Hand Hygiene Pre/Post Test

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

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 is it to make sure the environment and equipment are clean?
   - ☐ Healthcare providers
   - ☐ Housekeeping
   - ☐ EVS staff
   - ☐ Everyone; coordination between all staff is necessary to determine "Who cleans what?" and the frequency of cleaning equipment.

2. Cleaning to remove visible soil (e.g. organic and inorganic material) is necessary in order for disinfectant to work effectively.
   - ☐ True
   - ☐ 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

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
   - ☐ <mark>All of the above</mark>

2. When using personal protective equipment (PPE), a healthcare provider should perform hand hygiene:
   - ☐ a. Before donning PPE
   - ☐ b. After PPE removal
   - ☐ <mark>c. Both a and b</mark>
   - ☐ 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
   - ☐ <mark>4</mark>

   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.
   - ☐ <mark>True</mark>
   - ☐ False

5. Healthcare workers must use soap and water after every 5-10 uses of ABHR.
   - ☐ True
   - ☐ <mark>False</mark>

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
   - ☐ <mark>Everyone; coordination between all staff is necessary to determine "Who cleans what?" and the frequency of cleaning equipment.</mark>

2. Cleaning to remove visible soil (e.g. organic and inorganic material) 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
   - ☐ <mark>The time in which disinfectant should stay wet on a precleaned surface</mark>
   - ☐ 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):

☐ <mark>Bedrails</mark>	☐ <mark>Call bells</mark>	☐ <mark>TV remote</mark>	☐ <mark>PPE Container</mark>
☐ <mark>IV pumps</mark>	☐ <mark>Light switches</mark>	☐ <mark>Bathroom faucet</mark>	☐ <mark>In-room medical cart</mark>
☐ <mark>Door handles</mark>	☐ <mark>Chairs</mark>	☐ <mark>Tray table</mark>	☐ <mark>In-room computer</mark>