



RDA WRITTEN EXAM REVIEW

SECTION 3: Infection Control

TOPIC F: STERILIZATION & MONITORING SYSTEMS

1. Sterilization means FREE FROM _____.
2. Could an instrument that has cement on it be sterile after it goes through the sterilizer? YES NO (circle one)
3. What are the two most difficult life-forms to kill during the sterilization process? _____ and _____
4. The organization that regulates dental sterilizers is the _____.
5. Two ways to sterilize includes _____ sterilization and _____ sterilization.
6. The active ingredient in cold sterile is _____ and may take up to _____ hours depending on the manufacturer's directions.
7. It is illegal to use cold sterile solutions. TRUE FALSE (circle one)
8. **Cold sterile** is typically active for _____ days but loses its strength each day in use. In order to determine if cold sterile solutions are strong enough to be effective, you can use _____.
9. Which of the issues with cold sterile do YOU think is the best argument NOT to use cold sterile?

10. Who regulates that active glutaraldehyde solutions cannot be put in our sewer systems? _____
11. **Steam sterilizers** are called _____ and use _____ water to create _____ under _____.
12. Packages should be left in the _____ until they are completely _____ before storing.
13. The proper settings for an **autoclave** are:
 - a. Pressure = _____
 - b. Temperature = _____
 - c. Time = _____
14. **Flash methods** of sterilization are usually done in a _____ and takes _____ minutes.
15. If using flash methods of sterilization without packaging the instruments, you must use the instrument _____ after sterilization OR _____ it as soon as it is removed from the sterilizer.
16. The disadvantage of many Statim machines is that they do not _____ effectively.
17. Why should you NOT overload a sterilizer? _____
18. **Chemical vapor sterilizers** are called _____. They are not made any more because they require the use of _____ that create strong _____.
19. The primary active agent in the chemicals used in a chemiclave is _____.

20. The proper settings for a **chemiclaves** are:
- Pressure = _____
 - Temperature = _____
 - Time = _____
21. In most **autoclaves**, the _____ side of the paper/plastic pouch should be face _____. In a Statim however, it should be face _____ because there is a _____ on the bottom of the machine to pull the steam down.
22. **Dry heat sterilizers** works like an _____ and uses high _____ to sterilize. They are not very common because they take a lot of _____, but are used in many _____ offices because it prevents _____ of instruments with movable hinges.
23. The dry heat sterilizer takes _____ degrees for _____ hours or _____ degrees for _____ hour.
24. The heat sterilizer that is no longer approved by the _____ is a glass _____ sterilizer.
25. What should you do if a package is moist, torn or otherwise compromised? _____
26. What two things do you need to put on a package after sterilization and before storage?
- _____
 - _____
27. Why do you need to label the packages with these two items? _____
28. The three types of monitoring systems include:
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
29. **Mechanical monitoring** includes _____ the gauges and displays on a sterilizer and is the _____ effective method of sterilization monitoring.
30. **Chemical indicators** include indicator _____, _____ indicators, and _____ indicators.
31. Some packaging has both _____ and _____ indicators.
32. These indicators change _____ at the indicator symbol when the package has been subjected to _____. It does _____ indicate _____.
33. The reason we use **chemical indicators** is to determine if a package has _____.
34. **Biological testing** is the _____ effective testing and is typically called _____ testing.
35. Does spore testing typically give us immediate results to determine if the sterilizer is working properly? _____
Explain: _____
36. How many spore tests are in each pouch to be sent out for analysis? _____ One is a _____ strip and one is put in the _____.
37. The _____ requires spore testing _____ and the records must be kept for _____ months.

38. Common reasons for positive spore testing include:

- a. _____
 - i. Excessive packaging
 - ii. Wrong material used (cloth in a chemiclave)
- b. _____
 - i. Too much or too close together
- c. _____
- d. _____

39. If you get a positive test, you should:

- a. _____ a spore test immediately
- b. Determine if the positive test was _____ error or equipment error
- c. _____ anything that was sterilized in that machine dating back to the last _____ test
- d. If a repeat test was also positive, have the sterilizer serviced, and then receive _____ negative results before putting it back into use.