

Infection Prevention and Control Week 2026 – Quiz

Question 1: Controlling transmission

Infection prevention and control aims to prevent the spread of infections in healthcare settings. What are the two types of precautions used in healthcare to prevent and control infections?

Answer:

- a. Standard precautions
- b. Personal protective equipment (PPE) precautions
- c. Hand hygiene
- d. Transmission-based precautions

Question 2: Chain of Infection

The Chain of Infection describes all the elements that need to be in place for infection to spread from person to person. These elements include:

Answer:

- a. A source of infection – infectious agent, such as a respiratory virus
- b. A reservoir – animals, people, or the environment, somewhere the infection agent survives
- c. A portal of exit – how the infectious agent gets out of where they live (mouth, nose, gastrointestinal tract)
- d. A means of transmission – how an infectious agent spreads to a new reservoir (contact, airborne, droplet)
- e. A portal of entry – how the infectious agent enters a new reservoir (absorption, ingestion, inhalation)
- f. A susceptible host – the person at risk of infection
- g. All of the above

Question 3: Risk assessment

Risk assessment and management of risk are important steps in infection prevention and control because:

Answer:

- a. It helps healthcare workers identify infection risks
- b. It helps health service organisations develop strategies to prevent and manage infection risks
- c. It supports patient and healthcare worker safety
- d. All of the above

Question 4: Standard precautions

What are the nine elements of standard precautions?

Answer:

- a. Hand hygiene
- b. The use of appropriate PPE
- c. Care management
- d. The safe use and disposal of sharps
- e. Environmental cleaning
- f. Collecting observations
- g. Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette
- h. Aseptic technique
- i. Documentation
- j. Reprocessing of reusable medical equipment and instruments
- k. Waste management
- l. Appropriate handling of linen



Question 5a: Transmission-based precautions – Acute and primary care facilities

What are the three categories of transmission-based precautions?

Answer:

- a. Contact precautions
- b. Droplet precautions
- c. PPE precautions
- d. Clinical precautions
- e. Airborne precautions

Question 5b: Transmission-based precautions – Aged Care Organisations

What are the three categories of transmission-based precautions?

Answer:

- a. Contact precautions
- b. Respiratory precautions
- c. PPE precautions
- d. Clinical precautions
- e. Respiratory precautions with particulate filter respirator (PFR)

Question 6: Early detection of infection

What are some ways healthcare workers can identify if a patient has an infection?

Answer:



Question 7: Protecting patients from infection

What are some strategies that patients and their carers can use to protect themselves from infection?

Answer:

Question 8: Protecting healthcare workers from infection

How can healthcare workers protect themselves from infection in the healthcare setting?

Answer:

Question 9: Infection prevention and control surveillance

Infection prevention and control surveillance programs are proactive approaches to preventing and monitoring infection risks in healthcare. Infection prevention and control surveillance can include:

Answer:

- a. Hand hygiene auditing
- b. Surgical site infection surveillance
- c. Administration of antibiotic prophylaxis
- d. Environmental cleaning audits
- e. Rotating sterile stock
- f. *Staphylococcus aureus* bloodstream infection (SABSI) rates

Question 10: Staying informed about emerging infectious diseases

Emerging infectious diseases are a risk in health care because:

Answer:

- a. There may be limited antimicrobial treatment options to treat these infections
- b. Can spread easily to vulnerable patients
- c. Can cause outbreaks
- d. All of the above

For more information

Get behind IPC Week efforts in your health service. Use the Commission's resources for infection prevention and control to support your organisation improve patient and healthcare worker safety.

Visit safetyandquality.gov.au/IPC-Week