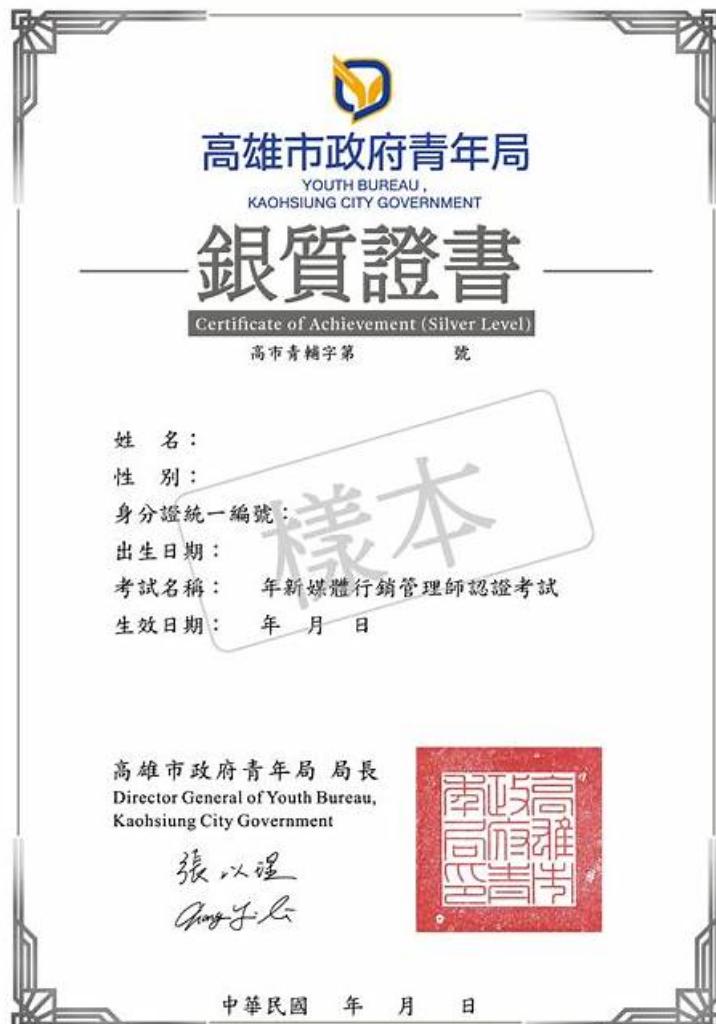


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## 最新的 Infection Control CIC 免費考試真題 (Q37-Q42):

### 問題 #37

The Infection Prevention and Control Committee is concerned about an outbreak of *Serratia marcescens* in the intensive care unit. If an environmental source is suspected, the BEST method to validate this suspicion is to

- A. perform direct practice observation.
- B. use ATP system.
- C. obtain surface cultures.
- D. apply fluorescent gel.

答案: C

解題說明:

The correct answer is C, "obtain surface cultures," as this is the best method to validate the suspicion of an environmental source for an outbreak of *Serratia marcescens* in the intensive care unit (ICU). According to the Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology (CBIC) guidelines, *Serratia marcescens* is an opportunistic gram-negative bacterium commonly associated with healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), often linked to contaminated water, medical equipment, or environmental surfaces in ICUs. Obtaining surface cultures allows the infection preventionist (IP) to directly test environmental samples (e.g., from sinks, ventilators, or countertops) for the presence of *Serratia marcescens*, providing microbiological evidence to confirm or rule out an environmental source (CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022, Domain II: Surveillance and Epidemiologic Investigation, Competency 2.2 - Analyze surveillance data). This method is considered the gold standard for outbreak investigations when an environmental reservoir is suspected, as it offers specific pathogen identification and supports targeted interventions.

Option A (apply fluorescent gel) is a technique used to assess cleaning efficacy by highlighting areas missed during disinfection, but it does not directly identify the presence of *Serratia marcescens* or confirm an environmental source. Option B (use ATP system) measures adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to evaluate surface cleanliness and organic residue, which can indicate poor cleaning practices, but it is not specific to detecting *Serratia marcescens* and lacks the diagnostic precision of cultures. Option D (perform direct practice observation) is valuable for assessing staff adherence to infection control protocols, but it addresses human factors rather than directly validating an environmental source, making it less relevant as the initial step in this context.

The focus on obtaining surface cultures aligns with CBIC's emphasis on using evidence-based methods to investigate and control HAIs, enabling the IP to collaborate with the committee to pinpoint the source and implement corrective measures (CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022, Domain II: Surveillance and Epidemiologic Investigation, Competency 2.3 - Identify risk factors for healthcare-associated infections). This approach is supported by CDC guidelines for outbreak investigations, which prioritize microbiological sampling to guide environmental control strategies (CDC Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities, 2019).

References: CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022, Domain II: Surveillance and Epidemiologic Investigation, Competencies 2.2 - Analyze surveillance data, 2.3 - Identify risk factors for healthcare-associated infections.

CDC Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities, 2019.

### 問題 #38

An infection preventionist (IP) meets with the operating room staff to discuss an increased number of patients with infections caused by different organisms after joint replacement surgeries. After reviewing case records, the operating room staff members note compliance with operating room standards. Which of the following options BEST explains this discrepancy?

