

# Care CEUs

## Prevention of Health Care-Associated Infection in Long-Term Care Facilities

### Introduction

**1. Infections are among the most frequent causes of transfer from long-term care facilities to acute care hospitals and 30-day hospital readmissions.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**2. Fundamental infection prevention practices, such as \_\_\_\_\_, will aid in reducing HAIs in any setting.**

- A. Hand washing
  - B. Sterilizing with bleach
  - C. Wearing gloves
  - D. Wearing a mask
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### Descriptions of Long-Term Care Settings

**3. Long-term care services support individuals in their activities of daily living and provide assistance for which of the following tasks?**

- A. Bathing
  - B. Dressing
  - C. Eating
  - D. All of the above
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### Status of HAIs and Infection Control in Long-Term Care

**4. Which of the following is not one of the most commonly reported HAIs in nursing homes?**

- A. Urinary tract infections
  - B. Sepsis
  - C. Lower respiratory tract infections
  - D. Gastroenteritis
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**5. Antimicrobials account for approximately 40% of all systemic drugs prescribed in LTCFs and the likelihood is 30-50% that a resident will receive at least one course of a systemic antimicrobial agent during a one-year period.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**6. Which of the following is the most commonly reported and treated infection in NH/SNF residents?**

- A. LRTIs
  - B. SSTIs
  - C. UTIs
  - D. GE
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**7. The majority of UTIs manifesting in long-term care are catheter-associated.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**8. Increased vaccination coverage of HCP, combined with high vaccination coverage in residents, has been shown to reduce both the incidence of health care-associated influenza and influenza-related mortality among older patients in LTCFs.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**9. Barriers to implementing an effective infection control and prevention (ICP) program include which of the following?**

- A. Limited staff resources.
  - B. High staff turnover.
  - C. Funding difficulties.
  - D. All of the above.
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## **HHS Data Sources and Projects on Reducing and Preventing HAIs in LTCFs**

**10. The Patient Safety Act encourages clinicians and health care organizations to voluntarily report and share quality and patient safety information without fear of legal discovery.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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## Metrics and Evaluation

**11. In 2013, all NHs will be required to have a Quality Assessment and Performance Improvement program in place. The quality assessment aspect of the QAPI program is often a challenge for health care providers because of limits of their ability to collect or analyze their own care processes and outcomes data.**

- A. True
  - B. False
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**12. Why is the reduction of HAIs an excellent goal for facilities initial QAPI projects?**

- A. Improving resident outcomes and reducing costs by addressing preventable HAIs would have high impact.
  - B. The LTCF Component of NHSN can provide facilities with standardized data collection tools that will reduce variation in the application of the criteria used by facilities to define HAI events.
  - C. It will provide an external surveillance system to monitor and analyze data on the incidence of HAIs in their facility.
  - D. All of the above.
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**13. Which of the following is not a proposed metrics goal?**

- A. 25% of certified nursing homes enroll in NHSN over the five years following launch of the component.
  - B. 85% vaccination coverage of LTCF residents for seasonal influenza and pneumococcus in five years.
  - C. 75% of HCP in long-term care receive the seasonal influenza vaccination by 2015.
  - D. Pilot reporting to NHSN, evaluate variability, and obtain consensus on measurable five-year goal.
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## Next Steps and Future Directions

**14. Which of the following is not one of the recommendations related to the implementation of antibiotic stewardship programs in LTCFs?**

- A. An assessment of current resources dedicated to antibiotic stewardship programs within LTCFs.
  - B. Pilot or demonstration projects that evaluate the implementation of the antibiotic stewardship programs and their impact on antibiotic use practices in LTCFs.
  - C. Educate those within the LTCFs about antibiotic use and the stewardship programs.
  - D. Identification of the best methods to implement and sustain antibiotic stewardship programs within LTCFs.
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