

Valid CBIC CIC Test Syllabus - CIC Valid Exam Forum

CBIC CIC Practice Exam with complete questions and answers

Medical intervention factors that affect risk of infection - answer: indwelling devices, staffing ratio, lengths of stay, duration of invasive procedures, medications, # of exams by providers, type of institution, and knowledge/experience of providers

environmental intervention factors that affect risk of infection - answer: disinfectant type used, contact with animals, hand hygiene

anatomical/phys factors that affect risk of infection - answer: preexisting diseases, trauma, malignancies, age, gender, and nutritional status

DMAIC - answer: D=define customers, project boundaries, and processes

M=measure performance

A=analyze data to identify causes of variation, gaps in performance, and prioritize actions

I=improve the process

C=control the process to prevent reverting

What should an effective surveillance program be able to provide? - answer: Detection of infections and injuries, identify trends, identify risk factors associated with infections and other AEs, detect outbreaks and clusters, assess the overall effectiveness of the infection control and prevention program and demonstrate changes in proactive and processes that lead to better outcomes

Define point prevalence - answer: number of persons ill on the date divided by the population on that date.

Define attack rate - answer: Number of people at risk in whom a certain illness develops / (divided by) / Total number of people at risk

P.S. Free 2026 CBIC CIC dumps are available on Google Drive shared by ITexamReview: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Z4XXxz0Tqcup12c4VOItwZ-tLnyC30F_

Confronting a tie-up during your review of the exam? Feeling anxious and confused to choose the perfect CIC latest dumps to pass it smoothly? We understand your situation of susceptibility about the exam, and our CIC test guide can offer timely help on your issues right here right now. Without tawdry points of knowledge to remember, our experts systematize all knowledge for your reference. You can download our free demos and get to know synoptic outline before buying. We offer free demos as your experimental tryout before downloading our Real CIC Exam Questions. For more textual content about practicing exam questions, you can download our products with reasonable prices and get your practice begin within 5 minutes.

Do you need to find a high paying job for yourself? Well, by passing the CIC, you will be able to get your dream job. Make sure that you are buying our CIC brain dumps pack so you can check out all the products that will help you come up with a better solution. Our CIC Exam Material includes all CBIC certification exams detailed questions & answers files, We offer latest CIC certifications preparation material which comes with guarantee that you will pass CIC exams in the first attempt.

>> Valid CBIC CIC Test Syllabus <<

2026 Valid CIC Test Syllabus | Valid CIC: CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam 100% Pass

The CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam CIC Questions lead to CBIC CIC certification. The CIC certification is for anyone new to the industry. Whether you have just graduated from college, making a career change, already working in the sector, or searching for new ways to progress, the CBIC CIC Certification is ideal for you. If you want to appear in the CIC test of CBIC CIC

certification, you should have basic hands-on experience.

CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam Sample Questions (Q173-Q178):

NEW QUESTION # 173

Given the formula for calculating incidence rates, the Y represents which of the following?

- A. Population at risk
- B. Population served
- C. Number of infected patients
- D. Number of events

Answer: A

Explanation:

Incidence rate is a fundamental epidemiological measure used to quantify the frequency of new cases of a disease within a specified population over a defined time period. The Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology (CBIC) supports the use of such metrics in the "Surveillance and Epidemiologic Investigation" domain, aligning with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) "Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health Practice" (3rd Edition, 2012). The formula provided,

$Y \times K = \text{Rate}$, represents the standard incidence rate calculation, where K is a constant (e.g., 1,000 or 100,000) to express the rate per unit population, and the question asks what Y represents among the given options.

In the incidence rate formula, X typically represents the number of new cases (or events) of the disease occurring during a specific period, and Y represents the population at risk during that same period. The ratio $\frac{X}{Y}$ yields the rate per unit of population, which is then multiplied by K to standardize the rate (e.g., cases per 1,000 persons). The CDC defines the denominator (Y) as the population at risk, which includes individuals susceptible to the disease over the observation period. Option B ("Number of infected patients") might suggest X if it specified new cases, but as the denominator Y , it is incorrect because incidence focuses on new cases relative to the at-risk population, not the total number of infected individuals (which could include prevalent cases). Option C ("Population at risk") correctly aligns with Y , representing the base population over which the rate is calculated.

