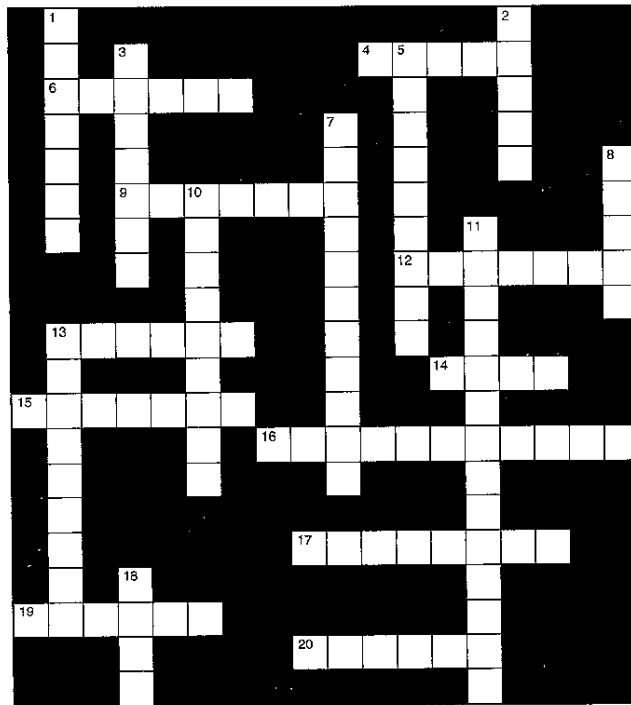


ASSIGNMENT SHEET**CHAPTER 12: PREPARING FOR CLINICAL DUTIES****Unit 2: Infection Control****WORDS TO KNOW CHALLENGE****A. Crossword Puzzle****ACROSS**

4. Every day
6. Latex barrier for hands
9. Regular habit
12. Free from septic matter
13. Destroyed only by autoclaving
14. Rinse used instruments in _____ water
15. Protection
16. Helps reduce the spread of diseases
17. Do over and over
19. Prior to
20. To do again

DOWN

1. Clean and sanitary
2. Circle
3. Manage
5. Destroys microorganisms using steam under pressure
7. Safety measures
8. Used in handwashing/instruments
10. Global
11. Duty
13. To free of all living organisms
18. Infected person/animal

B. Word Scramble: Unscramble the following terms.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1. _____ | <u>H</u> <u>R</u> <u>D</u> <u>B</u> <u>U</u> <u>Z</u> <u>I</u> <u>S</u> <u>A</u> <u>O</u> <u>A</u> <u>O</u> |
| 2. _____ | <u>T</u> <u>I</u> <u>C</u> <u>A</u> <u>R</u> <u>E</u> <u>A</u> <u>B</u> |
| 3. _____ | <u>S</u> <u>E</u> <u>L</u> <u>A</u> <u>M</u> <u>I</u> <u>A</u> |
| 4. _____ | <u>Y</u> <u>O</u> <u>R</u> <u>M</u> <u>P</u> <u>G</u> <u>O</u> <u>O</u> <u>H</u> <u>L</u> |
| 5. _____ | <u>U</u> <u>C</u> <u>T</u> <u>E</u> <u>S</u> <u>P</u> <u>B</u> <u>S</u> <u>E</u> <u>L</u> <u>I</u> |
| 6. _____ | <u>O</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>S</u> <u>S</u> <u>E</u> |
| 7. _____ | <u>T</u> <u>N</u> <u>E</u> <u>S</u> <u>I</u> <u>S</u> <u>A</u> <u>E</u> <u>R</u> <u>C</u> |
| 8. _____ | <u>P</u> <u>S</u> <u>S</u> <u>A</u> <u>S</u> <u>I</u> <u>E</u> |
| 9. _____ | <u>E</u> <u>O</u> <u>P</u> <u>H</u> <u>A</u> <u>G</u> <u>T</u> <u>N</u> |
| 10. _____ | <u>E</u> <u>F</u> <u>N</u> <u>C</u> <u>O</u> <u>N</u> <u>I</u> <u>N</u> <u>T</u> <u>M</u> <u>E</u> |
| 11. _____ | <u>R</u> <u>L</u> <u>E</u> <u>D</u> <u>T</u> <u>P</u> <u>O</u> |

UNIT REVIEW

A. Matching: Match the term in column I with its description in column II.

- | COLUMN I | COLUMN II |
|----------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Cholera | a. Fungus condition |
| _____ 2. Autotrophs | b. Can live independently |
| _____ 3. Obligate parasite | c. Feed on organic matter |
| _____ 4. Tinea pedis | d. External parasites |
| _____ 5. Virus | e. Contracted through contaminated food/water |
| _____ 6. <i>Escherichia coli</i> | f. Disease-producing microorganisms |
| _____ 7. Dysentery | g. Feed on inorganic matter |
| _____ 8. Facultative parasites | h. Grow best in the absence of oxygen |
| _____ 9. Ticks and fleas | i. Non-pathogen |
| _____ 10. Heterotrophs | j. Smallest of microorganisms |
| _____ 11. Pathogens | k. Completely dependent on host |
| _____ 12. Anaerobes | l. Common cause of urinary tract infections |
| | m. Protozoa |

