INFECTION CONTROL CERTIFICATION

TOPIC G: DENTAL UNIT WATERLINES

1. A build-up in the tubing in the dental office is called _____.
2. Biofilm is a build-up of _____, _____, _____ and becomes a _____.
3. Biofilm on the walls of the tubing in the dental office is very similar to the _____ build-up in our _____ that can break off and lodge in our heart, lungs or brain.
4. Biofilm formation is caused by bacteria that grow or _____ on the surface of the hoses and tubing and can eventually break off and become free-floating in the water, eventually making it into our patient's mouths.
5. Three sources of biofilm build-up includes:
    a. _____
    b. _____
    c. _____
6. Most organisms in our public water system (as well as our dental water lines) do _____ pose a risk of disease for _____ people. People who have compromised _____ systems are at greater risk of contracting a disease from microorganisms in the tubing in the dental office.
7. The two microorganisms of greatest concern in the water lines include:
    a. _____
    b. _____
8. Measuring the quality of our water is done according to the _____ _____ _____ (CFU)/mL. The _____'s standard for safe drinking water is less than _____ CFU/mL. It only takes _____ days for _____ CFU to build up in the waterlines if not treated.
9. Self-contained water systems are ALL WE NEED in order to ensure quality water reaching the patient's mouth through the hoses. True False (circle one)
10. The first step to good quality water is a _____ system.
11. If using chemical tablets to treat the water to keep the waterlines clean, you typically put _____ tablet in a _____ liter bottle, or _____ tablets in a _____ liter bottle.
12. The purpose of the shock treatment is to _____ _____.
13. The shock treatment should be done _____ a month.
14. Another option, other than the chemical tablets, to treat the water is to use a _____ system.

15. Four of the active ingredients in the chemicals used to treat water in the dental office include:
    a. _____
    b. _____
    c. _____
    d. _____
16. Flushing waterlines is REQUIRED by the _____ (DBC) and must be done for:
    a. _____ minutes at the _____ of the day
    b. _____ seconds _____ patients
17. Flushing waterlines helps to remove or clear away _____ organisms in the waterlines and is only _____. These organisms can be _____ back into the hoses from one patient and then be expressed into the next patient's mouth. (YUCK!) This could also be <u>colonies of biofilm</u> that have broken off from the walls of the water lines are floating in the water.
18. Who MANDATES the use of sterile water delivery systems during surgical procedures? _____
19. Sterile _____ solution is commonly used to irrigate surgical sites.
20. Anti-retraction valves are _____ by the Dental Board of California (DBC).
21. Anti-retraction valves help to prevent _____ from going back into the hoses.
22. Bioburden is _____.
23. Anti-retraction valves are _____ 100% effective and may need to be maintained properly.
24. Do NOT tell your patients to _____ as it may cause retraction of the fluids from the suction lines going into their mouth. (YUCK YUCK!)
25. A "Boil Water Advisory" is when the public water is compromised somehow. In this case, we should not use the public water as normal, but should:
    a. Use _____ water for rinsing
    b. Use _____ hand _____ if hands are _____ visibly soiled
    c. If hands ARE visibly soiled, use _____ water and _____
    d. Boil municipal water for at least _____ _____ before using
    e. _____ all water lines prior to beginning to use again after the boil water advisory is over
    f. Disinfect waterlines according to the _____ directions