



RDA WRITTEN EXAM REVIEW

SECTION 3: Infection Control

TOPIC D: INSTRUMENT PROCESSING

- Where are the Minimum Standards for Infection Control of the Dental Board of California found?
_____.
- Define the following terms: (You will have to jump down to answer a few of the following questions after “pre-clean” and come back up to fill in the other definitions.)
 - Pre-clean: _____
 - Clean/sanitize: _____
 - Disinfect: _____
 - Sterilize: _____
- Pre-cleaning in the dental office is _____ (not required).
- Which type of office would most likely pre-clean their instruments? _____
- Can you SEE if something has been disinfected? _____ Why or why not? _____

- Two of the most common ways to clean/sanitize instruments are with a/an:
 - _____
 - _____
- Define the following three categories of instruments: (You will have to jump down to answer a few of the following questions after “critical” and come back up to fill in the definitions for semi-critical and non-critical.)
 - Critical: _____
 - Semi-critical: _____
 - Non-critical: _____
- Which category of instruments possess the greatest risk of infection? _____
- Critical instruments must be _____ (or cleaned) and _____ or wrapped and _____ after **EACH** use. Methods of sterilization include:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- If a critical item is heat-sensitive it must be _____ level _____ and then must be _____ or _____ and must remain sealed and stored in a manor so as to prevent _____.
- Is the sterilization/disinfection process different between critical and semi-critical items? Yes No (circle one)
- What do you use to disinfect non-critical surfaces? _____

13. Non-critical items do not contact _____ and therefore are things that do not go in the _____.
14. Non-critical things are _____ rather than instruments because they don't go in the mouth.
15. If there is blood or visible OPIM on a non-critical surface, what type of disinfectant must be used?

16. What are the two most difficult microorganisms to kill? _____ and _____
17. What type of disinfectant must be used on impressions before they are poured? _____
18. The **steps to instrument processing** include:
- a. Step 1: _____ (usually done _____)
 - b. Step 2: _____
 - c. Step 3: _____
 - d. Step 4: _____
 - e. Step 5: _____
19. What additional PPE item (besides the basics of exam gloves, mask, goggles and gown) must be worn when you are processing instruments? _____ gloves
20. Do **YOU** wear everything you are supposed to when you are processing instruments in the sterilization area?
21. What does the CDC recommend regarding transporting instruments from the op to the sterilization area?

22. What type of solution should be used for pre-cleaning and cleaning contaminated instruments prior to sterilization? _____ solution
23. Glutaraldehyde is the _____ ingredient in cold _____ liquid disinfectant/sterilant.
24. Glutaraldehyde cannot be used as a pre-soak solution because it _____ making it harder to remove the debris.
25. The ultrasonic produces _____ waves to create bubbles that _____. (burst inward)
26. To check the effectiveness of the ultrasonic, put a piece of _____ in, run it for _____ seconds, and then check it to see if there are _____. They should be _____ marked which indicates that the bubbles are imploding correctly.
27. What determines how long to leave instruments in the ultrasonic?
- a. _____
 - b. _____
28. Ultrasonic solutions should be changed at least _____ a day.
29. How should you remove instruments from an ultrasonic? _____
30. Do **NOT** lift the lid of the ultrasonic while it is running because _____.
31. The MOST contaminated area in the entire dental office (besides faucet and door handles) is the _____.
32. Instruments are put in pouches/packages or wraps so that they stay _____ until ready to be used.
33. The type of packaging that will keep the instruments sterile the longest is all _____.

34. What additional items might be put in a package or pouch, prior to sterilization, besides the instruments?

35. Never _____ packaging!

36. When would you NOT package a handpiece or an instrument? _____

37. Two things that must be marked on sterilized instrument packages are:

a. _____

b. _____

38. What is the purpose for labeling the sterile packages? _____

39. Handpieces are _____ items because they _____ but do not _____ . (It is the BUR that does this, not the handpiece).

40. Follow the _____ instructions for handpieces but keep in mind that they may not be providing requirements for _____ but are advising on how to keep the handpieces working effectively.

41. We need to sterilize the highspeed handpiece because there may be _____ of fluids, blood and OPIM back into the handpiece.

42. Instructions for a highspeed handpiece include:

a. _____ submerge

b. _____ flush

c. May need to _____

d. _____ sterilize

43. What is the advantage of using a machine to internally clean and lubricate handpieces instead of manually cleaning and lubricating? _____

44. When would you turn the water off to your handpieces during the cleaning and lubricating process?

45. Clean lights of a fiberoptic highspeed with _____.

46. How do you know if you should remove the bur from a handpiece before cleaning and lubricating it internally?

47. The motor of a slowspeed handpiece must always be heat sterilized. True False (circle one)

48. The bur on a lowspeed is a _____ item, the nose cone is a _____ item and the motor is a _____ item.

49. Contra-angles should be cleaned _____ and then wiped, packaged and _____.

50. A bur _____ could be used to remove the debris in the blades of burs instead of placing in an _____ cleaner.
