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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AHA

PW8VTFNL

Certificate in Non-Acute Care Cleaning Examination

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for AHA PW8VTFNL , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, PW8VTFNL
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following factors should be considered when selecting a disinfectant for use in a non-acute care setting? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** The EPA-registered kill claims appropriate for the pathogens of concern
- ☒ **B** The compatibility of the product with the surfaces being disinfected
- ☐ **C** The brand recognition of the manufacturer in the consumer market
- ☐ **D** The fragrance intensity desired by the cleaning staff

ANSWER A • B

WHY EPA-registered kill claims ensure the disinfectant is effective against the targeted pathogens, and surface compatibility prevents damage to equipment and furnishings. Brand recognition and fragrance intensity are not appropriate primary selection criteria for healthcare-grade disinfection.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recommended practices for hand hygiene in a non-acute care environment? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Washing hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds when hands are visibly soiled
- ☒ **B** Using an alcohol-based hand rub when hands are not visibly soiled
- ☐ **C** Wearing gloves as a substitute for performing hand hygiene
- ☐ **D** Rinsing hands quickly under running water without soap between every task

ANSWER A • B

WHY Standard hand hygiene guidance calls for soap-and-water washing for at least 20 seconds when hands are visibly soiled and alcohol-based hand rub when they are not. Gloves are not a substitute for hand hygiene, and a quick water rinse does not adequately remove soil or pathogens.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

If a cleaning worker's intact skin is exposed to a small amount of blood during cleanup in a non-acute care facility, what is the FIRST action that should be taken?

- ☐ A Apply an antiseptic wipe to the area and continue cleaning
- ☒ B Wash the exposed area thoroughly with soap and water and report the exposure to a supervisor
- ☐ C Wait until the end of the shift to seek medical evaluation
- ☐ D Cover the area with a bandage and complete the assignment

ANSWER B

WHY Following bloodborne pathogen guidance, the immediate response to skin exposure to blood is to wash the area thoroughly with soap and water and then promptly report the exposure to a supervisor for evaluation and follow-up. Delaying care, simply applying an antiseptic, or just covering the area does not meet the standard.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

In a non-acute care environment, which surfaces are classified as high-touch and require more frequent cleaning and disinfection?

- ☐ A Window glass, ceiling tiles, and baseboards
- ☒ B Doorknobs, light switches, and handrails
- ☐ C Interior walls in unoccupied hallways
- ☐ D Exterior building signage

ANSWER B

WHY High-touch surfaces are those contacted frequently by hands, such as doorknobs, light switches, and handrails. Window glass, ceiling tiles, baseboards, interior hallway walls, and exterior signage are considered low-touch and are cleaned on a less frequent schedule.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Why is environmental cleaning and disinfection considered an important component of infection prevention in non-acute care settings?

- ☐ A It eliminates the need for hand hygiene among staff
- ☒ B Contaminated surfaces can serve as reservoirs that contribute to the spread of pathogens
- ☐ C It is only required in facilities that house patients overnight
- ☐ D It is performed solely for the visual appearance of the environment

ANSWER B

WHY Contaminated environmental surfaces are recognized reservoirs for pathogens that can be transmitted to residents, patients, visitors, and staff. Cleaning and disinfection reduce this risk. It does not replace hand hygiene, is required in many non-residential care settings as well, and serves an infection-control purpose beyond appearance.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When cleaning a resident or patient room in a non-acute care setting, which general work pattern helps reduce cross-contamination?

- ☐ A Start at the door and work toward the farthest point in the room
- ☐ B Clean from the dirtiest areas first, then the cleanest areas
- ☒ C Clean from clean to dirty areas and from top to bottom
- ☐ D Alternate randomly between high and low surfaces to save time

ANSWER C

WHY Standard cleaning practice is to move from clean to dirty areas and from top to bottom so that soils and contaminants are not transferred onto surfaces that have already been cleaned. Random or reverse patterns increase the risk of cross-contamination.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which practice is recommended for the safe storage of cleaning chemicals in a non-acute care facility?

- ☐ A Store chemicals in unlabeled spray bottles for faster access
- ☐ B Mix different cleaning products together to improve cleaning power
- ☒ C Keep chemicals in their original labeled containers in a designated, secured storage area
- ☐ D Store chemicals near food preparation areas for convenience

ANSWER C

WHY Chemicals should remain in their original labeled containers and be stored in a designated, secured area away from food and resident/patient spaces. Unlabeled bottles, mixing products, and storage near food all create safety hazards and may result in harmful reactions or accidental ingestion.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary difference between cleaning and disinfecting a surface?

- ☒ A Cleaning removes visible soil while disinfecting reduces the number of pathogens on a pre-cleaned surface
- ☐ B Cleaning and disinfecting are the same process performed at different times of day
- ☐ C Disinfecting is only required for surfaces in restrooms
- ☐ D Cleaning uses chemicals while disinfecting is performed only with water

ANSWER A

WHY Cleaning is the physical removal of visible soil and organic matter, whereas disinfecting is the use of an EPA-registered product to reduce the number of pathogens on a surface that has already been cleaned. They are not interchangeable, and disinfecting does not replace the need for cleaning first.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which item should be placed into a regulated medical waste container in a non-acute care setting?

- ☐ A An empty paper towel from a restroom
- ☐ B A used facial tissue from a resident with a common cold
- ☒ C A blood-soaked gauze pad
- ☐ D An empty plastic water bottle

ANSWER C

WHY Regulated medical waste includes items saturated or dripping with blood or other potentially infectious materials, such as a blood-soaked gauze pad. Empty paper towels, used facial tissues, and empty beverage containers are disposed of as general waste.