

# *Medical Professional*

*CBIC*

*Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology (CBIC)*



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# Latest Version: 6.0

## Question: 1

What is the primary limitation of qualitative research?

- A. Inability to aid in development of a hypothesis
- B. Inability to present participants' viewpoints
- C. Lack of generalizability
- D. Unsuitability for descriptive research

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The primary limitation of qualitative research is lack of generalizability; however, a positive aspect is that the participants' viewpoints are included. Qualitative research is often used for descriptive and exploratory research, especially if information about a topic is limited. A number of techniques are utilized for qualitative research, including focus groups, participant observation, interviews, and field notes.

## Question: 2

The primary element required for herd immunity is a group:

- A. of homogenous people.
- B. with a high proportion of immunity.
- C. whose members developed immunity from receiving vaccination.
- D. whose members developed immunity from having a disease.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The primary element required for herd immunity is a group with a high proportion of immunity, which can result from both natural immunity and immunizations. If many people are immune, the chain of infection is disrupted so that the pathogenic organisms lack reservoirs in which they can multiply; so eventually the organism no longer poses a threat. Herd immunity has occurred with polio and smallpox because large numbers of the population were immunized.

## Question: 3

What is the first link in the chain of infection?

- A. Reservoir
- B. Mode of transmission

- C. Susceptible host
- D. Causative agent

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The chain of infection begins with the first link, the causative agent:

Causative agent: bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa, parasites (such as helminths), and prions.

Reservoir: place in which the causative agent is able to survive and sometimes multiply.

Portal of exit: means of exiting the reservoir, such as the respiratory tract or blood.

Mode of transmission: means of reaching a host, such as in food, water, blood, droplets.

Portal of entry: means of entering the host, such as through the skin, mucous membranes, placenta, or blood.

Susceptible host: host with no or insufficient immunity to causative agent.

### Question: 4

If an antibiotic is administered to 200 patients with SSIs attributed to *Staphylococcus aureus* with a reliability of 82%, how many patients did not respond to the drug?

- A. 36
- B. 18
- C. 9
- D. 28

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The number of patients who did not respond to the antibiotic treatment can be found by first finding the number who did respond and subtracting that number from the total:

$$82\% \times 200 = 164$$

$$200 - 164 = 36$$

Thus, 36 of the 200 patients did not respond to the antibiotic treatment.

### Question: 5

Natural barriers to disease include which of the following?

- I. Immunizations
- II. Gastric acids
- III. Respiratory tract cilia
- IV. Tears

- A. I, II, and III only
- B. II and III only
- C. II, III, and IV only
- D. I, II, III, and IV

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Natural barriers to disease are those that are innate and include various barriers and defense mechanisms:

Barrier: Skin and mucous membranes provide mechanical barriers that prevent many organisms from entering the body.

Transporter: Cilia in the respiratory tract move material into the upper airways where the cough mechanism can expel it.

Flusher: Tears flush the eyes and urine flushes the genitourinary system.

Destroyer: Gastric acid destroys or neutralizes many organisms.

Fortifier: Good nutritional status provides improved immune response.

### Question: 6

Since wide distribution of the COVID-19 vaccination, which of the following is consistent with CDC guidelines regarding mask wearing?

- A. All individuals must still wear a mask when using public transportation (plane, trains, taxi services. etc.).
- B. Unvaccinated healthcare workers are required to wear masks at all times when indoors.
- C. Healthcare workers do not have to wear a mask while working, unless treating patients with known or suspected cases of infectious disease or when mandated.
- D. Unvaccinated individuals must still wear a mask when attending medical and dental appointments,

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

As the number of COVID-19 vaccinated individuals increased in the United States, and the rate of infections fell, the CDC issued new guidelines stating that individuals could resume normal activities without the need to wear a mask except where mandated. This includes healthcare workers, unless they are treating individuals with known or suspected cases of infectious disease including but not limited to COVID-19. Individual hospital facilities may heighten mask mandates when infection rates are high.

### Question: 7

In a community of 150,000 people, 1125 people died over the course of a year. What is the crude mortality rate per 1000 population?

- A. 7.5
- B. 75
- C. 13.3
- D. 133

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The crude mortality rate is the number of deaths from any causes in a specified population divided by the total population. The rate per 1000 is found using this formula:

$$\frac{\text{total deaths}}{\text{total population}} = \frac{x}{1000}$$

Plugging in the numbers given in the question yields the following equation:

$$\frac{1125}{150,000} = \frac{x}{1000}$$

The equation can then be rearranged and solved for  $x$  as follows:

$$x = 1000 \times \frac{1125}{150,000}$$
$$x = \frac{1125}{150} = 7.5$$

Thus, there were 7.5 deaths per 1000.

### Question: 8

According to the Joint Commission's requirements, if a facility wants to reuse single-use medical devices, the facility must:

- A. have written policy and procedures regarding reuse.
- B. demonstrate cost savings.
- C. have industrial-quality equipment for reprocessing.
- D. apply for a reuse license.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Joint Commission requires that facilities that want to reuse single-use medical devices have a written policy and procedures regarding reuse in place as well as a plan for reprocessing, which is often done by third-party reprocessing companies. The primary impetus for reprocessing is cost savings, but most facilities lack the equipment needed for reprocessing. The FDA provides a list of licensed reprocessors. Once a hospital authorizes reprocessing of a device, the hospital is considered the manufacturer and assumes liability if adverse events occur.

### Question: 9

The purpose of network mapping is to:

- A. identify problems.
- B. brainstorm ideas.
- C. show flow of traffic through a facility.
- D. show relationships and communication flow.

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**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The purpose of network mapping is to show relationships and communication flow. Network maps are created by asking participants (such as staff members on a unit) questions about whom they interact with. The network map may focus on a particular process with a beginning question about whom staff members worked with initially and then since that time. To build the map, the next questions may ask about others from whom the staff members received ideas, what projects the others were working on, and whom the staff members would like to work with in the future.

### Question: 10

Which of the following medical equipment/devices routinely requires high-level disinfection, such as with chemical sterilants?

- A. Surgical instruments
- B. Endoscopes
- C. Blood pressure cuffs
- D. Bedside table

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

High-level disinfection, which destroys all microorganisms except for high levels of bacterial spores, is required for heat-sensitive semi-critical items, such as endoscopes of all kinds, respiratory therapy equipment, and endocavitary probes. Methods of high-level disinfection include heat-automated pasteurization and liquid immersion in chemical sterilants. Time needed for high-level disinfection ranges from 10 to 90 minutes, depending on the type of sterilant used or the combination. For example, 3.4% glutaraldehyde with 26% isopropanol requires 10 minutes and 2% glutaraldehyde requires 90 minutes.

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