Option A, "Population served," is a broader term that might include the total population under care (e.g., in a healthcare facility), but it is not specific to those at risk for new infections, making it less precise. Option D, "Number of events," could align with X (new cases or events), but as the denominator Y , it does not fit the formula's structure. The CBIC Practice Analysis (2022) and CDC guidelines reinforce that the denominator in incidence rates is the population at risk, ensuring accurate measurement of new disease occurrence.

References:

* CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022.

* CDC Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health Practice, 3rd Edition, 2012.

NEW QUESTION # 174

An infection preventionist is reviewing employee health immunization policies. What is the recommendation for tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis (Tdap) for a 55-year-old nurse who received all childhood vaccinations?

- A. Two doses of Tdap vaccine at least 14 days apart
- B. Two doses of Tdap vaccine at least 28 days apart
- C. One dose of Tdap vaccine
- D. No additional vaccination is recommended

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is A, "One dose of Tdap vaccine," as this is the recommended immunization for a 55-year-old nurse who received all childhood vaccinations. According to the Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology (CBIC) guidelines, which align with recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), adults who have completed a primary series of childhood vaccinations (typically 5 doses of DTaP or DTP) should receive a single booster dose of Tdap if they have not previously received it. This is especially critical for healthcare personnel, such as a 55-year-old nurse, due to their increased risk of exposure to pertussis and the need to protect vulnerable patients (CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022, Domain III: Infection Prevention and Control, Competency 3.2 - Implement measures to prevent transmission of infectious agents). The Tdap vaccine, which protects against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis, is recommended once between ages 11-64, with a preference for administration in early adulthood (e.g., 19-26 years) or as soon as

feasible for older adults, including this 55-year-old nurse, to ensure immunity against pertussis, which wanes over time. For individuals aged 65 and older, Tdap is still recommended if not previously received, though Tdap is preferred over Td (tetanus and diphtheria only) for healthcare workers to address pertussis risk.

Option B (two doses of Tdap vaccine at least 14 days apart) and Option C (two doses of Tdap vaccine at least 28 days apart) are not standard recommendations for adults with a complete childhood vaccination history.

Multiple doses are typically reserved for individuals with incomplete primary series or specific high-risk conditions, not for this scenario. Option D (no additional vaccination is recommended) is incorrect because, even with a complete childhood series, a Tdap booster is advised for healthcare workers to maintain protection, especially given the nurse's occupational exposure risks (CDC Immunization Schedules, 2024).

After receiving the Tdap booster, a Td booster every 10 years is recommended to maintain tetanus and diphtheria immunity, but the initial Tdap dose is the priority for this nurse.

The recommendation for one Tdap dose aligns with CBIC's emphasis on evidence-based immunization policies to prevent transmission of vaccine-preventable diseases in healthcare settings (CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022, Domain III: Infection Prevention and Control, Competency 3.1 - Collaborate with organizational leaders). This ensures the nurse is protected and contributes to herd immunity, reducing the risk of pertussis outbreaks in the healthcare environment.

References: CBIC Practice Analysis, 2022, Domain III: Infection Prevention and Control, Competencies 3.1 - Collaborate with organizational leaders, 3.2 - Implement measures to prevent transmission of infectious agents. CDC Immunization Schedules, 2024. ACIP Recommendations for Tdap, 2011 (updated 2023).

NEW QUESTION # 175

It is determined that the Infection Prevention and Control Program has inadequate resources to accomplish the required tasks. What is the FIRST step?

- A. Review studies and recommendations on resource allowances for staffing decisions
- B. Contact hospitals in the region to determine their staffing guidelines
- C. Schedule a meeting with supervisor to discuss current job duties
- D. Update the Infection Prevention and Control Plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam Study Guide (6th edition) emphasizes that when an Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Program identifies inadequate resources, the first and most critical step is internal assessment and communication. Scheduling a meeting with the supervisor to discuss current job duties allows the infection preventionist to clearly define workload demands, regulatory requirements, and gaps between assigned responsibilities and available resources.

This initial discussion establishes a shared understanding of scope of practice, priority tasks, and compliance obligations, such as surveillance, reporting, education, emergency preparedness, and performance improvement. The Study Guide highlights that resource justification must begin with a clear inventory of required functions versus available staffing, time, and tools. Without this foundational step, subsequent actions—such as benchmarking, literature review, or plan updates—lack context and organizational alignment.

Option A is an important later step, used to support justification once internal expectations and gaps are defined. Option B may provide benchmarking data but should not precede internal role clarification. Option D is premature, as program plans should be updated only after leadership agreement on scope, priorities, and resources.

