Hand Hygiene Pre/Post Test

| 1. | □ Before patient/resident contact □ Before performing clean or aseptic tasks; between moving from a dirty to clean site □ After patient/resident contact □ After contact with blood, body fluids, mucous membranes or non-intact skin/wounds □ After touching the care environment □ All of the above |
|----|--|
| 2. | When using personal protective equipment (PPE), a healthcare provider should perform hand hygiene: a. Before donning PPE b. After PPE removal c. Both a and b d. None of the above because gloves are a substitute for performing hand hygiene |
| 3. | Select the minimum number of hand hygiene opportunities in the following scenario: A healthcare worker enters a patient room and performs a suctioning procedure. They then move to perform a wound dressing procedure on the same patient. □ 1 □ 2 □ 3 □ 4 |
| 4. | Alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) is the preferred method for hand hygiene when hands are not visibly soiled. □ True □ False |
| 5. | Healthcare workers must use soap and water after every 5-10 uses of ABHR. ☐ True ☐ False |

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Pre/Post Test

| 1. | Whose responsibility☐ Healthcare provid☐ Housekeeping☐ EVS staff | | envi | ronment and equip | mer | nt are clean? |
|----|--|---|--------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| | • • | nation between all sta cleaning equipment. | aff is | necessary to deterr | mine | e "Who cleans what?" and |
| 2. | Cleaning to remove vi disinfectant to work e ☐ True ☐ False | , , , | c and | l inorganic material |) is r | necessary in order for |
| 3. | Wet contact time is: The time it takes for a disinfectant to dry on a surface The time in which disinfectant should stay wet on a precleaned surface The time required for EVS to clean high touch surfaces in a patient room | | | | | |
| 4. | Examples of high touc | ch surfaces include (se | elect | all that apply): | | |
| | □ Bedrails | ☐ Call bells | | TV remote | | PPE Container |
| | □ IV pumps | ☐ Light switches | | Bathroom faucet | | In-room medical cart |
| | □ Door handles | ☐ Chairs | | Tray table | | In-room computer |

Personal Protective Equipment Pre/Post Test

| 1. | what is a key infection prevention strategy to perform before putting on (donning) and after removing (doffing) gloves? □ a. Perform hand hygiene □ b. Ask the resident how they are □ c. Identify other types of PPE to use □ d. Put an extra pair in your pockets in case you need them later |
|----|--|
| 2. | Which item goes on last in the PPE donning process? □ a. Googles □ b. Respirator □ c. Gloves □ d. Gown |
| 3. | Which parts of a gown are considered "clean" and can therefore be touched when removing your gown? □ a. The front □ b. The inside □ c. The back □ d. B and C |
| 4. | When removing or doffing PPE, where should you remove your respirator? □ a. In front of the patient □ b. In the hallway □ c. Outside the patient room □ d. Never take it off |

Answer Key

Hand Hygiene

| 1. | When should healthcare workers perform hand hygiene? □ Before patient/resident contact □ Before performing clean or aseptic tasks; between moving from a dirty to clean site □ After patient/resident contact □ After contact with blood, body fluids, mucous membranes or non-intact skin/wounds □ After touching the care environment □ All of the above |
|----|---|
| 2. | When using personal protective equipment (PPE), a healthcare provider should perform hand hygiene: a. Before donning PPE b. After PPE removal c. Both a and b d. None of the above because gloves are a substitute for performing hand hygiene |
| 3. | Select the minimum number of hand hygiene opportunities in the following scenario: A healthcare worker enters a patient room and performs a suctioning procedure. They then move to perform a wound dressing procedure on the same patient. 1 2 3 4 Explanation: 1) before entering room, 2) before putting on gloves for suctioning, 3) after removing gloves and putting new pair of gloves proceeding immediately to the dressing, and 4) after dressing and removing the gloves. |
| 4. | Alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) is the preferred method for hand hygiene when hands are not visibly soiled. True False |
| 5. | Healthcare workers must use soap and water after every 5-10 uses of ABHR. True False |

Answer Key

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection

| 1. | Whose responsibility is it to make sure the environment and equipment are clean? | | | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | | ☐ Healthcare providers | | | | |
| | | Housekeeping | | | | |
| | | EVS staff | | | | |
| | | Everyone; coordin | <mark>ation between all staf</mark> | ff is necessary to deter | rmine "Who cleans what?" and | |
| | | the frequency of c | <mark>leaning equipment.</mark> | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 2. | | - | , | and inorganic materia | ll) is necessary in order for | |
| | disinfectant to work effectively. | | | | | |
| | | <mark>True</mark> | | | | |
| | | False | | | | |
| _ | | | | | | |
| 3. | Wet contact time is: | | | | | |
| | ☐ The time it takes for a disinfectant to dry on a surface | | | | | |
| | The time in which disinfectant should stay wet on a precleaned surface | | | | | |
| | ☐ The time required for EVS to clean high touch surfaces in a patient room | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 4. | Examples of high touch surfaces include (select all that apply): | | | | | |
| | | Bedrails | Call bells | TV remote | PPE Container | |
| | | IV pumps | Light switches | Bathroom faucet | In-room medical cart | |
| | | Door handles | Chairs | Tray table | In-room computer | |

Answer Key

Personal Protective Equipment

| 1. | What is a key infection prevention strategy to perform before putting on (donning) and after removing (doffing) gloves? □ a. Perform hand hygiene □ b. Ask the resident how they are □ c. Identify other types of PPE to use □ d. Put an extra pair in your pockets in case you need them later |
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| 2. | Which item goes on last in the PPE donning process? □ a. Googles □ b. Respirator □ c. Gloves □ d. Gown |
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