

102105T4HSS

HEALTH SERVICE SUPPORT PROVIDERS LEVEL 5

MED/OS/HSS /CR/01/5/A

PARTICIPATE IN INFECTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

NOV/DEC 2023



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

Time: 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper has three sections A,B and C
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper.

This paper consists of 7 printed pages

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section

Each question is 1 mark.

1. The THREE factors necessary for a disease transmission cycle to be complete are;
 - A. Host, soil, insect
 - B. Reservoir, mosquitoes, people
 - C. Environment, water, food
 - D. Agent, host, environment
2. Multiplication of microorganisms on or within a host that results in cellular injury is defined as;
 - A. Infection
 - B. Colonization
 - C. Normal flora
 - D. Transient flora
3. The harmless microorganisms in the body are;
 - A. Transient flora
 - B. Residual flora
 - C. Transmittable flora
 - D. Contagious flora
4. A disease spread by rodents is;
 - A. Cholera
 - B. Malaria
 - C. plague
 - D. Tuberculosis
5. The instrument that cannot be autoclaved is;
 - A. Suctioning tubes
 - B. Needle holders
 - C. Dissecting forceps
 - D. Retractors

6. High risk instruments are;
 - A. Are instruments that come into contact patients intact skin
 - B. Are instruments that penetrate patients intact skin but come in to contact with mucous membrane
 - C. Are instruments that Involves removal of soil and organic material
 - D. Are instruments that penetrate patient's inner tissues.
7. Infectivity is best defined as;
 - A. Multiplication of microorganism within a host
 - B. Pathogen's ability to establish an infection
 - C. Disease producing agents
 - D. Host ability to fight against an infection
8. Waste segregation is the process of sorting hospital waste into different categories for disposal. It is done at;
 - A. The disposal site
 - B. The end point
 - C. The point of origin
 - D. The collection point
9. A Carrier in infection cycle;
 - A. is the pathogens capacity/ability to establish an infection
 - B. Is an Infectious agent that are capable of being transmitted to a client by direct or indirect contact
 - C. Is an organism infected with an infectious disease agent but displays no symptoms
 - D. Invasion and multiplication of micro – organisms in body tissue that results in cellular injury
10. When handling patients with highly infectious diseases, the best type of thermometer to be used is;
 - A. Mercury thermometer
 - B. Digital thermometer
 - C. Infrared thermometer
 - D. Rectal thermometer

11. Standard precautions are followed in hospital because;
 - A. Hospital are extremely clean and this precaution are required
 - B. Most patients in the hospital are a source of infection
 - C. Antibiotics kill most infections and so they are readily
 - D. It has been said by the WHO
12. The following statement is correct regarding a patient who has been suspected to have acquired a nosocomial infection;
 - A. Should not be monitored following departure from hospital
 - B. Acquired the infection while in hospital
 - C. Should be considered non-infectious by health workers
 - D. Should be treated at home
13. The correct process of drying hands after hand washing is;
 - A. In a circular motion covering wrist to finger tips in one direction
 - B. In a circular motion covering all areas of the finger downwards to the wrist
 - C. Lightly part and allow hands to dry from the wrist to the fingers
 - D. Dry hands thoroughly
14. The process of reducing microorganisms from an object is called;
 - A. Sanitation
 - B. Sterilization
 - C. Disinfection
 - D. Decontamination
15. The bins in a health facility should be emptied when;
 - A. Half-full
 - B. Three quarter full
 - C. One quarter Full
 - D. One third full
16. Guidelines for Disposal of Medical Waste states that;
 - A. Keep containers in convenient places.
 - B. Keep containers in a hidden place
 - C. Remove the waste if not in the proper bin
 - D. Do not Use washable, leak-proof containers.

17. A high-level disinfectant used in a health facility is;
- A. Cidex
 - B. Iodine
 - C. Chlorhexidine [Savlon]
 - D. Isopropyl
18. The color code bin for disposing used bandages in hospital;
- A. Black
 - B. Blue
 - C. Yellow
 - D. Red
19. When serving patients in the ward with a chronic infection, a new organism may set up to introduce another infection, this is called;
- A. Primary infection
 - B. Secondary infection
 - C. Tertiary infection
 - D. Chronic infection
20. The physical barriers used to prevent transmission of infection from the patient in a hospital set up include;
- A. Gowns, aprons
 - B. Windows, doors
 - C. Antiseptics and disinfectants
 - D. Hand washing

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

21. Giving an example for each, state the difference between antiseptic solution and disinfectants solutions used in hospital. (2 Marks)
22. Explain THREE importance of decontamination of instruments in a health care facility: (3 Marks)
23. Chlorine is the most commonly used disinfectant for decontamination. Given the manufacturer's concentration to be 10% and the required concentration is 0.5%, calculate the ratio of chlorine to water concentration. (4 Marks)
24. Define the first THREE steps to do after a needle prick in hospital. (3 Marks)
25. State THREE precautions applied to minimize the spread of Covid -19. (3 Marks)
26. Outline FIVE factors affecting the efficacy of disinfection and sterilization of hospital instruments: (5 Marks)
27. State any FIVE moments of hand washing in a hospital (5Marks)
28. Explain FIVE personal precautions to be observed while using chemicals disinfectants in hospital; (5 Marks)
29. State FIVE importance of proper waste disposal (5 Marks)
30. State FIVE international principles of infection prevention according to W.H.O. (5 Marks)

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

Answer Any TWO questions in this section.

31. Waste management is important to prevent contamination in the hospital.
- a) Explain any SIX methods of waste disposal (12 Marks)
 - b) Describe the color code for the FOUR different types of waste and TWO examples of each type of waste. (8 Marks)
32. Rodents and other pests are a source of infection in the hospital set up. Explain TEN procedures done in the health facility to control pests and rodents (20 Marks)
33. You are on duty and you are allocated to give a health education talk on standard precaution and effective use of personal protective equipment's to a group of students in theatre.
- a) State FOUR individuals who should use personal protective equipment's (4 Marks)
 - b) Highlight THREE types of hand hygiene (3 Marks)
 - c) State SEVEN principles for using personal protective equipment's (7 Marks)
 - d) Other than gloves, highlight SIX other personal protective equipment's that are used in a theatre set up (6 Marks)

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