



## قائمة الاسئلة

## مكافحة العدوى المستوى الثاني فني اسنان

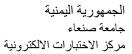
د هاشم القاسم

- 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
  - 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
  - + 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
  - + 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 withmatter harmful, potentially infectious
- 12) a place where potentially pathogenic microorganisms can survive and may be transferre 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, fugu protozoa, and viruses
- 15) Bacteria including
  - 1) mycoplasmas
  - 2) rickettsiae
  - 3) chiamydiae
  - 4) + all answers are true
- a group of infective agents so small that they are only visible through electron microscopy
  - 1) + Viruses
  - 2) chiamydiae
  - 3) rickettsiae
- 17) simple plants that are parasitic on other plants and animals
  - 1) parasites
  - 2) + fungi
  - 3) protoza
- 18) Portals of entry
  - 1) + the same as the portals of exit and are either natural or artificia
  - 2) Not the same as the portals of exit and are either natural or artificia
  - 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 transmate by Bloodborne through
  - 1) sexual transmission
  - 2) inoculation
  - 3) + all answers are true
  - 4) all answers are false
- 21) The most dengerous disease that transmate through bloodborne

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- 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

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