



Faculty of Dentistry

Course Title: Infection Control
Final Exam
Level: 2nd Year

Date: 3/ 6/ 2017

Time: 2 hours
Total marks: 40

Read the following Questions carefully, then choose the best answer. One answer must be chosen: Each question allotted one answer :

1. The client is a chronic carrier of infection. To prevent the spread of infection to other client or health care provider s. you emphasize interventions that do which of the following?
 - a. Eliminate the reservoir
 - b. Block the portal of exit from the reservoir
 - c. Block the portal of entry into the host
 - d. Decrease the susceptibility of the host
2. Which of the following is the most effective action for controlling the spread of infection ?
 - a. Thorough hand hygiene
 - b. Wearing gloves & masks when providing direct client care
 - c. Implementing appropriate isolation precautions
 - d. Administering broad -spectrum prophylactic antibiotics
3. In caring for a client on contact precautions for a drainage of infected molar abscess , which action should you perform ?
 - a. Wear a mask during dressing changes
 - b. Follow standards precautions in all interactions with the client
 - c. Use surgical aseptic techniques for all direct contact with the client
4. You determine that a field remains sterile if which of the following conditions exist?
 - a. Tips of wet forceps are held upward when held in ungloved hands
 - b. The field was set up 1 hour before the procedure
 - c. Sterile items are 2 inches from the edge of the field
 - d. You reaches over the field rather than around the edges
5. Nosocomial infection means :
 - a- Infection is systematic & caused by staphylococcus.
 - b- patient developed staphylococcus infection during his stay in the hospital.
 - c- patient had staphylococcus during admission to the hospital.
 - d. patient has an infection that occurred slowly over a long period of time

6. You are setting for teaching session about standard precautions .Which action indicates the teaching has been effective?
- wear eye goggles while giving care to infected client
 - recap needle used for an injection before disposal
 - dispose of blood –contaminated materials in a biohazard container
 - use alcohol to decontaminate blood contaminated steel instruments
7. *The first step in* Personal Protective equipment (PPE) to be removed should be:
- Wash hands
 - Gloves
 - Safety glasses
 - Mask
8. All of the following factors can cause the sterilization process to fail Except:
- Underloading of sterilizer chamber
 - lack of separation between packs
 - wrong packaging material for method of sterilization
 - improper cleaning of items to be sterilized.
9. Hand Hygiene is a vital part of Infection Control because:
- The most common mode of transmission of germs is via hands.
 - There is an increase in the number of infections acquired in health care.
 - Anti-microbial resistance is increasing
 - All of the above
10. Hands Need to be Cleaned for all of the following Except:
- Hands are visibly soiled or dirty
 - After touching contaminated objects with bare hands
 - Before and after patient treatment
 - After glove removal only
11. There are 3 categories of instruments; classified critical instruments; semi-critical instruments and non-critical instruments. Critical Instruments are:
- Instruments that contact or penetrate soft tissue or bone
 - Instruments that come in contact with the oral cavity but do not penetrate soft tissue or bone
 - Instruments that pose the least risk of spreading infection because they do not come in contact with soft tissue, membranes, or broken skin
12. The average cycle of an autoclave is:
- 20 minutes
 - 25 minutes
 - 30 minutes
 - 35 minutes
13. Biological Monitoring involves:
- spore testing
 - Using heat-sensitive chemicals
 - reading indicators to check temperature level

14. What steps are to be taken with an accidental needle stick?
- Rinse blood from puncture site
 - Apply antiseptic
 - Report accident to supervisor
 - Look for possible prophylactic treatment
 - All of the above
15. What is the most common type of nosocomial infection?
- Urinary tract
 - Respiratory
 - Skin
 - Surgical wounds
16. Pathogenic bacteria are considered:
- Harmful.
 - Beneficial.
 - Neither harmful nor beneficial.
 - Both harmful and beneficial.
17. A person who is asymptomatic:
- Is immune to most types of disease.
 - Is exceptionally prone to most types of disease.
 - Shows multiple signs of infection.
 - Shows no sign of infection.
18. Bacteria and viruses are different types of pathogens, organisms that can cause disease where viruses have the following characteristics except:
- Bacteria are larger than viruses
 - Viruses are much smaller than bacteria
 - viruses cannot reproduce on their own.
 - viruses can reproduce by infecting a host
19. Every dental clinic needs to establish procedures to disinfect waterlines to prevent biofilm and protect the quality of the water used during dental procedures. The following modalities are used for maintaining or improving dental unit water quality except:
- Chemical treatment regimens
 - Source water treatment systems
 - Daily draining and air purging regimens
 - Monthly draining and air purging regimens
20. A patient with Suspected Tuberculosis must be placed on which precaution?
- Contact Precautions
 - Droplet Precautions
 - Airborne Precautions

Part II. Read each statement carefully and then, circle (a) if the statement is true and circle (B) if the statement is false (each allotted one mark) :

21. Direct Transmission occurs when there is direct contact with infected blood, saliva, or other potentially infectious materials T F
22. Blood-Borne Transmission only occurs from blood-to-blood contact with an infected individual T F
23. Universal Precautions means all patients be treated as if they have a deadly disease, regardless or their health history T F
24. Hepatitis B vaccination require that every dentist offer and pay for their employees T F
25. Sharps waste must be disposed of in a biohazard, non-permeable, red plastic container T F
26. Sterilization is the process of killing microorganisms, but not all T F
27. Amalgam carriers, and condensers are an examples of semi-critical Instruments T F
28. Scalpels; X-ray unit position, indicator device, X-ray film holder are an examples of non-critical instruments T F
29. Spores are killed under high heat & pressure T F
30. To prevent needle stick injuries, needles should not be manually handled or manipulated T F
31. Using gloves, gowns, masks, and protective eyeglasses is a part of the universal precautions regimen T F
32. Infection control measures should be followed only when handling dental equipment and supplies T F
33. Patient should be provided with protective eyewear because he might be subjected to eye damage from splashed dental materials T F
34. Infection control is a number of recommended safety measures that dentists put into practice to protect their patients and staff in the office. T F

Part III: Complete the following each allotted one mark:

- 35..... are used during oral surgery or periodontal treatment.
36. A primary source of occurs when a member of the dental team touches surfaces with contaminated gloves
37. are chemicals that destroy or inactivate most species of pathogenic microorganisms .
38. Dental office steam sterilizers usually operate through four cycles: heat-up cycle; sterilizing cycle; depressurization cycle and
39. the presence of microorganisms on living or nonliving surface.
40. are series of practices & procedures designed to reduce the risk of disease transmission

End of Questions

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EXAMINERS SIGNATURE

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