

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
05	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
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12	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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14	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
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27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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30	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Board of Ambulatory Surgery Certification

JGLW6U45

Certified Ambulatory Infection Preventionist Examination

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Board of Ambulatory Surgery Certification **JGLW6U45**, 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, **JGLW6U45**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

According to CDC guidelines, which of the following is the preferred method for hand hygiene when hands are not visibly soiled and no known spore-forming organisms are involved?

- ☒ **A Alcohol-based hand rub**
- ☐ B Plain soap and water
- ☐ C Antimicrobial wipes only
- ☐ D Chlorhexidine scrub for all patient contacts

ANSWER A

WHY CDC recommends alcohol-based hand rub as the preferred method for routine hand hygiene when hands are not visibly soiled, because it is faster, more effective at reducing microbial counts, and better tolerated than soap and water in most clinical situations.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the Spaulding classification system, a surgical instrument that enters normally sterile tissue is classified as which type of item, requiring sterilization before reuse?

- ☐ A Noncritical
- ☐ B Semicritical
- ☒ **C Critical**
- ☐ D Environmental

ANSWER C

WHY The Spaulding classification defines critical items as those that enter sterile tissue or the vascular system; these carry the highest risk of infection and must be sterilized between uses.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Per NHSN definitions, a superficial incisional surgical site infection must occur within how many days of the operative procedure?

- ☐ A 7 days
- ☐ B 14 days
- ☒ C 30 days
- ☐ D 90 days

ANSWER C

WHY NHSN criteria specify that a superficial incisional SSI must occur within 30 days of the operative procedure and involve only skin and subcutaneous tissue of the incision.

QUESTION 4

TRUE FALSE

Standard precautions apply only to patients who have a confirmed infectious diagnosis.

- ☐ A True
- ☒ B False

ANSWER B

WHY Standard precautions are applied to all patients regardless of suspected or confirmed infection status, because infectious status is often unknown at the time of care.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of sterilization monitor provides the most definitive evidence that conditions for sterility were achieved inside a steam sterilizer load?

- ☐ A Chemical indicator strip on the outside of the pack
- ☒ B Biological indicator using bacterial spores
- ☐ C Sterilizer temperature gauge reading
- ☐ D Cycle time printout

ANSWER B

WHY Biological indicators containing highly resistant bacterial spores (such as *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* for steam) provide the most reliable confirmation that lethal sterilization conditions were actually achieved, since they directly test microbial kill.

QUESTION 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recommended practices for environmental cleaning and disinfection in an ambulatory surgery center between patient procedures? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Use an EPA-registered hospital disinfectant appropriate for the contact time listed on the label
- ☒ B Clean high-touch surfaces such as the operating table and equipment controls
- ☐ C Rely solely on ultraviolet light without manual cleaning
- ☐ D Reuse the same cleaning cloth across multiple operating rooms without laundering

ANSWER A • B

WHY Effective terminal and between-case cleaning requires manual cleaning of high-touch surfaces followed by application of an EPA-registered disinfectant used per label contact time; UV alone without manual cleaning and reusing soiled cloths across rooms are unsafe practices.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Immediately after a percutaneous needlestick exposure to a patient's blood, what is the first recommended action for the exposed healthcare worker?

- ☐ A Squeeze the wound to force out blood and apply alcohol
- ☒ B Wash the area with soap and water
- ☐ C Immediately begin post-exposure prophylaxis before any assessment
- ☐ D Report to the emergency department only if symptoms develop

ANSWER B

WHY CDC guidance recommends immediately washing the exposed area with soap and water; squeezing or applying caustic agents is not recommended, and further assessment and prophylaxis decisions follow after initial first aid and risk evaluation.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient known to be colonized with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is having a procedure at an ambulatory surgery center. In addition to standard precautions, which transmission-based precaution category should be implemented?

- ☐ A Airborne precautions
- ☐ B Droplet precautions
- ☒ C Contact precautions
- ☐ D Protective environment precautions

ANSWER C

WHY MRSA is transmitted primarily through direct and indirect contact, so contact precautions—gown and gloves for patient contact—are added to standard precautions.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

During surgical scrubbing, what is the primary purpose of performing a surgical hand antisepsis prior to donning sterile gloves?

- ☐ A To sterilize the hands completely, eliminating all microorganisms
- ☒ B To reduce resident and transient skin flora and inhibit rapid regrowth during the procedure
- ☐ C To remove visible soil only, since gloves prevent any transmission
- ☐ D To replace the need for sterile gloves

ANSWER B

WHY Surgical hand antisepsis cannot achieve complete sterility of skin; its goal is to substantially reduce microbial counts and suppress regrowth of flora for the duration of the procedure in case of glove failure.