- A. The IP is unfamiliar with operating room processes.
- B. Process indicators may not explain outcomes.
- C. The operating room data collectors are inexperienced.
- D. The time frames for the data collection are different.

答案: B

解題說明:

The CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam Study Guide (6th edition) clearly differentiates between process measures and outcome measures in infection prevention and quality improvement. Process indicators measure whether specific practices or standards are being followed, such as adherence to operating room protocols, environmental controls, or sterile technique. Outcome indicators, on the other hand, reflect the end result, such as the occurrence of surgical site infections (SSIs).

In this scenario, operating room staff demonstrate compliance with established standards, yet an increase in post-joint replacement infections is observed. This discrepancy is best explained by the principle that process compliance alone does not guarantee desired outcomes. Even when processes appear to be correctly followed, infections may still occur due to factors outside the measured processes, such as patient-related risk factors, organism virulence, antimicrobial resistance, or unmeasured system variables.

Options A and B incorrectly focus on personnel competency rather than measurement limitations. Option D may affect data interpretation but does not explain why compliant processes fail to correlate with outcomes.

The Study Guide emphasizes that outcome measures are influenced by multiple interacting variables, and therefore a single set of process indicators may not fully explain infection trends.

For the CIC exam, it is critical to understand that process measures support improvement but do not always predict outcomes, highlighting the need for comprehensive analysis when infection rates rise despite apparent compliance.

### 問題 #39

In order to ensure accurate calculation of central line days, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. A catheter should be in place for longer than 24 hours to be counted.
- B. Tunneled catheters and ports should be excluded.
- C. A patient with more than one device is counted as 1 device day.
- D. Peripheral lines should be included in ICU data.

答案: C

解題說明:

The CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam Study Guide (6th edition) follows the standardized surveillance methodology used for calculating central line days, which is essential for accurate reporting of central line- associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) rates. A central line day is counted for each patient who has one or more central lines in place at the time of the daily count, regardless of the number of central lines present.

Therefore, if a patient has more than one central line, the patient is still counted as one central line day, making option C the correct statement. This approach ensures consistency and comparability of CLABSI rates across units and facilities.

Option A is incorrect because tunneled central venous catheters and implanted ports are included in central line counts if they meet the definition of a central line. Option B is incorrect because a central line is counted on any day it is present, even if it has been in place for less than 24 hours. Option D is incorrect because peripheral intravenous lines are not central lines and must never be included in central line day counts.

Accurate calculation of device days is a foundational surveillance competency for infection preventionists.

Understanding these definitions is critical for valid CLABSI rate calculation, benchmarking, and performance improvement and is a frequently tested concept on the CIC exam.

### 問題 #40

Which of the following is the BEST study design for assessing the benefit of a new treatment?

- A. Correlational study
- B. Parallel group study
- C. Interrupted time series
- D. Randomized controlled trial

答案: D

解題說明:

The CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam Study Guide (6th edition) identifies the randomized controlled trial (RCT) as the gold standard study design for assessing the benefit of a new treatment. RCTs are specifically designed to determine causality by minimizing bias and confounding variables through random assignment of participants to intervention and control groups. This ensures that differences in outcomes can be attributed with the highest level of confidence to the treatment being studied rather than to external factors.

In an RCT, participants are randomly allocated to receive either the new treatment or a comparison intervention (such as standard therapy or placebo). Randomization balances known and unknown risk factors between groups, while controlled conditions allow precise measurement of treatment effects. This design is particularly important when evaluating new therapies, medications, or interventions where efficacy and safety must be clearly demonstrated.

The other study designs listed are less rigorous for assessing treatment benefit. An interrupted time series is useful for evaluating system-level interventions over time but is more susceptible to confounding influences.

A correlational study can identify associations but cannot establish cause and effect. A parallel group study without randomization lacks adequate control for bias and confounding.

For CIC exam preparation, it is essential to recognize that when the objective is to assess the benefit or effectiveness of a new treatment, a randomized controlled trial provides the strongest and most reliable evidence, making it the best answer.

### 問題 #41

An outbreak of *Candida auris* is suspected in the infection preventionist's (IP) facility. The IP's investigation must be conducted in a standard method and communication is critical. Which first step is MOST important?

- A. Conduct environmental cultures
- B. Perform analytical studies
- C. Plan to prevent future outbreaks
- D. **Notify facility administration**

答案: D

解題說明:

In an outbreak investigation, the first critical step is to notify facility administration and other key stakeholders. This ensures the rapid mobilization of resources, coordination with infection control teams, and compliance with regulatory reporting requirements.

Why the Other Options Are Incorrect?

- \* A. Conduct environmental cultures - While environmental sampling may be necessary, it is not the first step. The outbreak must first be confirmed and administration alerted.
- \* B. Plan to prevent future outbreaks - Prevention planning happens later after the outbreak has been investigated and controlled.
- \* D. Perform analytical studies - Data analysis occurs after case definition and initial response measures are in place.

CBIC Infection Control Reference

APIC guidelines state that the first step in an outbreak investigation is confirming the outbreak and notifying key stakeholders.

### 問題 #42

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