



RDA WRITTEN EXAM REVIEW

SECTION 3: Infection Control

TOPIC C: Disease Transmission

1. "Modes of Transmission" means _____.
2. The four modes of disease transmission include:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
3. Direct contact IS / IS NOT common in dentistry. (Circle one)
4. The most common mode of disease transmission of HIV is _____ contact and is _____ common in dentistry.
5. There is no known accidental transmission of _____ in a dental office.
6. An example of indirect contact transmission is _____.
7. The most common mode of disease transmission is _____ infection which is defined as _____.
8. Wearing _____ will help to protect you from contracting a communicable disease through droplet infection.
9. Spatter is defined as _____.
10. The majority of the spray produced by dental handpieces is _____.
11. Airborne transmission is different than droplet infection in the _____ of _____ the disease can stay suspended in the air.
12. The three diseases contractible via airborne transmission include:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
13. Oops – I just noticed I said "VIRUS" when talking about TB. It is NOT a virus, it is caused by a _____ and can stay suspended in the air for several _____.
14. There are _____ stages of TB: _____ TB and _____ TB.
15. The main contributor to passing TB is the _____, since TB is then suspended in the air for an extended length of time.
16. Tuberculosis can be treated with _____ since it is caused from a _____.
17. Latent TB is not contagious, though a skin test will come back _____.
18. Most people with latent TB _____ become sick with the disease.

19. The next step after a positive TB skin test is a _____ x-ray which will determine if they have active TB or latent TB.
20. The risk of TB transmission in a dental office is _____, but _____ do not protect against TB transmission because it can stay in the air for _____.
21. There are _____ links in the chain of infection which must be present to determine if you will contract a communicable disease you come in contact with.
22. Strength of the disease causing organism is termed _____. The stronger the organism, the _____ the chance you will contract the disease.
23. The two organisms that are the hardest to kill, and are therefore used to determine the strength of the disinfecting solutions in your office are _____ and _____.
24. The _____ microorganisms you come in contact with, the greater the chance you will contract the disease.
25. A patient CAN infect themselves. True False (circle one)
26. The third link in the chain of infection is a _____ which means how strong or weak the _____ system is.
27. Those who will be most susceptible to contract a communicable disease as they have a weakened immune system would include:
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____
28. Portals of entry would include: _____, _____, _____, or _____.
29. Parenteral transmission means _____.
30. In order for a person to contract a communicable disease, all _____ conditions must be present.
31. There is a vaccine for TB. True False (circle one)
32. Who are you protecting when you use PPE? _____
33. To prevent cross-contamination, we should use _____ items whenever possible.
34. Options for retrieving items from a drawer while we are working on a patient include:
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
35. "Standard Precautions" means that we are treating _____ patient as if _____ and is protection against exposure to _____.

36. "Standard Precautions" are more / less (circle one) stringent than universal precautions.
37. We have a tendency to _____ our IC protocol when our patients look _____.
38. Engineering controls include things that are _____ to help prevent injury from sharps.
39. _____ are things we do to prevent injury from sharps.
40. The "big three" bloodborne pathogens include:
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
41. The four types of infection include:
- _____ which is _____
 - _____ which is _____
 - _____ which is _____
 - _____ which is _____
42. Approximately _____ of the world population are infected with HBV.
43. Only approximately ___% of those infected are in the U.S.
44. HBV attacks the _____.
45. Most people who contract HBV recover as their body produces _____ to fight off the infection.
46. There _____ a vaccine for HBV. Get it!
47. HBV can live up to _____ outside the host. This is one of the main reasons why we are more concerned with HBV in the dental office than _____.
48. HBV is _____ times more infectious than _____, yet there **IS** a _____ available to help keep us from contracting this disease.
49. OPIM stands for _____.
50. We can contract Hepatitis B through our patient's _____.
51. Dental employers _____ offer HBV vaccination at _____ cost to the employees potentially at risk.
52. The HBV vaccine must be offered with _____ working days of hire or new assignment putting the employee at risk for potential exposure.
53. THE HBV vaccine is done in a series of _____ injections.
54. People allergic to _____ should not be vaccinated.
55. A titer is a test which checks the blood for _____.
56. _____ is the most common chronic viral infection spread by the blood.
57. Most people infected with HCV are infected for _____, yet they do not feel sick from the disease.
58. Which type of hepatitis (HBV or HCV) can be spread their contact with ANY body fluid?
59. There is _____ vaccine for HCV at this time.
60. HBV, HCV, and HIV are all _____ infections. (Not bacterial infections)
61. HIV can / can not (circle one) live long outside the host.

62. Chances of acquiring HIV through accidental needle sticks from a contaminated needle is approximately 1 in _____ or _____%.

63. An HIV infected person can be a carrier for _____ without having any symptoms.

64. When is an HIV positive person considered to have AIDS? _____

65. Indirect disease transmission of HIV is _____.

66. HIV can **NOT** be transmitted through _____.

67. The reason we need to follow STANDARD PRECAUTIONS with **ALL** patients is because _____

68. Post-exposure protocol includes:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

69. DO NOT advise patients to _____
because _____.