

Infection Prevention and Control Programs

CIC Review: 11/22/2022

Question #1

IP managers are individuals who plan, organize, direct, control and coordinate activities in order to move the organization toward:

- A) Economic stability
- B) Desired objectives
- C) Higher profits
- D) Greater social influence

Answer/Rationale #1

B) Desired objectives

Rationale:

The overall role of a manager is to guide organizations towards accomplishing goals.

The 6 basic functions of managers include:

- Planning
- Organizing
- Staffing
- Leading
- Controlling
- Motivating

Question #2

Which of the following is the MOST important reason for having an infection prevention and control committee?

- A) The IPC is necessary to justify the IP's position
- B) The IPC is a vehicle for communication and consensus building
- C) The IPC function is required by The Joint Commission
- D) The IPC can replace the organization's safety committee

Answer/Rationale #2

B) The IPC is a vehicle for communication and consensus building

Rationale:

The Infection Prevention Committee functions as the central-decision-making and policy-making body for infection prevention. The IPC often ratifies and refines the ideas of the infection prevention prevention teams. Its members disseminate the information discussed in the meeting.

Question #3

Which of the following would be an appropriate method to evaluate the quality of an infection prevention program?

- A) The total number of areas where surveillance was carried out in the past year
- B) The number of IPs in the program per the number of beds
- C) The average amount of time that elapsed between receiving reports from the labs about patients with multidrug-resistant infections and placing those patients on appropriate Isolation Precautions
- D) The average amount of money spent on isolation gowns this year as compared to last year

Answer/Rationale #3

C) The average amount of time that elapsed between receiving reports from the labs about patients with multidrug-resistant infections and placing those patients on appropriate Isolation Precautions

Rationale:

The quality of the infection prevention program should be assessed routinely by evaluating:

- Customer satisfaction
- Appropriateness
- Efficacy
- Timeliness
- Availability
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency

The average amount of time that elapsed between receiving reports from the lab about patients with multidrug-resistant infections and placing those patients on appropriate Isolation Precautions relates to timeliness of initiating appropriate interventions. Therefore, it can be used as a quality measure for the program.

Question #4

The IP receives a call from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) with an official request for private health information (PHI) about a patient who was admitted to the facility with botulism. How should the IP respond to this call?

- A) Tell the FDA officer that she cannot share PHI with the FDA due to Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations
- B) Ask the FDA to contact the local health department to obtain information about the patient
- C) Provide the FDA officer with the minimum amount of information necessary related to the patient
- D) Transfer the call to risk management

Answer/Rationale #4

C) Provide the FDA officer with the minimum amount of information necessary related to the patient

Rationale:

The FDA is a public health authority. HIPAA regulations cover disclosure to the FDA of the minimum amount of information that is necessary to prevent or control disease.

Question #5

An early-level (novice) IP in your department has set a goal of advancing to achieve middle-level (proficient) competency within the next year. Which of the following activities would be the most appropriate to include on her personal development plan for the year (Select all that apply):

- A) Nominating herself for the President-elect position of the local APIC chapter
- B) Taking the CIC exam within 6 months
- C) Requesting information about a Master of Science in Epidemiology degree
- D) Learning the basics of CAUTI surveillance

Answer/Rationale #5

- A) Nominating herself for the President-elect position of the local APIC chapter**
- B) Taking the CIC exam within 6 months**
- C) Requesting information about a Master of Science in Epidemiology degree**
- ~~D) Learning the basics of CAUTI surveillance~~

Rationale:

APIC has created a competency model to help guide the advancement of infection preventionists in the field. The three levels of competency are early-level (novice), middle-level (proficient), and advanced level (expert). The competency levels can be used to guide goal setting activities as part of the IP's personal development plan. Middle-level competencies include being certified in CIC, considering an advanced degree in the field, and being active in the local APIC chapter by serving in a leadership position.

Question #6

Strategic planning includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Action planning
- B) Defining the common purpose for all departmental activities
- C) An analysis of the organization
- D) Forming conclusions about what an organization must do

Answer/Rationale #6

B) Defining the common purpose for all departmental activities

Rationale:

Strategic planning is an organization's process of defining its strategy, or direction, and making decisions on allocating its resources to pursue this strategy. Steps integral to the process include:

1. Determine where you are
2. Identify what is important
3. Define what you must achieve
4. Determine who is accountable
5. Review

Question #7

Which of the following need to be considered when updating the annual infection risk assessment (Select all that apply)?

- A) An evaluation of the previous year's goals and objectives
- B) An identification of risks based on geographic location, community and population served
- C) Risks related to the type of services that the facility provides
- D) A broad assessment of all risks identified in the facility

Answer/Rationale #7

- A) **An evaluation of the previous year's goals and objectives**
- B) **An identification of risks based on geographic location, community and population served**
- C) **Risks related to the type of services that the facility provides**
- ~~D) A broad assessment of all risks identified in the facility~~

Rationale:

The risk assessment should be tailored to the risks specific to a facility and must include identification of risks based on the facility's geographic location, community, and population served as well as the types of services the facility offers. The annual risk assessment should take into account the previous year's goals and objectives and whether the facility met the targets associated with those goals.