B. Short Answer

- Name the common pathogens known to man. _____
- What are the growth requirements for microorganisms? _____
- Explain the infection cycle.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Name a disinfectant and an antiseptic that are commonly used in the medical office. _____

5. What is most commonly used in preparing a patient's skin for injection or surgery procedures? _____
6. Describe the proper method of cleaning instruments. _____
7. Why should precautions be taken in the storage of instruments? _____
8. Explain the precautions to be taken when you are exposed to blood and body fluids. Why is it vitally important to follow these precautions carefully? _____
9. How are used needles, scalpels, and other sharp instruments to be handled? Why? _____
10. How should waste be treated before it is disposed of from a medical office or clinic? _____
11. How can hepatitis A be prevented? _____
12. What is the difference between an HIV infection and AIDS? _____

C. Matching: Match the disease in column I with its common name in column II.

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
_____ 1. Varicella	a. Pinworms
_____ 2. URI	b. Scabies
_____ 3. Conjunctivitis	c. Chickenpox
_____ 4. Pediculosis	d. Scarlet fever
_____ 5. Herpes simplex	e. Hepatitis B
_____ 6. <i>Enterobius</i> <i>vermicularis</i>	f. Common cold
_____ 7. Scarletina	g. Fever blister
	h. Head lice
	i. Pinkeye

D. Fill in the Blank

1. Antibacterial agents, antibiotics, or corticosteroids, depending on the causative agent, is the treatment for _____.
2. Cleansing of areas with antibacterial soap and water and topical and/or oral antibiotics is the treatment for _____.
3. Topical application of drying medications and antibiotics for secondary infections is the treatment for _____.

4. Two to three weeks (usually 13–17 days), is the incubation period for _____.
5. In one week nits (eggs) hatch; in two weeks they mature. This describes the incubation period for _____.
6. Bed rest, antipyretics, and topical antipruritics is the treatment for _____.
7. Fourteen to fifteen days is the incubation period for both _____ and _____.
8. Blister-like lesions, which later become crusted and itchy, are symptoms of _____.
9. Antibiotics, analgesics, antipyretics, increase in fluid intake, and bed rest is the treatment for _____.
10. Strawberry tongue, rash of skin and inside of mouth, high fever, nausea, and vomiting are symptoms of _____.

