

The Basics: Transmission-Based Precautions in the Long-Term Care Setting

Post training quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. It's acceptable to wear the same gloves from room to room or while caring for two different residents who share a room, as long as they are not visibly dirty.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Select the appropriate order for removing PPE.
Just before exiting room:
 - a. 1) Remove face shield/eye protection, 2) remove respirator, 3) remove gloves, 4) remove gown and dispose in the room, 5) exit room
 - b. 1) Remove gloves, 2) remove gown, 3) remove face shield/eye protection, 4) remove respirator and dispose in the room, 5) exit room.
 - c. 1) Remove gloves, 2) remove gown, 3) remove face shield/eye protection and dispose in the room, 4) exit room, 5) remove and dispose respirator.
 - d. 1) Remove gown, 2) remove face shield/eye protection, 3) remove respirator and dispose in the room, 4) exit room, 5) remove and dispose gloves.
3. Match the type of precaution a healthcare worker would take in column A based on the known or suspected resident conditions listed in column B.

Column A: Type of healthcare worker precautions	Column B: Resident health condition/method of spread
Contact precautions	A resident is infected - or suspected of being infected - with germs that can be spread by large respiratory droplets if they land on a health care worker's eyes, nose or mouth.
Droplet precaution	A resident is infected - or suspected of being infected - with germs that spread by direct touch (person to person by uncleaned hands) or indirect touch (by uncleaned hands after touching contaminated environmental surfaces)
Airborne precautions	A resident is colonized (i.e., is a carrier) or infected with a multidrug-resistant germ or is at risk of becoming colonized or infected because of a wound or indwelling medical device (e.g., a catheter).
Enhanced barrier precautions	A resident is infected - or suspected of being infected - with germs that, when breathed out, can float in the air for several minutes to hours and infect others who later breathe them in.

4. A resident begins experiencing diarrhea. The resident is unable to control their stools (i.e., they are newly incontinent of stool; incontinence products do not completely contain stool) and needs hygiene assistance from health care staff. Testing is in progress but there is not yet a diagnosis. Based on this information given, what precautions are indicated? Select all that apply.
 - a. Standard precautions
 - b. Contact precautions

- c. Airborne precautions
 - d. Enhanced barrier precautions
 - e. No precautions indicated
5. In the scenario described above, what PPE would be needed when caring for this resident or entering this room?
- a. Gown and mask
 - b. Gloves and respirator
 - c. Gown and gloves
 - d. Only gloves when handling soiled items or providing hygiene to the resident

Answer Key

1. False – Used PPE (whether visibly dirty or not) should be disposed of upon exiting the resident care area that it was used in. Fresh PPE should be worn when entering a new resident care area or providing care for another resident.
2. C – Gloves should be removed first, as they likely are the most contaminated. Then followed by gown, eye protection, and mask. All PPE should be disposed of just prior to exiting the resident room, apart from a respirator which is removed outside of the room once the door is closed.

3.

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4. Contact precautions are indicated since there is a risk to transmit infectious germs via the uncontained stool.
5. Gown and gloves should be used to disrupt the transmission of infectious germs from the uncontained stool. Gown and gloves should be used during all care activities or room entries for the entire duration that the resident is on contact precautions.