be contaminated with the virus Flush away any infected faeces or vomit in the toilet and clean the surrounding toilet area Avoid eating raw oysters



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MRSA can cause equally serious infections that treatment may include practicable additional precautions in an acute hospital. All but one is a high-risk assessment for source of isolation to prevent its spread in healthcare:

0/1

Major dispersers, ie dry or flaky skin, expectorating infected sputum Positive screening swab, but otherwise well Perioperative, especially orthopaedic patients

Multiple devices and interventions, eg ITU patients

Correct answer Positive screening swab, but otherwise well

MRSA means

0/1 Methilinase-resistant Streptococcus aureus Methicillin-resistant Streptococcus aureus

Methilinase-resistant Staphylococcus aureus Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus

Correct answer



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Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus

Documentation confirms that Amy has MRSA. You walked into her bedroom with coffee and biscuits on a tray. Which of the following is incorrect?

0/1

Put the coffee and biscuits on her bedside table and leave the tray on the other table

Wash your hands thoroughly before leaving her room

Dispose your gloves and apron before washing your hands Use the alcohol gel on Amy's bedside before leaving her room

Correct answer

Use the alcohol gel on Amy's bedside before leaving her room

In the event of an inoculation injury occurring, the nurse must promptly take appropriate action to reduce the rusk of subsequent infection. HIV, for example, has how many months of 'window' period?

0/1

3 months



6 months

9 months 12 months

Correct answer <mark>3 months</mark>

A young woman has suffered fractured pelvis in an accident, she has been hospitalised for 3 days, when she tells her primary nurse that she has something to tell her but she doesn't want the nurse to tell anyone. She says that she had tried to donate blood and tested positive for HIV. What is the best action of the nurse to take? 0/1

Document this information on the patient's chart Tell the patient's physician

Inform the healthcare team who will come in contact with the patient Encourage the patient to disclose this information to her physician

Correct answer



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Encourage the patient to disclose this information to her physician

You are preparing a client with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) for discharge to home. Which of the following instructions should the nurse include?

0/1

Avoid sharing things such as razors and toothbrushes Do not share eating utensils with family members Limit the time you spend in public places Avoid eating food from serving dishes shared with others

Correct answer

Avoid sharing things such as razors and toothbrushes

A young woman who has tested positive for HIV tells her nurse that she has had many sexual partners. She has been on an oral contraceptive and frequently had not requested that her partners use condoms. She denies IV drug use. She tells her nurse that she believes that she will die soon. What would be the best response for the nurse to make? 0/1

"Where there is life there is hope."



"Would you like to talk to the nurse who works with HIVpositive patient's?" "You are a long way from dying." "Not everyone who is HIV positive will develop AIDS and die."

Correct answer "Would you like to talk to the nurse who works with HIVpositive patient's?"

A nurse case manager receives a referral to provide case management services for an adolescent mother who was recently diagnosed with HIV. Which statement indicates that the patient understands her illness?

0/1

- "I can never have sex again, so I guess I will always be a single parent"
- "I will wear gloves when I'm caring for my baby, because I could infect my baby with AIDS"
- "My CD4 count is 200 and my T cells are less than 14% I need to stay at these levels by eating and sleeping well and staying healthy"



 "My CD4 count is 800 and my T cells are greater than 14% I need to stay at these levels by eating and sleeping well and staying healthy"

Correct answer

"My CD4 count is 800 and my T cells are greater than 14% I need to stay at these levels by eating and sleeping well and staying healthy"

You are preparing to administer a Tuberculin (Mantoux) Skin Test to a client suspected of having tuberculosis (TB). The nurse knows that the test will reveal which of the following?

0/1

How long the client has been infected with TB Active TB Infection

Latent TB Infection Whether the client has been infected with TB bacteria

Correct answer Latent TB Infection



Certain infectious diseases should be notified at international level. Though it is doctor's responsibility, as a registered nurse you should be aware about the diseases that require national notification. Which among the following is notifiable infectious disease at a national level? 1/1

<mark>Tuberculosis</mark>

Influenza Chicken pox Swine flu

Several clients are admitted to an adult medical unit. The nurse would ensure airborne precautions for a client with which of the following medical conditions?

0/1

A diagnosis of AIDS and cytomegalovirus A positive PPD with an abnormal chest x-ray A tentative diagnosis of viral pneumonia

Advanced carcinoma of the lung

Correct answer

A positive PPD with an abnormal chest x-ray



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In giving education with a patient diagnosed with hepatitis A, which of the following statements shows the need for further teaching?

0/1

"I should practice good hygiene such as frequent hand washing."

"I should ensure my food is prepared safely."

"I can share my towel and flannels with my family." "I should avoid sexual contact while symptomatic."

Correct answer

"I can share my towel and flannels with my family."