E. Short Answer

1. How is impetigo transmitted? _____

2. Explain the treatment for pediculosis and why it is important to follow it carefully. _____

3. What is the incubation period of pinworms and how are they transmitted? _____

4. What are the symptoms of *Enterobius vermicularis* and how is it treated? _____

5. How long is the incubation period for aseptic meningitis? For bacterial meningitis? _____

6. List the symptoms of aseptic meningitis and bacterial meningitis. _____

7. How is aseptic meningitis transmitted? bacterial meningitis? _____

8. What is the treatment for aseptic meningitis? bacterial meningitis? _____

9. What are the symptoms of influenza? _____

10. What is the means of transmission of the common cold? _____

11. How is conjunctivitis transmitted? _____

12. What are the symptoms of hepatitis A? of hepatitis B? _____

13. How is hepatitis A transmitted? hepatitis B? _____

14. What are symptoms of pediculosis and how is it transmitted? _____

15. List the symptoms of scabies. _____

16. How is scabies transmitted? _____

17. How are strep throat and scarlet fever transmitted, and how long are the incubation periods? _____

18. List the symptoms of strep throat and scarlet fever and the treatment for each. _____

19. List the symptoms of AIDS. _____

20. What is the incubation period for AIDS? _____

21. What are the symptoms of *Haemophilus influenzae* type B? _____

22. How is *Haemophilus influenzae* type B transmitted? _____

F. Multiple Choice: Place the correct letter or letters on the blank line for each question.

- _____ 1. Red, itching, burning eyes with matted eyelashes are symptoms of
a. impetigo c. varicella
b. scarlatina d. conjunctivitis
- _____ 2. Crops of pruritic vesicular eruptions on the skin, slight fever, headache, and malaise are symptoms of
a. cholera c. pediculosis
b. varicella d. scabies
- _____ 3. This disease is transmitted by direct contact with an infected person who has painful blisters on her lips (pustular/then crusted scabs) and small ulcerated oral lesions.
a. bacterial meningitis c. herpes simplex
b. tinea pedis d. cholera
- _____ 4. Bed rest, increased intake of fluids, and antipyretics is the treatment for
a. hepatitis B c. dysentery
b. influenza d. bacterial meningitis
- _____ 5. The treatment listed in question 4, plus a decongestant and mild analgesics, is the treatment for
a. a common cold c. cholera
b. measles d. scarlatina
- _____ 6. The incubation period for scabies is
a. 2–6 months c. 2–3 days
b. 2–6 weeks d. none of these
- _____ 7. The incubation period for the common cold is
a. 12–72 hours c. 12–72 weeks
b. 12–72 days d. all of these
- _____ 8. A scabicide, oral antihistamines, and salicylates to reduce itching is the treatment for
a. pediculosis c. scabies
b. measles d. varicella
- _____ 9. The good health habits of proper rest, nutrition, hygiene, and exercise are helpful in resisting disease and they
a. promote circulation c. increase heart rate
b. destroy pathogens d. reduce stress
- _____ 10. Autoclaving is the most effective and desirable form of sterilization because it
a. is convenient to use c. disinfects items
b. has an automatic timer d. kills and destroys spores
- _____ 11. All members of the health care team must remember to _____ before and after gloving.
a. check the patient's chart c. inventory supplies
b. check the day's schedule d. properly wash hands

- _____ 12. When cleaning instruments, a brush should be used to
- a. loosen and remove particles from crevices/hinges
 - b. protect from injury
 - c. kill and destroy spores
 - d. avoid contamination
- _____ 13. Soaking instruments in _____ will help loosen material from metal.
- a. alcohol
 - b. cool water
 - c. zephirin chloride
 - d. hot water

CASE STUDIES

Scenario 1

You are asked to set up a sterile tray for a minor surgical procedure. As you remove the sterile pack from storage, you notice there is a small hole in the wrap. The physician is waiting for you and, since the pack is not outdated, you go ahead and set up the sterile field.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. Were you correct in setting up the tray from a pack with a hole in it? _____

2. What impact could this have on the patient? _____

3. What should you have done? _____

Scenario 2

One of your co-workers is remiss at handwashing. It really bothers you because you know how easily diseases can be transmitted. You have tried to remind her about washing her hands before and after each patient by telling her she needs to protect herself, as well as the patients, but she doesn't follow your suggestions.

Critical Thinking Questions

1. Who should you speak with about this problem? _____
2. How can this problem be handled? _____
3. Why is handwashing so important? _____

UNIT APPLICATION

Performance Objective Practice

DIRECTIONS:

1. Practice washing, drying, and wrapping two instruments (one instrument should be hinged). Properly label the package and insert a sterilization indicator.
2. Divide into groups and have each person demonstrate the operation of the autoclave to the group. Stress the importance of following each manufacturer's directions because each autoclave can have slight differences. Once each person has had the chance to demonstrate, practice operating the autoclave as a group.

Performance Competency

Following the Performance Objective Practice, use the Performance Evaluation Checklists in the Workbook to perform Procedures 12-2 and 12-3 for evaluation.

CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION PREPARATION

- _____ 1. The phrase “the complete destruction of all microorganisms or pathogens (including their spores)” defines:
- a. sanitization
 - b. disinfection
 - c. sterilization
 - d. antiseption
- _____ 2. Which of the following would not be a means of disinfection?
- a. Boiling
 - b. Antiseptics
 - c. Acids
 - d. Alcohol
- _____ 3. Which of the following is not a part of the infection cycle?
- a. Entrance
 - b. Reservoir
 - c. Exit
 - d. Susceptibility
 - e. All are parts of the infection cycle
- _____ 4. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition for sanitization?
- a. Techniques used to maintain a sterile environment
 - b. Techniques that help to eliminate pathogens by cleaning and scrubbing obvious debris
 - c. Techniques that render an item sterile
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
- _____ 5. Standard precautions apply to all of the following except:
- a. blood
 - b. mucous membrane secretions
 - c. tissues
 - d. unidentified human body fluid
 - e. all of the above
- _____ 6. Which of the following organizations is responsible for regulations that make the medical office a safer work environment?
- a. CDC
 - b. HHS
 - c. OSHA
 - d. NIH
- _____ 7. Shaking a person’s hand after he or she sneezed into it is an example of:
- a. direct contact
 - b. indirect contact
 - c. good manners
 - d. good hygiene
- _____ 8. All of the following would be considered natural defense mechanisms against diseases except:
- a. coughing
 - b. sneezing
 - c. wearing a mask
 - d. cilia
 - e. body secretions
- _____ 9. Which of the following methods kills disease-causing microorganisms?
- a. Handwashing
 - b. Disinfection
 - c. Sanitization
 - d. None of the above