Education and Training

CIC Review: 11/22/2022

Question #1

A framework developed in 1956 that promotes higher forms of thinking in education, such as analyzing and evaluating, rather than simple rote learning?

- A) Cognitive learning
- B) Framework for adult education
- C) Bloom's Taxonomy
- D) Active Learning

Answer/Rationale #1

C) Bloom's Taxonomy

Rationale:

Bloom's taxonomy was created in 1956 under the leadership of educational psychologist Dr. Benjamin Bloom in order to promote higher forms of thinking in education, such as analyzing and evaluating, rather than just remembering facts (rote learning). This taxonomy of learning behaviors can be thought of as "the goals of the learning process." That is, after a learning episode, the learner should have acquired new skills, knowledge, and/or attitudes.

Question #2

What is considered the most effective type of active learning?

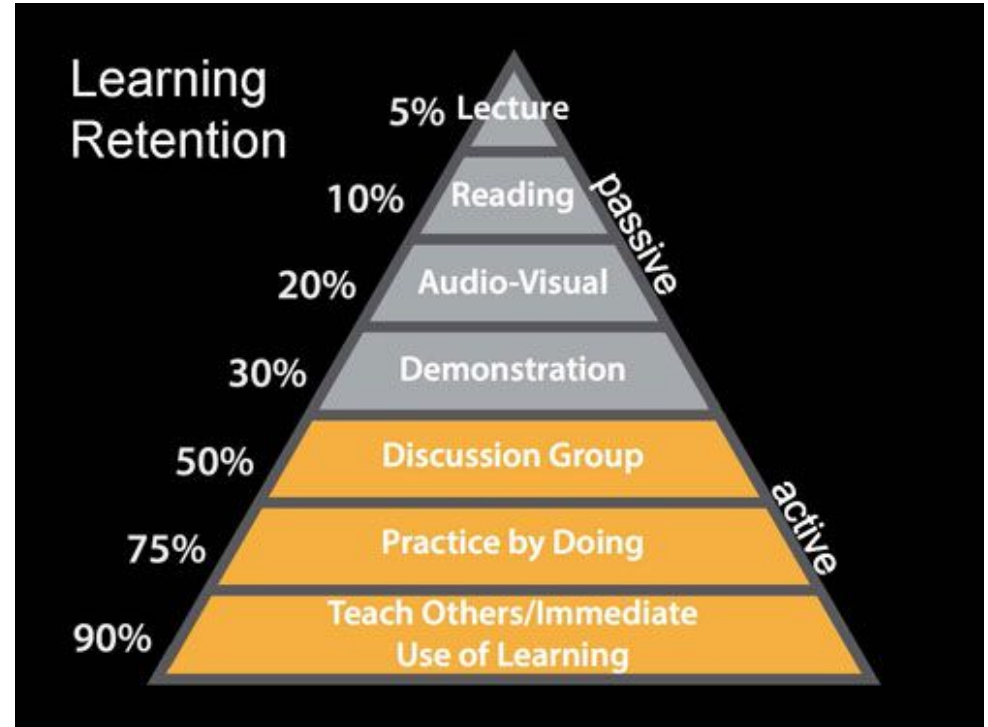
- A) Practice by doing
- B) Discussion group
- C) Observed demonstration
- D) Teaching others

Answer/Rationale #2

D) Teaching others

Rationale:

Learning is not a spectator sport and the more actively engaged learners are, the more learning and retention takes place. Different instructional methods have greater rates of retention.



Question #3

All of the following are principles of adult learning EXCEPT:

- A) Learners feel the need to learn
- B) The learning environment is characterized by physical comfort, mutual respect and trust, mutual helpfulness, freedom of expression, and acceptance of differences
- C) The instructor sets measurable, attainable learning goals
- D) The process relates and makes use of learner's experience

Answer/Rationale #3

C) The instructor sets measurable, attainable learning goals

Rationale:

Principles of adult learning are all focused on the **learner**:

- Learners feel the need to learn
- The learning environment is characterized by physical comfort, mutual respect and trust, mutual helpfulness, freedom of expression, and acceptance of differences
- Learners perceive goals of learning to be their goals
- Learners accept a share of responsibility for planning/operating the learning experience
- Learners actively participate
- The process relates to and makes use of the learner's experience
- Learners have a sense of progress toward goals

Question #4

An IP gives a brief lecture-based presentation on CAUTI prevention using charts, diagrams and other visual aides to ICU nursing staff. Which of Grasha's teaching styles best describes this approach:

- A) Expert
- B) Formal authority
- C) Demonstrator or personal model
- D) Facilitator

Answer/Rationale #4

B) Formal authority

Rationale:

Grasha's teaching styles:

- **Expert:** IPs use their vast knowledge base to inform learners and challenge them to be well prepared. This can be intimidating to the learner.
- **Formal authority:** This style puts the IP in control of the learner's knowledge acquisition. The IP is not concerned with learner-educator relationships, but rather focuses on the content to be delivered.
- **Demonstrator or personal model:** The IP coaches, demonstrates, and encourages a more active learning style.
- **Facilitator:** Learner-centered, active learning strategies are encouraged. The accountability for learning is placed on the learner.
- **Delegator:** The IP role is that of a consultant and the learners are encouraged to direct the entire learning project.

Question #5

All of the following are considered learning assessment tools EXCEPT:

- A) Kolb learning style inventory
- B) The Dunn, Dunn, and Price Productivity Environmental Preference Survey (PEPS)
- C) The VARK inventory
- D) The Malcolm Knowles adult-learning framework

Answer/Rationale #5

D) The Malcolm Knowles adult-learning framework

Rationale:

Learning assessment tools:

1. Kolb learning style inventory: categorizes learners into accommodative, assimilative, divergent, and convergent learning styles.
2. Dunn, Dunn, and Price Productivity Environmental Preference Survey (PEPS) assesses: environmental, sociological, physical, and emotional learning preferences
3. VARK inventory: assesses auditory, visual or kinesthetic learning preferences

Question #6

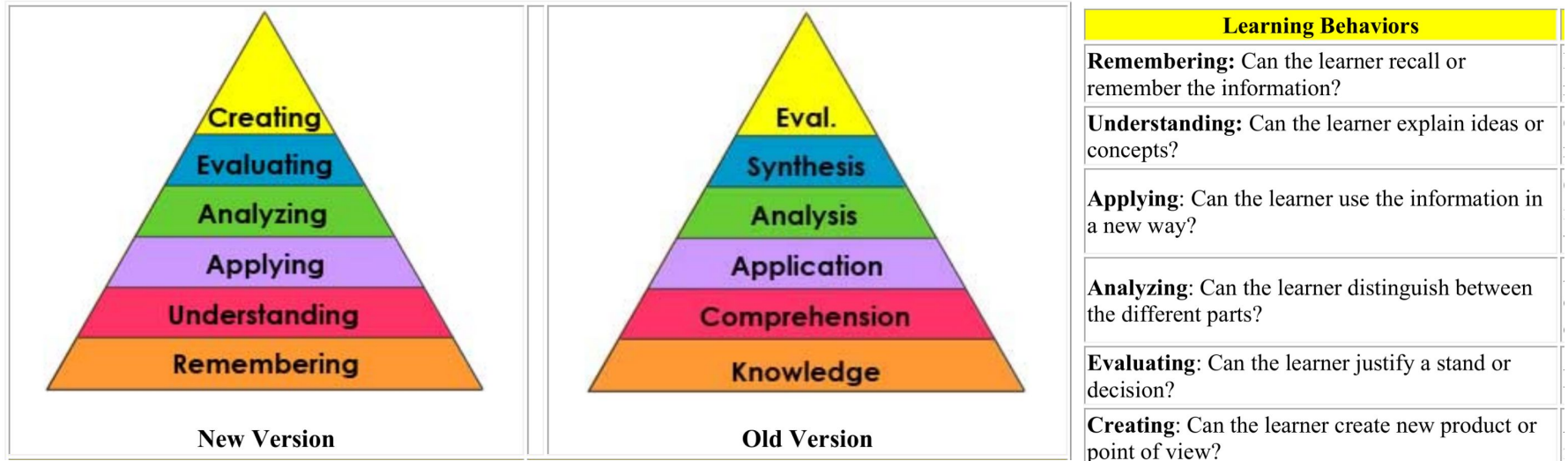
According to the updated Bloom's taxonomy, what is the first learning principle (at the base of the pyramid)?

- A) Understanding
- B) Applying
- C) Remembering
- D) Evaluating

Answer/Rationale #6

C) Remembering

Rationale:



Question #7

Which of the following is an example of active learning?

- A) A discussion group including novice and experienced nurses to brainstorm strategies for preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia on their unit
- B) An IP performs an in-person demonstration of central line dressing change technique for novice nurses
- C) A web-based tutorial on safe injection techniques for all clinical staff
- D) Creating pamphlets and flyers promoting influenza vaccination

Answer/Rationale #7

A) A discussion group including novice and experienced nurses to brainstorm strategies for preventing ventilator-associated pneumonia on their unit

Rationale:

In this scenario, the learners are actively engaging in a discussion with opportunities to learn from and teach each other. Ideally the experienced nurses in this scenario would be encouraged to share their experiences with novice nurses.