For which of the following modes of transmission is good hand hygiene a key preventative measure? 0/1 Airborne Direct contact Indirect contact Droplet

All of the above



Correct answer <mark>All of the above</mark>

If a patient requires protective isolation, which of the following should you advise them to drink? 0/1 Filtered water only Fresh fruit juice and filtered water Bottled water and tap water

Tap water only Long-life fruit juice and filtered water

Correct answer Long-life fruit juice and filtered water

You are caring for a patient who was told to be in a "source isolation". What would you do and why? 1/1

- Isolating a patient so that they don't catch any infections
- Nurse the patient in isolation, ensure that you wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and



adhere to strict hand hygiene, for the purpose of preventing the spread of organisms from that patient to others

- Nursing an individual who is regarded as being particularly vulnerable to infection in such a way as to minimize the transmission of potential pathogens to that person
- Nursing a patient who is carrying an infectious agent that may be a risk to others in such a way as to minimize the risk of the infection spreading elsewhere in their body

Mrs X had developed Steven-Johnson syndrome whilst on Carbamazepine. She is now being transferred for the ITU to a bay in the Medical ward. Which patient can Mrs X share a baby with?

0/1

- A patient with MRSA
- A patient with diarrhoea
- A patient with a fever of unknown origin

A patient with Stephen-Johnson Syndrome



Correct answer <mark>A patient with Stephen-Johnson Syndrome</mark>

A client is diagnosed with Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus pneumonia. What type of isolation is most appropriate for this client? 0/1 Reverse isolation Respiratory isolation

Standard precautions Contact isolation

Correct answer Contact isolation

One of your patients in bay 1 having episodes of vomiting in the last 2 days now. The Norovirus alert has been enforced. The other patients look concerned that he may spread infection. What is your next action in the situation? 0/1

Seek the infection control nurse's advice regarding isolation

Give the patient antiemetic to control the vomiting



Offer the patient a lot of drinks to rehydrated Tell the other patients that vomiting will not cause infection to others

Correct answer Seek the infection control nurse's advice regarding isolation

Infected linen should be separated from soiled linen. What type of bag should be used?

1/1

White linen bag to be washed in high temperature Red plastic bag to be incinerated Red linen bag to be washed in high temperature

Yellow plastic bag for disposal

Where will you put infectious linen?

0/1

Red plastic bag designed to disintegrate when exposed to heat

Red linen bag designed to hold its integrity even when exposed to heat



Yellow plastic bag for disposal

Correct answer

Red plastic bag designed to disintegrate when exposed to heat

Infected linen should be placed in:

0/1

Red plastic bag that disintegrates at high temperature Red linen bag that can withstand high temperatures

White linen bag that can withstand high temperatures Yellow plastic bag that cannot withstand high temperatures

Correct answer

Red plastic bag that disintegrates at high temperature

Which bag do you place infected linen?

1/1

Red water-soluble alginate polythene bag before being placed in the appropriate linen bag, no more than 3/4 full

Orange waste bag, before being placed in the appropriate linen bag, no more than ³/₄ full



White linen bag, after sorting, no more than ³/₄ full

As an infection prevention and control protocol, linens soiled with infectious bodily fluids should be disposed of in what means?

0/1

Placed in yellow plastic bag to be disposed of Placed in dissoluble red linen bag and washed at high temperature Placed in yellow linen bag, and washed at high temperature Placed in red plastic bag to be incinerated at high temperature

Correct answer Placed in dissoluble red linen bag and washed at high temperature

How to take an infected sheet for washing according to UK standard

0/1

Take infected linen in yellow bag for disposal



Take in red plastic bag, that disintegrates in high temperature Use red linen bag that allows washing in high temperature

Use a white bag

Correct answer Take in red plastic bag, that disintegrates in high temperature

What action would you take if a specimen had a biohazard sticker on it?

0/1

Double bag it, in a self sealing bag, and wear gloves if handling the specimen Wear gloves if handling the specimen, ring ahead and tell the laboratory the sample is on its way

Wear goggles and underfill the sample bottle Wear appropriate PPE and overfill the bottle

Correct answer

Double bag it, in a self sealing bag, and wear gloves if handling the specimen



When dealing with a patient who has a biohazard specimen, how will you ensure proper disposal? Select which does not apply:

1/1

The specimen must be labelled with a biohazard The specimen must be labelled with danger of infection

It must be in a double self-sealing bag It must be transported to the laboratory in a secure box with a fastenable lid

How do we handle a specimen container labelled with a yellow hazard sticker?

0/1

Wear gloves and apron, mark it high risk and send the specimen to the laboratory with your other specimens Wear gloves and apron and inform the laboratory that you are sending the specimen

Wear gloves and apron, inform the infection control team and complete a datix form

Wear gloves and apron, place specimen in a blue bag and complete a datix form

Correct answer



Wear gloves and apron and inform the laboratory that you are sending the specimen

For which type of waste should orange bags be used? 1/1 Waste that requires disposal by incineration Offensive/hygiene waste Waste which may be 'treated'

Offensive waste

Examples of offensive/hygiene waste which may be sent for energy recovery at energy from waste facilities can include:

0/1

Stoma or catheter bags Unused non-cytotoxic/cytostatic medicines in original packaging Used sharps from treatment using cytotoxic or cytostatic medicines Empty medicine bottles

Correct answer <mark>Stoma or catheter bags</mark>



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When disposing of waste, what colour bag should be used to dispose of offensive/ hygiene waste? 1/1 Orange Yellow Yellow and black stripe

Black

Based on the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) Guidelines, which of the following is incorrect about sharps container?

