



قائمة الاسئلة

مكافحة العدوى المستوى الثاني فني اسنان

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- 1) Definition of infection
 - 1) - The invasion or multiplication of microorganisms such as bacteria , viruses and parasites that are not normally present within the body
 - 2) - The invasion and multiplication of microorganisms such as bacteria , viruses and parasites that are normally present within the body
 - 3) + The invasion and multiplication of microorganisms such as bacteria , viruses and parasites that are not normally present within the body
- 2) Infection control
 - 1) + Measures practiced by health care personnel to prevent spread and transmission of infection between individuals from health care
 - 2) - Measures practiced by health care personnel to spread and transmission of infection between individuals from health care
 - 3) - Measures practiced by personnel to prevent spread and transmission of infection between individuals from health care
- 3) the infection
 - 1) - An infection may cause no symptoms and be clinically apparent, or it may cause symptoms and be subclinical
 - 2) - An infection must cause no symptoms and be subclinical , or it may cause symptoms and be clinically apparent
 - 3) + An infection may cause no symptoms and be subclinical , or it may cause symptoms and be clinically apparent
- 4) the incubation period of hepatitis B
 - 1) - 6 d to 6 w
 - 2) - 6 d to 6 m
 - 3) + 6 w to 6 m
- 5) An infection may remain localized or it may spread though to become systemic
 - 1) - water
 - 2) + lymphatic vessels
 - 3) - broken skin
- 6) bacteria that live within the mouth and intestine
 - 1) - considered infections
 - 2) - not considered infection, may cause disease
 - 3) + not considered infection
- 7) _the incubation period of hepatitis C
 - 1) - 6 d to 6 w
 - 2) - 2 w to 6 w
 - 3) + 2 w to 6 m
- 8) Importance of infection control program
 - 1) - reduce the morbidity or mortality of our patients
 - 2) + protects the community from infection
 - 3) - Prevent the spread of antibiotic-treatment
 - 4) - all answers are true
- 9) a disease that can be transmitted from one person to another
 - 1) + COMMUNICABLE
 - 2) - CONTAMINATION





- 3) - connection
- 10) present within a localized area or peculiar to persons in such an area
- 1) ENDEMIC
- 2) - EPIDEMIC
- 3) - EPIDEMIOLOGY
- 11) INCIDENCE
- 1) degree, extent or frequency of occurrence; amount
- 2) - present within a localized area or peculiar to persons in such an area
- 3) - the soiling or pollution of objects or living material with matter harmful, potentially infectious
- 12) a place where potentially pathogenic microorganisms can survive and may be transferred onto patients
- 1) RESERVOIR
- 2) - SOURCE
- 3) - SOILED
- 13) used to describe the processes leading to patients acquiring infection
- 1) cycle of infection
- 2) - cycle of life
- 3) - cycle of the moon
- 14) Microbiology
- 1) broadly described as the study of bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses
- 2) - broadly described as the study of bacteria, fungi, potatoes and viruses
- 3) - broadly described as the study of bacteria, fungi, protozoa, and viruses
- 15) Bacteria including
- 1) - mycoplasmas
- 2) - rickettsiae
- 3) - chlamydiae
- 4) all answers are true
- 16) a group of infective agents so small that they are only visible through electron microscopy
- 1) Viruses
- 2) - chlamydiae
- 3) - rickettsiae
- 17) simple plants that are parasitic on other plants and animals
- 1) - parasites
- 2) fungi
- 3) - protozoa
- 18) Portals of entry
- 1) the same as the portals of exit and are either natural or artificial
- 2) - Not the same as the portals of exit and are either natural or artificial
- 3) - the same as the portals of exit and are only natural
- 19) The Infection Means of transmission
- 1) - Bloodborne
- 2) - Airborne
- 3) - Droplet
- 4) all answers are true
- 20) the infection transmitted by Bloodborne through
- 1) - sexual transmission
- 2) - inoculation
- 3) all answers are true
- 4) - all answers are false
- 21) The most dangerous disease that transmitted through bloodborne





- 1) - HIV only
 - 2) - Hepatitis B only
 - 3) none of answers
- 22) Common vehicle
- 1) through food, water, drugs, blood or other solutions
 - 2) - through arthropods such as mosquitoes and ticks
 - 3) - where microorganisms can be found
- 23) Reservoir this may include
- 1) - the environment like drugs
 - 2) humans
 - 3) - all answers are true
- 24) Susceptible host
- 1) - Factors that affect the body's natural ability to fight infection
 - 2) - Factors that affect the immunity of human
 - 3) all answers are true
- 25) Susceptible host include
- 1) - surgeries
 - 2) chemotherapy treatment
 - 3) - tonsillitis
- 26) Portals of exit
- 1) required for microorganisms to be transmitted
 - 2) - not need the microorganisms
 - 3) - required for transports to be transmitted
- 27) Portals of exit within healthcare settings include
- 1) intravenous lines
 - 2) - urinary test
 - 3) - close skin lesions
- 28) Essential measures should be taken to help prevent and control this cycle of infection including limiting
- 1) - preventing the routes of transmission
 - 2) - patients minimising portals of entry
 - 3) all answers are true
- 29) Airborne
- 1) through inhalation
 - 2) - through injury
 - 3) - blood splashes
- 30) blood splashes
- 1) Bloodborne
 - 2) - Airborne
 - 3) - all answers are true