For CIC exam preparation, it is essential to recognize that effective advocacy for IPC resources begins with direct supervisor engagement, role clarification, and documentation of unmet needs. This structured approach aligns with leadership principles and ensures that requests for additional resources are credible, data-driven, and organizationally relevant.

NEW QUESTION # 176

A nurse exposed to pertussis develops a mild cough 14 days later. What is the recommended action?

- A. Initiate post-exposure prophylaxis only if symptoms worsen.
- B. Conduct serologic testing before deciding on work restrictions.
- C. Continue working with a surgical mask.
- D. Exclude from patient care until five days after starting antibiotics.

Answer: D

Explanation:

* The CDC recommends exclusion of healthcare workers with pertussis until completing at least five days of antibiotic therapy.

CBIC Infection Control References:
APIC-JCR Workbook, "Occupational Health Considerations," Chapter 10

NEW QUESTION # 177

Which of the following management activities should be performed FIRST?

- **A. Establish goals**
- B. Plan and organize activities
- C. Assign responsibility for projects
- D. Evaluate project results

Answer: A

Explanation:

To determine which management activity should be performed first, we need to consider the logical sequence of steps in effective project or program management, particularly in the context of infection control as guided by CBIC principles. Management activities typically follow a structured process, and the order of these steps is critical to ensuring successful outcomes.

* A. Evaluate project results: Evaluating project results involves assessing the outcomes and effectiveness of a project after its implementation. This step relies on having completed the project or at least reached a stage where outcomes can be measured. Performing this activity first would be premature, as there would be no results to evaluate without prior planning, goal-setting, and execution. Therefore, this cannot be the first step.

* B. Establish goals: Establishing goals is the foundational step in any management process. Goals provide direction, define the purpose, and set the criteria for success. In the context of infection control, as emphasized by CBIC, setting clear objectives (e.g., reducing healthcare-associated infections by a specific percentage) is essential before any other activities can be planned or executed. This step aligns with the initial phase of strategic planning, making it the logical first activity. Without established goals, subsequent steps lack focus and purpose.

* C. Plan and organize activities: Planning and organizing activities involve developing a roadmap to achieve the goals, including timelines, resources, and tasks. This step depends on having clear goals to guide the planning process. In infection control, this might include designing interventions to meet infection reduction targets. While critical, it cannot be the first step because planning requires a predefined objective to be effective.

* D. Assign responsibility for projects: Assigning responsibility involves delegating tasks and roles to individuals or teams. This step follows the establishment of goals and planning, as responsibilities need to be aligned with the specific objectives and organized activities. In an infection control program, this might mean assigning staff to monitor compliance with hand hygiene protocols. Doing this first would be inefficient without a clear understanding of the goals and plan.

The correct sequence in management, especially in a structured field like infection control, begins with establishing goals to provide a clear target. This is followed by planning and organizing activities, assigning responsibilities, and finally evaluating results. The CBIC framework supports this approach by emphasizing the importance of setting measurable goals as part of the infection prevention and control planning process, which is a prerequisite for all subsequent actions.

CBIC Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Core Competency Model (updated 2023), Domain V:

Management and Communication, which highlights the importance of setting goals as the initial step in managing infection control programs.

CBIC Examination Content Outline, Domain V: Leadership and Program Management, which underscores the need for goal-setting prior to planning and implementation of infection control initiatives.

NEW QUESTION # 178

.....

Our APP version of CIC exam questions can support almost any electronic device, from iPod, telephone, to computer and so on. You can use Our CIC test torrent by your telephone when you are travelling far from home; I think it will be very convenient for you. You can also choose to use our CIC Study Materials by your computer when you are at home. You just need to download the online version of our CIC study materials, which is not limited to any electronic device and support all electronic equipment in anywhere and anytime.

CIC Valid Exam Forum: <https://www.itexamreview.com/CIC-exam-dumps.html>

We have thousands of satisfied customers around the globe so you can freely join your journey for the CIC Valid Exam Forum - CBIC Certified Infection Control Exam certification exam with us, Advantages of ITexamReview CIC Valid Exam Forum CIC Valid Exam Forum training material CIC Valid Exam Forum training material at ITexamReview CIC Valid Exam Forum is the work of industry experts who join hands with our Professional CBIC CIC Valid Exam Forum CIC Valid Exam Forum Writers to