0/1

It must be located in a safe position and height to avoid spillage

It should be temporarily closed when not in use It must not be filled above the fill line It must not be filled below the fill line

Correct answer It must not be filled below the fill line



Which of the following is not a typical characteristic of bacteria? 0/1 Cell wall

Eukaryocyte Spherical Spores

Correct answer <mark>Eukaryocyte</mark>

Which of the following is not a stage in the life cycle of viruses? 0/1 Attachment Uncoating Replication Dispersal

Correct answer Dispersal



Which of the following is not normally considered to be a high risk fluid? 0/1

Cerebrospinal fluid Urine Peritoneal fluid Semen

All of the above

Correct answer <mark>Urine</mark>

Which of the following would indicate an infection?

1/1

Hot, sweaty, a temperature of 365°C, and bradycardic Temperature of 38.5°C, shivering, tachycardia and hypertensive

Raised WBC, elevated blood glucose and temperature of 360°C

Hypotensive, cold and clammy, and bradycardic



All but one are the most common types of infection in 2012 as repored by the Health Protection Agency: 0/1

Respiratory tract Bacteraemia Urinary tract Surgical site

Correct answer <mark>Bacteraemia</mark>

A client was diagnosed to have infection. What is not a sign or symptom of infection? 0/1 Temperature of more than 38°C Warm skin Chills and sweats

Aching muscles

Correct answer Aching muscles



UK policy for needle prick injury includes all but one: 0/1 Encourage the wound to bleed Suck the wound Wash the wound using running water and plenty of soap Don't scrub the wound while washing it

Correct answer Suck the wound

What would make you suspect that a patient in your care had a urinary tract infection?

0/1

The doctor has requested a midstream urine specimen The patient has a urinary catheter in situ, and the patient's wife states that he seems more forgetful than usual

The patient has spiked a temperature, has a raised white cell count (WCC), has new onset of confusion and the urine in his catheter bag is cloudy The patient has complained of frequency of faecal elimination and hasn't been drinking enough

Correct answer



The patient has spiked a temperature, has a raised white cell count (WCC), has new onset of confusion and the urine in his catheter bag is cloudy

What steps would you take if you had sustained a needle stick injury?

0/1

- Ask for advice from the emergency department, report to occupational health and fill in an incident form
- Gently make the wound bleed, place under running water and wash thoroughly with soap and water Complete an incident form and inform your manager Co-operate with any action to test yourself or the patient for infection with a bloodborne virus but do not obtain blood or consent for testing from the patient yourself; this should be done by someone not involved in the incident
- Take blood from patient and self for Hep B screening and take samples and form to Bacteriology Call your union representative for support Make an appointment with your GP for a sickness certificate to



take time off until the wound site has healed so you don't contaminate any other patients

 Wash the wound with soap and water Cover any wound with a waterproof dressing to prevent entry of any other foreign material Wear gloves while working until the wound has healed to prevent contaminating any other patients Take any steps to have the patient or yourself tested for the presence of a bloodborne virus

Correct answer

Gently make the wound bleed, place under running water and wash thoroughly with soap and water Complete an incident form and inform your manager Co-operate with any action to test yourself or the patient for infection with a bloodborne virus but do not obtain blood or consent for testing from the patient yourself; this should be done by someone not involved in the incident

In case of a needle stick injury, what should the nurse do initially:

0/1

Encourage wound to bleed and wash with water



Report to occupational health Visit Accident and Emergency for treatment

Make an incident report Correct answer <mark>Encourage wound to bleed and wash with water</mark>

How do you prevent the spread on infection when nursing a patient with long term urinary catheters? 0/1

- Patients and carers should be educated about and trained in techniques of hand decontamination, insertion of intermittent catheters where applicable, and catheter management before discharge from hospital
- Urinary drainage bags should be positioned below the level of the bladder, and should not be in contact with the floor
- Bladder instillations or washouts must not be used to prevent catheter-associated infections
- All of the above



Correct answer <mark>All of the above</mark>

Which client has the highest risk for a bacteraemia? 0/1

Client with a peripherally inserted central catheter (PICC) line

Client with a central venous catheter (CVC)

Client with an implanted infusion port

Client with a peripherally inserted intravenous line

Correct answer Client with a central venous catheter (CVC)

In infection control, what is a pathogen?

0/1

A micro-organism that is capable of causing infection, especially in vulnerable individuals, but not normally in healthy ones

Micro-organisms that are present on or in a person but not causing them any harm



Indigenous microbiota regularly found at an anatomical site

Antibodies recruited by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects like bacteria and viruses

Correct answer

A micro-organism that is capable of causing infection, especially in vulnerable individuals, but not normally in healthy ones

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